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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDHURST

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1958.

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1958-59.

Chairman: Mr. K.S. Bawtree

Vice-Chairman: Brig. E.G.B. Proctor

Mr. A. Bruce Todd

Miss K.E. Pownall

Mr. E.J.F. Chalk

Mrs. J.C. Russell

Mr. R.G. Cole

Mr. S. Shirley

Mr. R.C. Giles, J.P.

Mr. A.N. Smith

Mr. C.O. West

Two other Committees - the Public Services Committee and the Housing Committee - are responsible for the Public Health Services indicated by their titles.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health : V.P. Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health

Inspector : T.G. Henry, M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health

Inspector : J. Saunders, A.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.

Clerical Staff

: Miss B.L. Beagley
Miss P. Albery

Rodent Operators

: W.J. West
W.H. Sayers

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
MIDHURST.

September, 1959.

TO: The Chairman and Members
of the Midhurst Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Midhurst Rural District and the work of the Public Health Department during the Year 1958.

The principal vital statistics for the year, together with comparative figures for 1957, are :-

	Midhurst R.D.		England and Wales.	
	1958	1957	1958	1957
Estimated Home Population ..	16,940	16,990	45,109,000	44,907,000
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	12.80	12.41	16.4	16.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	15.40	13.89	11.7	11.5

Eighty-eight houses (54 Private, 34 Council) were completed during 1958, making a total of 1,102 houses completed since 1945, and in addition to the 74 houses already under construction at Fernhurst, a further 36 houses at this site were in course of erection at the end of 1958.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support, and to Mr. T.G. Henry and all members of the Staff for their work during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

V. J. Gwynne

Medical Officer of Health.

Section I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The District is an agricultural and residential one occupying the North-Western corner of West Sussex. The Counties of Hampshire and Surrey lie to the West and North respectively, Chichester Rural District to the South, and Petworth to the East.

Apart from agriculture there are other minor industries providing employment, and holiday traffic brings a considerable amount of trade to hotels and cafés. A caravan site has been established near Midhurst itself.

It has been said that Annual Reports of Medical Officers are not reports on the health of the people so much as reports on their ill health. This is to some extent true, but whilst a condition of good health is a positive thing, it is difficult to assess except in negative terms if the statistical method is to be followed and comparisons are to be drawn with previous experience. It is true to say that the health of this district during 1958 was good, but by what criterion is that "goodness" to be judged? Was health better than it was in 1957, 1948, 1938, or 1908?

The answer becomes easier and clearer the further the observer stands away from the picture. Over a single year the improvement is small; it may even be fallacious, a mere accident of figures, but the longer the period over which comparisons are made the more obvious it is that health has become progressively better.

In England and Wales we are fortunate in having reliable statistics covering the criteria of health and disease and going back over a hundred years. It is therefore easy to show that people are living longer, suffering less from infectious diseases, and that their childrens chances of survival into adult life are very much better than they used to be.

Other facts, not unconnected with the clear improvements in health, are that the majority of people enjoy a very much higher standard of living; poverty in the sense in which that word was understood fifty years ago has vanished, and opportunities for the enjoyment of leisure have increased enormously. Sanitary comfort - clean water, hot water, decent kitchen facilities, bathrooms, drainage - is not only available but demanded and achieved by many.

Nobody need want for medical treatment if they are ill, and the quality of that treatment is not governed by their capacity to pay for it.

What then remains to be done to maintain the improved standard of health and to ensure continued progress? There remains in the

Statistics and Social Conditions (Contd.)

first place the extension of sanitary comfort to all who at present lack it by the continued improvement of existing houses and by the building of new houses to replace those beyond improvement.

The care of old people must be regarded as a problem second only in importance to the general housing problem. As a problem, it can never diminish in size while the population continues to live longer, and although the broad lines of the measures needed are generally accepted, and powers to provide the necessary buildings and services already exist, the provision itself is often inadequate.

Furthermore, public provision for old people must be supplementary to private family responsibility. A tendency towards evasion of this responsibility has to some extent been encouraged by the publicity given to schemes for old people's welfare. Old folk are often difficult, sometimes a social embarrassment, at the best a responsibility to their children, and generally, with the best intentions in the world, they interfere with the upbringing of the third generation when three generations live in one household. Nevertheless the active generation is responsible for the welfare of the older generation, either directly by looking after them at home, or indirectly through public welfare homes and hospitals.

Although a welfare home may be an attractive idea to the younger generation, saddled, as they think, with a cantankerous grandmother, it is very much cheaper to keep grandmother at home and she will generally be much happier there too. It doesn't seem cheaper, but the earning generation has to pay much more per head for each old person in a home than at home.

Having said that, the fact remains that more accommodation is required for the aged chronic sick who need nursing, for the aged active who need no nursing, and for the most difficult category of all, namely, the aged who fall between these two classes. They need some nursing or assistance which makes them unsuitable for an old people's welfare home but does not justify the occupation of a hospital bed.

The aged fit naturally cling to their independence. They also tend to cling, quite understandably, to the house in which they have always lived even when that house is too big for their needs and beyond their ability to maintain. Their need will call increasingly for the special provision of small houses, bungalows, flats and flatlets. Their accommodation is the responsibility of Housing Authorities, and it is a responsibility which can only go on increasing as the proportion of old people in the population increases.

Statistics and Social Conditions (Contd.)

