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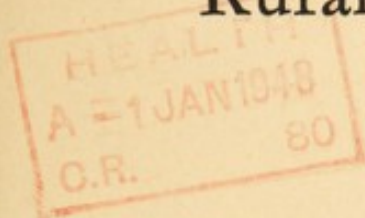
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Rural District of Midhurst



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health



For the Year 1946

BY

ERIC WARD

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

CHICHESTER:
MOORE & TILLYER LTD., 39 EAST STREET.

1947



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
MIDHURST.

December, 1947.

*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 fifth Annual Report on the health of the Midhurst Rural District and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1946. The report is the seventy-third in the series.

The live births registered during the year numbered 257 or 41 more than in 1945. The birth rate of 16.35 per 1,000 is 2.43 more than that of the previous year, and compares with a national rate of 19.1. The illegitimate live births numbered 27, which is seven more than in 1945, and 10.5% of the total live births occurring during the year.

The deaths numbered 215 or 36 more than in the previous year, giving a death rate of 13.42 per 1,000 population as compared with 11.53 for the year 1945, and a national rate of 11.5.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the District's population at mid-1946 is 15,720. This is an increase of 200 on that for mid-1945. The natural increase, that in excess of births over deaths accounted for 42, the remainder being due to the migration of persons into the district from other areas.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign has continued throughout the year, but the response amongst children under five years of age is still disappointing. Of 216 children born in 1945 only 84 had completed a course of immunisation by the 31st December, 1946.

Housing remains the principal post-war problem of the district and with it is coupled the need for further water supply and sewerage schemes.

Progress has been disappointing, only eight houses being completed during the year, all by private enterprise.

With regard to water supply and sewerage, Public Inquiries were held during the year by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health into the proposed schemes to provide main drainage in Cocking and Harting. Two bores have been sunk at Lodsworth in connection with the Tillington and Lodsworth water scheme, and late in the year a tender of £117,000 was accepted for the construction of the principal works of the Rogate and Harting water scheme.

The general work of the Department has been well maintained and good progress made with the Rural Housing Survey.

As this is the last annual report I shall have the honour to present as your Medical Officer, it is perhaps appropriate to make a few observations on the six years I have served the Council. Taking up the office in January, 1942, I have never known the district under peace time conditions, for the post-war years cannot be considered peace time. War conditions and post-war restrictions have throughout the period limited public health activities and other duties have tended to overshadow them.

The post-war years have tended to be years of disappointment and frustration, but the dogged determination with which the Council and your officials have continued to plod along with sewerage and water schemes has always been a source of great encouragement, and I consider it extremely creditable that a small Rural District such as Midhurst should have been the scene of four Local Ministry of Health Inquiries into new water and sewerage schemes since the close of hostilities and to have an extensive post-war water supply scheme in an advanced stage of construction.

You have in your Senior Sanitary Inspector a most capable and energetic officer who never spares himself in the exercise of his duties, but I venture to suggest that if he is to give proper attention to the public health needs of the district he should have additional assistance. I am satisfied that no complaint or enquiry goes unattended and all possible inspections are carried out. The fact that the Rural Housing Survey is almost completed is ample evidence of the industry of himself and his assistant. But Public Health Officers should not be concerned merely with the abatement of nuisances, but with the prevention of conditions which may give rise to complaints or be in any way detrimental to the public health of the district and to properly carry out these duties, frequent and regular inspections of all kinds of premises are required. These include bakehouses, butchers' and other food shops, cafes, dairies, public houses, schools, clubs, etc. Increased numbers of milk samples also should be collected for examination.

The Rural Housing Survey has revealed as never before the need for the reconditioning of workers' cottages. As soon as conditions permit this work is to begin, a great part of the Senior Sanitary Inspector's time will be taken up with the preparation of schedules of conditions and specifications of works required. During the war it was impossible to secure the services of an additional Sanitary Inspector, but now, as a result of the special courses for ex-Service men, increased numbers of young energetic officers are becoming available. I hope, therefore, that this question of staff increase will receive the careful consideration of the Council in the near future.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Council for the encouragement I have always received from them and to express my appreciation of the help and co-operation given to me by the Clerk and other chief officials of the Council.

Although my appointment as Medical Officer was, throughout my period of office, officially a temporary one, I have become very attached to the Rural District, and I wish the Council and your officials every success in your continued endeavours to protect and improve the public health of the Midhurst Rural District.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
1946-1947**

Chairman

MR. R. MUNT

Vice-Chairman

MR. C. Y. VICKERY

Chairman of the Council

BRIG.-GEN. M. H. E. WELCH, J.P. (deceased)

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MR. S. S. BATE	MR. W. MITCHELL
MR. W. BENNETT	THE HON. R. W. MORGAN-GRENVILLE,
MRS. R. BOWYER	MR. C. MORLEY [J.P.]
MRS. M. C. BULLER, J.P.	MR. F. MORLEY
MR. J. G. COLE	MR. H. J. R. MURRAY
MR. R. COMBER	THE REV. F. E. PARKHOUSE
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MR. M. HAWORTH-BOOTH	DR. A. H. SPICER
MR. T. F. HILLS	MRS. A. H. THORPE
MR. A. C. HOLBY	MR. G. TRIBE
THE HON. MRS. M. L. HOPE	MR. A. WEST
MR. R. C. KNIGHT, J.P.	MR. S. G. WEST
MR. E. C. P. LASCELLAS	

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, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.
(Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Other Foods)

Additional Sanitary Inspector

L. NEWNHAM, A.R.SAN.I., C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
(Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Other Foods)

Clerical Staff

WILLIAM RALPH	...	...	...	...	Joined H.M. Forces, August, 1946
MISS D. L. BEAGLEY	...	...	...	...	Appointed February, 1946
MISS P. B. OXFORD	...	...	...	...	Appointed November, 1946

Rodent Operator

W. J. WEST

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics

Area in Acres	66,892
Enumerated Population (Census 1931)	15,020
Enumerated Population (National Registration Day, October 1939)	19,082
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1945)	15,520
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1946)	15,720
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1946	4,652
Rateable Value (31st March, 1947)	£111,399
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1947)	£461

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics

<i>Live Births :</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	121	109	230
Illegitimate	16	11	27
Total	<u>137</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>257</u>

Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population : 16.35.

<i>Still Births :</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births : 33.83.

Deaths (Males 93, Females 122)	215
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	13.42
Deaths from Puerperal Causes and Rates per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

Number of Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	5	7	12
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	54.47
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	52.17
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	74.07

Death Rate per 1,000 population from :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	.699
All forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	.88
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	.89
Cancer	1.91
Principal Zymotic Diseases (Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, and Diphtheria) ... ..	.06
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age)	Nil
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years of age per 1,000 births	Nil

Section I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Apart from the slow process of rehabilitation following the war, there has been little change in the condition of the District.

Housing remains the principal problem.

