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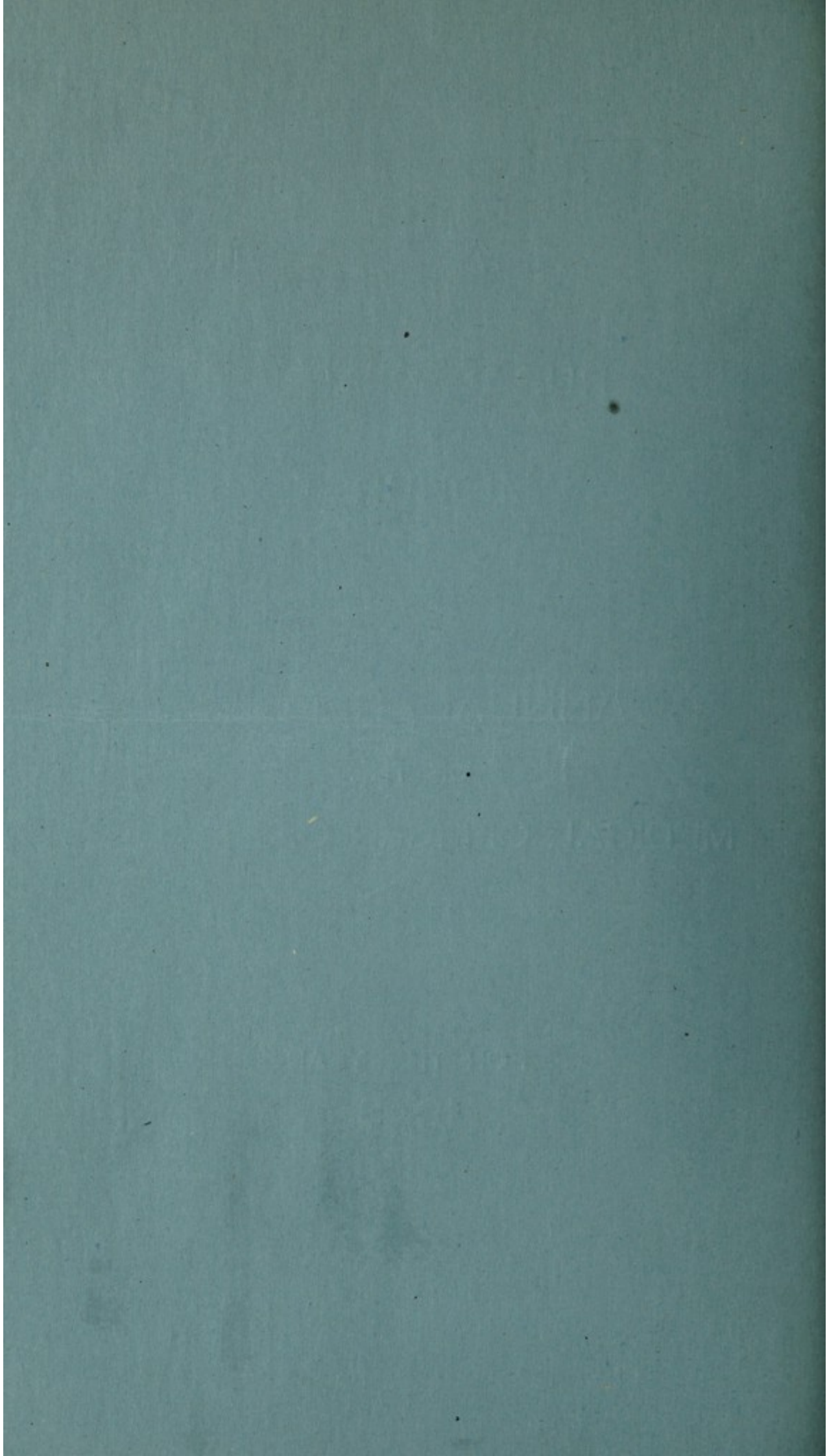
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RURAL DISTRICT
OF
MIDHURST.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR
1943



R U R A L D I S T R I C T

O F

M I D H U R S T

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1911

August, 1944.

To: The Chairman and Members
of The MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second annual Report on the health of the Midhurst Rural District and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1943. The Report is the 70th in the series.

On the instructions of the Minister of Health, the present Report is somewhat curtailed, and for security reasons all reference to local populations and activities in connection with wartime industrial and military developments are omitted.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of over four years of war, there is no apparent deterioration in the general health of the community.

The birth rate for the year of 16.6 per 1,000 population is a rise of 2.07 on that of the previous year and the highest on record since 1922, whilst the death-rate of 12.99 per 1,000 population is an increase of 1.75 and the highest since 1936. The increase in the death rate is due in part to the present practice of including in the statistics for the district a number of the deaths of temporary residents which in normal times would be transferred to the district of permanent residence. The increase in birth rate, as was the case in 1942, is due too in part to an actual increase in live births and to a further decrease of 860 in the Registrar General's estimate of the District's population at mid 1943.

Apart from the influenza epidemic during the last month of the year which affected the district in common with the rest of the country, there has been no outstanding prevalence of infectious or other disease during the year.

The diphtheria immunisation campaign has been continued throughout the year, it being estimated that at the end of the year 42.5% of children under 5 years, and 85% of children aged 5 - 15 years had received a course of protective inoculations. Although the percentage of children under 5 years who have been immunised shows a slight improvement on the previous year, it is still disappointingly low.

At the request of the Minister, special reference is made in this Report to the adequacy of water supplies in the district. A copy of a summary of the present position with regard to piped supplies is incorporated in the body of the Report. From this it will be seen in only twelve of the twenty-six parishes of the district is piped water available from public mains, and that of the 4,643 houses in the district only 1,928 or 42% receive a supply from public mains.

During the year attention has been given to the various problems of a public health nature which will face the Council at the cessation of hostilities. The principal work to be undertaken is the improvement of rural housing together with the co-related problems of water supplies and sewerage.

At the outbreak of war, several schemes of water supply and sewerage were in active preparation or under consideration. These and other schemes will require completion before the problem of rural housing can really be solved. Water supply schemes are required for Rogate and Harting, and for Tillington, Lodsworth and Lurgashall, with possible extensions to Selham and Graffham. Sewerage schemes are required in several of the larger villages including Harting, Rogate, Stodham, Cocking and Tillington.

The general work of the Department has been well maintained in spite

of the heavy additional duties, including those of Local Fuel Overseer and Food Decontamination Officer, which have been placed on the Senior Sanitary Inspector, and the absence on active service with H.M. Forces of the Assistant Sanitary Inspector. Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of labour and materials very little except essential works of maintenance can be carried out at the present, but it is hoped as soon as labour and materials become available to resume the housing reconstruction programme which was making such excellent progress when it had to be interrupted on account of the war in 1939.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to the members of the Council for their continued support, and to Mr. T.G. Henry, the Senior Sanitary Inspector for his loyal co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. WARD.

