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1913.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF

WORTHING

AND

EAST PRESTON RURAL DISTRICT

AND

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, WORTHING,

BY

R. HEYWOOD WILSHAW,

M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.B., Ch. B. D.P.H. (Vict.)

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MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL ;

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE ;

BOROUGH METEOROLOGIST.

WORTHING :

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BOROUGH OF WORTHING.

SANITARY, BATHS AND BURIAL COMMITTEE, 1913.

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MISS R. A. HALL.

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Medical Officer of Health..R. HEYWOOD WILSHAW, M.B., D.P.H.

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School Nurse Miss E. L. BAILEY

Ophthalmic Surgeon C. H. BRYANT, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon C. D. WALLIS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

School Attendance Officers C. ROBINSON AND J. WALLIS.

School Medical Officer R. HEYWOOD WILSHAW, M.B.,

B.S. (Lond.) M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Vict.)

PREFACE.

January, 1914.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Worthing and the
Chairman and Members of the East Preston Rural District
Council.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with Article 19, General Order 56,217 December 13th, 1910, issued by the Local Government Board, I have the honour of submitting to you my sixth Annual Report on the Health, Sanitary Condition, Sanitary Administration and Vital Statistics of the Borough of Worthing and the Rural District of East Preston.

I would draw your attention to the importance attached to such reports by the Local Government Board, in the Memorandum of the Board, for the guidance of Medical Officers of Health in the preparation of their Annual Reports for 1913.

Such reports when carefully and systematically prepared not only form a record of local conditions but supply an index of Public Health work accomplished during the year under review and of work needing to be done.

It will be observed that the report deals with several important features :—

Natural and social conditions not only include the physical features and general character of the District, the chief occupations of the inhabitants, and the influence of any particular occupation on Public Health, but, are extended so as to include the amount of poor-law relief, and other forms of gratuitous Medical relief within the Districts.

The Death-rate, the Infantile Mortality and the Zymotic Death-rate are all considerably below the average for the last 5 years, in each case.

It was hardly to be expected that we could equal the very low records of last year, but for 1913 they are only a little higher.

The Sanitary circumstances of the Districts. Under this heading the Local Government Board require a classified statement of the number of premises visited with defects or nuisances discovered and the action and result of the steps taken in regard to them. This part of the report includes a statement prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances which is set out at the end of this report. I should mention that this statement has always been supplied to me in the past, but I have thought it better to give the work performed by the Inspector under these headings as complete as possible and have reviewed the work at the end of the report.

In accordance with Memorandum M 152 of the Local Government Board the Annual Report of the Medical Inspection of School Children for Worthing is also incorporated herewith.

In the Education report will be found the results of the Medical Inspection of School Children and especially of the work of amelioration in those cases undertaken by us and for which sanction was obtained from the Board of Education.

The work of the School Clinic has been greatly increased owing to the Dental Department, a full account of the good work done being given in this section of the Report.

The Children's Care Society have again rendered valuable assistance to us in connection with the Notification of Births Act and the feeding of necessitous School Children.

The Housing of the Working Classes has received attention and the work done under Sec. 15 of the Housing and Town Planning Act is set out in tabular form under this head, also the house to house inspections under Sec. 17 of this Act.

Food inspection has been carried out with care during the year.

I incorporate, in accordance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, a special report of the work pertaining thereto.

A further order came into force on February 1st, 1913, making it compulsory on all Medical Practitioners to notify to the M.O.H. every form of *Tuberculosis* occurring in practice.

The Town Council, with the consent of the Local Government Board, made Ophthalmia Neonatorum a notifiable disease under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889 as from the 1st November 1913.

Whilst compiling this report this order has been made general throughout the country as from the 1st April, 1914.

The Meteorological report is of an interesting character, and it is satisfactory to record again our high position in the country for sunshine, although we experienced such a wet summer.

The Notification of Births Act having been adopted, there will be found in the report a result of the good work done, by the Health Visitor in its fourth year of operation.

The late Town Clerk, Mr. W. Verrall, who held the Office of Clerk to the Sanitary Authority for some 45 years, died on the 25th March last, and Mr. J. Kennedy Allerton was appointed Town Clerk and Solicitor to the Corporation.

Copies of this Report have been sent to the Local Government Board, the Board of Education, the Home Office, the Principal Medical Officer of the Local Government Board (Dr. Newsholme) and to the County Council according to instructions.

I again have to thank the Sanitary and Education Committees for their continued interest and support, and also my colleagues, the sanitary staff, the matron and nurses at the Hospital, the Education officers and teachers.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. HEYWOOD WILSHAW.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1913.

SUMMARY.

Area of Municipal Borough, including fore- shore acres	3,012
Excluding foreshore acres	2,637
Rateable Value on Poor Rate	£204,830
Assessable Value to General District Rate ...	£187,979
Estimated Population	32,160
Population at 1911 Census	30,305
Persons per acre in the Borough	11·9
Average number of persons per house ...	4·62
Nett Death-rate	12·4
Corrected death-rate	9·9
Average death-rate for previous 5 years ...	13·3
Zymotic death-rate	0·37
Average Zymotic death-rate for previous 5 years	0·62
Birth-rate	15·6
Average birth-rate for previous 5 years ...	17·7
Infant death-rate under one year, per 1,000 births	67
Infant death-rate average for previous 5 years, per 1,000 births	79

*Physical Features and General Character of the District and
General Conditions of its Population.*

WORTHING is situated on the Coast of Sussex, 10 miles west of Brighton, and 55 miles south of London, in lat. $50^{\circ} 49'$ N. and long. $0^{\circ} 22'$ W.

SITE, SOIL, ETC.

The town is of a level nature, situated at the foot of the South Downs. These hills form a good protection from the North. The soil is of loam.

The town is essentially residential and therefore contains many detached and semi-detached houses and good thoroughfares, well planted with trees.

RECREATION GROUNDS AND OPEN SPACES.

In addition to the long stretch of Foreshore on the south of the town, there are the following open spaces, comprising about $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres :—Broadwater Green ($8\frac{1}{2}$ acres) in the Broadwater Ward, Homefield Park (16 acres) in the Selden Ward, Victoria Recreation Ground (8 acres) in the Heene Ward and the Steyne Gardens, Brighton Road, (3 acres) in the Selden Ward. There is also an open space in front of the Public Baths in the Heene Ward which is used for tennis courts.

There are a large number of Boarding Schools for boys and girls.

The chief industry is fruit-growing, carried on in glass-houses, of which there are 35 miles.

At the time of the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875, Worthing was an Urban Sanitary District with a population of 8,096, the area then being 584 acres, and for parochial purposes was within the parish of Broadwater; an extension of the district was made in 1876, when 200 acres were included from Broad-

water; in 1881 the acreage was 979; a further extension was made in 1890 (West Worthing and the rural part of Heene) the added area being 426 acres, making a total of 1405 acres; the town was then incorporated and divided into 5 Wards, the population being 16,606 at the 1891 census. Further extension was made in 1902, and the Urban portions of the parish of Broadwater and West Tarring were added at this time, 656 acres from Broadwater, and 566 from West Tarring, making a total area of 2,637 acres, exclusive of the foreshore. The town was then divided into 7 Wards, viz: Selden, Central, Park, Victoria, Heene, Broadwater, and West Tarring.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The following particulars were obtained from Mr. W. H. Linfield, the Relieving Officer, as to the extent of Poor-Law relief for the Borough:—

	£	s.	d.
Half year ending March, 1913 ...	880	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ „ September, 1913...	913	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The extent to which Hospital gratuitous medical relief is utilised is seen by reference to the Report with instalment of Accounts of the Worthing Hospital for the year ended July 31st, 1913.

Number of patients during the year :

From Worthing Parish	216	in-patients	2303	out-patients
„ other parishes	94	„	378	„
	<u>310</u>		<u>2681</u>	
Cured or relieved	277	„	2282	„
Died	16	„		„
Remaining on books	17	„	399	
	<u>310</u>		<u>2681</u>	

VITAL STATISTICS. POPULATION.

The Registrar General estimates the population at the middle of 1913, as 32,160 and the rates are made on this figure

Although the census figures are now available, I have, as previously, obtained from Mr. F. Martin, the Rate Collector, the number of inhabited and uninhabited houses in the middle of 1913.

			Houses middle 1913.	
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.
Selden	Ward	...	1339	112
Central	"	...	1192	48
Park	"	...	758	31
Victoria	"	...	768	32
Heene	"	...	1164	97
Broadwater	"	...	1032	89
West Tarring	"	...	696	60
Totals			6949	469

At the 1911 Census the population was 30,305.

At the 1901 Census the population was 20,015.

Ward.			Population.		Area in acres including fore shore 1911.
			Census 1891	Census 1901	
Selden	...	...	2792	3806	685
Central	...	...	6207	5788	185
Park	...	...	2936	3408	90
Victoria	...	...	2917	3 994	73
Heene	...	...	1691	3019	670
Broadwater	...	...	Included in	20015	1703
West Tarring	...	...	the Boro' in 1902.	1087	708
				1515	601
			22017		3012

Population }	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
	5805	7413	10976	16606	20015	30305

CENSUS 1911.

Ward.	Families or separate occupiers.	Persons.	Males	Females.
Selden ...	1373	5919	2309	3610
Central ...	1237	5703	2193	3510
Park ...	793	3488	1504	1984
Victoria ..	795	3230	1389	1841
Heene ...	1171	5148	1683	3465
Broadwater ...	1000	3968	1802	2166
West Tarring...	695	2849	1316	1533
	7064	30305	12196	18199

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. Roberts, reports that the number of houses completed for occupation during 1913 was as follows :—

	Ward	...	1913.
Selden	...	...	9
Central	"	...	nil
Park	"	...	nil
Victoria	"	...	nil
Heene	"	...	21
Broadwater	"	...	40
West Tarring	"	...	20
			90

The number of houses actually completed for occupation in 1908 was 176, in 1909—200, in 1910—147, 1911—160 and 1912—123.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE, 1913.

	Annual Rate per 1,000 Living				Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
	Birth Rate	Death Rate		Principal Epidemic diseases	
		Crude	Corrected		
England and Wales...	23'9	13'7	13'4	0'64	109
96 Great Towns ...	25'1	14'3	14'7	0'75	117
145 Smaller Towns ...	23'9	12'8	13'0	0'64	112
England and Wales } less the 241 Towns }	22'3	13'1	12'1	0'52	96
Worthing ...	15'6	12'0	9 9	0'37	67

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered during 1913 was 504, 251 males and 253 females.

This is equivalent to a birth-rate of 15.6 per 1000 inhabitants. The average birth-rate of the 145 smaller English towns was 23.9 per 1000. This is almost the lowest birth-rate on record for Worthing, which was in 1912, viz., 15.5.

Of the births, 28 were illegitimate children forming 5.5 per cent. of total births.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during 1913 in Worthing was 389. This is equivalent to a Death-rate of 12.0 per 1000 population. When this is corrected by the Standardizing Factor, .8302 as supplied by the Registrar-General is equivalent to a Local Death-rate of 9.9.

In addition the following 39 "Inward Transferable Deaths" were allocated to Worthing by the Registrar-General, viz:— 12 from East Preston Workhouse; 10 from the Asylum; 1 from Swandean; and 16 from other institutions, etc. outside the District.

Also 28 "Outward Transferable Deaths" were allocated to other districts by the Registrar-General.

This after adding 39, and subtracting 28, the total deaths "belonging" to the district is 400, which gives us a nett death rate of 12.4.

This is next to the lowest death rate on record for Worthing.

"By 'Transferable Deaths' is meant the deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided."

The death rate of the 145 smaller English towns was 13.0 per 1,000.

A comparison with Worthing in former years is given in Table I. L.G.B.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were 34; which is equivalent to a mortality of 67 per 1000 births.

Table IV. L.G.B. shews that 18 of these 34 died under 4 weeks of age.

The chief causes of Infantile Mortality are given in the following Table and also in Table IV. L.G.B. at the end of the report.

Return of Deaths from stated causes in years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, under 1 year:—

Cause of Death	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total 10 Yrs.
Measles	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	6
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Croup	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	1	2	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	1	11
Diarrhoea, all forms ...	13	1	6	7	5	3	1	15	—	1	52
Enteritis Gastro-enteritis (not tuberculous) ...	—	4	16	3	6	4	—	8	—	2	43
Gastritis Gastro-intestinal Catarrh... ..	—	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	12
Premature Birth	5	9	12	8	9	6	7	11	3	9	79
Congenital Defects ...	—	—	1	2	2	3	2	3	—	—	13
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Injury at Birth	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	7
Accident	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility, Mar- asmus	—	12	7	12	4	6	5	8	1	4	59
Tuberculosis Meningitis	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	7
Tabes Mesenterica ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Other Tuberculous Dis- eases	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	7
Cancer Malignant Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rickets	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Meningitis (not tuber- culous)	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	5
Convulsions	—	1	4	3	2	—	6	—	2	2	20
Bronchitis	2	1	—	5	3	—	3	—	3	—	17
Laryngitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	2	5	2	3	7	7	2	4	—	2	34
Suffocation overlying ...	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	10
Phthisis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other causes	18	2	1	1	7	8	3	2	3	7	52
Total	50	43	61	54	58	39	36	56	20	34	451
Rate per 1,000 Births ...	109	83	116	106	109	75	66	105	41	67	88
Total No. of Births ...	457	520	517	509	531	518	548	532	486	504	5122

The following figures shew the number of children who died in England and Wales during the last 6 years from Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Diarrhoea, and also the deaths of infants under one year of age.

Year.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea.	Total Deaths Infants under 1 year of age.
1908	7910	9554	2811	5479	17897	113646
1909	12448	6980	3168	5159	10081	99511
1910	8172	8574	2337	4177	10609	94511
1911	12799	7648	1871	4755	38467	114798
1912	12696	8250	1968	4176	7446	82943
Av'rage 5 years.	10805	8201	2431	4749	16900	101082
1913	10453	5327	2093	4345	20638	95801

I have inserted this Table to shew (1) the large number of Deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea, (2) the large number of infants who die under one, viz., 95,801 out of a total of 505,026 deaths. The Infantile Mortality rate being 109. The total births for 1913 being in England and Wales, 881,480.

The lower Infantile Mortality rate experienced this year as compared with previous years is to a considerable extent, no doubt due to the cool wet summer weather which prevailed in the 3rd quarter of the year.

The mean temperature of the third quarter of 1913 was 60.2 degrees, or 0.8 degrees below the average for the previous 21 years.

The rainfall was above the average by 5.94 inches, and the sunshine was below the average 240.3 hours.

The following table, however, shews that the Infantile Mortality rate has undergone a steady improvement, after the Diarr-

hoea cases have been eliminated, thus indicating that in all the other diseases from which infants are liable to suffer, the mortality has also decreased. I consider that this is due to the greater care and attention given to this subject by sanitary authorities, and by the systematic and regular visitation and advice given to mothers through the Health Visitor. Since the adoption of the Notification of Births Act in 1909 and the appointment of a Health Visitor (a full account of the work follows later on in this report) the decline in Infantile Mortality (after excluding Diarrhoea) is definite and well-marked. Thus, whereas from 1903 to 1908 the Infantile Mortality rate (less Diarrhoea) varied from 74 to 96, since 1909 it has been between 41 and 64.

The following comparative table shews the Infantile Mortality for the Borough as compared with England and Wales and when the Diarrhoeal Deaths are separated the fall is very considerable.

Year	Total Infantile Mortality Rate		Diarrhoea Infantile Mortality Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate Less Diarrhoea	
	England and Wales	Worthing	England and Wales	Worthing	England and Wales	Worthing
1903	132	102	18	6	114	96
1904	145	109	30	28	115	81
1905	128	83	21	9	107	74
1906	132	116	31	42	101	74
1907	118	106	12	10	106	96
1908	120	109	20	20	100	89
1909	109	75	13	13	96	62
1910	106	66	12	2	94	64
1911	130	105	—	43	—	62
1912	95	41	—	—	—	41
Average 9 Years.	124	119	—	19	—	77
1913	109	57	—	4	—	63

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There were 12 deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases.

Small-pox	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea...	...	...	...	2
				—
				12
				—

The Zymotic death rate is thus 0.37.

The Zymotic death rate for England and Wales for 1913 was 0.64.

MEASLES.

There were 4 deaths from Measles during the year.