Agriculture is the staple industry, whilst forestry and brick-making provide employment for a fair number of persons. There is a general shortage of labour and considerable numbers of German prisoners of war are still employed in agricultural work. The summer tourist traffic is gradually returning and provides increased employment in shops, cafes, hotels and guest houses throughout the area.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 257 live births (137 male, 120 female) was registered in the District during the year an increase of 41 compared with the previous year.

The BIRTH RATE is 16.35 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13.92 for the previous year, 19.1 for England and Wales, and 17.39 and 18.80 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The illegitimate live births numbered 27 or 10.5% of the total live births, an increase of 7 or 1.24% on the previous year.

Stillbirths

After adjustment for transfers, 9 stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 4 for the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 33.83 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.57 per thousand of the population as compared with 18.18 and 0.25 respectively for 1945.

Deaths

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 215 (93 male, 122 female), an increase of 36 on the total for the year 1945.

The DEATH RATE is 13.42 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 11.53 for the previous year, 11.5 for England and Wales, and 15.60 and 12.52 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

It will be noted that during the year there was an excess of births over deaths of 42. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the District at the middle of the year is 15,720, being 200 above that of the previous year. Of the increase the excess of births over deaths account for 42, the remaining number must be due to a small migration of persons into the District from other areas.

A table on page 9 shows the age and sex distribution and causes of death during 1946. Of the total deaths 144 or 66.96% occurred in persons aged 65 and over.

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

(i) Diseases of the Heart and circulatory system	...	...	75
(ii) Cancer	...	...	30
(iii) Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	29
(iv) Respiratory Diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	14
(v) Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	14

These five causes accounted for 75.34% of the total deaths. Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase of three in deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, an increase of three due to cancer, an increase of eight due to intra-cranial vascular lesions and an increase of three due to Tuberculosis (all forms). Respiratory diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis show a decrease of one.

Maternal Deaths and Mortality

There were no deaths during the year registered as directly due to pregnancy and child-bearing, the position being on a par with the previous year. The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births for England and Wales is 1.43 and 0.3 and 1.2 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

Infant Mortality

After correction for transferable deaths, there were 14 deaths (6 male, 8 female) of infants under one year of age, an increase of 9 compared with the previous year.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 54.47 per 1,000 live births as compared with 23.15 for the previous year, 43 for England and Wales, and 39 and 30 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 52.17 as compared with 25.51 for the year 1945.

There were two deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age, giving a death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births of 52.17. During the previous year there were no deaths amongst illegitimate children under one year of age. A table on page 10 gives the causes of death of children at various ages under one year.

Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1946

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	Ages											
			0	1	2	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	
ALL CAUSES	M	93	6			1		2	4	5	13	31	31	
	F	122	8			1	2	2	5	7	15	23	59	
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M													
	F	1											1	
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M													
	F													
3 Scarlet Fever	M													
	F													
4 Whooping Cough	M													
	F													
5 Diphtheria	M													
	F													
6 Tuberculosis: respiratory system	M	5						2	1	1		1		
	F	6					1	1	1		2		1	
7 Other forms of tuberculosis	M	1							1					
	F	2					1					1		
8 Syphilitic Disease	M	2							1			1		
	F													
9 Influenza	M	1								1				
	F	1											1	
10 Measles	M													
	F													
11 Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	M													
	F													
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	M													
	F													
13 Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	M	2										1	1	
14 Cancer of Uterus	F													
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	5								1	1	3		
	F	2									1	1		
15 Cancer of Breast	F	3								2		1		
16 Cancer of all other sites	M	9							1	1		6	1	
	F	9								1	1	1	6	
17 Diabetes	M													
	F													
18 Intra-Cranial Vas. Lesions	M	9									4	1	4	
	F	20							1	2	3	5	9	
19 Heart Disease	M	26									3	8	15	
	F	42							2	1	5	7	27	
20 Other diseases of the Circulatory system	M	3										1	2	
	F	4											4	
21 Bronchitis	M	1											1	
	F	4									1	1	2	
22 Pneumonia	M	1											1	
	F	4	1								1	1	1	
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	M	2										2		
	F	2	1								1			
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M													
	F													
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	M													
	F													
26 Appendicitis	M													
	F													
27 Other digestive diseases	M	6									3	2	1	
	F	1										1		
28 Nephritis	M	3								1		1	1	
	F	2										1	1	
29 Puerperal Sepsis	F													
30 Other Maternal Causes	F													
31 Premature Birth	M	1	1											
	F	3	3											
32 Congenital malformations: Birth injury, Inf. diseases	M	4	4											
	F	1	1											
33 Suicide	M	1												
	F													
34 Road Traffic Accidents	M	1				1								
	F													
35 Other Violent Causes	M	1										1		
	F	1								1				
36 All other causes	M	9	1								1	3	4	
	F	14	2			1		1		1		3	6	

The following table gives the causes of death of children at various ages under one year. Of the 14 deaths, 10 occurred in infants under 4 weeks old, equivalent to neo-natal mortality of 38.91 per 1,000 live births.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Under 1 day</i>	<i>1—2 days</i>	<i>2—5 days</i>	<i>5—7 days</i>	<i>Total under 1 week</i>	<i>1—2 weeks</i>	<i>2—4 weeks</i>	<i>Total under 1 month</i>	<i>1—2 months</i>	<i>3—6 months</i>	<i>6—9 months</i>	<i>9—12 months</i>	<i>Total under 1 year</i>
1. Prematurity	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
2. Eclampsia of mother	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3. Broncho pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Pulmonary Infarct	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5. Cerebral Tumour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
6. Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
7. Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
8. Anencephaly	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
9. Breech presentation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
10. Diffuse Cerebral Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
All Causes	5	3	1	1	10	—	—	10	2	1	—	1	14

Table showing Populations, Births, Deaths and Birth and Death Rates, 1841—1931

Year	Population	Certain Year Periods	Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality	
			Total Births	Average Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Average Death Rate	Total Deaths	Average Death Rate
1841	13325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1851	13599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1861	12608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	13051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	13964	1876—81	2504	30.22	1268	14.82	211	84
1891	14235	1882—91	3895	26.91	2159	14.91	345	78
1901	13612	1892—01	3411	24.08	1937	13.87	309	91
1911	15283	1902—11	3105	22.92	1678	12.39	243	78
1921	14550	1912—21	2559	17.23	1719	12.06	156	61
1931	14700	1922—31	2203	14.96	1679	11.31	109	49

Table showing Populations, Births, Deaths and Birth and Death Rates, 1932—1946

Year	Population	Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality	
		Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1932	14500	188	12.92	165	11.33	7	37
1933	14480	191	13.19	195	13.46	5	26
1934	14510	195	13.44	170	11.71	10	51
1935	14420	205	14.21	183	12.69	13	63
1936	14410	203	14.09	188	13.04	7	34
1937	14350	197	13.73	182	10.02	11	53
1938	14460	206	14.25	157	10.86	5	26
1939	14480	179	12.36	181	11.47	7	38
1940	18100	189	10.44	215	9.86	4	21
1941	18740	202	10.77	209	11.15	6	31
1942	17790	261	14.67	200	11.24	12	46
1943	16930	281	16.6	220	12.99	10	36
1944	16330	269	16.47	197	12.06	17	63
1945	15520	216	13.92	179	11.53	5	23
1946	15720	257	16.35	215	13.42	14	54

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION 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

The arrangements made with the Medical Research Council for participation in the Public Health Laboratory Service have continued.

