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ANNUAL REPORT

(ABRIDGED)

on the

HEALTH

of

WORTHING

and

Meteorological Observations

for the Year

1946

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Worthing.
July, 1947.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Worthing for the year 1946, together with the Meteorological Observations.

The Report is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 13/47; being an abridged Report its scope is less comprehensive than usually.

The general standard of health of the public in Worthing continues to be satisfactory.

It is pleasant to record that there were no maternal deaths in 1946 and that infectious disease was less common, 150 notifications as against 655 for the previous year, although it is to be remembered that some diseases, such as measles, have a biennial incidence.

Unfortunately, the infant mortality rate is 48 compared with that of 43 for the country as a whole. More of these deaths than in previous years were due to prematurity.

Early 1946 saw the establishment of a new Welfare Centre at the Free Church Institute, Findon Valley, so that most of the outlying parts of the Borough are adequately served in this respect.

The increasing care and interest in the child under five and in the mothers dentally was reflected in the appointment of a part-time Dental Officer specifically for this purpose in the latter part of the year.

I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest in the Health Services of the Borough and to the members of the staff for their willing assistance in carrying out the work of the department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. AITKEN,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF WORTHING.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(As at 31.12.46.)

Alderman Dr. E. G. ANNIS, C.C., Chairman.
 Councillor Mrs. A. ELLIOTT, C.C., Vice-Chairman.
 Alderman F. W. H. MIGEOD, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., C.C.,
 Councillors D. S. FRY, M. W. GORDON, Mrs. M. B. JONES, F. KENTON,
 R. A. MITCHELL, T. D. RABY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.),
 Mrs. R. E. SUMMERS.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (Co-opted Members).

Mrs. H. W. SHALDERS (Representing Children's Care Society).
 Mrs. McQUILLEN (Representing National Council of Women).
 Dr. H. ROSENBERG (Representing Local Medical Practitioners).

Health Department Staff.

Acting Medical Officer of Health, Acting Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, Acting Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital :

J. M. ERSKINE YOUNG M.D., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
 (till 8/2/47)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN C. AITKEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 (Returned from H.M. Forces on 4th February, 1946).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

S. S. WHITE, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. F. JOWETT, M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

K. L. GARNER, M.S.I.A., T. MARSHALL, M.S.I.A.,
 E. V. ROBERTS, M.S.I.A. (Returned from H.M. Forces on
 March, 1946).

Matron of the Borough Isolation Hospital :

Miss I. MOSCARELLA, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Senior Health Visitor :

Miss F. M. MARTLEW, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 (Resigned 16th November, 1946.)

Health Dept. Staff—cont.**Health Visitors :**

Mrs. E. M. ALLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss B. BROUGHTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., (From 22nd July, 1946).

Miss W. IRWIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss A. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Resigned 3rd June, 1946).

Miss M. PITCHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clinic—Visiting Doctors :

Maternity and Child Welfare Central Clinic : C. B. SLATER, M.B., B.S.
(till 28th January, 1946).

Maternity and Child Welfare Durrington and Findon Clinics :
B. A. KERR, B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Maternity and Child Welfare Goring Clinic : M. HIGGS, M.B., B.S.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic : M. HIGGS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P. (till 30th January, 1946).

Immunisation Clinics : B. A. KERR, B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(till 29th January, 1946).

Orthopædic Clinic : R. BROOKE, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Ophthalmic Clinic : S. D. WALLIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic : H. G. DOWNER, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.L.O.R.C.P.S.

Dental Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinic (Part-Time).

Miss S. LEVY, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.)
(till 11th December, 1946).

J. L. HITCHMAN, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.)
(from 11th December, 1946).

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk : T. L. CANTON.

Clerks :

S. F. JUPP (Returned from H.M. Forces 4th March, 1946).

A. C. CLARKE (From 8th April, 1946).

Miss D. AITCHISON (Resigned 23rd March, 1946).

Miss M. MARKING, Miss P. MOAKES (Resigned 2nd March, 1946).

Miss O. PARKER, Miss B. M. WHITE (From 6th August, 1946).

Meteorological Staff :

T. L. CANTON (Meteorological Observer and Recorder).

S. F. JUPP (Meteorological Observer).

Diseases of Animals Acts.

Inspector : S. S. WHITE, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Municipal Borough, including foreshore...	acres	8,635
Rateable Value (1.4.46)	£	970,595
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate, 1945-46 ...	£	3,821 18s. 10d.
Population—(a) Census, 1931		46,230
(b) Registrar-General's estimate, mid-year 1946 (Civilians only) ...		64,860
Number of Inhabited houses (1.4.46) ...	(Estimated)	21,000
Registered Live Births—		
	Total	M. F.
Legitimate ...	948	482 466
Illegitimate ...	89	42 47
	<u>1,037</u>	<u>524 513</u>
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ...		16.3
	Total	M. F.
Still-Births—Legitimate ...	15	7 8
Illegitimate ...	7	5 2
	<u>22</u>	<u>12 10</u>
Still-Birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births ...		20.8
	Total	M. F.
Deaths	1,223	507 716
Death-rate per 1,000 population ...		18.8
Maternal Deaths :—		
	Deaths	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes ...	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants	... 50	Rate per 1,000 live births	... 48
Legitimate Infants	41	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births	43
Illegitimate Infants	9	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births	101
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	... ..		196
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (all ages)	... ..		—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..		—
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	... ..		1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..		—
Deaths from Enteric Fever (all ages)	... ..		—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	... ..		10
Zymotic Death Rate	... ..		0.17
Mean Annual Temperature	... ..		50.6°
Total Rainfall, 1946	... ..		30.96 inches
Hours of Bright Sunshine	... ..		1790.7 hours

**BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES, AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1946.**

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 1931 Census).	London Adminis- trative County.	Worthing.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Births :					
Live	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5	16.0
Still	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.54	0.34
Deaths :					
All causes ...	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7	18.8
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles ...	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza ...	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.10
Notifications :					
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42	0.54
Diphtheria ...	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.08
Typhoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas ...	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.21
Pneumonia ...	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75	0.26
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.01
Whooping Cough	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22	0.57
Measles ...	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35	0.45
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	43	46	37	41	48
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2	9.6
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality :					
Puerperal Infection ...	0.18	Not available.			0.00
Others ...	1.25				0.00
Total ...	1.43				0.00
Notifications :					
Puerperal Fever ...	8.50	10.35	7.63	9.68	8.50
Puerperal Pyrexia ...					