Shewing the number of DEATHS from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases in the
Ten Years, 1903-1912, and in 1913.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Average 10 years.	1913
Estimated Population.	24120	24850	25600	26360	27150	27960	28780	29630	30500	31330	27928	32160
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0.1	...
Diphtheria ...	1	6	4	14	4	6	3	3	5	1	4.7	2
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	0.8	1
Measles ...	...	8	...	2	3	...	...	...	16	...	2.9	4
Whooping Cough ...	...	1	4	...	3	5	2	4	1	3	2.3	3
Diarrhoea ...	5	13	8	29	11	3	7	1	27	...	10.4	2
Total ...	8	28	17	46	22	18	12	8	50	5	21.4	12
Zymotic death rate per 1000 living.	0.33	1.12	0.66	1.74	0.80	0.64	0.41	0.27	1.64	0.16	0.77	0.37

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water undertaking belongs to the Corporation. The source is from deep wells in the chalk at the foot of the Downs.

It is an ample supply, and though rather hard, of exceptional purity, as shown by the following chemical and bacteriological analyses.

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Watergate House,

York Buildings,

Adelphi, W.C.

30th August, 1913.

The water marked F. Roberts, collected on 25.8.13. and received here on 25.8.13 has been examined, and I have been instructed to forward the following report thereon :—

RESULTS.

(1) CHEMICAL.

			Parts per 100,000.	Grains per gallon.
Total solids (dried at 120° C.) ...	...	...	29.8	20.9
Combined chlorine ...	...	...	2.40	1.68
Equivalent to NaCl. ...	...	...	3.96	2.77
Nitric Nitrogen ...	...	...	0.46	0.30
Nitrous Nitrogen ...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Albumenoid Nitrogen ...	...	...	0.0016	0.0011
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.			0.011	0.008
Lead or Copper ...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Temporary hardness (equiv. to CaCO ₃)			19.0	13.3
Permanent hardness	„	„	2.8	2.0
Total hardness	„	„	21.8	15.3

(2) BACTERIOLOGICAL (cultural and microscopical).

Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incubated at 20-22°				
C. for 3 days	...	...	...	19 per c.c.
Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 37.5° C for				
2 days	...	...	...	3 per c.c.
B. Coli	...	...	...	Not found in 100 c.c.
Streptococci	...	...	...	Not found in 30 c.c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	...	...	...	Not found in 100 c.c.

REMARKS.

These results show the sample to be of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity and of moderate hardness.

(Signed) C. H. WELLS,
Director of the Association.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

This is a water-carriage system by gravitation to the sewage works situated at the eastern end of the borough, where the sewage is screened and lifted into storage tanks from which the sewage discharges by gravitation into the sea, twice each day, from one hour after high water.

The sewers are well laid, well flushed and efficiently ventilated by air shafts.

The system of house drains is modern and intercepting chambers are provided. Great attention is paid to the efficient working of the whole system.

As mentioned in my last report that owing to the rapid growth of the town, it has been found necessary to provide additional pumping plant at the sewage outfall works, and a scheme prepared by the Borough Engineer, Mr. Frank Roberts, A.M.I.C.E., has been approved by the Council and an application has been

made to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow the sum of £7389 for this work.

The enquiry was held on February 7th, 1913, and the scheme has been approved by the Board and sanction given to the Council to borrow.

Tenders have been invited for these works, and when the iron pipes are delivered, the works will proceed.

With reference to the scheme of the diversion of the surface water from the sewers, these works which also received the sanction of the L.G.B., are well in hand.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The type of apparatus mostly in use is the short hopper flush rim pan, for most houses, pedestal wash-down basins being used in the best class of house, each class is supplied by siphon cisterns giving a flush of three gallons each.

Pail closets are very few, and privies are fast disappearing, the approximate number of each is :

Water closets, 12,000 to 13,000; Pail closets, 14; Privies, 19.

A new sewer having been laid down in Brougham Road, the houses here draining into cesspools are shortly to be connected to the sewer and the cesspools abolished.

HOUSE REFUSE.

Movable dust bins are used at each house and the refuse collected twice weekly by the Surveyor's department, and cremated at the Refuse Destructor, which comprises 4 cells.

All refuse is burned within 24 hours of collection, and the steam generated by the burning of the refuse is used for working the sewage pumps which were formerly worked by gas engines, thus effecting a considerable saving.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Sanitary Department,
Gloucester Lodge,
Worthing.

January 31st, 1914.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee of the
Worthing Town Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the circular letter of the local Government Board, dated the 13th December, 1910, to Sanitary Authorities and sub-clause 16 of the Board's Regulations of the 13th December, 1910, I herewith submit an annual report to your Council on the work carried out during the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The usual systematic inspection and routine work in connection with the 3 Common Lodging houses, 6 Slaughterhouses, 35 Bakehouses, 8 Cowsheds, and 35 Milk Purveyors premises was carried out, also inspection of Fried Fish Shops within the Borough, that now come under Section 112, Public Health Acts as offensive trades.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three houses registered have been visited frequently during the year and in two cases were always found to be exceptionally clean and well kept. At the third the occupier has continued the more thorough cleaning and better maintenance of the premises and has improved in this respect.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There were at the end of the year 6 Slaughterhouses on the Register within the Borough, one being a licensed premises and 5 are registered slaughterhouses, and are situated in the wards as follows:—Selden 2, Central 1, Park 1, Victoria 1, and Broadwater 1, the old premises in High street, West Tarring used up

till March last have been practically closed, an application for a licence has been received and is being dealt with by the Sanitary Committee.

The slaughterhouse in Little High Street has been used more during 1913 than previously, the occupier having arranged for two butchers to slaughter, in addition to his son.

At the licensed and one of the registered slaughterhouses only one firm slaughters and at the remaining 4 more than one firm slaughter.

Of the latter 4, that in West Street in the Central Ward, is small and somewhat crowded, but is well conducted considering the amount of killing that is carried on there.

At the one in Broadwater Street, the present accommodation could be easily extended by the addition of lairs in the yard and adding the lairage, which is at present part of the slaughterhouse to the slaughter hall.

At the registered premises in Brougham Road there is ample room for more slaughtering to be done.

Frequent inspection was made at each, for examination of carcasses, etc., and where any disease was found, they were surrendered and destroyed, details of which are given under Food Inspection. In other cases our opinion was voluntarily sought and given.

BAKEHOUSES.

The 35 bakehouses have been well kept and limewashed twice during the year. There are no underground bakehouses in the Borough.

COWSHEDS.

There are 6 cowsheds now in use in the Borough, there being previously eight, two having ceased to be used for some time past, and the occupiers have been crossed off the Register as cowkeepers.

DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.

There are 36 registered purveyors of milk (excluding occupiers of Cowsheds) and the Shops and Dairies have received attention during the year. One of them occupy premises outside the Borough although they purvey in the town.

The Sompting Dairy, previously at No. 43 Chapel Road, has been moved next door to No. 45 after the necessary work was carried out. One has been added in the Heene Ward.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The butchers, fishmongers, market on beach, provision shops and railway station have been visited frequently to ascertain whether any article of food was exposed for sale or in transit which was unfit for human food, and it is satisfactory to state that no unsound food of any description was found so exposed.

At frequent intervals during the year a report on meat and food inspection is submitted to the Committee.

Quantities of unsound meat were submitted for inspection by various tradesmen and certificates given, in each case the food was cremated at the destructor works.

Details of food surrendered are given below :—

Tuberculosis.

The whole carcase of a sow	...	...	1	}	From Slaughterhouses.
----------------------------	-----	-----	---	---	-----------------------

Unsound.

Sheep.	Mutton.	Plucks.	Kidneys.	Meat.	}	From Tradesmen.
1	445lbs.	28	7	2337lbs.		
Oxtails, 6	..	...	...	...	}	From Fish Market.
20 boxes	Bloaters	...	...	...		
2 cwt.	Witches	...	...	...		
8 boxes	Kippers	...	...	...		
1 cwt.	of Halibut and Lemon Soles	...	...	...		
1 barrel	Uss—2 cwt.	...	...	...		
2½ cwt.	Mackerel	...	...	...		
1 kit	of various—1 cwt.	...	...	...		

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 35 complaints were received and enquired into; in 11 instances no nuisance could be found to substantiate the complaints. The following should be specially mentioned :—

REFUSE ON VACANT LAND.

Four were received relative to garden etc., refuse being deposited on land in Park Avenue, Harrow Road, St. Botolph's Road, N.E. corner and Steyne Gardens, E. side.

In each case the worst of rubbish was removed and in the case of Harrow Road the owner was induced to fence the land in.

PASSAGES.

Two complaints were received relating to passages giving secondary means of access to Nos. 29 to 51 Westcourt Road, Nos. 1 and 3 Graham Road and Nos. 102 and 104 Montague Street, in the case of Westcourt Road this passage was made up, paved and surface drained by the Corporation on the owners agreeing to pay an apportionment of the cost. This being the 4th passage paved in this manner instead of the long and tedious process of serving notices under the Private Street Works Act, viz., King Street Nos. 1 to 15, Stanley Road, 28 to 46, Ashdown Road, 69 to 74, and Chatsworth Road N. side.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

One complaint was received as to the want of such a convenience at the W. end of the Marine Parade and was referred to the Borough Surveyor.

One complaint was made as to the maintenance of the public convenience at a place of entertainment and the whole of the conveniences were overhauled and put in good order.

MOSQUITOES.

There were two complaints received from occupiers of houses relative to mosquitoes.

The work commenced by Mr. Evenden on February 12th, 1912 has been continued with excellent result. There are now very few of the fruitgrowers who object to the treatment of their water tanks with either paraffin or tarsoline.

The same work at private houses is also carried out where any water likely to facilitate the breeding of mosquitoes is found.

In addition to the above the surface gullies in the roads in districts previously most affected have received the same attention and pools of stagnant water wherever found were treated.

The following tabular statement shows briefly the nurseries visited and the number of tanks they contain, etc.

To get completely round to treat these tanks, etc. once, it takes some 7 to 8 weeks by one man.

Number Treated.	Green-houses	Tanks	Times Treated	Average quantity of fluid used.
Nurseries ...	987	1734	5	10 ozs. per 1,000 gallons.
Private Houses	42	44	5	

SEA WEED ON FORESHORE.

No complaints were received during the year and there was less sea-weed on the beach than I have known for the past 22 years.

It is said that this was due to the great storm in March having destroyed the weed, it is also said that it is due to the formation of a sand bank over the ground where the weeds grow.

SECTION 41 PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Two of the total complaints received were under Section 41 Public Health Acts, 1875 -1907. The premises dealt with and the action taken is thus recorded.

Premises.	Result of Action.	No. of houses affected.
Nos. 140, 142, 144 and 146 Tarring Road.	The combined drain taking Nos. 136-138 was provided with means of access by an inspection chamber built on the junction of drains at the rear in 1912. The amendment to drains at Nos. 140-146 was in abeyance at the end of the year.	4
Nos. 86, 87, 88 and 89 Marine Parade.	The owners were called upon to reconstruct the combined drain beneath No. 86, but this work has not yet been carried out.	4
Leicester House, Highfield, Grocers and Drapers shops, South Street, Victoria Hall, and Nos. 2 & 4 St. Dunstan's Road, West Tarring	New connection made to the sewer in St. Dunstan's Road and the main or common drain was relaid and branches re-connected.	7
Nos. 110 to 120 and Nos. 1 and 2 Palmerston Villas, and Grocers Stores, Crescent Road.	The owners were called upon to alter and amend this system at various points, but this work has not been carried out yet.	10
	Total ...	25

The remaining complaints were of varying character and do not call for special comment.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One Fish and Potatoe Frying business was moved from No. 9 Palmerston Terrace, Crescent Road to No. 2 Palmerston Villas, in the same road, which was converted to a shop and the alteration and premises being an improvement on those at No. 9, the Council sanctioned the establishment of the business.

One complaint was received relative to the effluvia given off at a Fish Frier's shop in North Street, and as the business was established previously to the regulations coming into force, the occupier has been written to asking him to lengthen the chimney and so amend the apparatus that the steam and effluvia is carried off more readily.

Rag Flock Act, 1911 and the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.

Enquiries have been made under this Act and regulations at the local upholsterers' premises of persons engaged in making up bedding, and it was found that rag flock is not used in the manufacture of bedding in the Borough.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

The annexed table A gives a tabulated statement of the Sanitary Inspections and House to House inspection that were carried out during the year, but this table does not shew all the visits and re-inspections made where defects were found to exist and the attention bestowed on seeing that the requirements of the Council are carried out, nor does it include the number of visits to slaughterhouses, dairies and other premises for purposes of food inspection.

Table B shows the work in tabulated form done under Section 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, houses of the rateable value of £11 5s. and under that were examined and where defects were found the attention of the owners have

been called to them, and the work (generally in the nature of repairs) has been carried out or is in hand.

Seven houses were found to be unfit for human habitation and have been closed by order of the Council, viz., Nos. 4, 5 and 6 King's Row, and 16, 17A, 18 and 20 Marine Place.

All the house to house inspection now made should be considered to be carried out under the 1909 Act, the majority of the houses in the Borough being modern, the defects chiefly met with are of minor character, such as absence of dust bins, defective paving, etc. In each case where defects were found to exist preliminary notices were served and the work carried out or put in hand.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ACT.

In consequence of an outbreak of Swine Fever which occurred in the Quashetts at the latter end of 1912, the sties were disinfected and put in order by request of your Veterinary Inspector under the Board of Agriculture.

DISINFECTION.

This is carried out after notified cases of infectious disease, including Consumption.

The Council undertake the disinfection of all articles and houses after non-notifiable diseases such as Chicken-pox and Measles etc., and the fees received by the Corporation for such disinfection were £16 1s. 8d.

The total cost of disinfectants, fumigating material and appliances was £42 9s. 1d.

Of the total cost of disinfectants, etc., £18 9s. 7d. was expended on tarsoline, cofectant, paraffin, etc., in connection with the effort to exterminate mosquitoes.

SANITARY SURVEYS.

Under the Council's regulations there were 29 houses examined and reported upon.

The fees due to the Council were :—

24 Houses not exceeding £50 gross estimated rental—	£12	12	0
4 " " " " £75 " " " " —	£4	4	0
1 house exceeding £100 " " " —	£2	2	0
	£18	18	0

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

No proceedings were necessary.

As in former years the owners have with few exceptions complied with preliminary intimations.

There were 144 preliminary notices served; 31 statutory notices (4 under Sec. 41, Public Health Acts, and 7 notices of Closing Orders made by the Council under Sec. 17, Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and 9 letters or preliminary notices under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

TABLE A.

Borough of Worthing.—Health Department.

ANNUAL CHART to Sanitary Inspector's Report on Houses and Premises including House to House Inspection from January to December, 1913.

SITUATION OF PREMISES. WARD.	No. examined			Defective fittings.				Drainage defects.					Other Insanitary conditions.						Infectious Disease.					
	Complete Streets.	No. of Premises.	Defects found at	W.C.'s and Flushing Apparatus.	Soil and R.W.P.'s	Sink and Waste Pipes.	Dust Receptacles.	Choked.	Tested.	Defective.	Unventilated.	No means of access.	Premises dirty.	Yard and Scullery surfaces bad.	Roof and shooting defective.	Overcrowding found.	Animals improperly kept.	Offensive accumulations.	Secondary means of access:—Passages.	Enquiries made.	Premises disinfected.	Premises cleaned.	Drains flushed.	Bedding, etc., disinfected or destroyed.
Selden	...	288	100	10	...	3	25	5	10	6	13	2	26	9	1	...	6	4	12	19	23	23	18	17
Central	...	6	192	100	12	...	4	11	9	6	4	16	25	19	10	...	1	5	8	13	17	17	13	10
Park	...	6	185	79	9	5	42	1	1	...	...	...	13	18	3	...	2	7	...	5	5	5	5	4
Victoria	...	4	180	63	4	...	28	10	14	3	1	2	10	11	2	...	...	3	...	9	10	10	9	9
Heene	...	5	201	63	15	...	27	2	17	...	...	8	3	...	1	1	...	3	6	12	22	22	12	10
Broadwater	1	240	66	6	1	3	23	1	2	3	...	...	12	2	4	...	3	1	18	12	14	14	11	10
West Tarring	...	164	61	6	1	1	21	22	10	8	1	1	6	2	1	1	...	1	10	10	10	10	8	8
Totals	...	22	1450	532	62	7	195	52	63	26	19	29	97	61	22	2	13	24	54	80	101	101	78	68

TABLE B. HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909, SEC. 15.
Houses each of the rateable value of £11 5s. or under.