There was no notable incidence of disease during the year; details are given in Section VI of the report.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	67,035
Number of Parishes	26
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population :	
(1957 mid-year)	16,990
(1958 mid-year)	16,940
Number of Dwellings	5,627
Rateable Value (March, 1959)	£ 226,595
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1959)	£ 910

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT						Birth Rate per 1,000 Population				
(Total number (after adjustment for transfers))						Birth Rate per 1,000 population		West Sussex Districts		
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		Birth Rate per 1,000 population		West Sussex Districts		England and Wales
		M	F	Number	%	Crude	Corr.	Rural	Urban	
1957	211	100	111	6	2.8	12.41	13.40	13.19	15.02	16.1
1958	217	102	115	8	3.6	12.80	13.82	13.06	15.43	16.4

Stillbirths.

MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT				Rate per 1000 total (live & still) Births	Rate per 1000 population		
Total Number (after adjustment for transfers)					Midhurst R.D.	England and Wales	Midhurst R.D.	England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex					
		M	F				
1957	1	1	-	4.71	22.4	0.05	0.37
1958	4	3	1	18.1	21.6	0.23	0.36

Total (live and still) Births

<u>1958.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births ..	102	115	217
Still Births ..	3	1	4
TOTAL BIRTHS	<u>105</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>221</u>

Infant Mortality - Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.

INFANT DEATHS					RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS			
MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT					Midhurst R.D.	West Sussex		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		R.D's.	U.D's.	
		M	F					
1957	2	1	1	1	9.47	18.	20.	23.1
1958	3	1	2	1	13.82	19.	17.	22.5

Infant Mortality Rates - Midhurst Rural District		
Year	Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births
1957	4.87	166.6
1958	9.57	125.

Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age.

Year	Male	Female	Total
1957	1	1	2
1958	1	2	3

NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS : (Deaths of Infants during the first four weeks)

	1958.	1957.
All infants per 1,000 live births ..	13.82	9.47
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	9.57	4.87
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	125.	166.6

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS ..

3.68 2.84

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)

Midhurst R.D. Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total births					
Year	Total Deaths	Midhurst R.D.	West Sussex		England and Wales
			R.D's.	U.D's.	
1957	Nil	-	-	0.29	0.47
1958	Nil	-	0.49	-	0.43

Vital Statistics (Contd.)

Deaths

MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT						WEST SUSSEX DISTRICTS		England and Wales
Total Deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death Rates per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1000 population		Death Rate per 1000 population
Year	Total	Sex		Crude	Corr.	Rural	Urban	
		M	F					
1957	236	122	114	13.89	9.16	12.08	13.37	11.5
1958	261	137	124	15.40	9.24	13.09	14.22	11.7

When dealing with a small population such as that of this District, a certain random fluctuation from year to year in birth and death rates is to be expected. This is illustrated by the figures for the last ten years shown on Page 10.

Of the total deaths recorded during 1958, 221 or 85% occurred in persons aged 65 years or over; 169 or 65% in persons aged 75 years or over, and 60 or 23% in persons aged 85 years or over.

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

	1958	1957
(i) Diseases of the heart & circulatory system	96(37%)	89(37%)
(ii) Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	57(22%)	46(19%)
(iii) Neoplasms (growths)	35(13%)	41(17%)
(iv) Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	29(11%)	19(8%)

These four causes accounted for 217 or 83% of the total deaths.

A table at the end of this Section shows the age, sex distribution and causes of death in 1958.

From the above statistics it will be seen that deaths exceeded births by 44, and the Registrar-General's estimate of population at mid-year 1958, showed a decrease of 50 over the 1957 estimate.

Death Rates per 1,000 population from :	1958	1957
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	0.17	0.11
Tuberculosis - other forms ..	Nil	Nil
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1.71	1.17
Cancer	2.06	2.35
Principal Zymotic Diseases (Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough & Diphtheria)	Nil	Nil
Number of deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (children under 2 years)	Nil	Nil

Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life - 1958

No.	Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	Weeks		Years												
				0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+					
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	137	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	F	124	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasms, stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Ditto lung, bronchus	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Ditto breast	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Diabetes	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Coronary disease, angina	F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Hypertension with heart disease	M	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Other heart disease	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Other circulatory disease	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Bronchitis	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Gastritis,Enteritis and Diarrhoea	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Motor vehicle accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	All other accidents	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Suicide	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No deaths were recorded as due to: (2) Tuberculosis, other; (3) Syphilitic Disease; (4) Diphtheria; (5) Whooping Cough; (6) Meningococcal infections; (7) Poliomyelitis; (8) Measles; (13) Malignant neoplasm, uterus; (22) Influenza; (29) Hyperplasia of prostate; (30) Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion; (31) Congenital malformations; (36) Homicide and operations of war.