CAUSES OF DEATH, WORTHING, 1946.

	Males	Females
Smallpox	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Measles	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Influenza	2	5
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	3
Diphtheria	—	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis	8	11
Other Tuberculosis	2	1
Cancer	76	120
Syphilis	2	3
Diabetes	1	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	48	98
Heart Disease	186	272
Other Circulatory	9	20
Bronchitis	22	20
Pneumonia	14	29
Other Respiratory	10	11
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	8	6
Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	9	1
Appendicitis	4	4
Other Digestive	10	14
Nephritis	13	13
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Puerperal causes	—	—
Premature Birth	11	6
Congenital Causes	6	9
Suicide	5	4
Road Traffic Accidents	2	1
Other violent causes	11	8
All other causes	46	54
Total	507	716

BOROUGH OF WORTHING. 35 Years Vital Statistics.

Year.	Deaths.										Registrar General's Popu- lation.					
	Births (Live and Still)		All causes.		Infants under 1 year		Maternal Mortality.		Zymotic.			Tuberculosis.		Cancer.		
	No.	R*	No.	R*	No.	R**	Sepsis.	Other Causes	Rate**	No.		R*	No.	R*	No.	R*
1912	486	15.5	355	10.4	20	41	—	—	—	5	0.16	37	1.18	37	1.18	31,300
13	504	15.6	400	9.9	34	67	1	1	3.97	12	0.37	27	0.84	39	1.22	32,160
14	483	14.6	428	10.1	29	60	—	1	2.07	18	0.54	34	1.03	42	1.27	33,000
15	457	14.2	507	12.5	28	61	—	3	6.56	14	0.44	56	1.75	49	1.53	32,000
16	468	15.5	418	12.5	31	66	—	—	—	7	0.18	46	1.66	58	2.09	27,766
17	359	11.9	415	12.5	23	64	—	—	—	9	0.32	41	1.48	63	2.28	27,662
18	419	12.9	511	14.7	32	76	—	—	—	13	0.45	38	1.32	73	2.53	28,780
19	376	12.1	478	12.5	21	56	1	—	2.39	4	0.13	35	1.15	49	1.61	30,345
20	583	18.5	434	11.4	23	39	—	—	—	6	0.19	29	0.92	50	1.58	31,555
21	487	15.5	441	11.5	29	59	1	2	5.43	7	0.20	32	1.02	63	1.99	31,520
22	404	12.9	472	11.9	21	52	1	—	1.95	2	0.06	35	1.11	59	1.88	31,460
23	401	12.8	428	10.0	18	45	1	1	3.89	4	0.13	26	0.83	55	1.75	31,440
24	426	13.2	537	12.1	21	49	—	1	2.35	2	0.06	32	0.99	81	2.51	32,260
25	442	13.4	452	9.8	21	48	—	1	2.26	9	0.27	28	0.85	60	1.82	32,950
26	423	12.1	536	11.6	17	40	—	1	2.36	5	0.14	30	0.89	90	2.57	35,060
27	432	11.9	571	11.7	20	46	1	2	6.94	7	0.19	28	0.77	84	2.31	36,350
28	462	12.2	548	14.4	17	37	1	1	4.33	12	0.32	26	0.68	87	2.29	38,030
29	494	11.9	684	16.5	12	24	—	1	2.02	4	0.10	34	0.82	103	2.49	41,410
30	534	12.6	640	15.1	18	34	—	2	3.75	3	0.07	37	0.87	104	2.46	42,340
31	553	12.5	690	15.6	20	36	2	2	7.23	5	0.11	46	1.04	101	2.28	44,320
32	513	11.0	781	16.8	20	39	4	3	13.64	9	0.20	39	0.84	101	2.17	46,470
33	514	10.6	715	14.7	18	35	2	—	3.89	6	0.12	33	0.68	104	2.14	48,530
34	615	11.9	756	14.7	12	20	—	1	1.63	3	0.06	34	0.66	133	2.58	51,580
35	621	11.5	744	13.8	25	40	1	—	1.61	4	0.07	36	0.67	125	2.32	53,930
36	687	12.4	870	15.7	23	33	—	3	4.36	3	0.05	25	0.45	153	2.75	55,540
37	729	12.4	916	15.6	33	45	—	—	—	2	0.03	42	0.72	138	2.35	58,600
38	712	10.8	917	15.5	20	28	—	1	1.4	4	0.07	31	0.52	151	2.56	59,080
39	763	12.4	1035	15.8	18	23	1	1	2.6	4	0.06	26	0.34	163	2.66	61,210
40	657	9.6	1165	17.1	32	48	—	2	3.0	5	0.07	48	0.70	186	2.73	66,350
41	590	10.1	1044	18.9	22	36	—	1	1.8	3	0.05	39	0.70	161	2.88	55,710
42	724	13.3	1116	20.5	25	35	1	1	2.8	3	0.05	23	0.42	189	3.47	54,500
43	775	14.3	1073	20.4	24	32	—	3	3.9	1	0.01	33	0.63	169	3.22	52,500
44	924	17.1	1037	19.2	40	44	—	2	2.1	10	0.18	23	0.42	177	3.27	54,080
45	811	13.8	1173	20.0	31	39	—	1	1.2	2	0.03	32	0.54	204	3.48	58,620
46	1059	16.3	1223	18.8	50	47	—	—	—	11	0.17	22	0.34	196	3.02	64,860

* Per 1,000 Population.
Per 1,000 Births.

** Per 1,000 Births.

POPULATION.

The Civilian Population in June, 1946, as estimated by the Registrar-General was 64,860, an increase of 6,240 on the corresponding figure for 1945. The Registrar-General's figure for June, 1939, was 61,210.

BIRTHS.

From figures supplied by the Registrar-General the total number of live births registered as properly belonging to Worthing was 1,037 (524 males and 513 females). This corresponds to a rate of 16.0 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13.4 in 1945 and 16.6 in 1944.

Of the live births 89 (8.6 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Twenty-two stillbirths were registered, 7 of which were illegitimate.

The number of births notified during the year under the Public Health Act, 1936, as occurring in the Borough was 1,210 including 27 stillbirths. The excess of notifications over registrations of births is largely accounted for by births in the Worthing Hospital Maternity Home and Nursing Homes which cater for a wide district around Worthing as well as for the Borough itself.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in Worthing during 1946 was 1,081 including 126 non-residents. In addition 268 deaths of residents occurred outside the Borough. The number of resident deaths was therefore 1,223 (507 males and 716 females) giving a death rate of 18.8 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1945 and 1944 were 20.0 and 19.2 respectively. The crude death rates are given in each case as the Registrar-General is now unable to supply comparability factors.