Situation of Dwelling Houses	Number Examined	Unit or partly unit	Found Defective	Water Supply	Insufficient Closet Accommodation	Defective Condition of Apparatus.	Drainage Defects.	Light free circulation of air, dampness and cleanliness	Defective Roofs and Floors.	The paving, drainage and sanitary condition of yard or outhouse	Deposit of refuse and ashes. Absence of dust bins.	Damp or Dirty Conditions of Rooms	Defects in other matters	Result of Action.
King's Row	3	3	3	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	Closed
Marine Place	4	4	4	...	1	2	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	Closed
Southfield Road	23	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cottenham Road	20	...	9	1	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugden Road	20	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thurlow Road	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Station Road	39	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	
London Street	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Surrey Street	24	...	10	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	
High Street	20	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Penfold Road	20	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Northbrook Road	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Broadwater Street	16	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
High Street, W. Tarring	37	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	
Church Street, W. Tarring	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Glebe Road	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
St. Dunstan's Road	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gloucester Place	40	...	19	...	...	3	1	...	3	1	12	8	...	
Field Row	10	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	
Chapel Fields	8	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	
Howard Street	23	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	8	3	...	
Norfolk Street	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Anglesea Street	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Newland Road	49	...	21	...	...	2	...	...	5	10	13	6	5	
Providence Terrace	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Western Row	7	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Brunswick Cottages	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	
Edinburgh Cottages	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	
Total	443	7	158	1	3	22	6	24	24	42	84	31	18	

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Inspection of the District.

House to house inspection has been in progress for many years past and in order to keep the records more complete a system of "continuous record forms" was started in 1903.

During the year 1450 houses were examined; of these 443 were of the rateable value of £11 5s. od. and under.

The number of houses within the limits of rents in Section 14 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, was estimated in 1910 to be 1,085. Since this date very few houses have been built within this limit. A return from the Rate Collector's Department gives 111 houses added in the period from March, 1910, to March, 1914.

With reference to the house accommodation for persons of the labouring class it should be stated that there are very few houses obtainable at a weekly rental of 6/- and under, compared with the number above this rental, and there is a sufficiency of houses let at 6/6 to 8/- per week, but very little overcrowding is found to exist.

The majority of working class houses above 6/- per week are of modern construction and built under the Council's Bye-Laws and have a good amount of open space both in front and at the rear.

The majority of houses of the rateable value of £11 5s. od. and under are dealt with by preliminary notices or letters where defects are found; of the 443 examined seven were found to be unfit for human habitation and were closed. 260 were found where sanitary defects of a minor nature existed; of these 219 were remedied leaving 41 to be dealt with at the close of the year.

**Annual Report for the Borough of Worthing for
the year 1913 on the administration of the Factory and
Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with**

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of	
	Inspections.	Written Notices
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	75	7
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	205	1
Totals ...	280	8

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects		
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness ...	9	9	—
Want of ventilation ...	1	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	2	2	—
Other nuisances ...	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient ...	—	—
	unsuitable or defective ...	3	—
	not separate for sexes ...	—	—
Totals ...	13	12	—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901. 3.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.									
Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.		
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.					
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.				
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.			
Wearing Apparel— (1). making, &c. (2). cleaning and washing Lace, lace curtains and nets Furniture and upholstery Total	4 — — — 4	— — — — —	11 — — — 11	15 — — 1 16	— — — — —	25 — — 2 27	25 — — — 25		
4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.									
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.			5.—OTHER MATTERS.						
			Number.		Class.		Number.		
Bakehouses	...	...	35	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—					
Dressmakers, Milliners and Tailors	...	...	54	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and					
Laundries	...	...	20	Workshop Act (s. 133)					
Printing Works	...	...	7	Action taken in matters referred by H.M.					
Miscellaneous	...	...	111	Inspector as remediable under the Public					
				Health Acts, but now under the Factory and					
				Workshop Act (s. 5) :—					
				Notified by H.M. Inspector					
				Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M.					
				Inspector					
				Under Bakehouses (s. 101) :—					
				Certificates granted during the year					
Total number of workshops on Register	...	...	227	In use at the end of the year					

SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples purchased under Food and Drugs Act for Analysis by Public Analyst during the year 1913.

Description.				Result.					
New Milk.	Cream	Brndy	Rum.	Genuine.	Otherwise	Summoned.	Cautioned	Convicted.	Dismissed
15	...	...	...	11	4	2	...	1	1
...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	5	1	1	18	4	2	...	1	1

The information in the above table was obtained from Mr. Frederick Knott, the Inspector for the County under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

THE SHOPS ACT, 1912.

The Shops Act came into operation on the 1st of May, 1912 and is administered by the Sanitary Committee.

The Register which is kept by the Inspector, Mr. J. W. King at the Public Health Office, Gloucester Lodge, contains 739 shops which are classified according to trades.

Observations are frequently made on the shops with a view of ascertaining if the provisions of the Act are being carried out.

The Act has proved of great benefit to the Shop Assistants and the various Orders which the Town Council have made during the year, 1913, have reduced the complexed working of the Act and made it more welcome to the shopkeepers who have hon-

estly conformed to their obligations. Only in 3 cases affecting 11 assistants were there infringements of its provisions, which cases were duly dealt with by the Sanitary Committee.

On the 1st of April, 1913, a Weekly Half-Holiday Order under Section 4 (2) was made, viz :—

The Council of the Borough of Worthing in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Shops Act, 1912, and after due compliance with its provisions *do hereby order* as follows :—

1.—This Order, which may be cited as “The Borough of Worthing Half-Holiday Order,” applies to all shops in the Borough of Worthing, except shops which are exempted by the Act, or by any Order made in pursuance of the Act from the obligation to close for the weekly half-holiday, and also except shops in which the following retail trades or businesses are carried on, viz :—

Auctioneers and Estate Rooms, Bird Fanciers, Booksellers and Stationers, Builders, Plumbers and Decorators, Basket and Brush Dealers, Corn and Seed Merchants, Cycle Dealers, Costumiers, Perambulator Dealers, Dyers and Cleaners, General Stores, Gas Fitters and Electricians, Horticultural Sundries, Marine Store Dealers, Naturalists, Photographers, Rope and Twine Dealers, Saddlery and Leather Goods, Umbrella Dealers, Undertakers (artificial flowers), Upholsterers, and Wardrobe Dealers.

2.—All shops to which this Order applies shall be closed for the weekly half-holiday on Wednesdays at 1 p.m. throughout the year.

Provided that any shopkeeper may substitute Saturdays for Wednesdays on affixing a notice to that effect in his shop.

On the application of a majority of the shopkeepers carrying on the retail trades of Booksellers, Stationers, Toy and Fancy Goods Dealers, the Town Council by resolution dated the 5th August, 1913, made an Exemption Order, whereby all the shops in which these trades are carried on, are exempted from the provisions of Section 4 of the Shops Act in regard to closing for the Weekly Half-Holiday.

In response to a petition from the Photographers to be exempted from the provisions of Section 4 in regard to closing for the Weekly Half-Holiday a vote was taken with the following result :

For exemption	...	8
Against „	...	1

An Exemption Order applying to all Photographers was consequently made on the 3rd June, 1913.

An Order under Section 4, exempting any particular class of shopkeepers from closing their shops on the Weekly Half-Holiday, does not relieve the shopkeepers of their obligation to grant their shop assistants their Weekly Half-Holiday.

All the Restaurants and Refreshment Houses employing assistants which premises number 56 including those for the sale of intoxicating liquors were visited to ascertain if the Shops Act, 1913, (which applies to these trades only and the provisions of which are optional and have regard to the Weekly Half-Holiday for shop assistants) had been adopted. It was found that the occupiers of all these premises prefer to continue to comply with the provisions of Section 1 of the Shops Act, 1912.

The following table shews the number of the various kinds of shops as classified in the Register.

Trade or Business.	No. of Shops.	Trade or Business.	No. of Shops.
Antique & Art Dealers	5	Bakers & Confectioners	82
Art Needlework ...	4	Hardware, Oil & Ironmongers	23
Auctioneers & Estate Rooms	4	House Furnishers	7
Boot Dealers & Repairers	47	Horticultural Sundries	1
Bird Fanciers	1	Jewellers & Watchmakers	20
Booksellers & Stationers	31	Marine Store Dealers	3
Builders, Plumbers & Decorators	16	Milliners	3
Basket & Brush Dealers	2	Motor Dealers	2
China Dealers	7	Musical Instrument & Music Dealers	7
Coal Merchants	18	Monumental Masons	3
Corn & Seed Merchants	9	Naturalists	1
Cycle Dealers	17	Opticians	7
Chemists	16	Pawnbrokers	1
Costumiers	9	Photographers	7
Domestic Machine Dealers	3	Picture Dealers	5
Drapers	37	Rope and Twine Merchants	2
Dyers & Cleaners	4	Saddlers & Leather Goods	8
Engravers	1	Stained Glass Dealers	1
Furniture Dealers & Brokers	9	Toys & Fancy Goods	11
Grocers & Provision Merchants	50	Umbrella Dealers	3
General Stores	56	Tailors	16
Gas Fitters & Electricians	4	Undertakers (Artificial Flowers)	2
Hosiery, Outfitters & Clothiers	19	Upholsterers	2
Hairdressers & Perfumers	25	Wardrobe Dealers	7
Fruiterers, Florists & Greengrocers	40	Dairies	21
		Tobacconists	32
		Restaurants	9
		Butchers	38
		Fish & Poultry Dealers	17

The total number of shops as per above table is 775, of which number 36 are duplicated in the Register owing to different trades being carried on in the same shop, leaving a total of 739 separate shops.

Cases of Infectious Disease treated in the Borough Infectious Disease Hospital, Swandean, during the last 10 years, 1903-1912.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total for the 10 years 1903-1912.	1913	Case Mortality for cases treated in Hospital during the 10 years 1903-1912.	1913	Case Mortality of cases treated at their own homes during the 10 years 1903-1912.*	1913
Scarlet Fever	12	23	30	40	47	75	92	71	58	51	499	32	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	8	8	36	57	43	22	38	54	41	29	335	27	—	—	13.5%	33.3%
Enteric Fever	1	1	12	—	3	6	1	—	5	1	30	5	—	—	11.1%	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	50%
Totals	22	35	80	101	93	104	132	125	104	81	877	65	—	—	—	—
Deaths occurred amongst the above cases as follows:																
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.20%	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	1	3	9	2	5	3	2	5	1	32	1	9.5%	3.7%	13.5%	33.3%
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	1	13.3%	20%	11.1%	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50%
Totals	1	1	3	9	3	7	3	2	6	2	37	2	—	—	—	—

* Obtained by deducting the notifications and deaths of cases treated in the Borough Hospital, Swandean, from the total notifications and deaths of cases of infectious disease in whole Borough, as shown in table on page 45.

The above table does not include cases received into Swandean from outside the Borough of Worthing.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

This is at Swandean in the Parish of Durrington, situated on the Downs, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the town. Originally this was a private residence standing in 7 acres of ground, to which another 5 acres have since been added. Having become inadequate an isolated pavilion was built as part of a larger scheme, so that better isolation of patients from the different infectious diseases could be obtained.

A new Laundry, Disinfector of Washington Lyon's type, and Mortuary complete the premises.

The total accommodation is now 32 beds. An additional 4 beds to each of the two new blocks was added by extending the buildings, it having been foreseen that this would be necessary to meet the growing development of the town, and furthermore that enough money had been saved on the contract to build one and enough left over from the amount sanctioned to be borrowed, to build the other.

We can now treat Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever separately at one and the same time.

It will still be necessary for buildings to be erected for the separation of the convalescing patients from the acute cases.

This is a principle of treatment much to be desired, as it has been found that catarrhal conditions, ear discharges, and kidney complications are more frequent in the convalescents, when they are kept in the 'concentrated' atmosphere of the acute cases.

Another building called a discharging block is necessary for the adequate disinfection of patients as they leave the Hospital.

The sewage of the Hospital is efficiently dealt with by means of a small installation of bacterial filter beds.

No isolation is available for small-pox patients, and the erection of a small iron building is desirable.

The water supply is from the Corporation Waterworks.

In order to provide a supply of water at a constant pressure independent of the draw off in the lower parts of the town, the town water is first delivered into an underground tank and lifted by a combined gas engine and pump into a new water tower of an ornamental and classic design, which has been erected by the Corporation (from plans by the Borough Surveyor) on the Downs at the northern boundary of the additional land acquired for hospital extension.

This will also provide water at a good pressure in case of fire.

In the early part of 1912 the Worthing Gas Co. extended their mains to the village of Durrington and arrangements were made for the supply to be continued to the Hospital.

Now the whole of the ward pavilions, disinfecting station, laundry, mortuary and administration block are supplied with gas with modern up-to-date fittings.

The following are the cases with the longest stay in Hospital :—

Scarlet Fever.					Diphtheria.				
One case was in 118 days.					One case was in 65 days.				
"	"	"	78	"	"	"	"	42	"
"	"	"	61	"	"	"	"	40	"

Enteric Fever.				
One case was in 93 days.				
"	"	"	71	"
"	"	"	71	"

Length of stay of cases :—

Disease	Cases	Total No. of Days,	Average stay of each case, Days.	Average stay of whole of cases Days.
Diphtheria ...	29	843	29·0	52·1
Scarlet Fever ...	38	2615	68·8	
Enteric ...	6	329	54·8	
Erysipelas ...	1	70	70·0	

SWANDEAN EXPENDITURE.

	Jan-Dec. 1910	Jan-Dec. 1911	Jan-Dec. 1912	Jan-Dec. 1913
	£	£	£	£
MAINTENANCE :				
Provisions ...	362	328	363	330
Drugs, and Instruments, etc. ...	66	74	64	44
Coal and Coke (Hospital and Disinfectory) ...	131	122	116	98
Oil and Petrol ...	21	30	11	—
Laundry and Cleaning requisites... ..	33	35	32	36
Garden Expenses ...	4	15	5	6
Miscellaneous ...	21	34	64	62
SALARIES AND WAGES :				
Medical Officer ...	110	116	107	106
Matron and Nurse and Uniforms... ..	220	156	165	283
Outside Nurses ...	7	20	13	37
Domestic Staff ...	134	200	208	164
Repairs to Building ...	28	27	35	13
Removal of Patients and Cab hire	31	33	61	50
Furniture ...	—	9	9	13
Gas Installation ...	—	—	107	37
	£1,168	£1,199	£1,360	£1,285

Number of Patients (including those

from East Preston ...	130	122	88	74
Average stay in Hospital (days) ...	—	34·1	36·4	52·1
Provisions (cost per head per day) 11.2d.	10.8d.	11.5d.	11.75	

Maintenance cost during whole

length of stay ...	£8 10s. od.	£9 8s. od.	£13 os. 8d.	£15
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The amount received from the East Preston Rural District Council in respect of patients coming from their district in 1913 was £23 5s. od., and from the East Preston Guardians in respect of paupers during 1913 was £22 9s. 2d.

ACTS AND BYELAWS IN FORCE.

Public Health Acts and Amendments 1890, and 1907, and Extension of Section 112 as to Offensive Trades.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

Byelaws as to New Streets and Buildings with extension dated May, 1911.

Byelaws as to Common Lodging Houses.

„ „ Slaughterhouses.

„ „ Nuisances.

„ „ Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matter.

Byelaws as to Good Rule and Government of the Borough

„ „ Contagious Diseases, Animals Act, 1886, and the

„ „ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations 1885.

„ „ Rag Flock Act Regulations, 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, came into force August 3rd. 1890.

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

Notification of Births Act, 1907 was adopted during 1909 and came into force on August 19th, 1909.

The Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908, came into force on January 1st, 1909.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations 1911 came into force on May 1st, 1911 and further Regulations (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) dated November 15th 1911, requiring the General Notification of all cases from January 1st, 1912.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which came into force February 1st, 1913, requires notification of all forms of Tuberculosis.

The Worthing Authorities added Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis to the list of Notifiable Diseases under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889, March 25th, 1912, which was followed on 1st September, 1912 by a general order of the L.G.B. making these two diseases compulsory notifiable throughout the country.

The Council decided on September 2nd (with the consent of the Local Government Board) to make the notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum compulsory, to take effect as from November 1st, since this date the Local Government Board have made a general order throughout the country with regard to the notification of this disease.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diseases Notified in each month during 1913.

Month	Scar- let Fever	Diph- theria	En- teric Fever	Puer- peral Fever	Ery- sipelas	Small Pox	Cerebro- Spinal Menin- gitis	Ophthal- mia N on- atorum	Total
January ...	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
February ...	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
March ...	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	6
April ...	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
May ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
June ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
July ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
August ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
September	7	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	12
October ...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
November	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	10
December...	6	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	14
The 12 mths. Totals...	46	30	7	2	6	—	1	1	93
Total No. treated in Hospital ...	32	27	5	—	1	—	—	—	65
Total deaths registered ...	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	5

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE.