Medical Officer of Health.

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STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health.

Eric Ward, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

T.G. Henry, A.R. San.I., M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.
Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute,
Meat and Other Foods.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

L. Newnham, A.R. San.I., C.S.I.B.,
(On Active Service)

Clerical Staff.

Mrs. V.M. Tebbs - appointed January, 1943.
A. Greenfield - resigned 13th March, 1943 (now on
Active Service).
J.D. Whitmarsh - appointed 13th September, 1943.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	66,892
Rateable Value (31st December, 1943)	£108,138
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1944)	£458

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	12.99
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	36
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	36
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	32

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

There have been no marked changes in the natural and social conditions of the district, apart from those brought about by the war which affect the country as a whole. The staple industry of the district is agriculture.

Although this district is still officially a reception area, the number of evacuees accommodated has gradually fallen. At the end of the year there were 794 persons officially billeted in the area as compared with a total of 982 at the end of the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The BIRTH RATE is 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.67 for the previous year, 16.5 for England and Wales, and 16.87 and 18.51 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The illegitimate live births numbered 31, an increase of 10 on the previous year.

4 Stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 6 for the previous year.

The DEATH RATE is 12.99 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 11.24 for the previous year, 12.1 for England and Wales, and 16.80 and 13.05 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The following were the chief causes of death in order of frequency :-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory system
2. Intra-cranial Vascular lesions
2. Cancer
4. Respiratory diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis
5. Influenza
6. Suicide and other forms of violence.
7. Tuberculosis, all forms

Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease of 9 in the deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, whilst deaths due to Cancer show an increase of 7, and, with deaths due to Intra-cranial vascular lesions occupy the second place in order of frequency. Deaths due to respiratory diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis show an increase of 3 when compared with the previous year, whilst deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis remain the same. Seven of the ten deaths certified to be due to Influenza occurred during the month of December, the peak month of the national epidemic.

Maternal Mortality.

As in the previous year, no deaths were registered as due to pregnancy or child bearing.

Infantile Mortality.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 35.59 per 1,000 births, as compared with 45.98 for the previous year, 49 for England and Wales, and 41 and 36 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 36 as compared with 50 for the year 1942.

There was one death of an illegitimate child under one year of age as compared with none for the previous year.

Section II

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff.

Full particulars of the Staff of the Department are given at the beginning of the report.

Laboratory Facilities.

During the year the Council continued to make a grant to the Medical Research Council for services provided under the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Scheme. This arrangement has been found to be eminently satisfactory. The Laboratories to which pathological specimens are forwarded are the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, and the associated laboratories of the West Sussex County Council and the Royal West Sussex Hospital.

Details of examinations made during the year are given in the following table :-

Nature of Specimen	Emergency Public Health Laboratory Horsham		West Sussex County Council Laboratory		Royal West Sussex Hospital Laboratory	
	Number examined	Number Positive	Number examined	Number Positive	Number examined	Number positive.
Nose and throat swabs for diphtheria	201	34	5	1	1	-
Nose and throat swabs for other conditions	-	-	9	3	-	-
Urine, blood and stools for enteric organisms	-	-	5	4	-	-
Other examinations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water examinations	-	-	157	-	-	-
Milk examinations	-	-	105	-	-	-
TOTALS:	201	34	281	8	1	-

Ambulance Facilities.

The following arrangements are in operation in the district :-

(a) Cases of Infectious Disease. The Infectious Disease Ambulance of the Chichester Corporation is used for the removal to Hospital of all cases of infectious disease.

(b) Cases of sickness and accident. Ambulances belonging to the following bodies are available for use in the Rural District.

(i) An efficient ambulance service is provided for the Central portion of the district by the Midhurst Detachment of the British Red Cross Society, the Ambulance used having been presented to the Detachment by the Council some 6 years ago.

(ii) Haslemere Urban District Council. This Authority's Ambulance serves the northern portion of the district, and the Midhurst Rural District Council undertakes the payment of charges incurred in removing patients to Hospital. Efforts are made to recover the mileage costs from the patients conveyed, but in necessitous cases the charges are borne by the Rural District Council.

(iii) Petworth Rural District Council. An agreement between the Midhurst and Petworth Rural District Councils, makes possible the use of the Ambulance owned by the latter authority in the parishes of Tillington, Lodsworth, Graffham and East Lavington. The same arrangements regarding charges are in operation as for the use of the Ambulance owned by the Haslemere Urban District Council.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General: Home Nursing is undertaken by the District Nurses employed by the Local Nursing Associations, as shown below :-

<u>Name of Local Associations:</u>	<u>Number of Nurses Employed</u>
Camelsdale, Lynchmere and Hammer District Nursing Association	1 Nurse
Cocking, Heyshott and Bepton District Nursing Association	1 Nurse
Fernhurst District Nursing Association	1 Nurse
Graffham, Lavington, Selham and South Ambersham District Nursing Association	1 Nurse
Harting and Elsted District Nursing Association	1 Nurse
Lodsworth District Nursing Association	1 Nurse
Midhurst, Easebourne and West Lavington District Nursing Association	2 Nurses
Milland, Rake and Borden Wood District Nursing Association	1 Nurse
Rogate District Nursing Association	1 Nurse
Stodham, Linch and Trotton District Nursing Association	1 Nurse
Tillington served by Petworth District Nursing Association	2 Nurses

Infectious Diseases: The arrangements made with the West Sussex County Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of Measles, Pneumonia and German Measles have been continued.

Midwifery: There are 15 practising midwives resident in the District, 11 of these being Nurse-Midwives, the remainder being Independent Midwives. In addition, 2 Midwives resident in adjoining districts take cases in the Rural District.

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals.

The following list summarizes the various Health and Welfare Services available for residents of the Rural District :-

Infant Welfare Centres - held at Camelsdale, Midhurst, Milland and Rake, Northchapel and Petworth.

Ante-natal Clinics - held at Camelsdale, Midhurst, Milland and Rake, Northchapel and Petworth.

School Clinics (Minor Ailments) - held at Chichester.

Eye Clinic - held at Chichester.

Rural Clinic - held at Chichester.

Orthopaedic Clinic - held at Chichester.

Speech Therapy Clinic - held at Chichester.

Tuberculosis Dispensary - held at Chichester.

Venereal Diseases Clinics - held at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth,
The Royal Surrey County Hospital,
Guildford and St. Richard's Hospital,
Chichester.