Table showing Vital Statistics for the Years 1949-1958.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Live Births			Birth Rate			Total Deaths			Death Rate			Infant Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase
		M	F	Total	Crude	Comp. Factor	Corr.	M	F	Total	Crude	Comp. Factor	Corr.	M	F	Total		
1949	16,590	126	118	244	14.70	-	-	94	107	201	12.11	0.79	9.56	2	2	4	16.39	43
1950	16,480	109	116	225	13.65	1.11	15.15	112	105	217	13.16	0.78	10.26	1	4	5	22.22	8
1951	16,730	119	113	232	13.86	1.11	15.38	102	101	203	12.13	0.78	9.46	5	4	9	38.79	29
1952	16,750	106	104	210	12.53	1.10	13.78	105	101	206	12.29	0.78	9.58	4	-	4	19.04	4
1953	16,820	125	109	234	13.91	1.10	15.30	130	117	247	14.68	0.78	11.45	5	1	6	25.64	- 13
1954	16,960	121	112	233	13.73	1.09	14.96	141	114	255	15.03	0.73	10.97	2	2	4	17.16	- 22
1955	16,980	147	115	262	15.42	1.09	16.80	126	123	249	14.66	0.73	10.70	2	1	3	11.45	13
1956	16,980	114	106	220	12.95	1.09	14.11	149	184	283	16.66	0.58	9.66	-	5	5	22.72	- 63
1957	16,990	100	111	211	12.41	1.08	13.40	122	114	236	13.89	0.66	9.16	1	1	2	9.47	- 25
1958	16,940	102	115	217	12.80	1.08	13.82	137	124	261	15.40	0.60	9.24	1	2	3	13.82	- 44

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals.

The hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents of the District are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and are as follows :-

Chichester Isolation Hospital.
St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester
Midhurst Cottage Hospital
Petworth Cottage Hospital
Haslemere Hospital
Petersfield Hospital
Horsham General Hospital
Worthing Hospital
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.
Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington.
Aldingbourne House Sanatorium

Laboratory Service.

Examinations carried out for this Authority by the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, during 1958, were as follows :-

<u>Nature of Specimen.</u>	<u>Number Examined.</u>
(a) Ice Cream ..	34
(b) Milk (Pathological) ..	123
(c) Milk (Biological) ..	19
(d) Water ..	198
(e) Faeces ..	5
TOTAL ..	379

Ambulances.

The Local Health Authorities (the West Sussex County Council and the Surrey County Council) provide an ambulance service with ambulances operating from Midhurst, Petworth and Haslemere.

The same Authorities are also responsible for the Hospital Car Service.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

General District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses, are employed by the West Sussex County Council to serve in the Rural District.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

- Ante-Natal Clinics - held at Petworth.
- Infant Welfare Centres - held at Camelsdale, Midhurst,
Northchapel and Petworth.
- Infant Weighing Centres - held at Graffham, Heyshott,
Rogate and Stedham.
- School Clinic (Minor Ailments)
- Aural Clinic) - held at Chichester.
- Orthopaedic Clinic)
- Speech Therapy Clinic - held at Chichester and Midhurst.
- Eye Clinic - held at Midhurst.
- Chest Clinic - held at Aldingbourne Sanatorium.
- Venereal Diseases Clinics - held at St. Mary's Hospital,
Portsmouth; The Royal Surrey
County Hospital, Guildford;
and St. Richard's Hospital,
Chichester.

Nursing Homes.

Five Nursing Homes in the district are registered by the West Sussex County Council under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, providing a total accommodation for 105 patients, mostly for aged chronic cases.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Sections 47 and 50.

No action was necessary during the year.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Midhurst Rural District Council and the Wey Valley Water Company provide mains water to all Parishes in the District, 4,507 properties having a supply within the dwellings with very few exceptions.

Private Estate water is also piped to 967 houses.

Details of the supplies in each of the Parishes as at 31st December, 1958, are given in the table at the end of this Section.

MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL WATER UNDERTAKINGS.

Rotherfield Bore Supply, Easebourne - to the Parishes of Bepton, Cocking, Easebourne, Heyshott, Midhurst, Stedham, West Lavington and Woolbeding.

The number of houses supplied from this source is 1,298.

Slade Lane Bore Supply, Rogate - to the Parishes of Chithurst, Elsted, Harting, Iping, Linch, Rogate, Stedham, Terwick, Treyford, Trotton and Woolbeding.

This supply is interconnected with the Rotherfield Supply at the Half Moon, Midhurst, and the extra pressure thus obtained has helped in improving the supplies to dwellings in the Cocking and West Lavington areas.

A total of 1,103 houses are supplied by this Scheme.

Lodsworth Bore Supply, Lodsworth - to the Parishes of Easebourne, East Lavington, Graffham, Lodsworth, Lurgashall, North Ambersham, South Ambersham and Tillington.

During the year approval was given to the Petworth Rural District Council being afforded a supply of water from the main at Lurgashall so as to give an adequate supply of water to properties in the Northchapel area of the Petworth Rural District.

This source supplies 617 houses.

Spring Supply, Henley - to the Parishes of Easebourne and Fernhurst.

Thirty-two houses are supplied by this Scheme.

WEY VALLEY WATER COMPANY.

Water is supplied to the Parishes of Fernhurst, Harting, Iping, Linchmere, Lurgashall, North Ambersham, Rogate and Trotton.

The total number of houses supplied is 1,421.

Water Analyses.

A total of 198 samples of water were taken and submitted for examination and the following table gives details of the results obtained :-

Source	No. of Samples Taken	E x a m i n a t i o n			
		Bacteriological		Chemical	
		S	U	S	U
Midhurst R.D.C. Mains	84	56	14	14	-
Wey Valley Water Company Mains	23	23	-	-	-
Private Estate Supplies	82	68	14	-	-
Individual Private Supplies	9	5	4	-	-
TOTALS	198	152	32	14	-

Note: S = Satisfactory U = Unsatisfactory

Drainage and Sewerage.