The number of notifications during 1913 was 93

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	46
Diphtheria	...	...	...	30
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	7
Puerperal „	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	1

SCARLET FEVER.

Of the 46 cases notified, 32 were removed to Swandean Isolation Hospital, and all recovered.

The greater number of the cases occurred during January, September and December, and nearly all the persons affected were under 15 years; 7 were between 1 and 5 years, and 26 were between 5 and 15 years.

There were no "return" cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

Thirty cases were notified, 27 of which were treated at Swandean. The greater number of the cases occurred during September, October and December, and nearly all the persons affected were under 15 years, 4 were between 1 and 5 years, and 20 were between 5 and 15 years.

Of the 30 cases, 2 were fatal.

There were no "return" cases.

Diphtheric Anti-Toxin Order of the Local Government Board.

Under this Order a supply of Anti-toxin has been kept at the Public Health Offices, for distribution to Medical Practitioners for use in the case of the poorer inhabitants of the District.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 2 cases notified during the year.

One of these patients died at home.

The administration of the Midwives Act, is carried out by the West Sussex County Council.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were 7 cases notified during the year, 5 of which were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The earliest case was a female, Mrs. S., aged 44, a widow who became infected by eating shell fish. She was removed to Swandean and recovered.

The 2nd case was a male, C. B., aged 60 years, who contracted the disease in London, was nursed at home and died.

The 3rd case, B. F., a female aged 39 years, came home ill from Paris, where she had been staying, no doubt having caught the disease there, this patient was removed to Swandean and died.

Three children, Eva W., Edward W. and Henrietta W., aged 9, 5, and 11 years respectively, were notified from the same house at the end of the year, it was found, on enquiry that a lad, J. W., had been poorly some weeks before and was seen by a medical man, but not diagnosed as Enteric Fever, but there is no doubt that he had the disease in a mild form and thus infected the other members of the family, these 3 cases were moved to Swandean and all recovered.

SMALL-POX.

There was no case notified during the year.

The following table shews the notification of the notifiable diseases for the last 10 years :—

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total.
1904	36	31	9	12	88
1905	47	55	15	11	128
1906	51	66	5	19	141
1907	58	48	6	14	126
1908	108	30	8	14	160
1909	118	52	7	11	188
1910	122	62	—	9	193
1911	94	50	8	6	158
1912	65	36	1	11	113
1913	46	30	7	10	93

The table on page 40 shows the number of cases of infectious disease treated and the number of deaths which occurred at Swandean for the last 10 years.

VACCINATION.

During the year 1911 there was a further diminution of vaccinations, viz :—from 56% to 52% and an increase of exemptions, form 26% to 28% as shown by the following figures for England and Wales for the years 1907, 1908, 1909 1910 and 1911.

Year	Births	Vaccinated	Exempted.
1907	918,341	651,050	76,709
1908	940,640	594,792	160,350
1909	914,844	547,279	197,342
1910	897,273	501,638	233,677
1911	881,139	460,598	250,793

The last available returns for Sussex are for the year 1911, viz. :—

Births.	Vaccinated,	Exempted.
12,176	4,939	5190
	40·6%	42·6%

The number of exemptions from vaccination for Worthing for 1913 was 296 and the number of Births registered, 504.

CONSUMPTION AND CANCER.

The following table shews the number of deaths from Phthisis and Cancer, for the past 10 years.

Year.	Phthisis.	Tubercular Diseases.	All forms of Cancer.
1904	31	17	37
1905	27	8	32
1906	37	7	37
1907	27	13	35
1908	28	9	47
1909	31	14	33
1910	28	15	41
1911	24	13	45
1912	23	14	37
1913	25	2	39

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in 25 cases on 23 persons belonging to the Borough, and 2 non-residents.

Month.	Sex.	Age Years.	Cause of Death.
Jan.	M.	74	Valvular disease of the heart.
"	M.	53	Sudden heart failure due to disease of the Aorta.
"	F.	40	Pleurisy with effusion into both sides of chest with cedema of lungs
Feb.	M.	13	Status epilepticus, accelerated by accidentally falling from his bicycle.
Mar.	F.	50	Syncope due to fatty degeneration of the heart.
April	F.	86	Senile decay accelerated by fracture of thigh accidentally caused by a fall in February, 1913.
"	F.	83	Fracture of neck of right thigh caused by accidentally slipping from a chair.
"	M.	5	Shock resulting from burns, accidentally sustained.
May	F.	61	Rupture of the heart.
"	F.	64	Fatty degeneration of the heart.
July	M.	64	Concussion of brain caused by fracture of base of skull accidentally sustained by jumping from a two wheel trolley with a runaway horse, on July 24th, 1913.
Aug.	M.	43	Syncope due to heart disease.
"	F.	89	Heart failure, senile decay.
Sept.	M.	49	Found drowned in the sea.
"	F.	81	Degeneration of the heart and senile decay.
"	F.	59	Fatty degeneration of the heart.
Oct.	F.	5 hrs.	Asphyxiated at birth by misadventure.
"	F.	46	Results of drinking a quantity of Spirits of Salts whilst temporarily insane on the 18th September, 1913.
Nov.	M.	38	Heart disease causing dilatation and syncope brought about by the strain of vomiting.
"	F.	19	Effects of drinking a quantity of Spirits of Salts on the 12th November, 1913, whilst temporarily insane.
"	F.	42	Coma resulting from Uremia.
Dec.	F.	3 wks.	Accidentally suffocated in bed.
"	F.	22	Heart failure following an attack of Asthma.
"	M.	80	Shock resulting from burns accidentally sustained by the upsetting of a candle on the 23rd December, 1913.
"	M.	10 mths	Broncho-Pneumonia.

* Transferred to the District to which they belonged.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

This Act, which requires all births to be notified within 36 hours to the Medical Officer of Health by the (1) parent and (2) the person in attendance on the mother, was adopted during 1909 and came into force on August 19th, 1909, and has thus been in operation about $4\frac{1}{2}$ years.

There were 504 registered births during the year 1913, and of these 463 were notified, in accordance with this Act.

Of this number 163 were notified by the Local Medical Practitioners; 278 were notified by the Midwives; 22 were notified by the parents.

It would appear that the bulk of the births which occur are attended by the Midwives.

Although in some cases a medical man was in attendance, the notification was sent in by the Midwife.

The Local medical men, however, have either notified themselves in other cases or have given the certificate to be signed and sent in by the parent.

There is still a leakage of 8.1 per cent. which, I consider, is still higher than ought to obtain, although of necessity there are sure to be omissions due to ignorance of the Act and other minor causes. This we find to be the case on making enquiries, and I believe there will be a less number escape in the future.

In co-operation, however, with the local Registrar of Births (Mr. W. H. Linfield) a weekly comparison of our respective returns takes place, and occasionally he finds that we have had cases notified that have not been to register at his office, but more frequently we find that cases registered with him have not been notified to us.

The public, however, are requested to observe that :—

(1) A birth must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours by the parent and the person in attendance.

(2) As well as registered within 6 weeks to the Registrar.

The work done by Nurse Tupman, expressed in tabular form is as follows :—

1.	Infants Notified (including 7 lots of twins	463		
2.	Number visited	336		
3.	Stillborn	14		
4.	Infants who died after a few visits	13		
5.	Infants who died unvisited...	13		
6.	Left Worthing	47		
7.	Visited only a few times ...	143		
8.	Followed up through the year	511		
9.	Average number of visits per working day now carried out	22		
10.	Refused admission	—		
11.	Visits each month			
	Jan.	433	July	451
	Feb.	381	Aug.	250
	March	371	Sept.	221
	April	420	Oct.	508
	May	372	Nov.	438
	June	430	Dec.	296
			Total	4571

Information obtained :—

A card system is adopted on which is kept an account of the

1. Mode of feeding.
2. Home circumstances.
3. Illnesses.
4. Other special points of interest.

An analysis of these cards shews :—	1912	1913
Number breast-fed	318	358
Breast and bottle-fed	20	176
Bottle-fed, " cows milk " ...	37	42
„ condensed milk	17	17
„ other foods	12	8

Help given :—

Milk, bread, etc.	...	...	...	11	„
Milk	...	...	...	35	cases

Too much importance cannot be laid upon adopting Nature's provision for the feeding of infants. There is not the slightest doubt that the breast-fed baby stands the best chance of living through the first year of life and is able to give a better account of itself as regards nutrition, weight, and ability to overcome illnesses, should any have occurred—especially Summer Diarrhoea—apart altogether from the happier existence assured.

It will be seen that the number of breast-fed, and breast-and-bottle-fed infants has very much increased in the last year, and this, we believe, is due to the advice the mothers are given, and which they follow out—as to the advantage of breast over any other kind of feeding, and the desirability of supplementing the mother's milk *early* in cases where the supply is not very abundant or good, in order to insure its lasting over a longer period.

At the same time the number of bottle-fed babies is, we are glad to say, kept low.

HEALTH VISITOR'S WORK.

It is difficult to show on paper the actual value of the work done by Nurse Tupman. To say that she paid 4,571 visits in following up 336 cases throughout the year may mean little or much according to the quality of the advice given and the putting into practise of that advice by the parents. Suffice it to say, however, that her visits were rarely resented and more often than not was she asked to go more frequently than her duties would allow.

Special attention was given to those cases where it was obvious from a thorough knowledge of the town and people it would be required. Interest was created and especially were those who were mothers for the first time instructed in how to

feed and clothe the children and arrange for ventilation in the home.

In many cases where poverty was found it was singularly helpful to be able to relieve distress through the agency of the Children's Care Society.

This Society, formed as an adjunct to facilitate this work, has rendered invaluable help. I cannot speak too highly of its members and organisation and the zeal put into the work. By a system of dividing the town into wards and appointing a secretary for each ward, the nurse can at once get help for necessitous cases.

In addition this Society undertakes to "follow up" cases by visiting such as may be recommended by the nurse, not only during the first year of life but right up to a school age.

Another branch of its work is the formation of a Boot Club in each of the schools, and boots and clothes are also supplied to such cases as are recommended to them, after investigation by the School Attendance Committee.

The Crèche was taken over by the Children's Care Society in January, 1912, and seems to be an indispensable necessity in our 20th century civilisation. The fact being that so many mothers are compelled to go out to work either to augment or else provide altogether the funds necessary to feed and clothe their children. In February, 1914, the Crèche was removed to Crescent Road, the premises having been generously placed at the disposal of the Society, rent free, by Mr. George Cortis.

The one regrettable objection to a Crèche, being that during the day—unless the mothers can call to feed their children—it necessitates the baby being brought up on the bottle.

During the year this Committee

- (1) Visited 1,225 mothers and infants and in so doing paid over 2,130 visits.
- (2) Specially followed up 1 case of gross neglect.
- (3) 1 case referred to the Inspector for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
- (4) Relief was given also to 450 children.

SCHOOL BOOT CLUB.

Supplied during 1913 :—

Over 517 pairs of boots.

£115 2s. 8d. was paid in by the children.

CRÈCHE.

The attendances at the Day Nursery for the year have been 3,097. There was thus an average of 14 infants in the Crèche each day it was opened. It was found necessary to close this nursery owing to an outbreak of measles from July 14th to August 25th.

A very active interest is taken and every known effort put forth to reduce the infant mortality and take care of the children in the Borough.

The Health Visitor now carries out all the duties in connection with Health Visiting and it is her tact and kindness that have won her many friends among the people. Her advice on feeding, clothing, ventilation, and other matters pertaining to the healthy up-bringing of infants has been productive of much good, thus, cleanliness has been encouraged, fresh air advocated, remedies for minor ailments suggested, and medical advice recommended in more serious cases, and where poverty existed help has been obtained.

In addition to the work in connection with the Notification of Births, Nurse Tupman visits and inquires into the circumstances of Tubercular patients notified, giving advice and making observations as to the care taken by the patients for the prevention of the spread of this disease.

The visits made are set forth in the following table :—

TUBERCULOSIS VISITS IN 1913.

Jan. ...	1	July ...	45
Feb. ...	18	Aug. ...	34
March...	10	Sept. ...	12
April ...	28	Oct. ...	26
May ...	30	Nov. ...	23
June ...	14	Dec. ...	10

251 Total.

Ward.	Population estimated to the middle of 1913.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths of infants under one year.	Cases of Noti- fiable Disease.	Deaths from no- tifiable Disease.	Cases of Tuberculosis.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.
Selden ...	6250	102	8	15	—	13	6
Central ...	5710	75	6	12	1	9	2
Park ...	3500	38	4	7	—	8	5
Victoria ...	3240	27	1	11	—	6	—
Heene ...	5670	72	2	15	1	5	3
Broadwater	4660	53	10	15	3	10	4
West Tarring	3130	33	3	18	—	15	7
Total ...	32160	400	34	93	5	66	27

Medical Inspection of School Children.

1. *General Review of the Hygienic Conditions prevalent in the Schools.*

1. *Sussex Road Schools, Boys', Girls' and Infants'.*

2. *Elm Grove* „ „ „ „ „

3. *Ham Road* „ *Mixed and Infants'*

are all modern Schools, and the ventilation, heating, lighting, and general sanitation are satisfactory.

4. *West Tarring School* and

5. *Christ Church Girls' and Infants'.* These are also satisfactory, improvements having been carried out in each School. The heating of the latter school has been recently overhauled and now appears to work properly.

Christ Church Boys' School.—The Board of Education did not sanction the proposed further lease of these premises and accommodation for the scholars attending this School will have to be provided elsewhere.

6. *St. Joseph's School* is a small school, the lighting and ventilation of the main roof being from a skylight only.

7. *Davison School*. Plans for the improvement of this School have been submitted to the Board of Education, but were not approved and the Board state that they are of opinion that even if a satisfactory scheme of re-construction were evolved the cost would be more than so old a building is worth.

It appears, however, that some adjoining property has been bought and reconstruction will be undertaken.

8. *Holy Trinity Schools*. The interior of these Schools is satisfactory but the playgrounds would be better if the surfaces were graded and paved.
9. *Heene School*. The cloakrooms, one of which is only a passage-way, are small, and the hat and coat pegs are crowded. These defects are to be remedied shortly.
10. *St. Andrew's School*. Various schemes for the alteration and improvement of these buildings have been prepared. Plans have finally been approved and alterations will soon commence.
11. *St. George's Schools* are generally satisfactory.
12. *Broadwater School*. Alterations to improve these premises as regards the cloakroom accommodation and also in other respects have been undertaken and it has been found necessary to reduce the accommodation by 12 in the Mixed Department.

The raising of a loan for the purchase of modern dual desks to replace the unsuitable and worn-out desks in the schools has been sanctioned.

The official accommodation of the Schools is given in the following statement :—

Name of the School.			Date erected	Official Accommodation.	Average Attendance
Council Schools.					
Christ Church	...	Boys	—	235	105
"	...	Girls	—	180	106
"	...	Infants	—	150	78
Elm Grove	...	Mixed	1905	360	271
"	...	Infants	1910	240	81
Ham Road	...	Mixed	1910	240	188
"	...	Infants	1910	120	94
St. George's	...	Boys	1873	220	151
"	...	Infants	1873	133	76
Sussex Road	...	Boys	1902	360	321
"	...	Girls	1907	300	250
"	...	Infants	1907	240	205
West Tarring	...	Infants	—	118	46
Voluntary Schools.					
Broadwater	...	Mixed	1873	120	} 188
"	...	Infants	1873	68	
Davison	...	Girls	1853	215	203
Heene	...	Mixed	1886	86	} 135
"	...	Infants	1886	62	
Holy Trinity	...	Boys	1891	120	112
"	...	Girls	1891	162	110
"	...	Infants	1891	183	114
S. Andrews	...	Mixed	1897	284	293
"	...	Infants	1897	104	94
St. Joseph's	...	Mixed	—	60	} 83
"	...	Infants	—	39	
Total average on books 3663			—	4399	3304

II. *General description of the arrangements which have been made for the co-relation of the School Medical Service with the Public Health Service and for the organization and supervision of Medical Inspection and an account of the methods of inspection adopted.*

1. The Board's schedule of Medical Inspection has been followed. The Medical Officer of Health is also the Medical Officer of the Schools.