(a) Hospitals - provided or partially maintained by the Midhurst Rural District Council :-

(1) Infectious Diseases :- (a) The arrangement for the reservation of four beds at the City of Chichester Isolation Hospital has been continued.

(2) Minor Ailments :- (a) Ganavan Auxiliary Hospital, Cocking.

(b) Hospitals - provided or partially maintained by the West Sussex County Council :-

(1) General Hospitals:- (a) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
(b) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.

(2) Tuberculosis :- (a) Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
(b) Worthing Isolation Hospital.
(c) Worthing Hospital.

(3) Maternity :- (a) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
(b) Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.
(c) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
(d) Worthing Hospital.
(e) Improvised Maternity Homes at Haslemere and Hindhead.

(4) Sick Children :- (a) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital.
(b) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(5) Smallpox :- (a) Brighton Smallpox Hospital, Fulking, by arrangement with the West Sussex County Council and Brighton Corporation.

(c) Voluntary Hospitals serving the District :- (a) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
(b) Easebourne Cottage Hospital.
(c) Petworth Cottage Hospital.
(d) Haslemere Hospital.
(e) Petersfield Hospital.

Ganavan Sick Bay, Cocking.

The Sick Bay at Ganavan, Cocking, established under the Government Evacuation Scheme for the reception of cases of minor infectious and contagious diseases occurring among evacuated children has continued to give very useful service both to Midhurst and adjoining Local Authorities which it now serves. During the year, when accommodation was available, a small number of local residents were also admitted for treatment, whilst others suffering from Scabies have received treatment as out-patients.

During the year a total of 212 patients, 12 being adults were admitted from the following areas :-

Midhurst Rural District	-	113
Bognor Regis Urban District	-	30
Petworth Rural District	-	30
Chichester Rural District	-	18
Worthing Rural District	-	12
Horsham Rural District	-	6
Chichester City	-	3

212

Of these, 168 were official evacuees, 120 being unaccompanied children and 48 accompanied children or adults, and 44 were local residents, 36 children and 8 adults.

Of the 212 patients admitted, 83 were suffering from Scabies, whilst a further 30 children were received who were affected with Impetigo and other skin affections. A further 83 children received treatment for minor infectious diseases, including Chicken Pox, Measles, Mumps and Whooping Cough. In addition, 21 patients received out-patient treatment for Scabies. The total number of patient days during the year was 4,014 as compared with 3,667 for the previous year, whilst the greatest number of children resident on any one day was 20. The arrangement for the attendance of local Medical Practitioners has continued during the year with satisfactory result, and it is desired to place on record the untiring efforts of the Matron and her Nursing Staff whose services have in no small measure contributed to the efficient running of the Sick Bay under varying and sometimes difficult conditions.

Nursing Homes.

There are in the District six Nursing Homes duly registered by the West Sussex County Council under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These homes, all of which are maintained by private enterprise, have a total accommodation for 32 patients, the largest Institution having ten beds, the smallest, one bed. Three of the Nursing Homes provide maternity beds.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The extension of the provision of piped water supplies from public mains is one of the most urgent problems in the district.

At present, only twelve of the twenty-six parishes in the district have a piped supply available from the three Statutory Water Undertakers operating in the district.

In addition, four houses in the parish of Lurgashall obtain a supply by service pipe from mains of the Haslemere Urban District Council.

The Midhurst Rural District Council Water Undertaking:

The principal sources of supply of this undertaking are deep boreholes at Rotherfield. Additional sources are the well at Knightsfield which is now used as a reserve, and springs at Henley. The parishes supplied are Midhurst, Easourne, West Lavington and parts of the Parishes of Bepton, Cocking and Woolbeding, some 937 out of a total 1,357 houses in these parishes having a piped supply from public mains. A chlorination plant has been in operation for some time at the Rotherfield works and one has been installed at the Henley works during the year. The supply is constant, satisfactory in quality, and adequate to meet the needs of the distribution area.

The Council's Waterworks Manager reports that no major alterations have been made at the waterworks during the year and no extensions to existing mains have been carried out.

Plans for a comprehensive water supply scheme for Harting, Rogate and adjacent parishes are in an advanced stage of preparation and preliminary plans are being made for a further scheme to serve the parishes of Tillington, Lodsworth and Lurgashall. The execution of these schemes is of vital importance for the well-being of the community to be served, and it is hoped that the work will be put in hand at the earliest opportunity.

During the year, a total of 8 samples were taken from the Council's sources of supply, 2 being taken from Rotherfield, 5 from the reserve reservoir at Knightsfield, and the remaining sample from the Henley supply. Two of the samples taken from the reserve reservoir at Knightsfield were reported to show slight degrees of contamination, whilst the remaining samples were reported to be of satisfactory bacterial purity.

Although all the samples taken from the Rotherfield and Henley works were reported to be satisfactory, I do not consider that these public sources of supply are sufficiently sampled, and recommend that routine monthly samples of raw and treated water be submitted for examination.

The Petersfield Rural District Council Water Undertaking.

Water is supplied by this undertaking in the Durford Wood and Rake districts of the parish of Rogate, 138 houses being supplied. The supply is chlorinated and is satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity to meet the needs of the area.

No extensions of mains were carried out in the district during the year.

Two reports on samples of water taken from this supply were received during the year, both indicating the samples to be of satisfactory bacterial purity. A satisfactory report was also received in connection with one sample submitted for chemical analysis.

Wey Valley Water Company.

This company has statutory water powers in the parishes of Fernhurst, Linchmere and North Ambersham, as well as in the extreme northern parts of the parishes of Iping, Litch, Stodham and Trotton. At present only the first three parishes, together with nine houses in the northern parts of Iping and Trotton are supplied, 840 houses out of a total of 954 in the first three parishes named now receive a supply from the Company.

The water is chlorinated and apart from the village of Fernhurst is sufficient to meet the needs of the district. In Fernhurst, however, numerous complaints have been received during the year regarding the inadequate pressure of water available. Various measures have been taken to improve the situation but at the end of the year the position was still not satisfactory.

During the year, reports have been received on 21 samples of water taken from the rising mains at the Company's wells at Hindhead, from pumping stations and the Tilford outlet filters. The reports in each case showed the samples to be of satisfactory bacterial purity.

In addition, some 13 samples were submitted for chemical analysis, the report in each case indicating the samples to be satisfactory for all dietetic purposes.

Other Supplies.

In addition to the three statutory water undertakers, there are in the district some 33 private estates and landowners who supply piped water to their tenants and others. The largest provides piped water for 165 houses, whilst the smallest supplies only 3 houses.

The sources of supply are mainly from springs, and in eight cases the owners have installed efficient plants for the chlorination of their supplies. A total of 827 houses receive supplies of water from these private estate water undertakings, which, with few exceptions is available inside the premises and not from external standpipes. No insufficiency of water was experienced from these sources during the year.

