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CITY OF CHICHESTER.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY OF CHICHESTER,

FOR THE YEAR 1919,

BY

ARTHUR M. BARFORD, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

AND


THE REPORT

OF

THE SANITARY AND HOUSING INSPECTOR.

CHICHESTER :

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City of Chichester.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHICHESTER,

March, 1920.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CHICHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the City, and the work carried out in the Health Department for the year 1919.

Acting upon the suggestions of the Ministry of Health contained in Memo. 9/Med. I have arranged my Report under the following heads :

- A.**—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.
- B.**—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.
- C.**—FOOD.
- D.**—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
- E.**—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
- F.**—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.
- G.**—OTHER SERVICES.
- H.**—HOUSING.

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The City may be said, generally, to be lying on a plain slightly lower than the surrounding districts. On the north and the north-east are the South Down Hills, to the south, east and west is the Sea. The acreage of the City is 1,538.

The upper soil is chiefly of the nature of loam to a depth from 2 to 3 feet, beneath this is to be found gravel to a depth of 20 feet or more, in some places more porous than others, beneath this again is to be found clay from 90 to 100 feet.

The population of the City at the last census was 12,591.

The estimated population of the City at the end of 1919 may be said to be 12,031, but for the purpose of ascertaining the birth rate and death rate the Registrar-General estimates the population as follows:—11,580 for the birth rate, and 11,116 for the death rate.

The births registered for the year numbered 201, and the corrected births numbered 205, comprised of 100 males and 105 females; this gives 17·7 per 1,000, as compared with 18·5 per 1,000 population for the whole of England and Wales.

The total number of deaths registered in the City for the year numbered 248, made up as follows:

Graylingwell War Hospital	...	...	12
West Sussex County Mental Hospital	...	...	1
Nursing Homes	...	...	2
Royal West Sussex Hospital	...	...	53
Workhouse Infirmary	...	...	48
Isolation Hospital	...	...	8
Inquests	...	...	13
Other deaths in private houses	...	...	111
			Total
			248

Of this total 82 were non-residents, therefore the deaths of residents belonging to the City for the year numbered 166; to this has to be added the non-residents transferable to the City, which are 6, giving the corrected number of deaths as 172, and so the death rate for the City is 15·47 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 13·80 per 1,000 for the whole of England and Wales.

The following is a summary of the deaths of civilians only belonging to the City, and the cause of death:

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.
Whooping Cough	2	2
Diphtheria and Croup	2	3
Influenza	4	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	0	1

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.
Cancer, Malignant Disease	8	12
Meningitis	1	0
Organic Heart Disease	5	8
Bronchitis	7	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	4	1
Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	0	1
Congenital Debility, &c.	1	8
Violence, apart from suicide	1	3
Suicide	1	0
Other Defined Diseases	24	28
Total	80	92

The City is chiefly a residential district, but there are connected with it many important Institutions, namely:—the Bishop Otter College, the Barracks, the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Workhouse, and the West Sussex County Mental Hospital.

The outlying parts are chiefly agricultural, whilst the more important trades carried on within the City, include:—Building, Tailoring, Dressmaking, Steam and Hand Laundry Works, Dye Works, a Tannery, Wool Sorters, Potted Meat and Sausage Factory, Printing Works, Brewery, Mineral Water Manufactories, and Gas and Electric Light Works.

The City is divided into three Wards—South, East and West.

Particulars of the Poor Law Relief are at regular intervals sent to the Ministry of Health by the Poor Law Authorities.

The Workhouse has an average of 75 inmates—Females 36, Males 29, and 10 Children; but an average of 37 of these belong to the Westhampnett Union. All the Children in the Workhouse are now transferred to a separate Home at Lavant, a distance of about two miles. There is accommodation for about 21 Children, but only 16 are at the Home at present.

The Royal West Sussex Hospital contains 100 beds, with an extensive Out-patient department and a thoroughly up-to-date Operating Theatre, together with an Ophthalmic, Aural and X-Ray department.

METEOROLOGY.

It is to be regretted that there is not a Meteorological Station in the City; I trust the time is not far distant when we shall be fully equipped in this direction. I, however, give below a record taken from the "Observer" on January 7th, 1920.