2. A whole time school nurse has been appointed, and the teachers have most heartily entered into this new and very important branch of the work and have rendered much valuable assistance to the Medical Officer by sending out the notices to the parents, weighing and measuring the children, and filling up the form. I cannot too heartily thank them for their help in this matter. I believe that the same earnest desire for the present and future health of the children under their control animates them as it does all true educationalists, and that this is the root principle underlying their zeal in the matter.

The School Attendance Officers (Messrs. Robinson and Wallis) have also shown much concern for the children's health and regularly assist me in holding examinations of children who were not attending school to see if they were fit to return or not.

3. Notices were sent to all parents as to when and where the inspection would be held and in addition they all received a sheet to fill up in relation to the family history of the child which was duly returned whether the parent came or not. This greatly facilitated the work.

A large number of Parents responded to the invitation to be present at the examination, especially the mothers of the younger ones, viz. —

56% of parents of the younger ones, a decrease of 2% on last year.
20% „ older „ „ 10% „ „

Whenever a defect was found the parents' attention was drawn to it either personally or by note, and stress was laid upon them to shew that it was their responsibility to have the defect remedied.

This resulted in a large number consulting their own medical attendant or seeking medical advice at various hospitals.

4. The disturbance of school arrangements. A little disturbance was bound to take place, but the examinations were conducted as expeditiously as possible either in one of the private rooms or a class room set apart. Seeing that 8 to 10 were examined in an hour not much time was lost by any one individual child, although it might take one of the teachers from 1 to 2 hours from their usual work.

III. *General Statement of the extent and scope of the Medical Inspection carried out during the year 1913.*

1. Thirty-four visits were paid to Schools for inspections alone besides a number of other visits in case of infectious disease or other special cases arising.

In addition the Schools were visited again in order to examine those who were absent at the previous inspection. The defects found are constantly followed up by the Nurse by personal visitation to the homes, and re-examination of Eye and Dental defects takes place every year.

2. The children selected were :—

- (a) Those beginning their school life.
- (b) Those leaving school.

This being in accordance with Article 58b of the Code.

The following table shows the number of children inspected.

				Males.		Females.
Infants	...	Age 3	...	36	...	45
"	...	" 4	...	63	...	51
"	...	" 5	...	84	...	73
"	...	" 6	...	28	...	16
"	...	" 7	...	2	...	6
				213		191
				404		
				Males.		Females.
Seniors	..	Age 12	...	11	...	16
"	...	" 13	...	163	...	145
"	...	" 14	...	4	...	3
				178		164
				342		

13 Parents objected.

IV.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

INFANTS.

MALES.

FEMALES.

Age.	No. of Children.	Height.		Weight.		No. of Children.	Height.		Weight.	
		English.	Metric.	English.	Metric.		English.	Metric.	English.	Metric.
		ft. in.	Centi-meters.	st. lbs.	Kilo-grams		ft. in.	Centi-meters.	st. lbs.	Kilo-gramme
3	36	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	94.53	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.07	45	3 1	93.97	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.18
4	63	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	100.95	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.09	51	3 3	99.05	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15.98
5	84	3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	106.03	2 12	18.14	73	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	105.39	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	17.12
6	28	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	110.47	2 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.81	16	3 7	109.21	3 0	19.05
7	2	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	113.01	3 0	19.05	6	3 10	116.83	3 9	23.13
SENIORS.										
12	11	4 9	144.77	5 9	35.83	16	4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	147.94	5 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	37.75
13	163	4 9	144.77	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	35.60	145	4 10	147.31	5 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	37.53
14	4	4 11	149.85	5 13	37.64	3	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	148.57	5 13	37.64

V.

				Entrants.		Leavers.
				Juniors.		Adults.
Nutrition	...	...	...	—	...	1
Cleanliness and condition of skin :						
Head	...	...	...	7 (7%)	...	7 (5%)
Body	...	...	...	4	...	—
Teeth	...	...	...	159 (39%)	...	62 (18%)
Nose and Throat :						
Tonsils	...	...	...	30	...	24
Adenoids	...	...	...	5	...	3
Glands	...	...	...	5	...	3
External Eye Disease	...	...	...	3	...	1
Vision	...	...	...	1	...	35 (10%)
Ear Disease	...	...	...	4	...	—
Hearing	...	...	...	—	...	1
Speech	...	...	...	—	...	—
Mental	...	...	...	—	...	4
Heart	...	...	...	—	...	—
Lungs	...	...	...	2	...	—
Nervous System	...	...	...	—	...	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	...	—
Rickets	...	...	...	—	...	—
Deformities and Spinal Disease	...	...	...	2	...	—
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	4	...	—
Other defects		...	...	6	...	6
Parents Present	...	...	...	228 (56%)	...	68 (20%)
Total examined	...	...	...	404	...	342

This table shews that the chief defects were :—

Dirty Heads (verminous).

Bad Teeth.

Enlarged Tonsils.

Defective vision.

PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVES.

There are about 12 such children, and the admirable work undertaken by Miss Heale, which is purely philanthropic, is all that is done for these cases.

No accommodation has yet been found for the establishment of a special class.

There are only a few epileptic cases.

The blind and deaf and dumb are dealt with and go to special schools for such cases.

TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Board of Education consider it desirable that Local Education Authorities who undertake ameliorative work should follow out the eight methods now stated :—

1. *Improvement of the School Arrangements*, including
 - i. The sanitation of premises.
 - ii. Curriculum.
 - iii. Physical exercises.
 - iv. Open-air classes and schools; and
 - v. School hygiene generally.
2. *Exercises of Powers under special Acts relating to School Children*, e.g.,
 - i. Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.
 - ii. Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899.
 - iii. Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.
 - iv. Children Act, 1908.
3. *Co-operation with the Sanitary Authority* in regard to
 - i. The Prevention of the spread of infectious disease.
 - ii. Disinfection.
 - iii. Sanitation of school premises.
 - iv. Questions of domestic and home hygiene.

4. *Directions to the Parents*, as to the desirability of first seeking treatment for their children by their own medical adviser.
5. *The Uses and Advantages of the School Nurse*.
6. *The Provision of suitable Spectacles* at reduced rates, or in necessitous cases free of charge, to children requiring them.
7. *The making of Contributions to Hospitals, Dispensaries*.

The Board have made it permissible for authorities to contribute a reasonable remuneration to the medical staff.

8. *The establishment of School Clinics*, managed by Local Education Authorities.

In relation to all of the above points we comply except 2 (iii.) about the feeding of the Children.

Sir George Newman, the principle Medical Officer to the Board of Education, in his Annual Report, for 1909 pointed out that the acute problems and difficulties of treatment arise in three directions.

1. How to secure adequate treatment.
2. How to secure treatment for the necessitous.
3. How to secure treatment for the neglected child.

The chief maladies arise from Disease of the Eyes, Ears, Nose and Throat, Teeth and Skin.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

This work is carried on at Gloucester Lodge, Chapel Road, in connection with the Health Department. Two good waiting rooms are now completed.

There is a dark room, specially fitted up for eye, throat and ear work, and where the ophthalmic surgeon does his retinoscopy examinations.

A third room is a 20 feet room for ordinary eye examinations and where the general consulting work is done.

Another room in which children with ear discharge are treated and in which also the ordinary treatment for Ringworm and other minor ailments is carried on.

The fixed times for attendance are Monday and Thursday, 9.30 a.m.

On all these occasions cases are inspected which may have been referred from inspection in schools; or referred by the teachers, nurse, or school attendance officers. In addition, those cases requiring treatment for discharging ears, blepharitis, ringworm and other minor ailments are attended to. If any case requires daily treatment it is carried out.

Saturdays 9—12 and Thursdays 4—5 are devoted to dental work.

Tuesday afternoon 3—5 is set apart for the ophthalmic surgeon, who examines by retinoscopy cases of defective vision and prescribes suitable glasses.

About six such cases are generally found each week by systematically working through a school and testing the children's eyesight.

Other cases of obvious defect are noted when the nurse pays her weekly visit to each school in addition to those found out at the ordinary routine medical inspection.

Before any treatment is undertaken the Medical Officer satisfies himself that it is a "necessitous" case.

Thus all cases of defects do not necessarily attend the school clinic. Those cases not coming within the meaning of the term "necessitous" are always advised to see a private medical practitioner.

Testing of the eyes by the ophthalmic surgeon being considered part of the inspection of school children, those who are not considered as necessitous cases have to contribute for their glasses wholly or in part according to their circumstances if glasses are found necessary.

The sanction of the Board of Education was given in May, 1910, and the work commenced forthwith.

MINOR AILMENTS.

The following table shows the number of children treated for the various ailments mentioned, the number of attendances made, and the result:—

January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

Disease.	Total Treated.	Total Attendances.	Cures.
External Eye Diseases	3	310	2
Ringworm of Head	26	204	18
" Face and Body	31	86	31
Impetigo and Eczema	49	114	45
Otorrhœa	3	68	1
Scabies	6	27	2
Other Defects	9	19	9
	127	828	108

INSPECTIONS AT CLINIC DURING 1913.

Complaint.	No. of Children.	No. of At- tendances at Clinic.
Ringworm	85	329
Impetigo	42	120
General Health	34	46
Sore Throat	11	15
Dirty Heads	358	1412
Scabies	12	45
Eyes	9	9
Ear Discharge	2	4
Rash	12	18
Swollen Glands	6	8
Epilepsy	2	2
Defective Intellect	2	4
Enlarged Tonsils	2	2
Infectious disease	8	12
Boils	2	2
Other Defects	9	12
Skin diseases	4	4
	600	2044

RECORDS.

Following the receipt of Circular 792 from the Board of Education with reference to the payment of grants in aid of the provision of medical treatment, and the information required by the Board, when assessing the grant, as to the steps taken to secure medical treatment, the nature of the treatment provided, and its results, the system of recording this work was overhauled and a complete system of record books was prepared by the Clerk.

One book provides for recording the whole of the cases in which defects are found at the routine inspections and the result of the "following-up" of such cases, those attending at the Clinic for treatment being also entered in other books referred to below.

A special book is kept of Eye Cases attending the Clinic for examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, showing *inter alia* how the case was discovered (e.g. at routine inspection, School Nurse, or Head Teacher) the result of the examination, the prescription, and re-examinations. A separate book records the payments made by parents for the spectacles supplied.

A book recording the cases needing treatment for minor ailments and attending at the Clinic for the purpose, giving particulars of the defect, treatment and attendance for treatment, and when certified fit, is also used.

Children excluded by the School Nurse or Head Teachers on account of their verminous condition, and such other cases of supposed ailments, necessitating the absence of the children from school, as may be referred to the Clinic by the School Attendance Officer or Head Teacher for examination, are shewn in a further book with full particulars of the ailments, attendance made, and progress.

The cases for dental treatment are first recorded on cards and after the treatment is completed entered in a book. A separ-

ate book is also kept in this case, showing payments made by parents.

FOLLOWING-UP.

Amongst those children in whom defects were found at my routine inspections as set forth in the table on page 62 all cases of defect as follows were referred to the Clinic :—

Cleanliness and condition of skin (Head and Body).

Teeth.

Vision.

These cases comprise 73 per cent of the whole in whom defects were noted.

Of the remaining cases, there are very few, other than defects of the nose and throat, of which 15 were advised operation, 2 were done, 3 were indifferent and 6 are still waiting for Hospital accommodation, and 4 improved.

The Nurse found that of the other cases treatment was being obtained in all of them where necessary.

EYES.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon, C. H. Bryant, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., examined between January 1st and December 31st, 1913, 208 cases, 99 of which were new cases and the remainder (109) were re-examinations.

Spectacles were provided in 76 cases out of the 99. The remaining 23 are accounted for as follows :—

Refused glasses when ordered	...	...	4
Glasses not recommended	...	...	9
To continue Hospital cases	...	...	5
Treatment only	...	...	4
Operation and glasses ordered at Brighton			1

Parents were required to pay for the spectacles, a total of £6 2s. od. being received during the year.

The scale of charges is as under, which is estimated on the tender of Mr. Young, which was accepted for the year :—

Average income of Family.				Charge for spectacles.			
Under 20/- per week (or less than				Free.			
3/- per head)							
From 20/- to 25/- per week				1/-			
From 25/- to 30/- per week				2/-			
From 30/- to 40/- per week				3/-			
				Replacement of Lenses.		New Frames.	
				s. d.		s. d.	
Spherical Lenses	...	1	8	With nickled steel frames	4	1	0
Plano Cylinder Lenses		2	6		9		
Sphero " "		3	0		1 0		

Systematic re-inspection of the Eye cases, where glasses have been provided, is undertaken every 6 months.

All children supplied with glasses are carefully noted by the Head Teacher and Staff, in addition to the Nurse, when in school, to see that the glasses are worn.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

No Hospital letters were bought. Those cases that required operation were either seen by private medical men or themselves obtained Hospital letters. The Hospital accommodation is very limited and there are always some waiting a considerable time for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids. I find that in 1912 97 cases of children of school age belonging to Worthing were operated on, and in 1913, 115.

RINGWORM.

As will be seen from the general table on page 66, 57 cases of Ringworm were treated and 49 cured by ordinary methods under the supervision of the School Medical Officer. Permission was obtained from the Board of Education to spend £10 10s. on X-ray treatment and the local Hospital having provided the apparatus,

arrangements are being made to send cases specially selected by the School Medical Officer.

No cases are allowed to return to School until the School Medical Officer sanctions it. Microscopical examination of the hairs is undertaken.

78 specimens were examined, 54 proving positive and 24 negative. These cases are also re-inspected monthly for six months.

Four children underwent X-Ray Treatment for Ringworm, at the local Hospital, 2 at the end of May and 2 in the middle of June, the former 2 were passed fit to return to School the 1st week in September and the latter 2 the 3rd week in September. Probably if the Schools had not been closed during August they would have returned earlier. A fee of 2 guineas each case has been paid to the Hospital Authorities.

VERMINOUS HEADS.

Several parents were prosecuted under the byelaws for non-attendance of their children at school after being excluded therefrom on account of being in a verminous state.

CASE OF GLASSES.

Instructions were given and systematic inspection was made in these cases beforehand.

DENTAL.

I have great pleasure in submitting to you the third annual report upon the excellent dental work done in the Worthing School Clinic during the year, by the School Dentist, Mr. C. Doswell Wallis, L.D.S., who has specially prepared this report:—

During the last twelve months I have examined the mouths and teeth of all the Infants attending School (over 5 years of age), and those of such elder children as complained of Tooth-ache, or were found to have serious defects in their teeth at the routine Inspections by the School Medical Officer.

Those whose Parents were willing to allow the necessary operations to be carried out, have received Treatment at the School Clinic.

As far as possible those children who had been attended in previous years were re-examined, but it has not been possible to make any systematic re-inspections, as no time is available for this purpose.

The results obtained have been most encouraging, and the work in the Dental Department of the Clinic very satisfactory.

Parents are on the whole more willing for Treatment to be carried out, and as a rule appreciate the trouble taken, and the results obtained from the attention given.

It is also most gratifying to be able to record that the benefits of Dental Treatment have been so obvious and so much appreciated that the Committee early last year decided to extend the time devoted to Dental work by 2 hours per week; making 5 hours in all given to this branch of Clinical treatment.

This extra time has proved most useful, being a great advance in the right direction, and will doubtless be followed by further useful developments.

I should now like to draw attention to the condition of the mouths of many of the children between the ages of 10 and 12 years which seriously calls for attention.

I have found quite a number of cases in which some half-a-dozen permanent teeth (in some instances front ones) are decayed

and should be filled. And this without systematic Inspection of senior children, but quite casually.

Under existing conditions no provision can be made to meet this very real need; it being only possible at present to get round the Infant Schools once in twelve months, and to attend special cases that are urgent.

This state of things is greatly to be deplored.

Dental Caries is not only the most common disease affecting civilized people, but is also most easily preventable.

This and like facts with regard to suitable treatment and proper diet might with advantage be impressed on children, parents and teachers in the form of interesting popular lectures.

I am also sorry that it has not been found possible so far to organize any form of Tooth-brush Clubs or Tooth-brush Drills.

These considerations are if possible of even greater importance than the actual treatment of defects at the Clinic (indispensable as this undoubtedly is), as they aim at the prevention of Dental Caries; which is far cheaper and better than attempting to cure the disease after it is once established.

Instruction in these matters should therefore be given to all the children and parents, who should be encouraged by every means to carry out such instructions systematically.

There can be little doubt but that decay of the teeth is caused almost entirely by the injurious influence of improper diet (acting both directly and indirectly).

Food should be of such kind as to give the jaws and teeth thorough use and exercise (to help growth and development) and leave the mouth as clean as possible at the conclusion of the meal.