The principal supplies are :-

(a) Cowdray Estate.

(i) Bepton. The water from springs is pumped to a service reservoir, and after chlorination, furnishes a supply to 37 out of the 83 houses in the parish.

(ii) Cocking and Heyshott. The water from springs is pumped to a service reservoir, and after chlorination supplies 62 houses out of 128 in the former parish and 61 out of 119 in the latter.

(iii) Easebourne. Water from springs, after chlorination, provides a piped supply for 165 out of the 409 houses in the parish. There is an inter-connection between this source and the Midhurst Rural District Council mains.

(b) Lavington Park Estate. A spring is the source of this supply, which, after chlorination supplies East Lavington and Greffham, there being 39 out of 82 houses supplied in the former parish and 64 out of 143 in the latter.

(c) Elsted - Manor Farm Estate. Water from a bore is pumped to a service reservoir and distributed to farms and houses in Elsted and Harting, 32 out of 54 houses being supplied in the former parish and 4 out of 375 in the latter.

(d) Greffham Western Water Supply. Water from springs is pumped to a storage reservoir and after chlorination is supplied to 32 out of 143 houses in this parish.

(e) Stedham Water Company. Water from springs supplies 95 out of 169 houses in this parish.

(f) Leconfield Estates Supply, Tillington. Water from springs in Petworth Park supply 24 out of 233 houses in the parish.

(g) West Side Estate, Tillington. Water from a bore is pumped to a service reservoir, and after chlorination supplies 32 houses at Westside, Tillington.

(h) Little Green Estate, Harting. Water from springs in Harting is impounded and pumped to a reservoir on the top of the Downs from which the water is distributed in the parish of Compton on the south side of the Downs in the Chichester Rural District, and to a less extent in the parish of Harting. In the latter parish some 17 houses are provided with piped water from this source, whilst the majority of the other inhabitants of the village obtain water from this source by means of standpipes which are erected in various parts of the village.

During the year under review, routine sampling of 14 private estate supplies has been undertaken, a total of 102 samples being submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination. These 14 estate supplies provide water to some 672 houses. The results of these examinations show that 85 samples were of satisfactory bacterial purity, 7 samples were of a suspicious nature, whilst unsatisfactory reports were made in respect of 10 samples. In the main, the unsatisfactory reports were in respect of 3 undertakings, and the owners were advised to instal suitable chlorination plants as the only effective remedy. In two cases, work of installing such plants was almost completed during the year, and in the other case there is every reason to believe a plant will be available

during the current year.

The position of the private estate supplies will in the future require very careful consideration. As a general principle it is desirable to eliminate small sources of supply. Not being Statutory Water Undertakers, the owners are not subject to the same degree of control by Government Departments. The water supplies is at times of doubtful quality, the mains which were intended to provide only for the needs of the Estate are often of insufficient size to provide for present day needs and future development, and the pressure available is sometimes inadequate for fire fighting purposes. Even if chlorination plants were installed to each supply, the supervision given to them is sometimes unsatisfactory and the plants fail to carry out the purpose for which they were installed.

Whatever may be the future of these private estate supplies, it must be remembered that at present, and for some considerable time past they have been the only supply available to many hamlets and villages, and without them the Council would have been obliged to embark on costly water schemes to supply these villages.

Individual Private Supplies.

During the year, 47 samples were taken, mainly from wells, and of these 10 were found satisfactory, while the remainder revealed varying degrees of bacterial impurity. These supplies continued to give trouble and there can be no doubt that the only solution to this problem is the provision of main supplies throughout the District. This, it is pleasing to note, is now receiving the energetic attention of the appropriate Committee of the Council.

During the year, at the request of the Ministry of Health a survey has been made of the district with regard to water supplies, a summary of which is given on Page 14.

It will be seen from this that 1928 houses or 42% have a piped water supply from public mains, a further 32 or 0.69% are within 100 yards of a public main, and in addition 827 or 18% obtain a piped supply from one of the private estate supplies.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No extensions of existing sewers were carried out during the year.

As mentioned in the report for the preceding year, the adoption of a resolution to discontinue the cesspool emptying service in the sewered areas of the Parishes of Fernhurst and Linchmore, had the effect of inducing the great majority of owners of dwelling houses to connect such premises to the Council's sewer. In one part of the Linchmore district, serious nuisances which arose from time to time from overflowing cesspools were abated.

During the year a total of 25 premises in the parishes referred to were connected to the sewer.

Rivers and Streams.

It was not necessary to take any action during the year to check the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

Public Cleansing.

Mr. S.E. Stratford the Council's Waterworks and Housing Manager is responsible for the Public Cleansing services of the district, and I am indebted to him for the following notes :-

1. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The work of Public Scavenging is partly undertaken by direct labour employed under the direction of Mr.S.E.Stratford and in part by contractors.

Details of the services in the various parishes are as follows :-

(a) Collection by Direct Labour.

<u>Parishes.</u>	<u>Interval between collections.</u>
Midhurst	Collection twice weekly
Easebourne	- do - once weekly
West Lavington	- do - - do -
Harting	- do - - do -
Rogate	- do - once monthly
Tillington	- do - every two months

A steel lined covered scavenging lorry is used for the collection of household refuse.

(b) By Contractor.

<u>Parishes.</u>	<u>Interval between collections.</u>
Camelsdale area of Linchmere	Collection weekly
Other part of Linchmere	- do - every fortnight
Camelsdale part of Fernhurst	- do - weekly
Other part of Fernhurst	- do - every fortnight

The whole of the refuse collected is deposited on tips situate at Hammer, West Harting and Pitsham, near Midhurst. When inspected the tips have always been found to be kept in good condition and no sign of rat infestation was seen.

2. Cesspool Emptying Service.

A cesspool emptying service is provided for the Parish of Harting, and for the unsewered areas of the Parishes of Fernhurst and Linchmere. The work is carried out by a Contractor employed by the Council.

3. Pail Closet Emptying Service.

The pail closet emptying service is provided for properties which cannot be connected to the public sewer in the Parishes of Fernhurst and Linchmere, and also for the whole of the dwelling houses in the Parish of Harting, provided with pail closets. The work is carried out by a Contractor employed by the Council, and night soil is collected twice weekly.

Five dwellings in Fernhurst, 14 in Linchmere and 125 in Harting receive this service.

Shops Act, 1934.

During the year 23 visits and inspections were made of Shops and Offices. One shop was provided with sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and rest room with the drainage system connected to the Council's sewer.

Smoke Abatement.

There has been no need for action in this matter.

Factories Act, 1937.

A total of 68 inspections of establishments coming within the scope of the Factories Act, 1937, were made during the year, 12 to premises having mechanical power, and 56 to premises not provided with mechanical power.