The following are details of the pathological work carried out during the year at the West Sussex County Laboratory :—

(a) Nose and Throat swabs examined for Diphtheria bacilli	5
(b) Vesicular fluids examined for suspected smallpox	2
(c) Water examinations	150
(d) Milk examinations	42

Ambulance Facilities

Arrangements for the removal of cases of infectious disease by the Chichester Corporation Ambulance and for the removal of cases of sickness and accident by the Ambulances operated by the Midhurst Detachment of the British Red Cross Society, the Haslemere Urban District Council and the Petworth Rural District Council have continued throughout the year.

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the Commandant of the Midhurst Detachment of the British Red Cross Society regarding suitable garage accommodation for the Midhurst Ambulance. This was finally overcome by an offer of the Rural District Council to erect a garage for the ambulance and loan the same, rent free, to the Society. Owing to supply difficulties the garage was not actually built until the spring of 1947.

Professional Nursing in the Home

GENERAL. There have been no changes in arrangements shown in last year's report, apart from the fact that the Midhurst, Easebourne and West Lavington area is now served by one nurse instead of two.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The arrangements of 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 District Nurse Midwives, the remainder being independent midwives. In addition, 3 midwives resident in adjoining districts take cases in the Rural District.

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals

The particulars given in last year's report regarding the facilities available remain unaltered, with the exception that the improvised Maternity Home at Anthony Place, Hindhead was closed, and the

Zackary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington, and a Maternity Block at Worthing Hospital have been opened to provide additional accommodation. Furthermore, a Child Guidance Clinic was opened at Chichester during the early part of the year.

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 58 patients, the largest Institution having 30 beds, the smallest, one bed. Three of the Nursing Homes provide maternity beds.

Section III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY

The principal sources of piped water are the undertakings of the Midhurst Rural District Council, the Wey Valley Water Company, and the Petersfield Rural District Council. These three undertakers provide a supply, in part at least, to fourteen of the twenty-six parishes in the Rural District, 1,981 houses receiving a supply from one or other of these sources, which, with the exception of four houses at Rake in the parish of Rogate, is available within the dwellings. Piped water is also provided in some 1,032 houses by Estate Companies and private individuals. Details of the supplies in each of the parishes as at 31st December, 1946, are given in the table at the end of this section.

Midhurst Rural District Council Water Undertaking.

The Council's Waterworks Manager, Mr. C. E. Sowden, reports that no major alterations have been made at the Waterworks during the year, neither were any main extensions carried out. Arrangements, however, were made to provide water in bulk to a private estate at Minsted, whose supply had become inadequate; one large dairy farm and fifteen houses now being supplied with water from the Council's mains.

During the year, ten samples of chlorinated water were taken for bacteriological examination, five being from Henley Works and five from Rotherfield Works, all being reported upon as satisfactory. Two samples of raw water, one from Henley Works and one from Rotherfield Works, were taken for bacteriological examination. Both were reported as unsatisfactory.

The detailed specifications for the Rogate and Harting water scheme were completed by the Consulting Engineers and late in the year, a tender of £117,000 was accepted for the construction of the pumping station, reservoir and the laying of the water mains.

During the year two bores were sunk at Lodsworth in connection with the Lodsworth and Tillington scheme and an abundant supply of wholesome water was obtained from each. The Consulting Engineers are now engaged in the preparation of specifications for the main works.

Wey Valley Water Company.

During the year this Company completed 823 yards of 6" main from Highbuildings to Golocks Farm in the parish of Linchmere; 1,213 yards of 6" main from the Hants and Sussex County Bridge to the Black Fox Inn, Milland, in the parish of Trotton; and 980 yards of 4" main from Ashurst Farm to Verdley Place, Fernhurst.

Some trouble has again been experienced regarding the inadequate pressure in parts of the village of Fernhurst, but this has not been as serious as in previous years.

Fourteen reports were received in respect of samples of water taken from Tilford Outlet Filters, the Tower Rising Main, the Meads Outlet Filters, Hindhead Rising Main and Oak Hanger Outlet Main, all of which showed the supplies to be satisfactory, both chemically and bacteriologically.

Petersfield Rural District Council.

One report on a sample of water submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination was received during the year. Both examinations

were reported upon as satisfactory.

No extensions of mains were carried out during the year.

Private Estate Supplies.

There have been no important changes with regard to the various Estate supplies, full details of which were given in the Report of 1943. A total of 1,032 houses receive a supply of piped water from estate undertakings, the water, with few exceptions, being available inside the house.

During the year routine sampling of the fourteen principal estate supplies was continued, 130 samples being submitted to the County Pathologist for bacteriological examination. Of these, 108 were reported as satisfactory, 15 as suspicious and 7 as unsatisfactory.

Individual Private Supplies.

During the year eight samples of water were taken from wells and other sources supplying houses in various parts of the district. Four of these were reported to be satisfactory and the remaining four were of a suspicious nature.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year the only sewer extension was one of 194 yards of 6" stoneware drain off the June Lane sewer to the new Council Housing Site at Midhurst.

On the 24th July, 1946, Mr. J. Gardiner, M.INST.C.E., an inspector of the Ministry of Health, held Public Inquiries into the Council's schemes for the provision of main drainage in the parishes of Cocking and Harting, the estimated costs of which was £10,500 and £26,050, respectively. Both schemes have subsequently been approved by the Minister subject to minor modifications.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Further complaints have been received with regard to the condition of the brook at South Harting. These have related both to pollution and flooding during wet weather.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Mr. C. E. Sowden, 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:—

During the year the refuse collection services have been further extended by the commencement of a monthly collection in Elsted and a two-monthly collection in Borden village, East Lavington and Heyshott.

Details of the service in the various parishes at the end of the year are as follows:—

(a) Collection by Direct Labour :

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Interval between Collections</i>
Midhurst	Collection twice weekly
Easebourne	" once weekly
Harting	" once weekly
West Lavington	" once weekly
Elsted	" once monthly
Rogate	" once monthly
Bepton	" every two months
Chithurst (Borden village)	" every two months
Stedham	" every two months
Tillington	" every two months

(b) **Collection by Contractor :**

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Interval between Collections</i>
Camelsdale, part of Linchmere	Collection once weekly
Camelsdale, part of Fernhurst	„ once weekly
Other part of Linchmere	„ once fortnightly
Other part of Fernhurst	„ once fortnightly
East Lavington	„ every two months
Graffham (Selham village)	„ every two months
Heyshott	„ every two months
Lodsworth	„ every two months
Lurgashall	„ every two months

The whole of the refuse collected is deposited on tips situate at Hammer, West Harting and Pitsham, near Midhurst.