Fernhurst Village Drainage Scheme.

Due to considerable additional development, consent was given for the disposal works at Fernhurst to be enlarged and work was well in hand towards the end of the year.

Tillington Sewerage Scheme.

Approval was given to a main drainage scheme for the Tillington and Upperton areas, and work had been substantially completed towards the end of the year.

Habin and Nyewood Drainage Scheme.

Approval was given during the year for a drainage scheme for this area.

State of Household Sanitation in the District:

Houses with water closets drained to sewers	-	2,682 (47.7%)
Houses with water closets drained to septic tanks and cesspools	-	2,048 (36.5%)
Houses with earth, pail or chemical closets	-	897 (15.8%)
Total Dwellings		<u>5,627</u>

Drainage and Sewerage (Contd.)

Houses drained to the Council's Sewers :

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Drainage Scheme</u>	<u>Houses Drained to Sewer</u>	<u>Number of Houses in Parish</u>
Chithurst	Chorley Common	4)	81
	Cartersland Corner	12)	
Cocking	Cocking	93)	162
Heyshott	Cocking	1)	123
	Austens & Bakersfield	17)	
Elsted	Hill View	14)	65
Graffham	Woodecote	7)	186
	Guillods	22)	
Harting	Harting	225)	455
	Furze Meadow	12)	
Easebourne	Midhurst, Easebourne and West Lavington	458)	558
Midhurst	Ditto	644)	653
West Lavington	Ditto	80)	160
Woolbeding	Ditto	2)	70
	Claypit	4)	
Fernhurst	Fernhurst Village	245)	
	Northern Fernhurst and Linchmere	221)	698
Linchmere	Ditto	368)	488
North Ambersham	Ditto	13)	63
Lodsworth	Barnfield	6)	196
	Beechfield	6)	
Lurgashall	Lurgashall	19)	183
Rogate	Knowles Meadow	18)	427
	Rogate Village	100)	
Terwick	Rogate Village	33)	80
	Mill Lane	8)	
Trotton	Mill Lane	22)	156
Stedham	Great House Farm	31)	200
Tillington	The Harrows	8)	226
TOTALS		2,693	5,230

Public Cleansing.

Refuse Collection.

The refuse collection service provided by the Council is as follows :-

Refuse Collection (Contd.)

Interval between Collections

ONCE WEEKLY : Midhurst; Easebourne (Lutener Road and Easebourne Street - Post Office to School only); West Lavington (Chichester Road - South Pond to Station only).

FORTNIGHTLY : Linchmere and Fernhurst; North Ambersham; Easebourne (except Lutener Road and Easebourne Street - Post Office to School); Trotton (Milland area only); Chithurst; Iping; Woolbeding (except East Shaw); Cocking; West Lavington (except Chichester Road - South Pond to Station); Bepton (except Upper Bepton); Rogate (except Fyning); Harting (except Uppark).

FOUR-WEEKLY : Tillington; Stedham; Harting (Uppark only); Graffham; Heyshott; Lodsworth; South Ambersham; Bepton (Upper Bepton only); Treyford; Lurgashall; Rogate (Fyning only); Terwick; Trotton (except Milland area); Woolbeding (East Shaw only); Elsted.

All refuse is deposited on the tip at Holmbush.

Following complaints of inadequacy of collection in certain parts of the district, it was decided that an additional refuse vehicle be acquired for use during 1959.

Cesspool Emptying Service.

This work is carried out by the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd., under contract to the Council, but it was decided towards the end of the year that the Council would undertake this work themselves. A new cesspool emptier is to be acquired to enable work to commence by direct labour on the 1st April, 1959.

Shops Act, 1950.

Forty-six visits were made to shops and offices.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 66 establishments situated in the district coming within the scope of the Factories Act, 1937, of which 44 are provided with mechanical power.

Factories Act, 1937 (Contd.)

During the year, 92 inspections of factory premises were made. Arising out of these inspections, the following defects were found and remedied :-

<u>Nature of Defect.</u>	<u>Number Found and Remedied.</u>
Want of cleanliness	2
Ineffective drainage of floors	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	1

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are no public swimming baths or pools in the area.

Camping Sites

The following licences were granted during 1958 under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 :-

- (a) Licences to erect, station and use
movable dwellings 17
- (b) Licences authorising the use of land
as a site for movable dwellings . 2

A new licence authorising the use of land at Holmbush for the stationing of a maximum of 150 caravans was granted during the year, the caravans to be stationed during the period 1st March to 31st October only in each year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No action was necessary in this respect.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year, 1,014 infestations were dealt with and some 6,986 rats were destroyed.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are no premises in the district at which rag flock is used or sold.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

One licence was granted under this Act.

Schools.

There are 13 schools in the district of which 12 have water-borne sanitation. The question of the provision of waterborne sanitation at the remaining school is now receiving attention.

Improvements to heating have been carried out at the Midhurst C.E. (Controlled) School.