Arising out of these inspections, 6 defects were found, all of which were remedied following the service of informal notices. The defects found were (a) want of cleanliness 4, and (b) insufficient sanitary conveniences, 2.

No notifications were received in respect of persons resident in the district employed as outworkers.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public Swimming Baths or Pools situate in the district.

Camping Sites.

The following Licences were granted during the year under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 :-

(a) Licences to erect or station and use moveable dwellings	10
(b) Licences authorising use of land as site for moveable dwellings	2

During the year 29 visits were made in connection with moveable dwellings and similar structures in the district.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

One dwelling house was found to be infested with bed bugs during the year. The premises were satisfactorily cleansed and the vermin exterminated by the use of Zaldecide.

Rats and Mice.

Owing to the serious destruction of food-stuffs occasioned by these pests, the Ministry of Food, after consultation with representatives of Local Authorities, adopted measures for the purpose of inaugurating a systematic campaign for the destruction of rats and mice throughout the Country. The campaign in West Sussex commenced early in the current year, and the Ministry of Food, in order to assist Local Authorities has undertaken to reimburse all expenditure incurred above that for the year ended 31st March, 1938 provided that all possible steps are taken to recover from the occupiers of infested premises all costs incurred in carrying out the necessary works.

Owing to the prevailing conditions the Council's Senior Sanitary Inspector experienced considerable difficulty in acquiring suitable labour for the necessary work, but with the help of the responsible authorities, suitable provision was subsequently made, and it is hoped to present a favourable survey of the result of the campaign in the report for the year 1944.

During the year a survey of the district was made as required by the Rats and Mice Order, 1943, when no serious or major infestations were found. The occupiers of food premises, etc., were advised on anti-rat measures, and a considerable quantity of rat poison was issued during the year under review.

Mosquito Control.

Two complaints of nuisance from Mosquitoes were received and investigated during the year, and a stagnant pond and watercourse found to be breeding grounds for these insects were sprayed with paraffin and cleared.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

Schools.

There are 19 public Elementary Schools in the district, of which 7 are provided with a water supply from public mains, whilst the remainder obtain supplies from wells, private estate supplies or other sources. No structural alterations were carried out at any School during the year, nor

were any closed on account of infectious disease.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Complaints received	86
Informal Notices served	176
Informal Notices complied with	148
Statutory Notices served :-	
Under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936.	11
Under Section 44, Public Health Act, 1936.	11
Under Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936.	<u>8</u>
	30
Statutory Notices complied with :-	
Under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936.	11
Under Section 44, Public Health Act, 1936.	11
X Under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936.	1
Under Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936.	<u>8</u>
	31

X This notice was served during the year ended 31st December, 1942.

Visits made in connection with :-

Housing - first-visits	247
Housing - revisits	248
Overcrowding	64
Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences	555
Water Supplies	606
Privies, Cesspools, Ditches	219
Stables and Piggeries	3
Refuse and accumulations	19
Verminous Premises	13
Schools	30
Moveable Dwellings	29
Infectious Diseases	104
Rats and Mice Destruction	22
Places of entertainment	9
Housing visits following enemy action	310
Miscellaneous	85
Total number of inspections made for all purposes	4,106

RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDHURST.
SURVEY OF RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1943.

Parish	Population 1931 Census	Area	A						B						C						D						E						F						Total No. of houses in Parish.
			No. of houses having piped water under pressure from public mains.	No. of houses having piped water under pressure from private estate mains.	No. of houses without piped water within 100 yds. of public mains.	No. of houses without piped water within 100 yds. of private estate mains.	Groups of 20 or more houses placed within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile diameter without piped water under pressure.	No. of houses without piped water under pressure and not lying in Groups as in E.																															
Bepton	292	1910	25	37	10	1	-	10	83	10	83	4643																											
Chitaurt	266	1200	-	19	-	6	-	48	-	48	73																												
Cockling	437	2596	26	52	7	13	-	20	-	20	128																												
Easerourne	1537	4214	224	176	-	-	-	9	-	9	409																												
East Lavington	161	1834	-	39	-	-	-	13	-	13	52																												
Elsted	193	1840	-	32	-	-	-	22	-	22	54																												
Fernhurst	1576	4950	457	15	15	19	-	20	-	20	535																												
Grafham	461	2137	-	28	-	28	-	30	242	105	375																												
Herting	1166	7946	-	61	-	-	-	100	-	100	119																												
Heyshott	385	2184	-	14	-	-	-	20	-	20	120																												
Iring	452	2235	6	4	-	-	-	9	-	9	24																												
Linch	85	850	-	9	-	-	-	100	-	100	362																												
Linchmere	1057	2066	339	-	-	-	-	83	-	83	184																												
Lidsworth	510	2441	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	177																												
Lurgashall	588	4815	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	579																												
Midhurst	1812	669	579	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	57																												
North Amberham	168	1168	34	-	-	-	-	146	-	146	348																												
Regate	1098	5016	138	-	-	-	-	17	64	17	34																												
Scoti Amberham	154	1502	-	17	-	11	-	54	-	54	169																												
Stedham	592	2493	-	104	-	-	-	20	-	20	60																												
Terwick	203	783	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	83	233																												
Thillington	698	3816	-	56	-	-	-	94	-	94	42																												
Trayford	147	2098	-	4	-	-	-	38	-	38	125																												
Trotton	429	3600	3	24	-	-	-	6	-	6	84																												
West Lavington	287	678	78	-	-	-	-	57	-	57	74																												
Woolbedinr	288	1851	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																												
TOTALS :	15030	66892	1928	827	32	78	531	1250	4643																														

RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDHURST.

Summary of Private Estate Water Undertakings as at
31st December, 1943.