The death-rate of 18.8 compares with 11.5 for the whole of England and Wales and 14.2 for the County.

The uncorrected death-rate in the case of Worthing in which so many elderly people reside naturally gives a false impression of the health value of the district and the Worthing death-rate, therefore, cannot be compared accurately with the death-rate in the country generally.

Sixty-six per cent of the deaths occurred in persons over 70 years of age. The principal causes of death were as follows:—

	No. of deaths.	Percentage of total deaths.
Heart Disease	458	37.5
Cancer	196	16.0

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of infantile deaths (under one year of age) was 50 (32 males and 18 females) giving an infant mortality rate of 48 per 1,000 live births compared with 39 in 1945 and 44 in 1944. The corresponding rates for England and Wales for the year under review were 43. The County rate was 35.

The neo-natal mortality rate (i.e. during the first four weeks of life) was 36.

The causes of infant deaths were as follows :—

Premature Births	...	...	...	...	17
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury,					
Infantile Diseases	...	...	...	...	15
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	7
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	5
All other causes	...	...	...	...	6

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES. NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Worthing District Nursing Association, which is supported by public subscriptions, supplies nurses to suitable non-infectious cases on application.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These are quite adequate and efficient.

Pathological specimens are sent to the Laboratory of Drs. Little and Standish in Winchester Road; specimens can be received at any time, so that results are available with the minimum amount of delay.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Corporation Motor Ambulance is used for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious diseases.

The St. John Motor Ambulances are available for conveyance of accident cases and non-infectious patients.

The facilities appear quite adequate for the needs of the Borough and function very well.

HOSPITALS.

Borough Isolation Hospital. This hospital now provides 78 beds and 14 cots for infectious diseases and a tuberculosis block of 12 beds. Particulars of the patients admitted during 1946 are given in another section of the Report.

Worthing General Hospital. This is a voluntary institution, situated in Lyndhurst Road. There are 207 beds.

Southlands Hospital (East Sussex County Council). The Borough Council has an agreement with the East Sussex County Council whereby emergency obstetric cases and cases of puerperal pyrexia may be admitted to Southlands Hospital.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The Clinic, Stoke Abbott Road. In this building is situated the School Clinic, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and the special Clinics.

Branch Welfare Centres are held fortnightly at the Church Institute, Durrington, John Molson Hall, Goring, and the Free Church Hall, Findon Valley.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic and the Tuberculosis Dispensary, both under the auspices of the West Sussex County Council, are held at the Worthing General Hospital.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
STATISTICS.**Births :**

Registered : Legitimate 963 ; Illegitimate 96 ; Total 1,059.

Reported under Public Health Act, 1936 :

Live Births 1,033 ; Stillbirths 27 ; Total 1,060.

By Midwives 1,047 ; by Doctors and Parents 13.

Infant Deaths :

Number : Legitimate 41 ; Illegitimate 9 ; Total 50.

Rate per 1,000 total births : Legitimate 39 ; Illegitimate 9 ;
Total 48.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The salaried midwives are under the control of the West Sussex County Council.

An ante-natal clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic. Post-natal cases may also attend for advice at these clinics; there has not been a sufficient number of post-natal cases to warrant the establishment of a separate post-natal clinic up to the present.

During the year 405 women made 1,082 attendances at these clinics.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS.

The Borough Council has reserved beds at the following institutions for maternity cases who are recommended for institutional treatment either on medical grounds, or on grounds of the unsuitability of domestic conditions:—

Worthing Hospital	...	...	...	...	2½ beds.
Alwyne Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	3 beds.
Windlesham House Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	1 bed.

The Borough Council has also an agreement with the East Sussex County Council for admission of certain cases into Southlands Hospital, and similarly with the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.

The following number of women were admitted to hospital during the year under the Council's Maternity Scheme:—

<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Number admitted.</i>
Worthing Hospital Maternity Home	81
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	50
Alwyne Nursing Home, Brougham Road	59
Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton	15
Windlesham House Nursing Home	4
Brighton Municipal Hospital	1
	210

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The Central Clinic is open every Monday and Friday for children under five years of age, and at Durrington, Goring and Findon fortnightly sessions are held.

MILK AND VITAMINS.

Special brands of dried milk, extra nourishments and vitamin extracts are supplied to young children and to nursing mothers at cost price. In necessitous cases, these nourishments are issued free or at reduced cost.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The Borough employs five Health Visitors, all of whom are also School Nurses.

The Health Visitors attend at the Child Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics and also visit the homes in their respective districts.

The following visits were made by the Health Visitors during 1946 :—

Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	594
Visits to children under 1 year of age—				
First visits	...	...	...	1,162
Total visits	...	...	...	3,341
Visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	4,372

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	167
Total attendances	...	...	...	13,249

Individual Children who attended at :—

Worthing Centre	...	...	...	1,122
Durrington Centre	...	...	...	171
Goring Centre	...	...	...	71
Findon Centre	...	...	...	59

Ante-natal and post-natal Clinics :—

At 49 sessions 405 women made 1,082 attendances.

In addition the Health Visitors made 336 visits in connection with infectious diseases, mostly measles and whooping cough.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

All the Health Visitors and School Nurses are authorised by the Council as Child Protection Visitors. The number of persons in the Borough who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year was 48 and the number of children thus involved was 87. All the homes and the children are well supervised by the Infant Protection Visitors.

The Health Visitors made 599 visits in connection with Infant Life Protection.

ARRANGEMENTS for DENTAL, ORTHOPÆDIC, etc. CASES.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Nursing and expectant mothers and children under five years of age may obtain dental treatment at the Dental Clinic, which is situated in the Central Clinic buildings.

One half-day a week is allotted to the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children below school age.

During the year there have been 38 clinics held, at which there were 592 attendances.

New cases numbered 85 mothers and 66 children, and individuals treated were 115 mothers and 67 children. There were 280 extractions and 121 fillings. 31 Dentures were supplied during the year. Other operations 122.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The Orthopædic Surgeon attends the Central Clinic once monthly for the school children.

Children under school age with orthopædic defects attend this clinic for consultation and also for massage and radiant heat treatment, etc., at the four weekly sessions.

The Orthopædic Surgeon saw 88 patients during the year, 38 of whom were new cases.