Cesspool Emptying Service.

The service by contractor as described in the previous report continued until June, when the new Dennis Vacuum Tank Cesspool Emptier was delivered to the Council. It was then agreed to give four free emptyings a year to all ratepayers in the Rural District desiring such service. Except in the parishes of Linchmere and Fernhurst, where the work is carried out by contractors, the service is provided by direct labour.

A summary of the work carried out during the year by the Council's cesspool emptying service shows that 200 emptyings of cesspools were made, comprising of 348½ loads and 278,800 gallons of sewage, whilst approximately 4,901 miles were travelled by the machine in executing this work. Numerous emptyings were made by the contractors in the parishes of Fernhurst and Linchmere.

Pail Closet Emptying Service.

The free pail closet emptying service provided for properties which cannot be connected to public sewers in the parishes of Fernhurst and Linchmere has continued, the work being done by contractors employed by the Council. Since June the service in East, South and West Harting has been provided by direct labour, a special fitment being incorporated in the new cesspool emptier for the purpose.

Shops Act, 1934

During the year 19 visits and inspections were made of shops and offices. As a result of action taken one shop was provided with sanitary conveniences and one with sink and washing facilities.

Smoke Abatement

There has been no need for action in this matter.

Factories Act, 1937

A total of 34 inspections of establishments coming within the scope of the Factories Act, 1937, were made during the year ; seven to premises having mechanical power and 27 to premises not so provided. Arising out of these inspections nine defects were found, all of which were remedied. The defects found were :—

Want of cleanliness	7
Defective sanitary conveniences	1
Want of wholesome water supply	1

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	13
(b) Licences authorising the use of land as a site for moveable dwellings	1

During the year 24 visits were made in connection with moveable dwellings and similar structures in the district.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Only one house was found to be infested with bed bugs during the year. This was a large house which had been used as a hostel for evacuees. The infestation was treated by fumigation with Cimex, the work being carried out by a firm of professional disinfestors.

Rats and Mice

The campaign for the destruction of these pests has continued during the year, a full-time rodent operator being employed.

In December the Council agreed to participate in the Ministry of Food Rat Campaign (Private Dwellings, Special Scheme 1946-47). The object of the scheme is to carry out a survey of all the dwellings in the district and to deal with all infestations found, free of cost to the occupier provided that there is no evidence of neglect.

The survey was still in progress at the end of the year.

During the year 114 infestations were dealt with and it is estimated that 1,422 rats were destroyed.

Mosquitos

No complaints of nuisances were received and no action was taken regarding possible infestations in the district.

Rag Flock Act, 1911 and 1928

There are no premises in the district at which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

Schools

No major structural alterations were carried out during the year, nor was any school closed on account of infectious disease.

In his annual report for the year 1937, my predecessor, Dr. J. L. Newman, commented that there was not a single up-to-date school in the district, and that the lofty Neo-Gothic halls of the late Victorian epoch were utterly out of keeping with all modern ideas of what a school ought to be. He anticipated making a comprehensive review of school premises, but this apparently was never completed and published. Since that time little has been said about school premises in these annual reports, except to mention individual defects at a few schools.

The passing of the Education Act, 1944, and the issue by the Minister of Education under Section 10 of the Act of the " Regulations Prescribing Standards for School Premises, 1945," seemed to present a suitable opportunity for reviewing the situation. Accordingly, toward the end of the year a comprehensive survey was commenced, and although it was not completed in 1946, it is thought desirable to report on the whole, rather than only the schools seen in 1946.

The Regulations mentioned cover all aspects of school premises, but the Rural District Council, as the Public Health Authority, is concerned principally with the provision of suitable and adequate sanitary arrangements. The objects of the survey were therefore : (i) to ascertain the

nature and conditions of the present sanitary arrangements and canteen facilities, and to indicate where these are considerably below present-day public health standards; and (ii) to define the accommodation required at each school in order to comply with the "Regulations Prescribing Standards for School Premises, 1945."

The Regulations lay down the number of wash basins, closets and urinals to be provided, as follows:—

- (a) **Wash Basins :**
 For the first 100 pupils 1 wash basin for every 8 pupils
 For the next 100 pupils 1 wash basin for every 10 pupils
 When water under pressure is available, running hot and cold water should be provided to all basins.
- (b) **Closets :**
 For children under 8 years of age 1 closet for every 8 children
 For the first 100 girls 1 closet for every 10 girls
 For the first 200 boys 1 closet for every 25 boys
 Where a constant water supply under pressure is available, water closets are to be provided. Where piped water is not available, earth closets shall be provided.
- (c) **Urinal Stalls :**
 For the first 100 boys 1 stall for every 10 boys
 A minimum of 3 urinal stalls to be provided at each school.

It will be realised that the standards set out above are high, and that very few of the schools in the district approach them at the present time, but is it, perhaps, only when the schools are considered as a whole one appreciates how far behind modern standards they really are. This does not mean that the schools are all necessarily insanitary, but where the provision of wash basins or closets is grossly below the prescribed number the facilities should be considered inadequate even if they are not insanitary.

There are in the district eighteen schools of which, at the time of survey five were county schools, and thirteen voluntary schools. The amenities provided at the county schools are on the whole better than those existing at the majority of the voluntary schools.

Piped water from public or private sources is available at fourteen schools, but only stand-pipes are provided at two of these, i.e., Cocking C.E., and Heyshott C.E. At Harting C.E., water is obtained from a stand-pipe in the main street opposite the school; at Lodsworth C.E. drinking water is brought daily from Petworth, whilst at Lurgashall C.E., and Rogate C.E., it is hand-pumped from wells. At Tillington C.E., drinking water is carried from a house 60' away from the school. Water closets, however, are provided at only six of the fourteen schools, where piped water is available. Cold water is laid on to wash basins at thirteen schools. None of the schools have hot water laid on. Wash basins provided are less than half the prescribed number at fourteen schools, less than a third at eleven schools and less than a quarter at nine schools. Less than half the prescribed number of closets of any type are provided at three schools.

Until main water is available satisfactory conditions cannot be provided at several schools, and in particular at Harting C.E., Lodsworth C.E., Lurgashall C.E., Rogate C.E., and Tillington C.E.

Washing facilities are inadequate at most of the schools, and this is particularly so at Cocking C.E., Harting C.E., Heyshott C.E., Lodsworth C.E., Lurgashall C.E., Rogate C.E., and Tillington C.E. At schools where piped water is not available, increased provision cannot be easily made at present, but at others additional basins could be fitted at comparatively little expense. At Heyshott C.E., for instance, piped water

has recently been made available in the canteen, the supply pipe passing within close proximity to the existing wash basins without water laid on.

With regard to closet accommodation, whilst it is desirable that all existing pail and earth closets should be converted to water closets, this cannot be expected at the present time, but existing buildings should at least be kept in a cleanly condition and in a reasonable state of repair, Schools with particularly unsatisfactory buildings are Heyshott C.E., and Milland & Rake C.E. Although water closets are provided at Easebourne Parochial, Midhurst C.E., and West Lavington C.E., these cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

In addition to the defects at schools already named, there were at the time of the inspection, numerous small sanitary defects at other schools such as broken closet seats, defective roofs, unsatisfactory urinal channels and general lack of cleanliness.