Nineteen visits were made to school premises.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Visits made :

Housing - first visits	..	..	758
Housing - re-visits	..	..	1,377
Housing applications	..	..	186
Overcrowding	..	..	143
Drainage and sanitary conveniences	..	..	1,094
Water supplies	..	..	475
Privies, ditches and cesspools	..	..	360
Refuse and accumulations	..	..	43
Verminous premises	..	..	8
Rats and Mice destruction	..	..	8,048
Schools	..	..	19
Movable dwellings	..	..	59
Factories Act	..	..	92
Infectious Diseases	..	..	14
Shops Act	..	..	46
Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Shops and other Food Premises	..	..	677
Dairies and Milk Distributors	129
Miscellaneous	49

Total Visits	13,577
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Complaints received	63
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Informal Notices served	278
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Informal Notices complied with	255
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Statutory Notices served under Sec. 93, Public Health Act, 1936	5
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Statutory Notices complied with	5
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Summary of Sanitary Work and Improvements
under Public Health and Housing Acts.

Baths provided	71
Ceilings repaired or renewed ..	49
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed ..	38
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed ..	58
Damp walls remedied ..	40
Doors repaired or renewed ..	46
Drainage systems cleared or repaired ..	105
Drainage systems provided ..	38
Earth closets repaired or renewed ..	2
Firegrates repaired or renewed ..	45
Food Stores provided or repaired ..	46
Foul accumulations ..	3
Floors repaired or renewed ..	62
Fuel Stores provided or repaired ..	15
Gutters and downpipes ..	65
Hot and cold water systems provided ..	72
Houses cleansed and redecorated ..	64
Plaster repaired and renewed ..	57
Refuse bins provided ..	29
Roofs repaired or renewed ..	73
Sinks provided ..	55
Stairs repaired or renewed ..	20
Verminous premises disinfested ..	1
Water supplies laid on into dwellings ..	14
Water closets provided or repaired ..	79
Windows enlarged, provided or repaired ..	50
Walls repaired	26
Yard paving provided or repaired ..	33

Midhurst Rural District - Water Supplies, 1958.

Parish	Area (Acres)	Estim- ated Popul- ation	No. of houses in Parish	Houses with piped water from		Houses with Wells, Springs, or Rainwater Tanks
				Public Mains	Private Estates	
Bepton	1910	292	97	51	45	1
Chithurst	1200	245	81	63	11	7
Cocking	2596	486	162	84	77	1
Easebourne	4214	1680	558	365	193	-
East Lavington	1977	239	79	27	51	1
Elsted	1840	197	65	60	3	2
Fernhurst	4950	2096	698	654	34	10
Graffham	2137	561	186	82	101	3
Harting	7946	1370	455	388	52	15
Heyshott	2184	372	123	9	108	6
Iping	2235	389	129	103	19	7
Linch	850	68	22	10	9	3
Linchmere	2066	1466	488	476	9	3
Lodsworth	2441	591	196	184	5	7
Lurgashall	4815	550	183	113	40	30
Midhurst	669	1966	653	653	-	-
North Ambersham	1168	190	63	44	17	2
Rogate	5016	1283	427	410	6	11
South Ambersham	1502	96	32	11	18	3
Stedham	2493	601	200	65	128	7
Terwick	783	240	80	74	4	2
Tillington	3816	682	226	214	4	8
Treyford	2098	114	38	27	2	9
Trotton	3600	473	156	132	16	8
West Lavington	678	482	160	156	4	-
Woolbeding	1851	211	70	52	11	7
TOTALS	67035	16940	5627	4507	967	153
Percentage of Total Dwellings				80%	17%	3%
				97%		

Estimated population deriving water from :

(a) Public Mains 13,567

(b) Private Estate Mains .. 2,912

(c) Other sources 461

Section IV.

HOUSING.

At the close of 1958, the Council's list of housing applicants showed 290 outstanding cases as compared with 335 cases in 1957.

New houses completed during the year totalled 88 (54 private, 34 Council).

Housing Act, 1957.

Action was taken under Section 16 of this Act which resulted in 5 Undertakings being accepted, and 4 Closing Orders and 11 Demolition Orders being made.

Seven houses were demolished during the year.

Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants.

During the year applications were received for the improvement of 68 dwellings. Of these, 61 were approved and 7 were under consideration.

The number of houses reconditioned during 1958 with the aid of grant was 51. Since the Act came into force the number of houses completed is 226.

Rent Act, 1957.

Nine applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. Undertakings were given by the landlord in three cases to carry out the necessary repairs within six months, four Certificates of Disrepair were served and two applications were refused.

Houses Erected by Private Enterprise.

The 54 houses built privately during 1958 are situated in the following Parishes :-

Bepton	- 1	Lurgashall	- 1
Cocking	- 1	Midhurst	- 12
Easebourne	- 7	N. Ambersham	- 1
Elsted	- 1	Rogate	- 5
Fernhurst	- 12	Stedham	- 3
Harting	- 1	Tillington	- 1
Iping	- 1	Terwick	- 1
Linchmere	- 5	Trotton	- 1

Housing (Contd.)

Requisitioned Premises.

The following statement gives details of the action taken during 1958 in connection with requisitioned premises :-

Number of :

Properties under requisition at 31.12.57. ..	6
Units of accommodation provided ..	6
Persons accommodated	21
Properties derequisitioned during 1958 ..	1
Properties requisitioned at 31.12.58. ..	5
Units of accommodation provided ..	5
Persons accommodated	15

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 758

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2,135

(2) Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects fit for habitation 264

2. Remedying of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority 246

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 5

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :

(a) By owners 5

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

Housing Statistics (Contd.)