Under the usual conditions of modern life it is difficult to approximate to this ideal condition, and therefore the artificial method of cleaning the teeth (by means of the tooth-brush), must be retained.

Otherwise small particles of food (more particularly bread, biscuits and similar substances) are apt to collect around and between the teeth where putrefaction rapidly sets in and the tooth-structure is destroyed in quite a short time.

No food (or biscuits or sweets) should on any account be taken between meals, and the teeth should, if possible, be brushed immediately after every meal, and particularly at bed-time, that the mouth may remain clean and free from particles during the hours of rest.

I am anxious to make quite clear that to render the scheme of dental treatment as useful as possible, too much careful and constant attention cannot be given to these all important matters, which affect the well-being of the entire system.

C. DOSWELL WALLIS, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

School Dental Officer.

ACCOMMODATION.

Four rooms are at the disposal of the Dental Officer in the clinic buildings at Gloucester Lodge.

One is used as a waiting room and has seats arranged at the sides.

Opening out of this is another room fitted as a play-room with toys, etc., kindly provided as free gifts from people in the town interested in the Clinic.

A third room, with a separate exit, directly into the open air, is used as a recovery room after gas-case, etc.

The surgery is equipped with an up-to-date operating chair, spittoon, all necessary instruments, etc.

The whole is heated throughout by gas radiators and lighted by electricity.

EQUIPMENT AND OUTFIT.

CHAIR. We are using a hydraulic pump chair specially designed and adapted for the use of children.

The back, arms, headrest, etc., are adjustable, so that the chair will accommodate children of the youngest or oldest school age.

All the metal parts are white enamel or oxidised copper, the seat, back and foot board of wood and the headrest of leather, so that all the various parts can easily be kept clean and sterilized.

THE CABINET. A cupboard in the surgery has been fitted with shelves, drawers, etc., to keep all the instruments, drugs, materials, record, etc., used in the dental department.

SPITTOON. This most necessary part of the outfit is of white porcelain with oxidized copper fittings with water supply laid on. An earthenware sink is also provided for the use of the children after extractions and for cleaning purposes generally.

DENTAL ENGINE. The engine is of the usual cable type oxidized throughout like the other fittings.

BRACKET TABLE. A table fitted with a glass top and mounted on an adjustable arm is provided for holding the instruments, etc., in use during each operation. This is also of oxidized copper and glass so as to be readily kept clean.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT is provided by means of an adjustable electric pendant and a water globe reflector to focus the light upon the mouth.

A modified form of Bale's School Dental Clinic Card Index System is used for keeping the records of examinations and operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS. During the past year altogether 1201 children have been inspected, 759 being under eight years of age the remaining 442 being special cases, sent up for toothache or other dental conditions causing non-attendance or seriously interfering with their studies. 1031 needed attention. The children in the Infants' Departments had 15530 teeth, of which 13261 belonged to the Temporary, or Milk Set, and 2269 to the permanent Dentition. Of these 13261 temporary teeth, 9824 were sound, 2945 so badly decayed as to be unsavable, in many instances having an abscess at the root and doing serious damage to the child's health

and to the teeth of the permanent set developing beneath them in the jaw. The defects in the remaining 492 teeth were such as could be repaired by suitable fillings and so rendered healthy and useful.

Of the 2269 permanent teeth, 2189 were sound, 21 hopelessly decayed, and 59 savable by filling.

The 442 children over eight years of age (special cases 408 of which needed attention) had 9957 teeth; 2623 belonging to the temporary set, of which 1535 were sound; 1061 unsavable, and 27 required filling, and 7334 permanent teeth of which 6647 were sound, 387 hopelessly decayed, and 300 that could be made useful by filling.

RE-EXAMINATIONS. Of the children who were examined last year, many have been re-examined, and it is hoped to give statistics showing that where the child had not for any reason received treatment, or where the treatment had not been completed (those who fail to keep appointments and to whom it has been unable to give another opportunity of attending, due to lack of time) the condition of the mouth is decidedly more unhealthy and a greater proportion of the teeth decayed; whereas, in such instances where the mouths have been thoroughly treated at the Clinic, and most markedly (in those unfortunately at present few cases) where a tooth-brush is regularly used, the mouths would be found almost all clean, healthy and free from decay (at least of a serious nature) only few requiring further treatment, and that but small in extent.

Unfortunately, however, this information is not readily obtainable and considerable time would be taken in getting it out; and as there is already much pressure in the staff of the Education Office in carrying out the clerical work in connection with the Dental and other treatment, these statistics must be given in a future report.

TREATMENT. During the year 347 children have been treated for dental defects at the Clinic, making an aggregate of 540 attendances.

1052 teeth were extracted; those of 10 children under the anæsthetic influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas. The remaining teeth (mostly those belonging to the temporary dentition) were removed under the influence of a local anæsthetic. In addition to which 138 fillings of various kinds were inserted. The time occupied was altogether 70 half-days or 210 hours; 63 hours of which were devoted to inspections and re-inspections at the Schools: the remaining 147 hours to treatment at the Clinic.

A copy of the scale of charges is printed on the form as under :—

Average Income of Family.				Charges per attendance for extractions or fillings or both.
Under 20/- per week (or less than 3/- per head)				Free.
From 20/- to 25/- per week				3d.
,, 25/- to 30/- ,, ,,				6d.
,, 30/- to 40/- ,, ,,				1/- to 2/-
				According to circumstances.

No treatment given at the Clinic in cases where the income is in excess of 40/- weekly.

The amount received from the Parents in contribution towards the cost of the treatment reached the sum of £6 17s. 3d. for the year.

On the return of these forms duly signed, an appointment card is sent fixing a time for attendance at the Clinic.

In most cases parents accompany their children and information is obtained with regard to the circumstances of the parents and payment for treatment according to the scale of charges is required. This part of the work has been undertaken by the School Attendance Officers and thanks are due to them for the great assistance they give.

Miss Whiteley has devoted every Saturday morning to taking charge of the dental monies purely from voluntary and public spirited motives, and is deserving of our very best thanks.

TABLE A.

Number of children on the registers of the Schools, term ended 31st December, 1913	...	3663
Number of children under seven years of age who have been examined	...	759
Number of children over seven years of age who have been examined	...	442
Number of those whose teeth need attention	...	940
Number of those examined whose teeth are all sound		261
	or 12 per cent.	
Number of Forms sent to parents notifying necess- ity of treatment	...	875
Number returned signed by parents desiring treat- ment	...	277
Number of children treated	...	347
Number of attendances made by such children	...	540
Number of Extractions	...	1052
Number of fillings	...	133
Number of half-days occupied in treatment	...	49
Average number of children treated each half-day...		11
Amounts received from parents towards cost of treatment	...	£6 17 3
" Gas " cases	...	10

TABLE B.

Result of the Examination of the children's teeth.

Age.	No. of children examined.	No. whose teeth need attention.	Temporary Teeth.			Permanent Teeth.		
			Sound	Carious Savable	Carious Unsavable	Sound.	Carious Savable.	Carious Unsavable.
3	1	1	10	2	8	—	—	—
4	23	16	353	26	78	—	—	—
5	283	222	4012	190	1037	217	—	—
6	323	270	4212	212	1250	1124	25	5
7	129	114	1237	62	572	848	34	16
	759	623	9824	492	2945	2189	59	21
8	82	76	553	13	305	775	39	27
9	87	82	418	5	288	1008	23	27
10	84	80	262	—	232	1192	43	65
11	77	67	239	3	129	1251	45	96
12	55	49	39	5	89	1122	66	89
13	55	53	24	1	24	1249	83	82
14	2	1	—	—	1	50	1	1
	442	408	1535	27	1061	6647	300	387
T't'l	1201	1031	11359	519	4006	8836	359	408

TABLE C.

Number of Children Examined and Number Treated.

No. of Examinations.		Total No. Treated.	No. of Atten- dances.	Fillings only.	Fillings and Ex- tractions.	Extrac- tions only.
Boys	556	153	177	9	24	120
Girls	645	194	363	14	26	154
Totals	1201	347	540	23	50	274

TABLE D.

Number of Operations Performed.

		Fillings.	Tempy Teeth Extracted.	Permanent teeth Extracted.
Boys	...	65	415	22
Girls	..	73	482	133
Totals	...	138	897	155

The expenditure in connection with the School Medical Service (Treatment and Inspection) during the financial year ending the 31st July, 1913, was as under :—

SALARIES :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School Medical Officer	175	0	0			
School Nurse	79	16	2			
Ophthalmic Surgeon	47	13	4			
Dental Surgeon	60	1	0			
				362	10	6

Maintenance of premises (Rent, Rates, and Taxes, Fuel, Light and Cleaning	44	10	7
Dental Apparatus and Fittings	1	15	7
Spectacles	22	10	7
Ointment, etc.	4	15	6
Books, Stationery and Printing	17	2	9
Contributions to External Bodies... ..	8	8	0
Sundries	1	18	0
Total Expenditure for the year	463	11	6

The payments made by parents towards the cost of treatment from January to December, 1913 amounted to :—

For the Provision of Spectacles	6	2	0
For Dental Treatment	6	17	3
Total	12	19	3

GENERALLY.

The work of the Nurse has greatly increased in this department of the work and in July 1912 she was appointed to act whole time.

Under the directions and supervision of the Medical Officer she :—

1. Visits the schools regularly.
2. " Follows up " cases by personal visitation where defects are found
3. Examines children regularly for all forms of obvious uncleanliness and disease, e.g., Ringworm.
4. Works through the schools systematically for defects of vision, and the cases are examined by the School Medical Officer, before being referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon.
5. Attends to all the treatment cases and inspections at the school clinic at Gloucester Lodge.
6. Assists the Medical Officer in the routine inspections at the schools and the Dental Surgeon at his inspection of the childrens' teeth.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.
Borough of Worthing.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number.	Rate	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate					Number.	Rate per 1000 Net births	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	27,960	531	—	19.0	390	13.9	4	28	58	109	414	14.8
1909	28,780	518	—	18.0	360	12.5	10	30	39	75	380	13.2
1910	29,630	548	—	18.5	365	12.3	8	31	36	66	388	13.1
1911	30,500	521	532	17.4	397	13.0	16	49	56	105	430	14.1
1912	31,330	475	486	15.5	341	10.8	25	39	20	41	355	11.3
1913	32,160	491	504	15.6	389	12.0	28	39	34	67	400	12.4

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area of Foreshore).	2,637.	Total Population at all ages Number of inhabited houses Average number of persons per house
	}	
	30,305 6,564 4.62	At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

Borough of Worthing.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.							
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Selden.	Central.	Park.	Victoria.	Heene.	Broadwater.	West Tarring.	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65								
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	30	4	20	4	2	...	...	5	7	1	2	4	6	5	27
Erysipelas	6	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1
Scarlet fever	46	1	7	26	8	4	...	10	2	5	6	8	5	10	32
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	7	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	5
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	52	...	...	1	12	27	10	11	8	7	3	4	5	14	...
Other forms of "	14	...	3	3	4	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	1	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	159	2	15	54	28	43	14	3	21	15	17	20	25	33	65

Isolation Hospital—"Swandean," Durrington, in the

East Preston Rural District.

Total available beds—32

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Nett Births	} legitimate ... 476	Nett Deaths in	} legitimate infants 32
in the year...		} illegitimate ... 28	

BOROUGH OF WORTHING.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Meteorological Observations

DURING THE YEAR, 1913.

LATITUDE 50°49' N.

LONGITUDE 0°22' W.

*Height above mean sea level of the ground at
Victoria Park Observatory, 35·25 feet.*

*Height above mean sea level of cistern of baro-
meter at Gloucester Lodge, 48·90 feet.*

*Height above mean sea level of the Sunshine
Recorder at Public Library, 73·50 feet.*

Hours of Observations, 9 a.m., 6 p.m. and Sunset.

*The Instruments have been verified at the National
Physical Laboratory, Kew.*

Meteorology.

The Meteorological Observations are taken by Mr. J. W. King, A.R.S.I. Readings have to be taken every day throughout the year at 9 a.m., 6 p.m., and sunset.

The Station is situate in Victoria Park, which is about 700 yards from the shore; the height of the ground being 35.25 feet above Ordnance Datum. Here all the instruments, except the Fortin Standard Barometer and the Sunshine Recorder, are kept.

The Campbell Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on a platform above the roof of the Public Library, 73.50 feet above mean sea level.

The annual inspection of the Station and all the instruments was carried out by Mr. H. Harries, F.R. Met. Soc., representing the Meteorological Office, South Kensington on May 28th, 1913, and the following certificate was subsequently received.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

Inspection of Stations.

I hereby certify that the instruments and the exposure at the Meteorological Station at Worthing have been reported to me as satisfactory by the Inspector, who visited the Station on the 28th May, 1913, and that the records of climatological observations are approved for publication in Official Publications.

13th June, 1913.

W. N. SHAW,

The Medical Officer of Health,

Director.

Gloucester Lodge,

Worthing.

The Campbell Stokes sunshine cards are sent to the Meteorological Office at the close of each month and the records examined. The results have been very satisfactory.

Daily reports are sent each evening to the "Daily Telegraph" and the Meteorological Office, which office supplies reports to the leading newspapers.

Weekly reports are made to the local papers and also a weekly and a full report monthly to the Meteorological Office for publication in their journals.

Rainfall statistics are also supplied to the British Rainfall Organization.

In 1909 Mr. William Marriott advised that the enclosure at Victoria Park be enlarged to permit a Hair Hygrograph being fixed. The area of the enclosure was doubled and a Stevenson Screen provided and one of Richards' Hair Hygrographs fixed.

A brief description of the instrument is as follows:—

The actuating portion is a wisp of about a dozen hairs fastened at each end, and stretched laterally by a small weighted lever; the elongation and contraction of the hairs causes motion of the lever and is thereby recorded on the cylinder chart. Some interesting figures are given in Table II and the mean humidity for each month—calculated from the readings of the dry and wet bulb thermometers with Glaisher's Hygrometrical Tables (saturation = 100)—is also shewn in this table.

RAINFALL.

One inch of rainfall = 22,622 gallons per acre, which is equivalent to 101 tons of water per acre.

The rainfall for the year was 34.98 inches which amount is above the average as shown by Table No. 2, the previous 10 years average being 29.04 inches, while that for the previous 60 years is 27.55 inches.

There were 170 days on which rain fell, this being the average number for the previous 10 years. Of this number there were 14 days on which only 0.01 inches were recorded. The only months in which there was less rainfall than usual were February, June and December.

The driest month was February during which rain fell on 10 days, the total amount being 1.29 inches, while the wettest months were January and October with a rainfall of 4.28 inches and 4.76 inches respectively.

For each of the last 5 years the rainfall has been above the normal amount. The year 1912 recording the most with 35.95 inches as compared with 34.98 inches for the year 1913.

The outstanding feature of the year was the stormy night of March 22nd, along the whole of the South Coast, Worthing Pier being destroyed by its violence, while there were numerous casualties and wrecks in other places round the Coast.

On August 31st the rain commenced to fall at 3 o'clock in the morning and continued for 24 hours, recording the abnormal amount of 2.47 inches by 9 a.m. on September 1st., exceeding the average rainfall for the month of August which is 2.35 inches. The measurement of rainfall at 9 a.m. on two other occasions exceeded one inch for the previous 24 hours, viz :—

1.67 inches ending 9 a.m. on September 5th.

1.07 inches ending 9 a.m. on November 13th.

TABLE 1.

Rainfall for 1913 with averages for the previous 60 years.

Month	Total Depth for the year 1913	Mean fall from 1852-1912	Greatest fall in 24 hours beginning at 9 a.m.		No. of days rain fell
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Date	
January	4.28	2.48	0.77	11	20
February	1.29	1.90	0.42	1	10
March	3.10	1.79	0.48	15	22
April	2.67	1.58	0.43	11	19
May	2.40	1.75	0.77	29	9
June	1.35	1.98	0.75	20	9
July	2.88	1.88	0.99	10	13
August	3.94	2.35	2.47	31	10
September	2.94	2.46	1.69	4	10
October	4.73	3.60	0.74	26	19
November	3.76	3.09	1.07	12	18
December	1.64	2.69	0.82	23	11
Year	34.98	27.55	2.47	Aug. 31	170

TABLE 2.
Rainfall for each of the previous 10 years, 1903—1912.