The Orthopædic Nurse saw 197 patients, 75 of whom were new cases.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Children under five years of age who require ophthalmic treatment for defective vision or squint are referred for such treatment to the Ophthalmic Surgeon at the School Clinic.

During the year 40 cases were so referred.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

Children under five years of age who require treatment for ear, nose and throat defects were referred for such treatment to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist at the School Clinic.

During the year 54 cases were so referred.

MINOR AILMENTS.

Arrangements are in force whereby children under school age attending the Welfare Centres, who require treatment for minor ailments such as impetigo or scabies, can attend the School Minor Ailments Clinic. 106 children made 304 attendances during the year.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

All the Notification of Birth Cards provide space for the weight at birth, and when this is $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less and the confinement has taken place at home, the Health Visitor gives the case special supervision and advice in co-operation with the District Nurses and Midwives and where indicated the baby removed to Hospital for care and treatment.

The Council has provided a special cot in the Worthing Hospital Maternity Home for these infants in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

Premature infants born in hospital are notified to the Department on discharge and are kept under supervision by the Health Visitor and invited to attend the Welfare Centres.

Fifty-five babies were notified during 1946 who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less at birth. There were 17 deaths from premature birth, 7 of which occurred in Hospital, 8 in Nursing Homes and 2 at home. Of the deaths occurring at home, one child died ten minutes after birth, and the other within five hours of birth.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

In accordance with Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health special attention was given by the Health Visitors to the illegitimate children residing in the Borough.

During the year 89 illegitimate live births were registered to Worthing residents.

No special institutional provision has been made for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children.

The Public Assistance Committee of the West Sussex County Council makes provision for such cases either in East Preston Institution, or in other institutions in the County, according to the nature of the case.

The Welfare Superintendent of St. Monica's Welfare Centre, Worthing, which is run under the auspices of the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Society, did very useful work in assisting illegitimate children and she worked in complete co-operation with the Health Visitors. The Borough Council makes a grant of £100 towards this work.

In a number of cases the mother expressed a wish to retain her illegitimate child; leaving it in the care of friends or relatives whilst she went out to work. In other cases the grandparents looked after the child, whilst in a number of other instances the child was adopted. In many cases these adoptions were arranged by the Moral Welfare Superintendent or by the National Adoption Society.

The care given to these unfortunate children compares very favourably with that given to legitimate children and in no case was any Health Visitor able to discover any evidence of neglect.

There is a wide discrepancy between the number of registered illegitimate births and those notified to the Department after the birth of the child. The number notified was 28 as compared with 96 registered.

One reason for the discrepancy probably arises from the fact that there is no need to divulge the parentage of the child to the doctor or midwife as in the same way to the Registrar for Births.

BABIES' CRECHES.

During the year a crèche for children under the age of five was opened at the Central Clinic on the 2nd May, 1946. The crèche is held once a week, from 2 till 5 p.m. and is staffed by a Health Visitor and voluntary helpers.

The crèche appears to have been appreciated to some extent by the mothers and on the 31st December, 1946, there were 69 children on the register.

The Borough Council make a charge of 6d. per child.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supply undertaking is owned and managed by the Borough Council.

The following information regarding the water supply has been supplied by Mr. H. A. Leader, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Assoc. M.Inst.W.E., Borough Water Engineer.

1. The water supply of the statutory area has been very satisfactory in both quality and quantity throughout the past year.
2. Bacteriological examinations are made once a fortnight of both the raw and chlorinated water.
3. The water has no plumbo-solvent action.
4. No contamination of supplies has been reported.
5. The population supplied during the year ended December 1946, was 71,000, all supplies being direct to the houses and no standpipes being used. In addition, water is supplied in bulk to the Rural District Council, and is re-distributed by this Authority to a population of 9,000.

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

Watergate House, York Buildings, W.C.2,
and South Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Laboratory Report No. 3299.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WATER REPORT.

The sample of water marked **BROADWATER PUMPING STATION** collected on 26.2.47, 10.40 a.m., and received here on 26.2.47, 3.40 p.m., has been examined, and with the following results:—

I. Chemical.

	Parts per 100,000	Grains per Gallon
Total solids (dried at 120°C)	33.0	23.1
Combined chlorine (as Cl)	2.6	1.8
equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl) ...	4.3	3.0
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.60	0.42
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.0015	0.0011
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.0007	0.0005
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. ...	0.004	0.003
Lead or Copper	Nil	Nil
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	21.3	14.9
Permanent hardness (" " ")	3.0	2.1
Total hardness (" " ")	24.3	17.0

II. Bacteriological.

The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, at 20°-22°C. for three days	1 per millilitre
At 37°C. for two days	3 per millilitre
Faecal B. coli	not found in 100 ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli present =	none per 100 ml.
Streptococci	not found in 100 ml.
Cl. welchii (spores)	not found in 100 ml.

The Hydrogen-Ion Concentration is found to be pH 7.55.

The combined results show this water to be safe for drinking purposes.

R. S. RALPH, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Laboratory Director.

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

Watergate House, York Buildings, W.C.2,
and South Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Report No. 5715.

Specimen WATER marked **PATCHING PUMPING STATION**
received 11.4.47. 48" Borehole.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WATER REPORT.

The average number of organisms producing visible
colonies on agar plates, at 20°-22°C. for three
days 0 per millilitre

At 37°C. for two days 4 per millilitre

Faecal B. coli not found in 100 ml.

Probable number of coliform bacilli present = none per 100 ml.

Streptococci not found in 100 ml.

Cl. welchii (spores) not found in 100 ml.

The Hydrogen-Ion Concentration is pH. 7.50.

The results show this water to be highly satisfactory for
drinking purposes.

R. S. RALPH, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Laboratory Director.

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

Watergate House, York Buildings, W.C.2,
and South Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Laboratory Report No. 4941.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WATER REPORT.

The sample of water marked Tap, 7 The Drive, Worthing, collected on 26.3.47, 10.30 a.m., and received here on 26.3.47, 2.45 p.m., has been examined, and with the following results:—

I. Chemical.

	Parts per 100,000	Grains per Gallon
Total solids (dried at 120°C)	33.0	23.1
Combined chlorine (as Cl)	3.0	2.1
equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl) ...	5.0	3.5
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.68	0.48
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites)	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.0004	0.0003
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.0028	0.0020
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. ...	0.010	0.007
Lead or Copper	Nil	Nil
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	22.0	15.4
Permanent hardness (" " ")	3.0	2.1
Total hardness (" " ")	25.0	17.5

II. Bacteriological.

The average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, at 20°-22°C. for three days	6 per millilitre
At 37°C. for two days	3 per millilitre
Faecal B. coli	not found in 100 ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli present =	none per 100 ml.
Streptococci	not found in 100 ml.
Cl.welchii (spores)	not found in 100 ml.