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

(b) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ..	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ..	7
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings have been given that they will not be used for human habitation until made fit ..	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	4

4. Housing Act, 1957 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..	2
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	3
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	14
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during 1958 ..	1
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during 1958 ..	2
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	10
(d) Particulars of any such case in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps to abate the overcrowding ..	nil

Houses Erected by the Local Authority.

Parish and Address		Pre-War	1947 1957	1958	Former Hsg. Soc.	Grand Total
CHITHURST	- Chorley Common Cottages	4	-	-	-	16
	Cartersland Corner	-	12	-	-	
COCKING	- Malthouse Cottages	8	-	-	-	51
	The Croft	-	43	-	-	
EASEBOURNE	- Canada Cottages	12	-	-	-	116
	Cowdray Road	-	34	-	-	
	Fox Road	-	20	-	-	
	Montague Road	-	32	-	-	
	Egmont Road	-	12	-	6	
ELSTED	- Hill View Cottages	4	8	-	-	12
FERNHURST	- Dale Copse Cottages	6	-	-	-	80
	Old Glebe Cottages	-	40	-	-	
	Nappers Wood	-	-	34	-	
GRAFFHAM	- Woodcote Cottages	5	-	-	-	27
	Guillod Cottages	-	22	-	-	
HARTING	- Loppers Ash Cottages	4	-	-	-	90
	Knightsfield Cottages	4	-	-	-	
	Wellfield Cottages	8	-	-	-	
	Culvers, South Harting	-	62	-	-	
	Furze Meadow, Nyewood	-	12	-	-	
HEYSHOTT	- Austins Cottages	4	4	-	-	16
	Leggatts Flats(Austins Cotts.)	-	4	-	-	
	Bakersfield Cottages	4	-	-	-	
IPING	- Crossways Cottages	4	-	-	-	4
LINCHMERE	- The Spinney (Moor Copse)	-	6	-	-	88
	Hammer Hill Cottages	-	82	-	-	
LODSWORTH	- Berryfield Cottages	2	-	-	-	
	Barnfield Cottages	4	-	-	-	12
	Beechfield Cottages	-	6	-	-	
LURGASHALL	- Greengate Cottages	4	4	-	-	8
MIDHURST	- Barnplat Cottages	12	-	-	-	54
	June Meadow	-	12	-	-	
	Nine Acres	-	22	-	-	
	June Rise	-	-	-	8	
ROGATE	- Paddock Cottages	4	-	-	-	58
	Parsonage Cottages	-	36	-	-	
	Knowles Meadow	-	18	-	-	
STEDHAM	- Common View Cottages	-	10	-	-	10
TERWICK	- Mill Lane Cottages	8	-	-	-	26
	Terwick Rise	-	18	-	-	
TILLINGTON	- Willetts Field Cottages	4	-	-	-	12
	The Harrows	-	8	-	-	
TROTTON	- Mill Lane Cottages	4	18	-	-	22
W. LAVINGTON	- Taylors Field Cottages	-	48	-	-	56
	Taylors Rise	-	-	-	8	
WOOLBEDING	- Claypit Cottages	4	-	-	-	4
TOTALS		113	593	34	22	762

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Number of :

Inspections of dairies and milk premises	129
Producer Distributors with farms in the District	8
Retail Dairies (not producing milk) in the District	3
Milk Distributors with Dairies outside the District	9
Dealer's Licences granted authorising the use of the Special Designation :	
(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	15
(b) Pasteurised Milk ..	13
(c) Sterilised Milk ..	4

Of the three retail dairies in the district, two possess pasteurising plants.

During the year, 86 samples of milk taken from distributors were submitted for examination for cleanliness by the Methylene Blue Test, and of these, 80 were reported upon as satisfactory.

Thirty-seven samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken and submitted to the Phosphatase Test, and all of these were satisfactory.

Nineteen samples of milk taken from farms whose milk is retailed in the district were submitted for biological examination and reported free from Tubercle Bacilli.

The safety of the milk supply in this Country is as great as that of any country in the world. In this district all milk for domestic consumption is delivered in bottles and may be considered safe from contamination from the moment it leaves the bottling machine in the dairy.

There is, however, one aspect of milk supply upon which the public is ignorant or at least confused. They may or may not realise that most of the milk which they consume has been "pasteurised" - that is subjected to a heat treatment process which destroys any harmful organisms which it may contain. Those individuals who maintain that there is no milk like raw milk can still buy unpasteurised milk if they wish under the designation "Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)". There are, however, many people quite free from prejudices against pasteurisation, who continue to buy this raw milk without

Milk Supply (Contd.)

realising its real nature but convinced that "T.T." milk is a better product because it costs the customer more per pint than "ordinary" pasteurised milk.

The incidence of human disease caused by milk-borne infection has been reduced to a very low level. Bone and joint tuberculosis which used to be the scourge of children has virtually disappeared, but one problem remains, namely the problem of Brucellosis. As long as raw milk, that is unpasteurised milk, continues to be sold to the public, there is always a danger of the communication of infection with Brucella organisms from cattle to man.