Parish	Name of Supply.	Source.	Whether chlorinated.	No. of houses supplied.	No. of houses in Parish.
Bepton	Cowdray Estate - Bepton Waterworks	Springs	Yes	37	83
Chithurst	Bordon Wood Estate	- do -	No	19	73
Cocking	Cowdray Estate - Cocking and Heyshott Waterworks	- do -	Yes	62	128
Easebourne	Cowdray Estate - Easebourne Waterworks	- do -	Yes	165	409
- do -	King Edward VII Sanatorium	- do -	Yes	11	
East Lavington	Lavington Park Estate Waterworks	- do -	Yes	39	52
Elsted	Elsted Manor Farms Waterworks	Bore	No	32	54
Fernhurst	Verdley Place	Springs	No	8	535
- do -	Cowdray Estate - Beeches supply	- do -	No	4	
- do -	Cowdray Estate - Upper Lodge supply	- do -	No	3	
Graffham	Western Water Supply	- do -	Yes	32	143
- do -	Lavington Park Estate Waterworks	- do -	Yes	64	
- do -	Cowdray Estate - South Ambersham and Graffham Supply	Bore	No	5	
- do -	Nonnington supply	Bore	No	3	
Harting	Little Green Estate	Springs	No	17	375
- do -	Up-Park Estate	- do -	No	7	
- do -	Elsted Manor Farms Waterworks	Bore	No	4	
Heyshott	Cowdray Estate - Cocking and Heyshott Waterworks	Springs	Yes	61	119
Iping	Hollycombe & Wardley	- do -	No	7	120
- do -	Queens Corner	Spring	No	4	
- do -	Hatch Farm	Wellbore	No	3	
Linch	Hollycombe House	Spring	No	4	24
Linchmere	Linchmere House	Springs	No	6	362
- do -	Cowdray Estate-Schulbrede	- do -	No	3	
Lurgashall	Priory Supply	- do -	No	7	177
- do -	Blackdown Estate	Springs	No	7	
- do -	Aldworth House	-do -	Yes	3	
S. Ambersham	Cowdray Estate - South Ambersham and Graffham Supply	Bore	No	17	34
Stedham	Stedham Water Co.	Springs	No	95	169
- do -	Wispers Estate	- do -	No	9	
Tillington	Leconfield Estate	- do -	No	24	233
- do -	West Side Estate	Wellbore	Yes	32	
Treyford	Manor Farm	Spring	No	4	42
Trotton	Aburrow & Milland Church Authorities	Springs	No	13	125
- do -	Milland Place	- do -	No	6	
- do -	Milland House	Bore	No	5	
Woolbeding	Caulfield Estate	Springs	No	6	74
- do -	Lascelles Estate	Springs	No	6	
Totals:				827	3331

HOUSING.

Although owing to war conditions it has not been possible to carry out any definite programme of housing improvements, every effort has been made to ensure that essential repairs of maintenance are executed with the least possible delay, and in spite of difficulties of labour and material, progress has been made towards the betterment of housing conditions in the district.

The improvement of rural housing will probably be the most important task which will face the Council at the end of the present hostilities, and it is pleasing to note that the first year's new housing programme has already been formulated.

Just prior to the outbreak of war, considerable attention was being paid to existing unsatisfactory property and very satisfactory progress in the matter of reconditioning was being made. It is essential that the Council's programme should be resumed and enlarged at the earliest opportunity.

Housing Statistics.

No new houses have been erected during the year.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :-

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	247
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	495
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	5
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	11
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	136

2. Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice :-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 97

3. Remedying of defects during the year with service of formal notice :-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action by the Local Authority or their officers Nil

4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11
(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-	
(a) By Owners	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :-

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

D. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding.

(a) 1. No. of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year	10
ii. No. of families dwelling therein	11
iii. No. of persons dwelling therein	66
(b) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) i. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
ii. No. of persons concerned in such cases	19
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken action for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 - 1942.

At the commencement of the year 158 farms were registered for the production of milk, actual production being carried out at all of such premises.

Of the farms producing, 88 were licensed for the production of Designated Milk (Tuberculin Tested 15, Accredited 73).

During the year 4 new registrations were granted and 6 farms ceased to produce Milk. Six additional producers received licences from the County Council to produce Designated Milk.

The position at the end of the year is as given below :-

No. of Farms in the District registered for milk production	156
No. actually producing at 31st December, 1943	156
No. of Dairy Cows in the District, approximately	4200
No. of Farms producing Designated Milk	
(a) Tuberculin Tested	18
(b) Accredited	76
No. of Farms producing Non-Designated Milk	62
No. of Dairymen (Cowkeeper and Milk Sellers) etc.	171
No. of those registered as wholesalers	120
No. registered as Retailers	36
No. registered as Wholesalers and Retailers	15

Water Supply to Dairy Premises

Cowsheds and Dairies having :-

(a) Public piped supply	19
(b) Private estate piped supply	49
(c) Well water	91

Details of work carried out under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 are given below :-

Cowsheds and Milk Shops :

No. of inspections made	418
No. of contraventions of the Regulations found	58

No. of premises found to require :-

(a) Cleansing	24
(b) Structural or sanitary improvements	33
(c) Other contraventions	1

No. of these requirements carried out :-

(a) Cleansing	24
(b) Structural	29
(c) Other contraventions abated	1

Inspections of cowsheds and dairies have continued throughout the year and it may be said that in spite of the difficulties which producers are experiencing in obtaining suitable labour, the prescribed standards of cleanliness are being well maintained.

This opinion is confirmed by results of milk sampling arrived at during the year. In all, 94 samples of milk were submitted by the Senior Sanitary Inspector for examination for cleanliness by the methylene blue test, 85 of them being samples of undesignated milk. Reports on these 85 samples showed that 78 or 92% of them reached the standard laid down as satisfactory for accredited milk.

In spite of the difficulties of war conditions, four additional premises have, with the help and advice of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, been made suitable for milk production, and six other premises have been reconstructed or otherwise improved, so that it has been possible for the occupiers to obtain Accredited Producer's Licences from the County Council.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1942.

The following Licences have been granted during the year :-

(a) By Midhurst Rural District Council :-

Tuberculin Tested Milk

(a) Dealer's Licences 2

Pasteurised Milk

(a) Supplementary Licences 1

(b) By West Sussex County Council :-

(a) Tuberculin Tested 18(1)
(b) Accredited 76(6)

The figures in brackets denote the number of Producers who also hold Licences to bottle milk. No Producer's Licences were revoked during the year and one Tuberculin Tested Licence was issued to a Producer already holding an Accredited Licence.

During the year 720 samples of designated milks were examined at the County Laboratory by the Methylene Blue Test. Of these samples 711 were collected by the staff of the West Sussex County Health Department, the remaining 9 being taken by the Council's Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The following table shows details of the 720 samples examined :-

Designation	No. of samples	No. satisfactory	%	No. unsatisfactory	%
Tuberculin Tested	123	103	84	20	16
Accredited	583	496	85	87	15
Pasteurised	14	11	79	3	21
Totals :	720	610	-	110	-

Of the total of 583 accredited samples shown in the table above, 15 were submitted to the coliform test, 11 being satisfactory, the remaining four proving unsatisfactory. Four of the Tuberculin Tested milks were also submitted to the coliform test, all with satisfactory results.

In addition, 14 samples were submitted for biological examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, all with negative result. Six of the 14 samples were taken from Accredited Producers, 7 from supplies to Elementary Schools, the remaining sample being taken from milk delivered to a War-Time Nursery.