The Hydrogen-Ion Concentration is found to be pH 7.40.

The combined results show this water to be of good quality and quite safe for drinking purposes.

R. S. RALPH, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Laboratory Director.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications received during the year in respect of infectious diseases other than tuberculosis was 150, as compared with 655 in 1945.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	35
Diphtheria	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	14
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	17
Measles	...	...	...	29
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	37
Malaria	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
				150

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during the year was 35 as compared with 108 in the previous year. The number of cases removed to hospital was 22. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

Five cases were notified during 1946 and removed to hospital. In two cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. Of the three confirmed cases, two had not received an immunisation course. In addition, a Worthing resident (female, aged 44) died outside the area from cardiac failure and diphtheria. No cases occurred in 1945. Three cases occurred in 1944, seven in 1943, none in 1942 and six in 1941.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

One case was notified during 1946. The patient, an inmate of Worthing Hospital, died before notification was made.

Enteric Fever.

During the year 1946, one case was notified and removed to Swandean Isolation Hospital.

Malaria.

The patient was in Worthing Hospital and had arrived in the town from overseas.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

As in previous years, the Immunisation Clinic was held in the Clinic, Stoke Abbott Road, each Tuesday afternoon. A branch Clinic was held in Durrington School when necessary.

During the year, a total of 664 children received the full course of inoculation against Diphtheria, namely 564 children under the age of 5 years, and 100 children in the age group 5—14 years.

The position regarding children under 15 years of age resident in the district at 31st December, 1946, who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time, was as follows:—

	Child Population	Percentage
Age group 0—4 (inclusive) ...	3830	40.2
Age group 5—14 (inclusive) ...	6690	61.7
Total	10520	53.8

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 194/45 of 14th November, 1945, new immunisation record cards were introduced as recommended by the Ministry. Owing to the shortage of Health Visitors it was not possible to implement all of the suggestions referred to in paragraph 7(1) of the Circular, but the recommendations will be carried out during 1947 when we expect to have a full complement of staff.

Immunisation Against Whooping Cough.

The Immunisation Clinic was held in the Clinic on the same afternoon as the Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.

Up to the end of 1946 no less than 458 children had completed the course, all of whom were done at the personal request of parent or guardian.

Scabies.

There has been a further improvement in the incidence of this disease.

During the year under review 53 cases were found and dealt with compared with 65 in 1945 and 110 in 1944. Our cleansing station at the Baths was used extensively and appeared to be appreciated.

Infestation.

The heads of all school children and children attending the Infant Welfare Centres are kept under observation and the mothers given the necessary instructions.

METEOROLOGY.

Abstract of Observations for the Year 1946.

Total amount of bright sunshine	...	1790.7 hours
Number of days with sunshine	...	307
Total Rainfall	... ..	30.96 ins.
Number of days on which rain fell...		170
Highest Barometric reading	...	30.919 ins.—15th Jan.
Lowest ,, ,,	...	29.139 ins.—8th Dec.
Highest Temperature in screen	...	76°—12th July & 28th Sept.
Lowest ,, ,,	...	23°—21st and 22nd Dec.
Mean Temperature for Year	...	50.6°
Greatest Rainfall in one day	...	2.02 ins.—16th August.
Most Sunshine recorded in one day		15.1 hours—10th July.
Number of days snow or sleet fell...		9
Number of days hail fell	... ..	2
Number of thunderstorms	... ..	6
Number of gales	... ..	2
Number of days with fog (9 a.m.)...		5

CLIMATE OF WORTHING—1887-1946.