Year	Amount in Inches	No. of Days Rain fell
1903	32.19	189
1904	26.85	163
1905	24.63	162
1906	30.14	173
1907	21.78	158
1908	22.15	146
1909	32.11	178
1910	32.57	191
1911	31.68	149
1912	35.95	192
Average for 10 years	29.04	170
" " 60 "	27.55	—
Year 1913	34.98	170

TABLE 3.

Comparative Table of Rainfall in the County of Sussex for the year 1913, which shews the amount recorded at each of the various Stations, again (Danny Park) Hurstpierpoint, with 44.37 inches and Bexhill with 27.72 inches are the extremes.

Station	Rainfall Inches	No. of days on which Rain fell	Station	Rainfall Inches	No. of days on which Rain fell
Bexhill ...	27.72	179	Arundel ...	32.88	146
Lewes ...	28.65	185	Groombridge	33.65	172
Hastings ...	29.65	188	Wadhurst ...	33.73	193
Winchelsea	29.98	194	Horsham ...	34.16	162
Seaford ...	30.08	168	Tottingworth	34.57	167
E. Grinstead	30.54	177	Worthing ...	34.98	170
Hailsham ...	30.98	149	Chilgrove ...	35.53	—
Bognor ...	31.15	174	Hayw'dsH'th	35.55	169
Hollycombe	31.71	173	Worthing ...	37.09	205
Eastbourne...	31.83	174	Stedham ...	37.44	154
Brighton ...	32.05	168	Westbourne	37.78	192
Uckfield ...	32.43	180	Steyning ...	41.07	171
Leonardslee	32.80	170	Danny Park	44.37	144

TEMPERATURE, 1913.

The mean temperature for the year was 51.6 degrees Fahr. which is 1.4 degrees above normal for the previous 21 years, and equals the mean temperature of 1898 which also was 51.6, the highest on record.

The most remarkable feature was the absence of any very high or very low reading.

There were 52 nights during the year when the temperature on the grass fell below 32 degrees, compared with an average of 69 nights for the previous 5 years.

In January there were several sharp frosts, the lowest reading for the year being recorded on Monday the 13th of this month when the minimum thermometer exposed on the grass read 19 degrees and the one in the screen 26.2 degrees.

It will be noticed from Table 4 that the extreme range of the shade temperature for the year was 52.8 degrees while the average range for the previous 10 years is 57.6. The highest reading was recorded on Sunday, June 29th, when the maximum thermometer in the shade registered 79 degrees.

While the summer months, June, July and August were comparatively cool and the mean temperature below the average all the other months were mild and the mean temperature above the average.

The records published by the Meteorological Office, South Kensington shows that the mean temperature for the year all over the country was above the normal.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SOIL AT 9 A.M.

The extreme variation of temperature of the soil for 1913 and the two previous years are here given :—

	1ft.	2ft.	4ft.	6ft.
1913	28.7°	23.0°	16.7°	14.0°
1912	34.8°	28.6°	18.7°	15.6°
1911	37.5°	31.9°	22.8°	18.3°

At each depth the mean temperature was above the average as will be seen on comparing the figures in Table 6. At one and two feet in depth the soil was the warmest in August and at four and six feet in September, while excepting at one foot the soil was the coldest in February.

TABLE 4.

CLIMATE OF WORTHING, 1913.

Month.	Temperature.							Mean amount of cloud.		
	Means.				Difference from Average previous 21 years.	Extremes.		Scale 0-10.		
	9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range.		Mean.	Min.	Max	9 a.m.	6 p.m.
January ...	43.3	38.8	47.9	9.1	43.3	+ 3.5	26.2	51.2	6.2	7.1
February ...	41.9	37.8	46.6	8.8	42.2	+ 2.0	28.7	56.0	6.0	5.7
March ...	45.6	40.5	50.5	10.0	45.5	+ 2.7	29.0	53.8	7.0	5.8
April ...	48.6	41.7	53.8	12.1	47.8	+ 0.3	29.0	64.0	6.4	7.3
May ...	56.0	47.3	61.3	14.0	54.3	+ 1.4	34.2	76.0	5.8	4.7
June ...	60.1	50.9	65.1	14.2	58.0	- 0.1	43.0	79.0	5.7	4.6
July ...	60.1	53.1	66.1	13.0	59.6	- 2.2	47.4	75.4	7.3	6.4
August ...	62.5	54.0	68.3	14.3	61.1	- 0.5	47.0	77.1	5.9	5.6
September ...	60.1	54.0	65.9	11.9	59.9	+ 1.9	46.5	73.0	6.0	4.7
October ...	55.9	50.9	61.1	10.2	56.0	+ 3.6	40.1	66.3	6.4	5.6
November ...	49.2	43.1	55.5	12.4	49.3	+ 3.7	35.0	61.9	7.5	6.3
December ...	42.3	38.5	47.0	8.5	42.7	+ 0.6	28.0	55.8	6.3	5.4
Year ...	52.1	45.9	57.4	11.5	51.6	+ 1.4	26.2	79.0	6.4	5.8

TABLE 5.
Climate at Worthing 1881-1912.

Year.	Temperature.							Rain. Sin. Guage.	
	Means.					Extremes.		Amount at Obser- vatory.	Number of Wet Days
	9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	Max.		
	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	inch. s.	
1881 ...	50.3	43.4	55.0	11.6	49.2	13.5	82.0	29.60	142
1882 ..	51.6	45.1	56.5	11.4	50.8	26.6	81.0	32.35	180
1883 ...	50.7	43.9	55.9	12.0	49.9	23.3	75.7	26.05	174
1884 ...	52.0	45.6	56.8	11.2	51.2	27.0	83.3	23.51	126
1885 ...	50.0	43.7	55.1	11.4	49.4	25.2	81.7	28.9	156
1886 ...	50.0	44.0	55.2	11.2	49.6	23.2	78.0	31.89	164
1887 ...	48.4	41.6	54.1	12.5	47.9	17.4	82.0	21.28	137
1888 ...	48.0	42.4	53.3	10.9	47.8	20.2	78.8	25.88	181
1889 ...	49.5	42.7	54.8	12.1	48.8	21.9	81.5	23.92	159
1890 ..	49.4	42.2	54.6	12.4	48.4	14.9	78.0	22.84	149
1891 ...	49.4	42.4	54.8	12.2	48.4	16.5	77.0	29.86	172
1892 ...	49.1	41.8	54.5	12.7	48.2	20.2	76.0	23.73	141
1893 ...	52.3	44.0	57.7	13.7	50.9	18.2	84.7	25.12	142
1894 ...	51.2	44.9	52.8	10.9	50.3	12.9	80.2	35.71	184
1895 ...	50.4	43.0	55.5	12.5	49.3	16.2	77.9	26.9	162
1896 ...	51.0	43.3	56.5	13.2	49.9	22.9	80.7	25.74	152
1897 ...	51.4	44.7	56.9	12.2	50.8	21.9	80.7	26.07	172
1898 ...	52.2	45.7	57.6	11.9	51.6	27.0	80.9	22.51	158
1899 ...	51.9	45.0	57.6	12.6	51.3	23.6	84.4	26.33	144
1900 ...	51.2	44.9	56.2	11.3	50.6	20.9	79.0	26.33	182
1901 ...	50.2	43.6	55.8	12.2	49.7	22.9	80.7	21.45	139
1902 ...	50.2	43.6	55.0	11.1	49.6	21.8	78.0	23.77	157
1903 ...	50.9	45.2	55.4	10.2	50.3	23.7	78.2	32.19	189
1904 ...	50.4	44.3	55.5	11.2	49.9	23.8	77.4	26.85	163
1905 ...	50.1	42.2	55.6	11.4	49.1	23.9	77.1	24.63	162
1906 ...	50.6	44.3	56.1	11.8	50.2	24.9	78.6	30.44	173
1907 ...	50.2	45.1	54.8	9.5	50.0	20.4	76.1	21.78	158
1908 ...	50.9	44.1	56.1	12.1	50.1	16.0	80.2	22.15	146
1909 ...	49.7	43.0	54.6	11.6	48.8	19.9	81.2	32.11	178
1910 ...	50.8	44.5	55.9	11.5	51.1	21.9	73.8	32.57	191
1911 ...	52.8	45.1	58.0	12.9	51.5	25.4	87.9	31.68	149
1912 ...	51.6	45.0	56.6	11.6	50.8	19.0	84.2	35.95	192

TABLE 6.

Month.	EARTH TEMPERATURE.												TERRESTRIAL RADIATION.			SOLAR RADIATION.					
	One Foot.			Two Feet.			Four Feet.			Six Feet.			Minimum Ther- mometer on Gra.s.			Black Bulb.			Bright Bulb.		
	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean
January ...	46.0	41.0	43.5	46.6	43.0	44.8	48.0	46.0	46.8	49.2	47.3	48.4	46.8	19.0	34.2	93.0	50.0	70.1	61.6	47.6	53.1
February...	46.0	37.2	41.9	46.0	40.8	43.1	46.3	44.0	45.5	47.4	46.0	47.0	43.8	24.8	32.7	102.0	55.0	78.9	68.7	45.0	55.6
March ...	47.2	42.0	45.0	47.0	43.0	45.4	46.5	44.2	45.7	47.0	46.0	46.5	44.5	24.0	37.2	111.0	65.0	95.4	68.2	54.0	61.9
April ...	53.9	44.0	38.5	52.0	46.0	48.5	49.6	46.8	47.6	49.0	47.1	47.9	48.8	25.2	38.5	121.0	80.0	108.0	78.0	56.0	68.1
May ...	63.0	51.3	56.2	61.0	52.0	54.9	55.2	48.5	51.9	53.0	49.2	50.8	54.0	29.8	44.4	135.0	66.0	116.9	92.0	55.0	74.7
June ...	64.0	57.3	60.8	62.0	58.0	60.0	57.9	55.5	56.5	56.0	53.2	55.0	56.0	40.0	47.2	134.0	108.0	124.0	93.0	74.0	80.8
July ...	64.2	60.3	62.6	63.1	60.3	61.9	59.6	58.0	58.9	58.1	56.2	57.4	57.6	42.0	50.3	132.0	98.0	119.9	87.0	70.0	80.5
August ...	65.0	61.0	63.1	63.8	62.0	62.7	60.5	59.9	60.3	59.5	58.2	59.0	59.4	43.7	51.3	131.0	70.0	118.0	91.3	62.0	81.9
September	62.8	58.4	60.4	62.8	60.0	61.1	60.7	59.2	60.0	60.0	59.2	59.4	57.6	42.9	51.3	126.0	74.0	111.6	86.0	64.0	78.0
October ...	60.0	51.0	55.9	60.2	54.0	57.1	59.4	56.0	57.8	59.0	57.0	58.2	54.5	30.6	47.7	116.0	60.0	100.0	79.0	58.0	70.8
November.	53.8	47.0	50.0	55.6	49.0	51.6	56.0	52.0	53.9	56.9	53.7	55.2	52.0	31.1	40.2	101.0	59.0	83.0	70.0	56.0	61.8
December..	50.0	36.3	43.5	50.3	41.0	46.2	51.8	46.3	49.7	53.2	49.4	51.8	48.1	24.2	35.4	84.0	46.0	64.1	65.0	42.0	51.0
Year 1913...	65.0	36.3	51.8	63.8	40.8	53.1	60.7	44.0	52.9	60.0	46.0	53.1	59.4	19.0	42.5	135.0	46.0	98.8	93.0	42.0	68.2
For previous 5 years ...	72.5	34.3	51.3	70.0	37.0	51.9	64.8	40.8	51.8	62.3	42.9	51.7	64.3	12.5	40.6	152.0	37.3	99.4	118.3	33.6	67.8

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

The duration of bright sunshine was 1600.2 hours, which amount is below the average for the previous 10 years by 240 hours.

Everywhere throughout the county the records of the Meteorological Office shows that the amount of bright sunshine was considerably below the normal.

Table 9 gives the number of hours of bright sunshine recorded at a number of watering places and it will be seen that Worthing has again maintained the high reputation of being one of the sunniest towns in the Kingdom.

In February, May and December, the amount of insolation was above the average, but in all the other months there was a deficiency.

Table 7 gives details of the amounts recorded by the Campbell Stokes instrument and also the number of sunless days.

A sunless day is one in which less than six minutes of bright sunshine is recorded.

The records are taken by the Campbell Stokes instrument, which is the one officially recognised by the Meteorological Office, London.

At the foot of Table 9 I give the District values of Bright Sunshine for the six districts of England as denoted by the Meteorological Office. The figures for Worthing are used with others in computing the amount for the south east of England.

TABLE 7.

Monthly record of Bright Sunshine for 1913.

Month.	Campbell-Stokes Instrument.			
	Hours Bright Sunshine.	Percentage of possible duration.	Number of Sunless days.	Average for years 1903-1912.
January ...	59·2	22·6	11	71·3
February ...	98·1	35·4	4	82·5
March ...	121·5	33·4	7	142·5
April ...	145·0	35·4	4	191·1
May ...	235·4	49·8	3	228·8
June ...	214·1	44·2	1	221·0
July ...	148·3	30·6	2	243·5
August ...	177·3	40·1	2	220·6
September ...	153·2	41·8	2	188·7
October ...	112·5	34·1	3	118·4
November ...	80·3	30·1	3	81·0
December ...	55·3	22·8	11	51·1
Year ...	1600·2	36·0	53	1840·5

TABLE 8.

Yearly Record of Bright Sunshine.

Year.	Campbell-Stokes ☀ Instrument Bright Sunshine Hours.	Percentage of possible duration.	Number of Sunless Days.
1903	1749.2	39.7	61
1904	1748.4	39.6	61
1905	1715.3	38.9	58
1906	2010.6	45.6	46
1907	1776.8	40.0	57
1908	1991.3	45.0	42
1909	1958.6	44.4	63
1910	1731.0	39.3	56
1911	2115.0	48.0	57
1912	1609.0	36.4	68
Average for 10 years 1903-1912.	1840.5	41.7	57
1913	1600.2	36.0	53

TABLE 9.

Record of Bright Sunshine registered by the Campbell Stokes
Recorder during the year 1913.
Abstracted from the Returns of the Meteorological Office.

Name of Station.	Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Daily Mean.	Per cent.
Felixstowe	1691'0	4'63	38
Dover	1635'0	4'48	37
Broadstairs	1622'0	4'44	37
Bognor	1620'6	4'44	37
Eastbourne	1609'6	4'41	36
Worthing	1600'0	4'38	36
Bexhill	1600'0	4'38	36
Hastings	1599'0	4'38	36
Sandown (I.W.)	1595'0	4'37	36
Totland Bay (I.W.)	1595'0	4'37	36
Ventnor (I.W.)	1587'8	4'35	36
Brighton	1584'1	4'34	36
Weymouth	1584'1	4'34	36
Bournemouth	1576'8	4'32	36
Hove	1569'5	4'30	36
Ramsgate	1569'5	4'30	36
Folkestone	1565'8	4'29	36
Falmouth	1558'6	4'27	35
Lowestoft	1533'0	4'20	35
Torquay	1525'7	4'18	35
Southend	1500'2	4'11	34
Douglas	1500'2	4'11	34
Llandudno	1452'7	3'98	33
Margate	1390'7	3'81	32
Blackpool	1372'4	3'76	31
Southport	1343'2	3'68	30
Scarborough	1292'1	3'54	29
District Values :			
English Channel	1624'3	4'45	37
South East England	1445'4	3'96	33
East „	1413'6	3'87	32
South West „	1413'6	3'87	32
North West „	1321'3	3'62	30
North East „	1262'9	3'46	29
Midland Counties	1179'0	3'23	27

Barometric Pressure for 1913.
(Reduced to Sea Level and 32° Fah.)

TABLE 10.

Month.		Barometric Pressure. Mean Inches.	Extremes.		Absolute Range.
			Highest.	Lowest.	
January	...	29.857	30.361	29.219	1.142
February	...	30.221	30.716	29.771	0.945
March	...	29.945	30.603	29.028	1.575
April	...	29.893	30.180	29.484	0.696
May	...	29.949	30.346	29.412	0.934
June	...	30.130	30.400	29.890	0.510
July	...	30.077	30.377	29.736	0.641
August	...	30.080	30.297	29.764	0.533
September	...	29.990	30.317	29.439	0.878
October	...	29.897	30.493	29.318	1.175
November	...	29.965	30.479	29.248	1.231
December	...	30.150	30.681	29.443	1.238
Year	...	30.012	30.716	29.028	1.575

HUMIDITY.

The following Table shews the Mean Relative Humidity of the atmosphere (percentage of saturation of the air) calculated from the readings of the dry and wet bulb thermometer and also the lowest reading each month as recorded by the Hair Hygograph.

TABLE 11.