With regard to canteen facilities, the arrangements at many of the schools are unsatisfactory. Many of the canteens were arranged as war-time emergencies, and peace-time standards were often ignored. The drainage arrangements at some are unsatisfactory, some have not a satisfactory water supply, at others hot water provision is poor, and frequently no ventilated larder or proper food storage accommodation is provided. Little or no provision is made for workers' toilet and often no facilities are provided for hand washing after use of the lavatory, apart from the sink which is used for the preparation of food.

Of the eighteen schools in the district, mid-day meals are provided at seventeen, the meal being cooked on the school premises at ten of these. In two cases the meal is brought ready cooked from another school kitchen, whilst in five cases the cooking and dining arrangements are provided in some independent buildings such as the Village Hall, etc.

The improvement of the conditions revealed by the survey is by no means easy at the present time. It is obviously impossible to embark on a wholesome reconditioning programme including the conversion of all pail closets and earth closets into water closets, the provision of hot and cold water services in all schools, etc., neither the labour, materials nor the money are available at the present time. It is doubtful if the latter will ever be available in respect of the majority of the voluntary schools. When school managers have been approached they have indicated in some instances that they have not even enough money to pay for general maintenance repairs, and pointed out their only source of income, in some cases, is the rent of the school house which is all swallowed up in keeping the house in a habitable condition. The only solution for the impoverished voluntary schools would appear to be the assumption of Controlled Status; then the cost of improvements and maintenance would be borne by the Local Education Authority.

However, even in these times of austerity, much could be done to improve conditions at comparatively little expense. More attention could be given to the general cleanliness, including more frequent lime-washing. Roofs could be made watertight, doors repaired and replaced on their hinges, etc., in other words the conveniences restored to the condition they were when first erected, fifty or more years ago.

Since the survey was carried out, minor improvements have been made at some schools, but conditions remain fundamentally unchanged.

Whilst the responsibility for the county schools and canteens in the district rests primarily with the Local Education Authority and for the voluntary schools with the managers of each school, the Rural District Council as the Local Sanitary Authority have responsibilities under the Public Health and the Food and Drug Acts, and it is therefore hoped that adequate steps will be taken to bring about the long overdue improvements in the schools of the district.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Complaints received	69
Informal Notices served... ..	213
Informal Notices complied with	165
Statutory Notices served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936	2
Statutory Notices complied with under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936	2

Visits made in connection with :—

Housing—first visits	1,496
Housing—re-visits	375
Overcrowding	1,424
Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences	1,883
Water Supplies	1,862
Privies, ditches and Cesspools	216
Refuse Accumulations	29
Verminous Premises	10
Rats and Mice Destruction	7
Schools	13
Moveable Dwellings	24
Infectious Diseases	47
Shops Act	19
Slaughterhouses, butcher's shops, and other food premises... ..	267
Cowsheds and Dairies	303
Miscellaneous	69
Total number of inspections made for all purposes	8,044

Summary of Sanitary Work and Improvements under Public Health and Housing Acts.—

Ceilings repaired or renewed	26
Coppers repaired or renewed	7
Chimney Stacks repaired or renewed	6
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	19
Damp Walls remedied	24
Doors repaired or renewed	10
Drainage Systems cleared and repaired	49
Drainage Systems provided	6
Ditches cleansed	3
Earth Closets repaired and renewed	9
Firegrates repaired or renewed	16
Floors repaired or renewed	34
Food Stores provided or renewed	4
Foul Accumulations removed	2
Fuel stores repaired	5
Gutters, and downpipes provided, cleared or repaired	18
Houses cleansed and re-decorated	19
Plastering repaired or renewed	20
Roofs repaired or renewed	32
Sinks provided... ..	11
Stairs repaired	6
Verminous premises cleansed	1
Water Supplies laid on	7
Water Piping repaired or renewed	9

Wells, water tanks, cleansed and repaired ...	...	...	...	...	8
W.C.s provided or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	14
Windows enlarged, provided or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	34
Walls repaired ...	...	...	...	...	9
Yards provided or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	6

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

It was necessary during the year to serve two Statutory Notices under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from (a) defective roof causing dampness and (b) defective roof, gutters and downpipes causing dampness, defective flooring, windows, plastering, firegrates, cooking arrangements and washing accommodation, unsatisfactory drainage and water supply, in connection with two dwelling houses. The owners suitably complied with the requirements of the notices served upon them.

SUMMARY OF RURAL WATER SUPPLIES as at 31st December, 1946

Parish	Area	Popu- lation 1931 Census	Popu- lation Est. Dec. 1946	Total number of Houses in Parish	A No. of houses with piped water under pressure from public mains and population supplied	B No. of houses with piped water under pressure from private estate mains	C No. of houses without piped water within 100 yds. of public main	D No. of houses without piped water within 100 yds. of private estate main	E Groups of 20 houses placed within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile diameter without piped water under pressure	F No. of houses without piped water under pressure and not lying in Groups as in E
1. Parishes with Water Supply from Public Mains										
Bepton	1910	292	299	83	35	122	2	—	—	7
Cocking	2596	437	428	130	27	95	2	6	—	21
Easebourne	4214	1537	1677	409	222	896	—	—	—	9
Fernhurst	4950	1576	1903	540	473	1792	8	—	—	25
Iping	2235	432	388	121	6	20	—	—	—	93
Linchmere	2066	1057	1332	368	343	1247	—	—	—	14
Lurgashall	4815	588	550	180	14	42	—	—	28	122
Midhurst	669	1812	2005	564	564	2005	—	—	—	—
North Ambersham	1168	168	179	58	34	102	—	—	—	18
Rogate	5016	1098	1196	353	163	539	—	—	64	118
Stedham	2493	592	561	172	15	48	—	9	—	35
Tillington	3816	698	720	224	3	11	—	—	79	76
Trotton	3600	429	433	127	12	43	—	—	—	91
West Lavington	678	287	298	84	76	270	—	—	—	5
Woolbeding	1851	288	251	74	9	30	—	—	—	53
Sub-total *	42077	11291	12220	3487	1996	7262	12	15	171	687
2. Parishes without water supply from Public Mains										
Chithurst	1200	266	263	72	—	—	—	—	—	47
East Lavington	1834	161	150	58	—	—	—	—	—	13
Elsted	1840	193	174	55	—	—	—	—	—	23
Grafham	2137	461	455	143	—	—	—	17	—	10
Harting	7946	1166	1199	375	—	—	—	15	198	91
Heyshott	2184	385	361	121	—	—	—	—	—	30
Linch	850	83	89	24	—	—	—	—	—	13
Lodsworth	2441	510	569	183	—	—	—	—	75	101
South Ambersham	1502	154	105	34	—	—	—	—	—	12
Terwick	783	203	211	59	—	—	—	—	17	42
Treyford	2098	147	103	41	—	—	—	—	—	35
Sub-total	24815	3729	3679	1165	—	7262	—	32	290	417
Totals of Tables 1 & 2	66892	15020	15899	4652	1996	7262	12	47	461	1104