Year.	Temperature.							Rainfall.		Sunshine	
	Means.					Extremes.		Amount at Obser- vatory.	Number of days rain fell.	Number of hours in year.	Year.
	9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range	Mean	Min.	Max.				
	Degrees.							Inches.			
1887 ...	48.4	41.6	54.1	12.5	47.9	17.4	82.0	21.28	137	—	...1887
1888 ...	48.0	42.4	53.3	10.9	47.8	20.2	78.8	25.88	181	—	...1888
1889 ...	49.5	42.7	54.8	12.1	48.8	21.9	81.5	23.92	159	—	...1889
1890 ...	49.4	42.2	54.6	12.4	48.4	14.9	78.0	22.84	149	—	...1890
1891 ...	49.4	42.4	54.8	12.2	48.4	16.5	77.0	29.86	172	—	...1891
1892 ...	49.1	41.8	54.5	12.7	48.2	20.2	76.0	23.73	141	—	...1892
1893 ...	52.3	44.0	57.7	13.7	50.9	18.2	84.7	25.12	142	—	...1893
1894 ...	51.2	44.9	52.8	10.9	50.3	12.9	80.2	35.71	184	—	...1894
1895 ...	50.4	43.0	56.5	12.5	49.3	16.2	77.9	26.09	162	—	...1895
1896 ...	51.0	43.3	56.5	13.2	49.9	22.9	80.7	25.74	152	—	...1896
1897 ...	51.4	44.7	56.9	12.2	50.8	21.9	80.7	26.07	172	—	...1897
1898 ...	52.2	45.7	57.6	11.9	51.6	27.0	80.9	22.51	158	—	...1898
1899 ...	51.9	45.0	57.6	12.6	51.3	23.6	84.4	26.23	144	2141.0	...1899
1900 ...	51.2	44.9	56.2	11.3	50.6	20.9	79.0	26.33	182	1885.6	...1900
1901 ...	50.2	43.6	55.8	12.2	49.7	22.9	80.7	21.45	139	2017.0	...1901
1902 ...	50.2	43.6	55.0	11.1	49.6	21.8	78.0	23.77	157	1661.7	...1902
1903 ...	50.9	45.2	55.4	10.2	50.3	23.7	78.2	32.19	189	1749.2	...1903
1904 ...	50.4	44.3	55.5	11.2	49.9	23.8	77.4	26.85	163	1748.4	...1904
1905 ...	50.1	42.2	55.6	11.4	49.1	23.9	77.1	24.63	162	1715.3	...1905
1906 ...	50.6	44.3	56.1	11.8	50.2	24.9	78.6	30.44	173	2010.6	...1906
1907 ...	50.2	45.1	54.8	9.5	50.0	20.4	76.1	21.78	158	1776.8	...1907
1908 ...	50.9	44.1	56.1	12.1	50.1	16.0	80.2	22.15	146	1991.3	...1908
1909 ...	49.7	43.0	54.6	11.6	48.8	19.9	81.2	32.11	178	1958.6	...1909
1910 ...	50.8	44.5	55.9	11.5	50.1	21.9	73.8	32.57	191	1731.0	...1910
1911 ...	52.8	45.1	58.0	12.9	51.5	25.4	87.9	31.68	149	2115.0	...1911
1912 ...	51.6	45.0	56.6	11.6	50.8	19.0	84.2	35.95	192	1609.9	...1912
1913 ...	52.1	45.9	57.4	11.5	51.6	26.2	79.0	34.98	170	1600.2	...1913
1914 ...	52.7	45.2	57.9	12.7	51.5	23.2	78.2	31.31	164	2000.5	...1914
1915 ...	51.1	43.8	56.3	11.8	50.5	24.7	77.1	36.64	152	1801.3	...1915
1916 ...	51.2	44.7	56.3	11.6	50.5	25.0	77.0	32.89	182	1658.0	...1916
1917 ...	49.2	43.0	54.6	11.6	48.8	20.7	79.0	25.49	147	1804.7	...1917
1918 ...	51.0	44.7	56.5	11.8	50.6	20.0	78.0	24.41	165	1856.5	...1918
1919 ...	49.4	42.9	54.9	12.0	48.9	22.0	78.5	28.54	158	1788.5	...1919
1920 ...	51.7	45.6	56.6	11.0	51.1	23.0	76.0	26.40	139	1692.1	...1920
1921 ...	53.4	46.4	58.8	12.4	52.6	27.6	86.7	13.26	108	2101.5	...1921
1922 ...	50.1	43.9	54.8	10.9	49.3	25.2	78.2	25.71	159	1781.2	...1922
1923 ...	50.8	44.5	55.6	11.1	50.1	24.0	86.0	30.62	170	1805.9	...1923
1924 ...	50.8	45.4	55.3	9.9	50.3	25.0	74.6	32.65	159	1759.6	...1924
1925 ...	49.8	44.7	55.9	11.2	50.3	24.0	80.2	34.70	158	1955.8	...1925
1926 ...	51.6	45.7	56.7	11.0	51.2	21.8	83.3	28.57	160	1677.7	...1926
1927 ...	50.8	45.0	55.8	10.8	50.4	22.4	78.1	34.88	165	1731.4	...1927
1928 ...	51.9	45.1	57.0	11.9	51.0	21.6	82.0	32.84	161	1999.1	...1928
1929 ...	50.9	44.1	56.0	11.9	50.0	13.0	80.0	29.71	134	2062.5	...1929
1930 ...	52.0	46.9	56.4	9.5	51.3	26.0	82.6	28.31	169	1821.4	...1930
1931 ...	51.0	45.0	55.0	10.0	50.0	21.0	77.0	25.80	147	1610.5	...1931
1932 ...	50.5	45.1	55.8	10.7	50.5	23.0	80.0	23.91	148	1616.7	...1932
1933 ...	52.0	45.5	56.4	10.9	51.2	23.6	81.2	20.40	125	2102.6	...1933
1934 ...	52.1	45.6	57.5	11.9	51.8	24.0	82.0	27.49	139	1811.0	...1934
1935 ...	51.8	46.1	56.6	10.5	51.3	25.6	83.8	37.74	173	1805.2	...1935
1936 ...	51.3	45.4	55.9	10.5	50.7	27.1	81.3	27.42	169	1675.0	...1936
1937 ...	51.5	46.3	57.2	10.9	51.8	26.0	76.8	31.59	162	1668.3	...1937
1938 ...	52.7	46.1	57.1	11.0	51.6	19.5	82.5	22.95	156	1796.4	...1938
1939 ...	51.8	45.8	56.5	10.7	51.2	20.0	81.5	34.42	171	1809.7	...1939
1940 ...	50.0	45.0	56.0	11.0	50.5	16.0	80.0	30.13	148	1976.8	...1940
1941 ...	50.3	44.0	56.0	12.0	50.0	22.0	83.0	25.83	139	1791.7	...1941
1942 ...	50.0	44.8	55.3	10.5	50.5	19.0	83.0	24.62	129	1711.6	...1942
1943 ...	52.0	46.0	58.0	12.0	52.0	28.0	80.0	23.68	145	1864.8	...1943
1944 ...	51.3	45.4	56.2	10.8	50.8	26.0	81.0	22.14	136	1765.5	...1944
1945 ...	52.5	46.5	57.2	10.7	51.2	19.0	80.0	22.98	138	1783.9	...1945
1946 ...	51.6	45.5	55.7	10.2	50.6	23.0	76.0	30.96	170	1790.7	...1946

NOTE :—Sunshine observations were commenced on July 1st, 1898, hence the first complete year's record was 1899.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Fourteenth Annual Report on the Sanitary circumstances of the Borough and the examination of meat and other foods during the year 1946.

Nothing of outstanding importance occurred during the year. There was a general increase in activity in most branches of my work as would be expected on being restored to the pre-war Staff. Progress with housing repairs, I regret to say, was very slow owing to the acute shortage of labour and materials.

A survey of licensed public houses revealed many deficiencies in sanitary accommodation and other unsatisfactory conditions.

1,015 complaints, the highest number ever investigated, are classified on pages 26 and 27.

General Inspections.

General inspection included the following :—

Houses	...	...	...	988
Factories	...	...	...	379
Bakehouses	...	...	...	129
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	205
Workplaces	...	...	...	109
Cowsheds	...	...	...	52
Dairies	...	...	...	144
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	199
Food Shops	...	...	...	1022
Schools	...	...	...	54
Drainage	...	...	...	264
Shops Act	...	...	...	54

700 public health nuisances or contraventions were recorded and 425 were remedied before the end of the year.

Sanitary defects and nuisances recorded included the following :—

Houses :

Roofs defective	...	...	...	...	...	31
Rainwater conductors defective	...	...	...	...	...	30
Chimney stacks and external walls defective...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	21
Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	17
Redecorating required	...	...	...	...	...	142
Wall plaster defective	...	...	...	...	...	101
Wall dampness	...	...	...	...	...	133
Cooking ranges defective	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fireplaces defective	...	...	...	...	...	17
Window frames or cords defective	...	...	...	...	...	83
Floors, staircases defective	...	...	...	...	...	33

Drainage :

Requiring reconstruction	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective condition	...	...	...	...	...	45
Choked	...	...	...	...	...	75
W.C.'s defective	...	...	...	...	...	54
Insanitary yards or land	...	...	...	...	...	36
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dilapidated refuse bins	...	...	...	...	...	27

COMPLAINTS.