Month.	Mean Relative Humidity.		Lowest Reading of Hair Hygograph.			Mean Humidity previous 5 years. 1908-1912.	
	9 a.m.	6 p.m.	Lowest Reading	Date.	Time.	9 a.m.	6 p.m.
	%	%	%			%	%
January ...	94	90	50	31	Noon	90	—
February ...	88	87	24	16	3 p.m.	89	—
March ...	89	87	38	18	2 p.m.	84	—
April ...	80	81	28	19	4 p.m.	75	—
May ...	79	76	33	18	3 p.m.	76	—
June ...	74	72	38	15	3 p.m.	79	—
July ...	80	75	37	8	3 p.m.	75	—
August ...	75	73	40	5	2 p.m.	77	76
September	84	81	47	10	2 p.m.	79	78
October ...	87	83	54	15	11 a.m.	86	86
November	90	88	48	3	2 p.m.	87	86
December...	89	87	52	16	1 p.m.	92	91
Year ...	84	82	24	Feb. 16	3 p.m.	82	—

The months of June and August record the lowest humidity and it will be noted that the atmosphere is the driest generally during the day from noon to 4 p.m.

East Preston Rural District Council

Chairman :—John Strong, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman :—W. Rawson-Shaw, Esq., M.A., J.P., C.C.

Mr. S. S. Pyle.

Mr. W. S. G. Olliver.

The Hon. Lady Johnston.

„ E. G. P. Wyatt.

Vice-Admiral Warren.

Mrs. Gordon.

Mr. J. Langmead.

Mr. F. G. Pring.

„ H. Overington.

„ G. C. Allan.

„ W. E. Mason.

„ J. Drewitt.

Rev. Canon Deane, M.A.

„ L. N. Graburn.

Mr. C. H. Boniface.

Mr. P. E. Schweder.

Clerk :—A. Shelley.

Medical Officer of Health :—R. Heywood Wilshaw, M.B., D.P.H.

Surveyor of Highways & Inspector of Nuisances :—C. W. Leney.

Surveyor (Buildings) :—R. R. W. Hyde.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

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

The estimated population of the Sanitary District at the middle of the year 1913 was 7,074.

At the 1911 census the population was 6,853, the number of inhabited houses, 1,409 with an average of 4.86 persons per house.

In November, 1902, the urban portions of Broadwater and West Tarring were added to the Borough of Worthing, and the rural portions were added to Durrington, Sompting and Goring respectively.

The following table gives the population of each parish in the district at each census from 1861-1911.

	Parish		Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
			1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
Worthing Sub-district.	Broadwater	...	661	1288	841	1016	1187	--
	Heene	...	140	151	156	—	—	—
	West Tarring	...	606	656	733	1035	1720	—
	Clapham	...	242	246	239	270	226	265
	Durrington	...	171	165	181	153	257	820
	Goring	...	535	464	528	561	551	671
	Ferring	...	253	267	232	226	243	256

Littlehampton Sub-district.	Kingston	...	45	27	34	43	40	62
	East Preston	...	320	331	420	414	564	773
	Angmering (part of)	...	953	1041	848	883	894	903
	Lyminster (Wick)...	...	801	1071	1178	1320	1413	1438
	Rustington	...	340	359	360	434	616	973
	Climping	...	331	261	270	251	219	254
	Ford	...	82	73	100	102	94	99
Arundel Sub-district.	Tortington	...	112	138	165	288	452	127
	Lyminster (part of)	...	—	—	409	373	418	399
	Poling	...	203	174	179	178	200	193
	Angmering (part of)	...	—	—	135	131	152	123
	Patching	...	275	268	274	270	248	245
	Warningcamp	...	107	159	128	159	200	152
	Burpham	...	256	304	286	280	249	282
	South Stoke	...	111	108	133	131	117	121
	Houghton	...	165	189	196	174	162	135
Total			6716	7675	8025	8692	10222	8291
Excluding Wick			5915	6604	6847	7372	8809	6853
Persons to a house			4.95	5.23	4.83	4.81	4.70	—

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

NEW HOUSES.

Twenty-eight houses were built during the year 1913, distributing throughout the parishes as below :—

Parish.		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
				No. of Houses.				
Durrington	...	6	3	5	5	17	24	8
Goring	...	1	1	—	4	—	—	—
Rustington	...	13	5	13	—	1	2	3
Lyminster	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Angmering	...	2	2	4	—	3	2	—
Burpham	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
East Preston	...	6	1	5	1	1	2	14
Climping	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Houghton	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the district during 1913 was 117, 61 males and 56 females.

This is equivalent to a birth-rate of 15.1 per 1,000.

Of the births, 3 were illegitimate, forming 2.5 per cent, of the total births.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during 1913 from all causes at all ages of persons *belonging to* the East Preston Rural District was 79, giving a death-rate of 11.1 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths registered in the Sanitary District of East Preston was 102, of these, 42 were in Public Institutions, receiving sick persons from beyond the district, viz., 33 East Preston Union Workhouse; 2 at the Worthing Isolation Hospital, Swandean; and 7 at Millfield Convalescent Home, Rustington.

Of the 33 persons who died at the Workhouse, 12 came from Worthing, 11 belonged to East Preston, and 10 belonged to various other districts.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were 17, which is equivalent to a mortality of 145 per 1,000 births; of the 17 infant deaths registered, 3 were illegitimate children, forming 17.6 per cent of the total infant deaths.

The infantile mortality in each of the Sub-districts for 1913 and also for the previous seven years is shewn in the statement given below :—

	per 1,000 births.
Infant mortality (the whole district) 1913...	145
Infant mortality, England and Wales, Country	
Districts, 1913	96

	Births.	Deaths under 1 year, 1913.
Worthing Sub-district ..	44	5
Littlehampton Sub-District	46	10
Arundel Sub-District ..	27	2
	—	—
	117	17
	—	—

Infantile Mortality for Years 1905-1913.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Worthing									
sub-district	48.8	83	86.9	45.5	108.7	52.6	63.0	17.8	113.6
Littlehampton „	140.8	78	32.8	113.2	39.2	36.4	160.7	131.1	217.4
Arundel „	25.0	85	83.3	48.8	28.6	61.2	69.7	—	74.0
Whole district	85	82	62.9	72.5	61.0	50.0	111.0	60	145.0

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There were 3 deaths from the seven principle zymotic diseases.

Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
						3
						—

The Zymotic death rate is thus 0.42.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The number of notifications during 1913 was 18.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever	..	...	...	...	11
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	—

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 5 cases notified during the year, viz., 3 in the Worthing Sub-District, and 2 in the Arundel Sub-District.

Most of the cases attacked were under 15 years of age, 3 being between 5 and 15 years, the other 2 being members of the Hospital Staff.

3 of the 5 cases were treated at Swandean Isolation Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

11 cases were notified, 8 in the Worthing Sub-District, 1 in the Arundel Sub-District, and 2 in the Littlehampton Sub-District. 5 were successfully treated at Swandean, 1 of the other 6 died at home, and 4 of the 5 treated at the Hospital were members of the Staff.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases were notified, 1 at East Preston and 1 at Houghton, the former was removed to Swandean Isolation Hospital, and the other was nursed at home. Both cases recovered.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were no cases notified during the year.

The Administration of the Midwives' Act is carried out by the West Sussex County Council.

Since the adoption of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, which came into operation on March 1st, 1891, a record of the cases notified each year has been kept, this is shown in the following statement :—

No. of Year. cases.	No. of Year cases.	No. of Year. cases.	No. of Year. cases.
1891 6	1897 37	1903 30	1909 33
1892 54	1898 80	1904 12	1910 31
1893 156	1899 69	1905 23	1911 54
1894 40	1900 72	1906 13	1912 12
1895 61	1901 37	1907 36	1913 18
1896 66	1902 38	1908 29	

The prevalence in each quarter of 1913 and the totals for 1908-1913 of each notifiable disease is shown in the following table :—

Disease.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	2	1	5	11	3	15	21	27	10
Diphtheria ...	2	—	1	2	5	6	32	6	3	15
Enteric Fever	—	—	2	—	2	1	3	3	1	2
Puerperal „	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	2
Totals ...	5	2	4	7	18	12	54	31	33	29

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis in all forms is now compulsory notifiable under the 1912 Regulations.

There were 15 persons notified under form A of these regulations suffering from Tuberculosis, viz., 1 in the Worthing Sub-District, 7 in the Arundel Sub-District and 7 in the Littlehampton Sub-District.

There were 3 under form C. these having been previously notified and receiving treatment at a sanatorium.

Also 20 under Form D, all of which with one exception were in connection with the Metropolitan Asylums Board Institution, Millfield, Rustington.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

The parishes of Warning Camp, Cross Bush, Burpham and a part of Poling are supplied with water from the mains of the Borough of Arundel.

Durrington is served by the Worthing Corporation water mains.

The remaining parishes derive their supply chiefly from shallow wells, but in many cases where new property has been erected bored wells have been constructed.

There is no main drainage system in the district. The mansions and larger class of houses are provided with water closets and drainage systems in connection with cesspools. A number of the cottages have privies, but in many cases earth and pail closets are provided.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

In the case of the Worthing Sub-Registration District, which includes the parishes of Clapham, Goring, Ferring and Durrington, and in which Swandean (the Worthing Corporation Hospital) is situated, arrangements have been made with that Council to admit to their hospital cases of Infectious diseases from this sub-district.

In the remaining 14 parishes of East Preston outbreaks of infectious disease take their natural course.

This Council paid to the Worthing Town Council £23 5s. in respect of cases moved from this district to Swandean during 1913.

 ACTS AND BYELAWS IN FORCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

 BYE-LAWS.

1. With respect to new streets and buildings (Urban Model).
2. Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations.

 DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885,
AND THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ACT, 1878.

There are 21 Cowsheds in the district. These have been inspected during the year. They are, as required by the regulations, cleansed and limewashed as often as is necessary.

The Contagious Diseases Animals' Act is carried out by the County Police.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in 10 cases.

District and Parish to which each case belongs.	Sex	Age.	Cause of Death.
Worthing Sub-District :	M.	17	Suicide by placing himself in front of a train on the L.B. & S.C. Ry. whilst temporarily insane.
Goring-by-Sea			
Goring-by-Sea	M.	39	Found drowned on the seashore.
Durrington	M.	3 days	Accidentally suffocated whilst in bed with its mother.
Ferring	F.	61	Fracture of base of skull caused by accidentally falling downstairs on the 25th Sept., 1913.
Littlehampton Sub-Dist. :	M.	89	Shock following fracture of left femur resulting from an accidental fall.
East Preston			
East Preston	M.	66	Disease of the aortic valves of the heart.
Rustington	M.	12	Acute spinal meningitis
Rustington	M.	11	Acute spinal meningitis.
Climping	M.	28	Drowned through accidentally falling into the river Arun.
Angmering	F.	10	Asphyxia from hæmorrhage into the throat the result of ulceration due to scarlet fever.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES REPORT, YEAR ENDING
December 31st, 1913.

Ordinary routine work :—

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	12
Number of preliminary Inspections	...	...	...	...	39
Written notices served	...	...	...	...	22
Verbal notices given	...	...	...	...	30
Samples of water taken	...	...	...	...	1
Water supplies renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Rooms disinfected after disease	...	...	...	...	15
Rooms cleansed etc. after disease	...	...	...	...	10
Premises redrained	...	...	...	...	15
Drains cleansed...	...	...	...	...	4
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	15
Ditches cleansed	...	...	...	...	4
Refuse accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	6
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Privies converted to earth closets	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous improvements	...	...	...	...	5

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

Rustington is the only parish which is systematically scavenged.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The following workshops are situated in the district :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	6
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	11
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	3
Builders...	...	...	...	...	6
Gut cleaners	...	...	...	...	1
Laundries	...	...	...	...	2
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	5

The bakehouses were visited during the year and found clean.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

There are 21 Cowsheds in the district. These have been inspected during the year. They are, as required by the regulations, cleansed and limewashed as often as is necessary.

The Contagious Diseases Animals' Act is carried out by the County Police.

One dairy is under notice to make improvements in water supply, yard surface and drainage and general cleanliness.

There are two slaughterhouses. One of these has been thoroughly drained, paved, lighted, ventilated and supplied with water and is now in good condition and up-to-date. Cattle and sheep lairs, running gear, and cooling rooms complete the improvement.

Two notices were received under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913, from the County Council Sub-Committee respecting two cows suffering from tuberculosis and the premises affected were visited from time to time. The cows were eventually destroyed.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

In addition to the foregoing the following work was done under that part of the above Act relating to housing :—

Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	80	
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	50	
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	4	
Houses condemned	...	...	...	...	4	
„ closed and demolished	...	...	...	...	2	
„ rendered fit by Council	...	...	...	...	1	
„ still occupied	...	...	...	...	1	
				No. Defective.	Defects Remedied.	
Houses damp...	...	...	...	19	13	
Water supplies defective	...	...	...	2	—	
Drainage defective	...	...	...	13	9	
Privies defective (converted to E.C.)	...	...	...	15	9	
E. C.'s defective	...	...	...	5	5	
Privies and cesspools foul	...	...	...	10	10	
Paving defective	...	...	...	2	—	
Roofs „	...	...	...	15	14	
Ceilings „	...	...	...	5	4	
Floors „	...	...	...	13	10	
Staircases „	...	...	...	7	7	
Walls „	...	...	...	6	4	
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	18	13	
„ Light	...	...	...	6	4	
Houses dirty	...	...	...	23	18	
„ overcrowded...	...	...	...	3	3	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5	5	

The bulk of above defects not yet remedied were found at the end of the year and are now in hand.

CHAS. W. LENEY,
Inspector of Nuisances.

HOUSING AND INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

House to house inspection had not been systematically carried out in the district previous to the appointment of Mr. C. W. Leney, the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances to the Council, who commenced his duties in April, 1912. Mr. Leney was designated the officer under the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909 and on reference to the 1912 report it will be seen that 44 houses were examined by him under Sec. 17 of the above Act during that year.

During 1913 a further 80 houses were examined and reported upon. It will be seen that more attention is now being given to the work under the Housing Acts than formerly, but there is still need for cottages for the accommodation of working class families at an economic rent, more especially at Angmering.

In several of the parishes the Rural District Council have been urged to have more work carried out under this Act and have appointed a special Committee to consider this matter and report to the Council.

The heads under which work should be done under the Housing Town Planning etc. Act are as follows :—

- (1) Examine all houses within the limits of Sec. 14 viz., £16, and under (of which it is estimated there are 1294) and to record these inspections on forms similar to those adopted for Worthing.
- (2) Obtain abatement of nuisances and remedy of sanitary defects under Sec. 15 as far as possible.
- (3) To finally inspect all houses coming within Sec. 17 and thus complete the record.

There is evidence of overcrowding which undoubtedly arises chiefly from the want of house accommodation for families of the working or labouring classes.

Until more accommodation is provided either by the Rural District Council building cottages or by private enterprise, every means must be taken to put all the existing cottages throughout the district, where found to require it, in good order and repair instead of closing them.

By direction of the Local Government Board I must again urge more speeding up by the Council of the work devolving upon them under the Housing Acts, as the Board insists on being supplied with particulars as to the character and sufficiency, or otherwise, of houses for the working classes, and the condition and fitness for habitation of such houses together with the particulars as to any cases of overcrowding which have come to the knowledge of the Local Authority or their Officers during each year and the action taken by the Council in regard to such cases.

It is also the practice of the Local Government Board to send their Inspectors into districts to make special enquiries under the heads given and report to the Board direct, as an instance of this, I mention the visit paid by Mr. Ascough Chapman, F.R.I.B.A., during 1913.

East Preston Rural District.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	28,127.	
Total Population at all ages	6,853	At Census
Number of inhabited houses	1,409	of 1911.
Average number of persons per house	4.86	

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	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TABLE II.

East Preston Rural District.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Worthing Sub-District.	Arundel Sub-District.	Littlehampton Sub-District.	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65				
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	5	...	...	3	1	1	...	3	2	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	11	...	2	4	5	...	...	8	1	2	5
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	...	...	...	2	2	6	1	4	5	...
Other forms of "	5	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	3	2	...
Totals	33	...	3	9	8	5	7	12	11	10	9

Isolation Hospital—"Swandean," Durrington, in the East Preston Rural District.
Total available beds—32

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3

East Preston Rural District.

[illegible]

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Nett Births	} legitimate ... 114	} illegitimate ... 3	Nett Deaths in	} legitimate infants 14	} illegitimate „ 3
in the year...			the year of		

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