* The population of Bepton in the Parish of Bepton is all cases the water is available within the houses

Parish	Pop. Est. 1946	Area	Subsidiary Undertakers			Private Estate Undertakers			Hours spent on Wells, Springs, Streams, and water tanks	TOTAL No. of Holes
			Underdrinking	Source	Waters checked	Underdrinking	Source	Waters checked		
Tonks B/P	6906	7297 32046								
Linch	83	89 850							737	2197
Linchmere	1037	1332 2066	Wey Valley Water Co.	Bore Holes	Yes	343	343			
Lodsworth	510	569 2441								
Lurgisall	588	559 4815	Wey Valley Water Co. R.D.C.	Bore Holes	Yes	2	2			
Midhurst	1812	2005 669	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Holes Rotherfield	Yes	564	564			
North Amberham	168	179 1168	Wey Valley Water Co.	Bore Holes	Yes	34	34			
Regate	1098	1106 5016	Petersfield R.D.C.	Springs	Yes	163	163			
South Amberham	154	105 1502								
Stodham	592	561 2493	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Hole Rotherfield	Yes	15	15			
Terwick	203	211 783								
Tillington	698	720 3816	Petworth R.D.C.	Bore Holes	Yes	3	3			
Treyford	147	163 2095								
Trotton	429	433 3660	Petersfield R.D.C. Wey Valley Water Co.	Springs Bore Holes	Yes	4	4			
West Lavington	287	298 678	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Holes Rotherfield	Yes	76	76			
Woodbeding	288	251 1841	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Holes Rotherfield	Yes	9	9			
TOTALS	19020	16899 66892				1996	1996		1032	1624

Section IV.

HOUSING

Housing continues to be the principal post-war need of the Rural District.

The inspection of working class houses under the Rural Housing Survey continued throughout the year, the Additional Sanitary Inspector being almost wholly engaged on this work.

During the year 1,385 houses were inspected and by the 30th June, 1947, 3,152 out of a total of approximately 3,400 working class houses in the district had been surveyed and recorded.

Details of the "Standard of Fitness and Classification" as adopted by the Council following the recommendations of the Joint County Committee were set out in last year's report, and the following summary based upon this "Standard of Fitness and Classification" shows classification of the 3,152 houses surveyed as at the 30th June, 1947 :—

Category I	Houses in all respects satisfactory	... ..	100
Category II	Houses with minor defects only	... ..	352
Category III	Houses requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement	... ..	1,605
*Category IV	Houses appropriate for reconditioning under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	... ..	768
Category V	Houses unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost	... ..	327
	Total	... ..	<u>3,152</u>

* This category originally intended for houses which, although requiring extensive repair or improvement, could be made fit at reasonable cost to the owner, provided financial aid could be given under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. As these Acts are no longer on the Statute Book and the future aid, if any, which would be given, is not known, it is probable the houses provisionally placed in Category IV will eventually have to be reclassified and placed wither in Category III or V.

With regard to the improvements and reconditioning of existing houses, work has been considerably limited owing to the present shortage of labour and materials. It is, however, obvious from the results of the Housing Survey that a very extensive programme of reconditioning will be needed to bring the houses of the district up to a reasonable standard.

Eight new houses were erected by private enterprise during 1946 situated in the following parishes :—

Fernhurst	..... 1	Heyshott	..... 1	Lurgashall	..... 2
Graffham	..... 1	Iping	..... 1	Rogate	..... 2

No houses were completed by the local authority.

During the year 1946 the Council completed the purchase of new sites in the under-mentioned villages, and at the end of the year, in addition to the twelve houses almost completed on the old site in June Lane, Midhurst, the sites in the possession of the Council with the number of houses planned to be accommodated on each were as follows :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Sites owned for</i>	<i>Approved by Ministry for erection in 1946 (first programme)</i>	<i>Submitted to Ministry for erection in 1947/8</i>
	<i>houses</i>	<i>houses</i>	<i>houses</i>
Fernhurst	22	16	6
Graffham	14	10	4
Hammer	6	—	6
South Harting	50	22	—
Heyshott	6	6	—
Lodsworth	14	4	12
Midhurst	42	34	20
Milland	14	12	—
Stedham	10	—	10
Tillington	18	8	—
	<u>198</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>58</u>

The following sites were in the process of being acquired at the close of the year :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Sites planned for</i>	<i>Submitted to Ministry for erection in 1947/8</i>
	<i>houses</i>	<i>houses</i>
Easebourne	80	42
Fernhurst (extension)	10	16
Rogate	24	10
	<u>114</u>	<u>68</u>

The following sites were in process of being cleared by the various Ministries and negotiations had begun with owners :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Site to provide for</i>	<i>Approved by Ministry for erection in 1947/8</i>
Cocking	32	22
Iping	4	4
Lurgashall	16	4
Nyewood	20	20
	<u>72</u>	<u>50</u>

To complete the second programme a further site is required at West Harting to accommodate four houses.

In September, 1946, the Council made application to the Minister of Health for approval to the erection of 180 houses forming the second programme—namely, those shown in the 1947/8 column above. This figure was in addition to the 112 approved by the Ministry as forming the first programme.

A summary of the position at the end of the year is given below :—

- (i) Seventeen sites acquired or in process of acquisition to accommodate 382 houses.
- (ii) Approved by Ministry of Health for erection in 1946 (first programme), 112.
- (iii) Approved by Ministry of Health for erection in 1947/48 (second programme), 180.

The number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year were twelve on the old site in June Lane, Midhurst, which were nearing com-

pletion and twenty-two, including four Duplex flats on the new site, June Lane, Midhurst. At South Harting, site works were in progress as was also the case at Hog's Hill, Fernhurst. At Graffham foundation platforms were ready for two Airey houses. Tenders for six houses at Lurgashall were receiving consideration by the Minister of Health, and working drawings for access roads had been submitted in respect of the Tillington, Milland, Graffham, Stedham, Rogate and Easebourne schemes.

Requisitioning of Properties for Housing Accommodation Ministry of Health Circulars 2485 and 138/45

In order to provide housing accommodation as quickly as possible continued use has been made of the powers of requisition.

Mr. C. F. Linton in the capacity of Emergency Housing Officer, is responsible for the formal procedures and the Senior Sanitary Inspector gives most valuable technical advice regarding the adaptation, repairs and conversion, etc., of the houses requisitioned. Particular mention should be made of the various large houses which have been taken over by the Council during the year. The largest of these is Selham Place, which has been adapted to provide nine self-contained flats. Foxcombe at Harting, an old requisition, was also converted during the year into six flats. The accommodation provided in these flats is much superior to that arranged under the Government Evacuation Scheme, when communal arrangements for washing and cooking was the rule. The new flats each have separate cooking, washing and sanitary facilities, and in many cases hot water is laid on and separate access arranged to the various flats. The planning of these temporary housing units is a great credit to the zeal and ingenuity of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

In addition to these mentioned, several other large houses were requisitioned during the year, but owing to shortage of labour and materials the work of conversion was not completed by the end of the year.