1,015 complaints, the highest number ever recorded, were investigated and appropriate action was taken.

They are classified as follows:—

Housing :

General defects	...	...	...	...	...	89
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	62
Roofs defective	...	...	...	...	...	21
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dirty conditions	...	...	...	...	...	25
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	17
Insects	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rain water conductors defective	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cooking stoves, etc., defective	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	5

Drainage defects	...	...	...	...	...	117
Cesspool defects	...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C.'s defective	...	...	...	...	...	41
Insanitary accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	66
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	22
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	30
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	7
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	9
Refuse bins defective	...	...	...	...	...	25
Dangerous places	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rats	...	...	...	...	...	324
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	45
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	35

Where essential repairs were found to be necessary, action was generally taken under the Public Health Act and a slightly lower standard of fitness accepted.

The number and nature of notices served is shown in the following table :—

NOTICES SERVED TO REMEDY DEFECTS OR ABATE NUISANCES OR CONTRAVENTIONS.

	<i>Act</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Act, 1936.			
Section 92 (defects and nuisances)	...	257	10
„ 39 (drainage and appliances)...	...	116	3
„ 44/45/46 (water closets)	...	20	2
„ 50 (cesspools)	...	5	—
„ 83/4 (vermin)	...	10	—
„ 259 (ditches)	...	3	1
Worthing Corporation Act	...	75	5
Housing Act, 1936	...	55	6
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.			
Section 13 (food preparing)	...	30	—
Rats and Rice (Destruction) Act 1919	...	21	1
Factories Act, 1937	...	30	—
Shops Act	...	2	—
P.H. Meat Regulations	...	2	—
Milk and Dairies Orders	...	8	—

Drainage : 264 visits were made and 69 tests were applied. 9 drainage systems were entirely reconstructed.

Sewers serving 84 houses found to be choked were cleansed by the Corporation.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911—1928 : Two samples of rag flock were taken and analysed for the presence of soluble chlorine in the form of chlorides. Both conformed to the prescribed standard of cleanliness.

Offensive Trades : Number of registered premises 2.

One marine store dealer was prosecuted and fined £5 for dealing in rabbit skins without the consent of the Council.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of premises on register :—

Factories with power	...	...	213
Factories—non-power	...	...	84
Number of inspections	...	...	462
Contraventions or defects recorded	...	...	60

Fire Escape. Three applications pursuant to Section 34 for Certificates of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire were refused and the occupiers were requested to provide an additional staircase or emergency exit.

SHOPS ACT, 1934—Section 10 (2).

Four applications were received for Certificates of Exemption from the requirements of the Act relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation on the premises and Certificates were granted in view of the restricted accommodation of the shop premises and suitability of alternative conveniences.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—Section 89.

Public Houses.

A survey of these premises was carried out with particular reference to the provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences.

There are 62 licensed public houses within the Borough and deficiencies in sanitary accommodation were recorded at 28 of these premises, four were without any water closet accommodation for males and three had no such convenience for females.

Another very unsatisfactory feature was the absence of hand basins for females in nearly 50% of the houses. The attention of the various owners was drawn to this matter and whilst there is no legal obligation upon owners to provide wash hand basins, all expressed a willingness to co-operate and provide same.

Many deficiencies were remedied before the end of the year and in several cases plans for extensive alterations or improvements had been submitted for approval.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

369 complaints relating to rats (324) or mice (45) were received, and whilst a large number of the rat complaints were not verified on investigation, many led to other infestations being traced.

2,710 visits were made and 362 premises were cleared of rodents during the year.

Methods adopted included poisoning with zinc phosphide, arsenic, barium carbonate, or red squill, gassing and trapping. Sausage rusk was chiefly used for preliminary bait and poison base, in special cases soaked wheat, rolled oats, corned meat or fish were used.

Poultry keeping in back gardens has greatly increased the rat menace.

Over 5-cwt. of bait and poison was laid and it is estimated from the amount of poison taken that 6,062 rats were destroyed.

I have mentioned in previous reports that the Ministry's request to charge occupiers of infested premises for the services of the rodent operator was not in the interest of rat destruction. During April, the Ministry introduced a Special Scheme whereby Councils adopting the scheme were permitted to give a free rat destruction service on private premises. This Scheme was adopted by the Corporation.

Additional to the above, a maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

1,697 articles fumigated by steam disinfection included the following :—

Blankets and Rugs	...	...	390
Sheets, Eiderdowns, etc.	...	...	182
Mattresses and Feather Beds	...	...	390
Pillows, bolsters, cushions	...	...	620
Miscellaneous articles	...	...	115
Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	104
Number of rooms disinfested	...	...	86

Revenue received :—

for disinfection—£16 9s. 1d.

for disinfestation—£34 9s. 6d.

The disinfestation of approximately 4,000 sq. yards of beach which had become seriously infested with sand hoppers as the result of being closed during the War, was successfully carried out.

MEAT AND FOOD EXAMINATION.

Slaughtering is carried on at one Government Regional Slaughterhouse. Three other private slaughterhouses remained closed.

9 persons were licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

All animals were slaughtered with the aid of mechanically operated humane instruments.

The carcase of every animal slaughtered was examined, this demanded a vast amount of late night and Sunday work.

398 attendances were made at the slaughterhouse.

13,183 animals, i.e. 3,166 beasts, 2,413 calves, 7,450 sheep and 154 pigs were slaughtered and examined.

Over 33 tons of meat were found to be diseased and unfit for food. This was salvaged for animal feeding, fat rendering or fertilizers. Meat found to be diseased included :—

Entire Cases :

Beasts	...	...	50
Calves	...	...	8
Sheep	...	...	8

Offals :

	<i>Beasts</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Heads and Tongues	308	5	1	5
Livers	786	14	859	—

Requests from local food tradesmen to examine foods of a doubtful character are received almost daily.