During 1958, a routine sample of milk from a producer retailer with an attested herd was positive for Brucella Abortus on biological test. (It is important to remember that the biological culture required for a conclusive result in this test takes eight weeks, and therefore a positive test is evidence of an infected supply throughout the eight weeks between sampling and result). All the milk from this farm is "T.T. (Farm Bottled)", i.e., it is sold unpasteurised. By taking individual samples the animals infected were identified and eliminated from the herd and the farmer agreed to all milk being pasteurised until this was done. Subsequent tests proved satisfactory.

All the milk from a herd known to be infected with Brucella can safely be bulked and sent for pasteurisation, but if the raw milk is bottled on the farm it is asking a great deal of the farmer to segregate the infected animals in such a way as to ensure that their milk alone is sent for pasteurisation. The problem is not a big one and the solution is relatively simple. Cows which have been shown to give Brucella infected milk should only be permitted to remain in herds where all the milk is pasteurised before sale, or alternatively, the sale of all unpasteurised milk should be discontinued.

Meat and Other Foods.

Most of the meat consumed in the district is slaughtered elsewhere, supplies being delivered mainly from Chichester, Petersfield, Haslemere and London.

There is one licensed slaughterhouse at West Street, Midhurst, and animals killed thereat are as follows :-

	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed and inspected	10	6	14

No carcasses were condemned in whole or in part.

Meat and Other Foods (Contd.)

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

Number of :

Butchers' Shops	8
-----------------	----	----	----	---

Premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation and manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale for human consumption	9
---	----	----	----	---

Visits made to the above premises	337
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Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream	56
---	----

Visits to Ice Cream Premises	83
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There are no manufacturers of Ice Cream in the district.

Thirty-four samples of Ice Cream were taken from dealers and submitted for examination for cleanliness by the Methylene Blue Test. Of these, 30 were in Grade I, and 4 in Grade II.

Bakehouses.

There are five bakehouses in use in the district and during the year, 8 inspections were made.

Other Food Premises.

Details of other food premises in the district, together with inspections made during the year, are set out herewith :-

Cafes, Restaurants, Private Hotels and Guest Houses	23
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Visits to such premises	77
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Grocers and General Stores	47
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Fishmongers and Poultry Shops	3
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Greengrocery Shops	6
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Sweet Shops	5
-------------	----	----	---

Visits to such premises	119
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Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

All food premises in the district are inspected from time to time and every opportunity is taken to impress on all concerned the need for cleanliness of persons, premises and utensils.

Sixteen informal notices were served during the year and all of these were complied with.

Meat and Other Foods Condemned at Food Shops.

			<u>Lbs.</u>
Chickens (16)	..	..	61½
Cooked Ham - 2 tins	..	..	25½
Potatoes - 2 barrels	..	..	182
Kippers	..	..	28
Escallops	..	..	4 dozen.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954.

Seven slaughtermen are licensed under the provisions of this Act.

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

During 1958 there were notified 42 cases of Measles, 6 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 4 of Scarlet Fever and 3 of Whooping Cough,

No cases of Dysentery or of Food Poisoning were notified, but it is not therefore true to say that none occurred. Many such cases go untreated and are therefore not notified. Thus the size of the problem presented by intestinal infections is hard to define in figures. Furthermore, many families in the district have this year, as in previous years, suffered outbreaks of epidemic vomiting, particularly amongst children. This condition, often identifiable from the dramatic and characteristic manner of its onset, is unquestionably infectious, is probably caused by a virus not so far isolated and is particularly likely to affect communities of children living together.

In a family one child is suddenly sick without premonitory symptoms during the night and the other children are probably similarly affected either during the same night or within 24 hours. Recovery is usually complete within 12 hours in children, but when adults are affected they often do not actually vomit but suffer nausea and loss of appetite for several days.

In a residential school many children will be affected within an hour or two; again almost always during the night with a rapid recovery and followed by some of the adult staff after an interval of a day or more.

This Epidemic Vomiting is probably spread in common with other virus diseases, partly by "droplet infection", that is by particles expelled from the mouth and nose in speaking, coughing and sneezing, and partly by contamination of the hands after using the lavatory.

Food poisoning and dysentery are spread simply by a failure on the part of many people to observe the elementary rule of always washing their hands and by the persistence of that unhygienic horror, the communal roller towel.

On the credit side the standard of equipment in food shops has shown a remarkable improvement in recent years. After much exhortation by Public Health Officers it is good to see how many refrigerated display cabinets are now in use in the district. They are to be seen, moreover, not only in large establishments but also more and more in the village stores. Cooked meats, pies and so forth are at last disappearing from the counter and the open shop window where they used to be exposed to the delight of flies and a prey to contamination of all kinds. They

Prevalence and Control of Diseases (Contd.)

are at last being properly and safely displayed in cabinets and in the deep freeze.

Behind the scenes, in restaurants and hotels, the picture is not yet such a rosy one. In some cases cold storage facilities are inadequate or not properly used. Pre-cooking of joints followed by storage and re-heating provides ideal conditions for encouragement of contamination unless a really good cooling and cold storage routine is provided for and properly used. In some establishments even a reasonable standard of domestic cleanliness seems to cease at the point where the public can no longer see how the food they are to eat is handled. How many proprietors of hotels and restaurants would really be proud to show off their kitchens to their customers?

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year. While it is too soon to make any confident claim that poliomyelitis vaccination has been an important factor in this freedom, the figures for England and Wales are at least encouraging and experience in America even more so. The public seem still a little reluctant to offer themselves and their children for protection perhaps because they are confused by the alternative vaccines available.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available to anyone under 26 years of age. Consent forms are available on request at the Health Department.