A further 11 samples, 9 undesignated milks, 1 accredited and 1 Tuberculin Tested, collected by the Council's Senior Sanitary Inspector, were submitted for biological examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, all with negative result. Two samples of Pasteurised milk gave satisfactory results when examined by the Phosphatase Test.

Legal Proceedings.

It was not necessary to take any action under the Orders and Regulations during the year.

Meat and Other Foods.

As in the previous year, no regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at any of the Slaughter Houses in the district, all of which have remained closed by virtue of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940. All meat for sale in the district continued to be slaughtered elsewhere, supplies for consumption in the district being delivered from Chichester and Worthing to a central depot at Midhurst for distribution to retail Butchers.

The following is a summary of butcher's shops etc., in the district, together with details of inspections carried out during the year.

No. of Butchers Shops	8
No. of Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1938 for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale for human consumption	9
No. of visits to Slaughter Houses, Butcher's Shops and other premises	393
Informal notices served	6
Informal notices complied with	6

During the year 3 pigs slaughtered for part sale to Butchers were examined and found to be fit for human consumption.

The following list gives details of meat condemned in Butcher's shops during the year :-

Beef	5 lbs.
Canned Pork - 10 tins	29 lbs.
Corned Beef - 29 tins	164 lbs.
Corned Mutton - 6 tins	36 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Thirteen Licences were granted during the year by the Local Authority under the provisions of this Act, for the slaughtering of animals, all of which expire on the 31st December, 1944.

Bread.

There are sixteen Bakehouses in the district, none of them underground, of which 44 inspections have been made. Three informal notices were served in respect of cleanliness and lime-washing, all of which were complied with.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

As mentioned in my Report for the year 1942, the number of samples suggested by the Ministry of Health to be taken annually under the Food adulteration sections of this Act should approximate to 3 per 1,000 population, which would require the taking of some 51 samples throughout the Rural District. The actual number of samples taken during the year was 20, an increase of 4 when compared with the previous year, or approximately 40% of the number suggested by the Ministry.

The Table given below supplied by the Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council, the administrative Authority for the food adulteration sections of the Act, gives details of the 20 samples taken in the district during the year, together with results of the analyses.

Description	No. of samples analysed	No. found genuine.	No. found not genuine
New Milk	15	11	4 *
Margarine	2	2	-
Lard	1	1	-
Meat Paste	1	1	-
Camphorated Oil	1	1	-
Totals:	20	16	4

* Two samples showed only slight deficiencies; further samples proved genuine.

The remaining two samples were taken from a Producer Retailer. Proceedings were instituted and defendant was fined £2. 18. Od. and ordered to pay £2. 2. Od. costs.

The average content of the samples of milk found genuine was :-

<u>Fat</u>	<u>Solids not Fat</u>	<u>Total Solids.</u>
3.84%	8.90%	12.74%

Other Foods.

The following other foods were found during the year to be unsound and were condemned :-

Bacon and Ham	187 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Flour	51 lbs.
Cake and Biscuits	63 lbs.
Confectionery	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Haricot Beans	2 lbs.
Cabbage	10 lbs.
Dried Fruit	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Salt	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Custard Powder	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Lemon Essence - 1 bottle	
Breakfast Cereals - 14 packets	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Butter	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Lard	2 lbs.
Margarine	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Dried Peas	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Soup - 18 packets	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Vegetables - 10 tins	10 lbs.
Fish - 4 tins	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Milk - 19 tins	16 lbs.
Fruit - 7 tins	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Eggs - 21 dozen	19 lbs.

Section VI.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases.

Apart from the influenza epidemic during the last month of the year which affected the district in common with the rest of the country, there has been no outstanding prevalence of infectious and other diseases in the district during the year.

Smallpox.

No cases of this disease were notified and no deaths were registered as due to this disease.

Diphtheria.

Three cases of this disease were notified as compared with one in 1942. All these cases occurred in an evacuated Home for physically defective children which is now situated on Marley Common. Two of the cases were child patients at the Home whilst the third was a member of the staff. They were all mild, but definite cases of diphtheria and were all removed to hospital. All the remaining children and staff were subsequently examined and swabbed by Dr. Foulds of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service and seven children were found to be carriers of diphtheria bacilli. These were isolated in the Home and treated with sulphanilamide powder. Fourteen children who had not been previously protected were immunised and further swabbing carried out until all the carriers were cleared up.

Supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

Anti-toxin can be obtained by Medical Practitioners for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The diphtheria immunisation campaign has been continued during the year, 227 children of pre-school age, and 264 children aged 5 - 15 years having received a complete course of injections. At the end of the year, it was estimated that 42.5% of the child population aged 0 - 5 years and 85% of the children aged 5 - 15 years had received a complete course of

immunisation. These percentages are an improvement on those for previous years, but there is still room for much greater efforts, particularly amongst the pre-school age.

As in previous years, immunisation was carried out by Medical Officers of the County Health Department.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year, 20 cases of this disease (including one non-civilian) were notified, as compared with 18 for the year 1942. Of the 20 cases, 14 were removed to hospital.

The cases were all mild in character and all the patients made good recoveries.

The cases were distributed throughout the district, 8 Parishes being affected, those with the greatest number of notifications being Harting with 7, Easebourne with 4 and Trotton with 3. The incidence was highest during the second quarter of the year.

The distribution of the notified cases is shown in the table given below :-

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Easebourne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
Graffham	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harting	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Linchmere	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Midhurst	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rogate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tillington	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trotton	-	-	1*	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Totals:	-	1	3	3	3	4	1	-	2	-	1	2	20

* Non-civilian.

Erysipeles.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with four for the previous year. Neither of the cases were removed to hospital and no deaths were registered as due to the disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was notified, the patient being a man undergoing convalescence treatment in a Home for Discharged Soldiers and Sailors. He was admitted to the Isolation Hospital where he made a good recovery.

One case of encephalitis lethargica was also notified. The patient, a woman of 28 years after an acute illness of only a few days duration died in the Portsmouth Isolation Hospital within 12 hours of admission. As the patient was not a bona-fide resident of this district, her death has been assigned to her normal place of residence.

Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)

There were 5 cases of Acute Primary and 4 of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia notified during the year, as compared with 7 and 3 respectively in 1942.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery.

One case of each of these diseases was notified during the year.

The case of typhoid was a woman of 67 years who contracted the disease whilst on holiday in Cornwall where a small epidemic occurred at an hotel at which she was staying. She returned to Midhurst at the commencement of her illness. After the diagnosis was established she was removed to the Isolation Hospital, Chichester, where after being acutely ill for some weeks, she subsequently made a good recovery, but became a chronic carrier. Even after various courses of treatment, B. Typhosus was found in her stools 10 months after the onset of the disease.

The case of dysentery was of the sonne type. The disease was mild in character and the patient a boy of four years made an uneventful recovery.