The following statement gives details of the action taken during the year under Circulars 2845 and 138/45 :

Number of properties held under requisition at 31st December, 1945	37
Number of units of accommodation provided	41
Number of properties requisitioned during 1946 :	
(a) Under Circular 138/45	42
(b) Transfer from Services	2
(c) Transfer from Government Evacuation Scheme	50
	94
Number derequisitioned after representation by owners	23
Number of properties held under requisition at 31st December, 1946	108
Number of emergency units of accommodation provided at 31st December, 1946	146
Number of persons accommodated	502

The district has been particularly fortunate in the matter of "squatters" in ex-Service camps, only one small searchlight camp at South Harting being taken over by two families in the autumn. The responsibility for the site has since been assumed by the Council.

HOUSING STATISTICS

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)	1,496
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,871

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,385
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,385
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	138
(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 ...	890
2. Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice.	
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action taken by the Local authority or their officers	152
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number 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) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV : Overcrowding.	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	21
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	28
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	156
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	15

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	81
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps 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

No major legislative Acts or Orders were introduced during the year, and there is no material change to report regarding matters dealt with under this Section. The functions of Local Sanitary Authorities remain unaltered, the appointed day referred to in the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, being still undefined.

At the commencement of the year 153 farms were duly registered and producing milk for sale for human consumption.

Of the 153 registered premises 101 were licenced for the production of Designated Milk (Tuberculin Tested 25, and Accredited 76).

During the year four new registrations were granted and eight farms ceased to produce milk. Seven additional producers received licences from the County Council to produce Tuberculin Tested milk.

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

Number of farms in the district registered for milk production	149
Number actually producing at 31st Decmeber, 1946	149
Number of dairy cows in the district approximately	4,200
Number of farms producing Designated Milk :	
(a) Tuberculin Tested	32
(b) Accredited	75
Number of farms producing Non-Designated milk	42
Number of dairymen (cowkeepers and milk sellers, etc.)	165
Number of these registered as wholesalers	121
Number registered as retailers	31
Number registered as wholesalers and retailers	13

WATER SUPPLY TO DAIRY PREMISES :

Cowsheds and Dairies having :

(a) Public piped supply	24
(b) Private estate piped supply	54
(c) Well, spring or stream water	75

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

Cowsheds and Dairies :

Number of inspections made	303
Number of contraventions found	33

Number of premises found to require :

(a) Cleansing	14
(b) Structural or sanitary improvements	19

Number of these requirements carried out :

(a) Cleansing	13
(b) Structural improvements	12

Dairies and Cowsheds

Inspections of cowsheds and dairies have continued throughout the year, and in spite of difficulties in connection with labour, standards of cleanliness are fairly well maintained. During the year, forty-two

samples of undesignated milk were submitted for examination for cleanliness by the Methylene Blue Test as compared with ninety in the previous year. The reports on the samples showed these, with the exception of one, all reached the standard laid down as satisfactory for Accredited milk. The need for more frequent sampling of undesignated milk was mentioned in last year's report. It is desirable that there should be routine quarterly sampling of all Non-Designated milk as is done by the County Council in the case of the producers of Designated milk. This would entail the collection of some two hundred samples a year. But what is more important from the consumer's point of view is the failure to submit samples for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. No samples were taken for this purpose by officers of this Council, and only twenty-three, mainly of supplies to schools and institutions, were submitted by officers of the County Council. The reason for this apparent neglect is the lack of facilities for carrying out biological tests; guinea pigs are in short supply, and those available are used almost entirely for samples taken by the County officers. Only a small proportion of the milk sold in the district is pasteurised and until more extensive use is made of the biological test the milk supply of the area cannot be considered safe.

During the year five premises were reconditioned and improvements carried out at six cowsheds and dairies.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1942

The following licences were granted during the year :

(a) BY MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL :

Tuberculin Tested Milk—

(1) Dealers' Licences 3

Pasteurised Milk—

(1) Supplementary Licence 1

(b) BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL :

Producers' Licences—

(1) Tuberculin Tested 32 (1)

(2) Accredited 75 (5)

The figures in parentheses denote the number of producers who also hold licences to bottle milk.

No Producers' Licences were revoked during the year. Seven new producers received licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested," whilst the holder of one Accredited Licence ceased to produce during the year.

During the year 659 samples of Designated milks were collected by Sampling Officers of the West Sussex County Health Department and submitted to the County Laboratory for examination by the Methylene Blue Test.

The following table shows details of the 659 samples examined :

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>%</i>
Tuberculin Tested	200	184	92	16	8
Accredited	439	393	89	46	11
Pasteurised	20	19	95	1	5
TOTALS	659	596	—	63	—

The twenty samples of Pasteurised milk being mainly supplies to County schools and institutions were also submitted to the Phosphatase Test, only one sample failing to reach the standard prescribed for heat treated milk.

In addition, fifteen of the 439 samples of Accredited milk were submitted to the Coliform Test, fourteen being satisfactory, whilst seventeen of the Tuberculin Tested milks were similarly examined, two of the samples failing to comply with the prescribed standard.

A further twenty-three samples of Designated milk, principally supplied to County schools and public institutions were submitted for biological examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. One sample of school milk gave a positive result, the remaining twenty-two being negative.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

No regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at any of the slaughterhouses 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 continues to be slaughtered elsewhere, supplies for consumption being delivered from Chichester and Worthing to a central depot at Midhurst for distribution to retail butchers.

During the year seven pigs slaughtered, either for part sale to butchers or slaughtered as a result of an emergency, were examined and found to be fit for human consumption.

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

Number of butchers' shops	8
Number of premises registered under the 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	10
Number of visits to slaughterhouses, butchers' shops and other food premises	267
Number of informal notices served	5
Number of informal notices complied with	5

The following list gives details of meat condemned in butchers' shops during the year :

Mutton	17 lbs.
Corned Beef	322½ lbs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Thirteen licences were in operation under the provisions of this Act for the slaughtering of animals, all of which expire at the end of the year. No licences were revoked during the year under review.

BREAD

There are sixteen bakehouses in the district, none of them underground, of which twenty-four inspections were made. Seven informal notices were served in respect of cleanliness and limewashing, all of which were suitably complied with.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The County Council is the Authority responsible for the Food Adulteration sections of this Act.

Details of the number of samples and commodities taken in the Rural District during the year are not available for inclusion in this Report.