The undermentioned were found to be diseased or unsound and were condemned as being unfit for human food.

	lbs.	tins/jars
Milk	...	1,421
Butter	157	
Cheese	125	
Meat—butchers	945	
„ corned	10,274	
„ Steaks and soups		144
„ bacon	88	
Fish—wet	5,614	
„ tinned		414
Pickles		20
Mustard		55
Vegetables—tinned		645
Pudding Mixtures		160
Cereals	1,904	
Biscuits	34	
Sweet Confectionery	59	
Jams		99
Fruit—Oranges	758	
„ Bananas	162	
„ Peaches	15	
„ Lemons	73	
„ tinned		63
Eggs —	533	

MILK.

210 samples were taken and the following is a synopsis of the results.

Examination for Bacterial Cleanliness.

Designation	No. Taken	Failures				Unsatisfactory
		Meth. Blue.	Coli	Excess Count.	Phosphatase	
Tuberculin T.	41	4	13	—	—	13 or 31%
Tuberculin T.						
Pasteurised	4	—	1	—	—	1 or 25%
Pasteurised	83	5	17	5	5	9 or 13%*
Heat Treated	65	1	11	—	6	7 or 11%†
Ungraded	17	7	7	—	—	11 or 65%

* 25% were unsatisfactory under local standard.

† 26% were unsatisfactory under local standard.

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

The milk supplies produced at eleven farms were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and all proved to be negative.

Examination to detect Adulteration or Abstraction.

40 samples were taken, details of which are given in the Foods and Drugs section on page 35.

Graded Milk. Licences granted by the Council during the year pursuant to the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936/46, were as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk—To retail	...	...	13
„ „ Bottling Licence	...	...	1
„ „ To retail (supplementary)	...	...	1
„ „ Pasteurised—To retail	...	...	1
Pasteurising Plants and retailing	...	...	23
Pasteurised Milk—To retail	...	...	3
„ „ To retail Supplementary)	...	...	1
No. of registered working dairies	...	...	8

Heat Treated Milk. Licences or authorisations for this grade of milk are issued direct from the Ministry of Food without consulting the Council and three such authorisations were in operation during the year.

Of the farms sending milk into the Borough, 17 herds are licensed to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk and 43 "Accredited."

Milk Consumption. The average amount of milk consumed by the resident population calculating on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints per week ration plus priorities, etc., was approximately 5,740 gallons daily. This figure is most interesting when compared with pre-war milk consumption of 5,670 gallons.

Amount of "Tuberculin Tested" milk consumed daily, approximately 180 gallons.

Percentage of milk "Pasteurised"	89%
" " " "Heat Treated"	10%

Milk in Schools. The number of $\frac{1}{2}$ -pints supplied to schools on each school day was approximately 9,851.

ICE CREAM.

Ice cream was manufactured at 10 premises for general sale and retailed from approximately 100 shops. All these premises are registered.

Considerable time and attention was devoted to the manufacture of this commodity.

73 samples were taken and analysed for bacterial cleanliness and 24 to ascertain the fat content.

5 samples of water used for rinsing scoops were also analysed.

At the commencement of the season, the general standard of cleanliness was very unsatisfactory and the fat content in several samples was almost nil.

The cause of the unsatisfactory standard of cleanliness was attributed generally to improper sterilization of utensils, or equipment and it was apparent that the principle of sterilization was not understood by manufacturers as they do not appreciate the difference between visual and bacterial uncleanness.

It was, however, gratifying to note a gradual improvement in both the cleanliness and fat content of this product.

There is no legal standard of any kind for ice cream, but the percentage of samples failing to conform with the locally adopted standard of cleanliness was 48% as compared with 63% last year.

As regards the food value or fat content of this product, many samples were little better than frozen cornflour and water.

The result of examinations were as follows :—

No Analysed	TNTC (1)	Bacterial Count.			Over 250,000 plus Coli (3)	Coli in 1/100th gm. (4)	% Unsat.
		0— 100,000 (2)	100,000 — 250,000	Over 250,000			
73	13	45	8	7	11	29	35 or 48%

(1) TNTC—Too numerous to count.

(2) Six samples showed counts of 1,000 or less.

(3) 15% unsatisfactory.

(4) 40% „

It will be seen from the above that the presence of bacilli coli was mainly responsible for such a high percentage of unsatisfactory samples.

5 samples of water used for rinsing serving scoops were analysed, the bacterial counts were satisfactory but 2 contained bacillus coli in 1/100th gm.

24 samples were analysed to ascertain the milk fat content, and this ranged between 8.2% and 0.4%. Solids not fat varied between 24.5% and 17.4%.

14 applications were received for registration of premises for the manufacture of ice cream. 11 were granted and 3 refused owing to unsuitability of premises.

19 premises were registered for the sale of ice cream.

One firm was prosecuted for selling ice cream from unsuitable and unregistered premises and fined £10.

One firm retailing ice cream which failed to comply with the cleanliness test was requested to remove from the front of the shop the words—"Guaranteed Pure Ices."

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938—SECTION 3.
DEFENCE (SALE OF FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1943.**

117 samples of foods or drugs were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst :—

<i>Description.</i>	<i>No. Analysed.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>
Milk	40	39	490
„ Powder	1	1	
Butter	3	3	
Margarine	3	3	
Lard	3	3	
Sugar	3	3	
Flour—Self-raising	6	5	478
Baking Powder	5	4	477
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	
Sausage Meat	7	3	487, 488, 515 & 519
Bone and Veg. Broth... ..	1	1	
Salad Dressing	1	1	
Curry Powder	1	1	
Fish Paste	1	1	
Ground Ginger	1	1	
Malt Vinegar	1	1	
Mustard	1	1	
Cocoa—pure	1	1	
Coffee „	1	1	
Coffee & Chicory Extract	3	3	
Tea	1	1	
Lemonade Crystals	1	1	
Chocolate Spread	1	1	
Vegetarians' Foods	5	5	
Peri-winkles	1	1	
Ice Creams	24	—	—

Sample No.

477	Deficient in available C.O ₂	...	...	5.5%
478	„ „ „	...	...	17%
487	Excessive Meat Content	...	...	22%
488	„ „ „	...	...	15.5%
490	Deficient in Fat	...	...	6.3%
515	Deficient in Meat Content	...	...	11.9%
519	„ „ „	...	...	2.4%

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

No outbreak or suspected outbreak of disease occurred at local piggeries.

53 visits were made to piggeries.

211 pigs were moved into the Borough under Movement Licences.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to Dr. J. C. Aitken, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their keen interest in my work and for their encouragement and support.

I also thank Members of the staff, particularly the Sanitary Officers, for their loyalty and the conscientious manner in which they have carried out their duties.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

S. S. WHITE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
WORTHING.