Cancer.

Deaths attributed to Cancer during the year numbered 35 (19 males, 16 females) - 40 deaths in 1957.

The Cancer Death Rate is 2.06 per 1,000 of the estimated home population - 2.35 in 1957. Corresponding rates for the Administrative County and the Urban and Rural Districts are 2.58, 2.69 and 2.42 respectively.

The following is an analysis of the age and sex distribution of all persons whose deaths were certified to be due to cancer during 1958 :-

Ages	Males	Females	Total
5-	-	2	2
15-	-	-	-
35-	1	-	1
45-	-	1	1
55-	3	4	7
65-	5	6	11
75-	10	3	13
Totals	19	16	35

Cancer (Contd.)

Localisation of the Disease.

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alimentary Tract and Digestive System :					
Oesophagus	..	..	1	-	1
Stomach	..	..	1	-	1
Colon	..	..	2	3	5
Rectum	..	..	-	1	1
Liver	..	..	-	1	1
Pancreas	..	..	2	1	3
Respiratory System :					
Lung, bronchus	..	..	5	2	7
Urinary Organs :					
Bladder.	..	..	-	-	-
Kidney	..	..	-	1	1
Male Genital Organs :					
Prostate	..	..	5	-	5
Female Genital Organs :					
Ovary	..	..	-	2	2
Breast ..	..	..	-	1	1
Leukaemia	..	..	1	-	1
Other Sites	..	..	2	3	5
Lymphadenoma	..	..	-	1	1
		Totals	<u>19</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>35</u>

Diphtheria.

(a) Notifications. No cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1958, nor were any deaths registered as due to this cause.

(b) Immunisation. During 1958, 4 children of school age and 178 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections. In addition, 23 children received "follow-up" injections.

Measles.

Forty-two notifications of Measles were received (40 in 1957). Thirty-eight cases occurred during the last quarter of the year.

Pneumonia.

Two cases of Pneumonia were notified (10 in 1957), both occurring in children under 5 years of age.

Notifications of this disease bear little relationship to its incidence however. There were also 22 deaths registered as due to Pneumonia, but none referred to the notifications received.

Prevalence and Control of Diseases (Contd.)

Scarlet Fever.

Four cases of Scarlet Fever were notified (3 cases in 1957).

Tuberculosis.

Twelve cases were added to the register (6 primary notifications and 6 cases moving into the district as transfers from other areas). All were pulmonary cases. In 1957, four pulmonary cases were added to the register.

Cases removed from the register in 1958 totalled 3, two patients having recovered and one who died. Three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were recorded but two referred to patients not appearing on the notification register.

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the year is 0.17 per 1,000 of the home population (0.11 in 1957). The death rates for the Administrative County and for the Urban and Rural Districts is 0.07, 0.07 and 0.09 respectively.

Notification Register of Tubercular Patients - 1958.

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (All Forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Cases on Register at 1st January, 1958	27	27	54	5	3	8	32	30	62
Cases previously removed and returning in 1958	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Primary Notifications received in 1958	5	1	6	-	-	-	5	1	6
Cases moved into area as transfers	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
TOTALS	35	31	66	5	3	8	40	34	74
Cases removed from Register in 1958	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Number on Register at 31st December, 1958	32	31	63	5	3	8	37	34	71

The following table shows the number of cases added to the Register annually for the last ten years, together with details of the total cases on the Register during this period :

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

Year	Cases added to the Register			Total Cases on Register at 31st December		
	Total	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pul-monary	Total	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pul-monary
1949	28	21	7	74	56	18
1950	13	13	-	65	48	17
1951	15	13	2	61	46	15
1952	20	15	5	74	57	17
1953	11	10	1	71	53	18
1954	8	7	1	58	46	12
1955	15	14	1	68	56	12
1956	6	6	Nil	66	56	10
1957	4	4	Nil	62	54	8
1958	12	12	Nil	71	63	8

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

Whooping Cough

Three notifications were received during 1958 (14 cases in 1957).

Table showing Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1958.

Disease	Cases Notified			Total Deaths	Age Distribution of Notified Cases									
	M	F	Total		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	45-	65-
Measles ..	22	20	42	-	1	1	2	-	3	27	8	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	-	2	2	22	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ..	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis-Respiratory	5	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1
Whooping Cough ..	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	33	24	57	25	2	2	3	1	5	31	8	-	4	1

No notifications were received of the undermentioned diseases :-

Cholera	Food Poisoning	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Diphtheria	Malaria	Polio myelitis
Dysentery	Plague	Puerperal Pyrexia
Encephalitis	Membranous Croup	Relapsing Fever
Enteric Fevers	Meningococcal Infection	Smallpox
Erysipelas		Typhus Fever

Infectious Disease Notifications. 1949 - 1958.

Disease	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-
Encephalitis ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fevers (Typhoid Paratyphoid)	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	-
Measles ..	246	45	123	10	306	1	113	366	40	42
Meningococcal Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	13	8	6	6	13	8	19	5	10	2
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic Non-Paralytic)	1	1	3	5	4	-	-	1	-	-
	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ..	23	22	4	10	6	3	1	2	3	4
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary)	21	12	13	9	6	4	4	2	2	6
	7	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	37	33	61	13	76	14	16	32	14	3