Measles.

The commencement of an epidemic of measles was noted in the last quarter of 1942, and this continued during the first half of 1943. The peak of notifications was reached in February, but the incidence remained high until July.

In all, 150 notifications were received as compared with 53 in 1942. The disease was most prevalent in the western parishes, but in all 17 parishes were affected. The Parishes with the greatest number of cases were Rogate with 59, Easebourne with 27 and Trotton with 22.

In most cases, the disease was mild in character and removal to hospital was not necessary in any case.

The distribution of notified cases is shown below :-

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Chithurst	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cocking	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Easebourne	1	-	1	13	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Elsted	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Harting	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Heyshott	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lurgashall	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Lynchmere	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Midhurst	-	6	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Rogate	-	9	26	10	4	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	59
S.Ambersham	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stedham	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Terwick	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Treyford	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trotton	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	22
W.Lavington	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Woolbeding	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Totals:	6	44	33	30	20	13	2	1	-	-	1	-	150

In addition to the notified cases, four cases were reported by the Head Teachers of Elementary Schools.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

As in the year 1942, one case of this condition was notified during 1943.

No deaths were attributed to Puerperal Sepsis or other Puerperal causes during the year.

Whooping Cough.

No cases of this disease were notified as compared with 9 in 1942.

Influenza.

In common with other parts of the country, the district was affected with an epidemic of influenza during the last month of the year. As the disease is not notifiable, no official figures are available as to the extent of the outbreak, but from general observation it is apparent that the epidemic was very widespread.

Fortunately however, most of the cases were mild in character, but the disease took its toll amongst the elderly of the district.

During the year, 10 deaths were registered as due to this disease as compared with one in the previous year. Of the ten deaths, seven occurred during December. All the deaths were of persons over 55 years of age and 8 of them of persons over 65 years.

As requested by the Minister of Health, schemes were promoted with the help of the W.V.S. and the B.R.C.S. whereby help, both domestic and nursing, could be provided in cases of need to stricken families. Private and parochial means were, however, sufficient to meet the needs and no appeals for help were made through official channels.

Arrangements were also made for part-time help to be given to over-worked Medical Practitioners by Service Medical Officers, but fortunately, however, this service was not required.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Information regarding these diseases among school children is obtained from returns made by Head Teachers of Public Elementary Schools. During the year under review the following cases of infectious and contagious diseases were brought to the notice of the Department.

Mumps.

In January and February, 15 cases of this disease were reported at schools in Midhurst and Fernhurst.

Chickenpox.

In February and March, 18 cases of this disease were reported at schools in Fernhurst and Woolbeding.

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year was 30, an increase of 7 over the number for the previous year. For purposes of comparison, the percentage of deaths due to Cancer during the year was 13.64, and for the previous year 11.5. The cancer death rate for the year under review is 1.77 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 1.28 for the year 1942. The following table is an analysis of the age and sex distribution of all persons whose deaths were certified during the year to be due to Cancer.

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
0 - 15	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	1
35 - 45	2	-	2
45 - 55	1	-	1
55 - 65	4	4	8
65 - 75	10	4	14
75 and up	2	2	4
	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>30</u>

Localisation of the Disease.

Buccal Cavity and Pharynx :-

Tongue	1
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Digestive Organs and Peritoneum :-

Oesophagus	1
Stomach and Duodenum	2
Colon	4
Intestines other than Duodenum or Rectum	1
Liver and biliary passages	2
Rectum	3

Respiratory system :-

Larynx and trachea	1
Lungs and pleura	3

Female Genital Organs :-

Uterus	1
Vulva	1

Breast:

1

Male Genital Organs :-

Prostate	2
Other Genital Organs	3

Urinary Organs :-

Bladder	1
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All other sites :

3

Total number of deaths from Cancer :- 30

Tuberculosis

During the year, 18 new cases of Tuberculosis were added to the Notification Register as compared with 20 in the previous year. Of the 18 new cases, 12 were notified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 6 from Non-Pulmonary types of this disease. In addition, two cases were restored to the Register during the year, having previously been removed therefrom, the reason for restoration in each case being due to changes of address not notified to the County Health Department or Local Authority. A total of 5 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were recorded during the year, the same number as for 1942. There was one death from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, a corresponding figure with the previous year. One person died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who had not been notified in the district during life.

One formal notice under the hand of the Clerk of the Council was served during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, upon a male person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis engaged in work involving the milking of cows. The service of this notice became necessary in view of the fact the patient gave no assurance to cease work following an informal request to do so, and was found to be engaged in milking operations after service of the informal notice. This patient, after receipt of notice from the Council ceased work and accepted Sanatorium treatment as advised by the County Tuberculosis Officer; following discharge from Sanatorium, the man did not resume his occupation as a milker.

The tables overleaf give details of the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register, together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during the year 1943.

Notification Register of Tubercular Patients

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. No. on Register at 1/1/43	18	13	31	14	5	19	32	18	50
2. Cases previously removed and returning during 1943	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
3. New cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1943	9	3	12	2	4	6	11	7	18
	29	16	45	16	9	25	45	25	70
4. Cases removed from Register in 1943	8	4	12	2	1	3	10	5	15
5. No. on Register at 31/12/43	21	12	33	14	8	22	35	20	55

New Cases and Mortality

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
35 to 45	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
45 to 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals:	9	3	2	4	3	2	-	1

Scabies.

During the year, 45 cases of Scabies came to the notice of the Department, as compared with 21 for the previous year. Some 22 families were affected, 17 of the total cases being adults and the remaining 28 cases being children of school and pre-school age. Reinfection occurred in two instances during the year. Facilities for the treatment of women and children are available at Ganavan Auxiliary Hospital, Cocking, whilst adult males are treated at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

During the year, 35 infected persons received treatment at Ganavan Auxiliary Hospital, and 10 male persons received treatment at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

Supplies of Insulin.

Acting under the powers approved by the Minister of Health, arrangements have been made whereby insulin is supplied by the Council either free or at a reduced price to persons suffering from diabetes for whom no public provision is made apart from poor relief, and who find that the increase which has occurred in the cost of insulin since the beginning of the war is a substantial burden.

During the year, only one application for a supply of insulin was received and this was from a person not entitled to benefit under the scheme.

Table showing cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year.

Disease	Total No. of Cases notified		Cases admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths	Age Distribution											
	C.	N.C.	C.	N.C.		Under One	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	over 65
Measles	150	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	7	4	65	42	14	4	2	1	-
Scarlet Fever	19	1	13	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	4	2	2	6	1	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	5	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Diphtheria	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipeloid	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Typhoid	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	188	2	19	1	4	5	4	5	8	7	72	47	17	14	4	4	3