OTHER FOODS

The following other foods were found to be unfit for sale for human consumption and were condemned :

<i>Description</i>	<i>Weight</i>
Spratts	14 stone
Fish Filletts	4 stone
Salmon, 7 tins	5½ lbs.
Pilchards, 22 tins	32 lbs.
Sardines, 2 tins	1 lb.
Canned Meat, 1 tin	1 lb.
Steak, 5 tins	5 lbs.
Beef and Vegetable Dinner, 1 tin ...	1 lb.
Sausage Meat, 1 tin	1 lb.
Steak and Kidney, 1 tin	1 lb.
Tongue, 1 tin	1 lb.
Bacon	263 lbs.
Evaporated Milk, 107 tins	97 lbs.
Peas, 26 tins	26½ lbs.
Baked Beans, 9 tins	8½ lbs.
Bread	172¼ lbs.
Margarine	1½ lbs.
Butter	46½ lbs.
Grapefruit Marmalade, 1 tin	2 lbs.
Eggs, 96	9 lbs.
Tomatoes	60 lbs.
Oranges	310½ lbs.
Peaches, 24	

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was no unusual prevalence of infectious or other diseases in the district during the year.

Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox were notified in the district during the year. Seventeen contacts to cases of Smallpox which had occurred on board vessels arriving in this country with Service personnel from the Far East entered the district during the year and were kept under surveillance during the quarantine periods. None of these contacts developed any signs or symptoms of the disease.

Diphtheria

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

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 work in connection with the immunisation campaign continued during the year. As in previous years the inoculations were given by Medical Officers of the County Health Department.

In addition to steps taken by the Welfare Authority publicity has been undertaken by means of display posters and press advertisements.

During the year 15 children of school age, and 140 children under five years of age received a complete course of injections. In addition a number of children who had been inoculated more than four years ago received "follow-up" injections. At the end of the year it was estimated that 91% of the children in the district aged 5 to 15 years, and 49% of the children aged 1 to 5 years, had received a complete course of injections.

The position cannot be regarded as satisfactory until at least 75% of the "under fives" have been protected.

Scarlet Fever

During the year seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with nine in the previous year.

Of the seven cases three were admitted to hospital, where the average stay was 32 days. The cases were all mild in character and all patients made uneventful recoveries. Four of the cases occurred in the parish of Fernhurst, two in Midhurst, and one in Stedham.

The distribution of the cases is shown in the table given below.

Parish	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Fernhurst	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Midhurst	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stedham	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	7

Erysipelas

No cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with four in the previous year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Encephalitis Lethargica

One case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notified during the year. The patient, a female aged 2 years, was admitted to the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, where she made a good recovery. One case of this disease was notified in the previous year. No cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified and no deaths were registered as due to these diseases.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

No cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with two in the previous year.

Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)

There were six cases of Acute Primary and five cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia notified during the year as compared with three and none respectively in 1945. The cases were all spread throughout the district. Deaths registered during 1946 as due to all forms of pneumonia totalled five, the same figure as in the previous year.

Whooping Cough

During the year four cases of this disease occurred as compared with nine in 1945. Of the cases notified, two resided in Rogate, one in Tillington and one in Fernhurst. The cases were spread over the period March to October, all were mild in character, and none were admitted to hospital. In addition to the notified cases one was reported by the head teacher of one of the schools in the area.

Measles

A total of 25 cases of Measles were notified during the year as compared with 172 cases in 1945. The majority of the cases occurred in the parishes of Rogate and Midhurst, these having 12 and 7 cases respectively.

Distribution of the notified cases is shown in the table below :

Parish	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Easebourne	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fernhurst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Harting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Midhurst	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Linchmere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lodsworth	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rogate	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Stedham	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	11	8	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	25

Enteric Fever and Dysentery

No cases of these diseases were notified during the year but one death was certified as due to Paratyphoid B. The patient was an elderly woman who had an attack of gastro-enteritis which was subsequently proved to be due to a Paratyphoid B infection. The disease was

Respiratory System : Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Male Genital Organs : Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Female Genital Organs : Ovary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All other sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>										
Total number of deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
<hr/>										

TUBERCULOSIS

A total of seven new cases of Tuberculosis were added to the Notification Register during the year as compared with twelve in the previous year. In addition, one case previously removed from the Register was restored during the year having returned to reside in the district. Of the eight cases five were notified to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and three non-pulmonary types of this disease.

A total of eleven deaths (five male and six female) from pulmonary tuberculosis were recorded during the year, an increase of one compared with the previous year. Deaths from all other forms of tuberculosis numbered three (one male and two female) as compared with one in the year 1945. Six persons died from tuberculosis who had not been notified in the district, during life, two occurring at institutions outside the district and two at institutions within the district.

The pulmonary tuberculosis death rate was 0.69 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a rate of 0.64 for the previous year, whilst the rate for all forms of tuberculosis was 0.88, the corresponding rate for the previous year being 0.74. The death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex were 0.33 and 0.27 respectively.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Notification Register, together with particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease for the year 1946.

Notification Register of Tubercular Patients

	<i>Pulmonary Cases</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary Cases</i>			<i>Total Cases (all forms)</i>		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. No. on Register at 1.1.46	20	22	42	16	7	23	36	29	65
2. Cases previously removed and returning during 1946	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
3. New cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1946.....	3	1	4	1	2	3	4	3	7
	24	23	47	17	9	26	41	32	73
4. Cases removed from Register in 1946	4	9	13	6	3	9	10	12	22
5. Number on Register at 31.12.46.	20	14	34	11	6	17	31	20	51

New Cases and Mortality

<i>AGE PERIODS</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>				<i>DEATHS</i>			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
1 to 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20 to 25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 to 35	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
35 to 45	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
45 to 55	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55 to 65	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
TOTALS	4	1	1	2	5	6	1	2

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Table showing Notifications and Deaths from certain Infectious Diseases

Year	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever		Erysipelas		Measles		Whooping Cough		Diarrhoea & Dysentery		Smallpox	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1876-79	—	3	—	13	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-89	—	23	—	40	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890-99	207	3	271	39	87	18	96	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900-09	235	9	81	11	31	6	53	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910-19	147	3	77	4	18	2	24	2	352	7	16	—	—	—	—	—
1920-29	320	2	43	3	2	—	6	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
1930-34	122	4	25	—	2	—	8	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
1935	14	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936	5	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	4	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	5	—	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	16	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	8	—	7	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941	21	—	8	1	—	—	4	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	18	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	195	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1943	20	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	13	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	150	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1945	9	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
1946	7	—	—	—	—	*1	4	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									25		4					

* Paratyphoid B.

NOTE :—Details of notification of infectious diseases are only available since 1890. Measles and Whooping Cough have been notifiable only during 1914-1918 War and since 1939.

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

DISEASE	Total No. of cases Notified		Cases admitted to Isolation Hospitals		Total Deaths	AGE DISTRIBUTION											
	C	NC	C	NC		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65
							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	25	NC	C	NC	—	1	1	1	1	17	2	1	1	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	
Acute Influenza Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	*5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	1†	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	48	—	4	—	5	1	4	2	1	24	5	1	5	1	3	1	

* Total deaths from all forms of Pneumonia.

† Patient admitted to the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.

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