		1918.		1919.
January ...	...	3·88	...	6·47
February ...	...	1·23	...	2·55
March ...	...	1·33	...	5·23
April ...	...	1·90	...	2·08
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		8·34		16·33
May ...	...	1·76	...	·61
June ...	...	1·10	...	·83
July ...	...	3·56	...	1·41
August ...	...	2·92	...	3·09
September ...	...	6·27	...	1·25
October ...	...	1·49	...	·58
November ...	...	2·10	...	2·45
December ...	...	3·04	...	5·85
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		22·24		16·07
Total inches ...		30·58	...	32·40

B.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

The City derives its water supply from a well 104 feet deep, situated at Fishbourne, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the City, and here, also, is situated the City Water Works. The supply is constant and sufficient. The analysis of the water shows it to be of excellent quality. The water is not liable to plumbo-solvent action. There are no forms of contamination.

There are about 60 houses in the City with supply of water for domestic purposes from a local well only. Every opportunity is taken to get owners of property to lay on the Corporation water.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river Lavant takes the following course:—entering the City at St. James', flows behind the houses in St. Pancras, down Market Road, crosses South Street at Southgate, where it divides and passes into open courses to Appledram, and thence to Chichester harbour.

THE CANAL AND BASIN.

Very little of the Canal is in the City, approximately a quarter of a mile, and after a course of $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles enters Chichester harbour.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The Chichester Sewage Disposal Works are situated at Appledram, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of the City.

The total area of the works is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres. All the crude sewage is screened and treated in precipitation tanks of about half-a-million gallons capacity. Lime and Alumina-ferric are used as precipitants.

After tank treatment, the clarified tank effluent is pumped on to six Bacteria filters fitted with revolving sprinklers. The oldest one is driven by electric motors, on a bed 200 feet in diameter. The five new ones, each 100 feet in diameter, are driven by the re-action of the tank effluent from the orifices in the distributing arms. All these filters are giving satisfactory service.

In addition to these filters, there are four small shallow filters, and about an acre of land, which are used for excessive storm flows.

The whole of the effluent passes through the tidal bank before being discharged into Chichester harbour. The outlet valve from this tank is only opened during the ebb tide.

MORTUARY.

There is no Public Mortuary in the City at present.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Water closets form the chief method of disposal, but privies are still in existence. Some houses are still unconnected with the main drainage, and drain into cesspools: wherever this is found to exist every effort is made to connect with the main drainage of the City.

A privy pit is one of the greatest sources of danger that it is possible for any, otherwise healthy house, to possess; not only is the accumulation of filth unhealthy in itself, but the breeding of flies which convey the filth to food; and the surrounding soil becomes saturated, owing to the very defective way in which these pits are always constructed. During the year 3 privies or cesspools were abolished and have been converted to the water carriage system

SCAVENGING.

House Refuse is daily collected by the Corporation's carts in the main streets, and twice weekly, from the bye streets, and taken up to the Refuse tip, situated at the far eastern part of the City, and daily covered with a foot of soil. I advise that the carts should be covered, and also that every house should be provided with a covered galvanised iron receptacle.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections 943.

Nature of Inspections—General Sanitary Defects.

Notices Served in 1919.

(a). Informal	...	...	...	54
(b). Statutory	...	...	...	Nil
				—
			Total	54

Result of services of notices, including notices issued in previous years.

(a). Remedied	...	...	...	41
(b). Not remedied	...	...	...	3
(c). In hand	...	...	...	13
				—
			Total	57

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

One Knackers yard only, which is situated at the eastern end of the old City, and is conducted satisfactorily.

There are no underground Sleeping Rooms.

There are three Offensive Trades: (1) a Fellmonger in Tower Street; (2) a Tannery at Westgate; (3) a Bone Boiler, which is connected with the above mentioned Knackers yard; these are all well conducted.

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the district, which are regularly inspected, and are well conducted.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

There is nothing to report under this heading.

SCHOOLS.

The Elementary Schools in the City number 10, with an average of 2,200 scholars.

The Sanitary arrangements of these Schools, generally may be said to be satisfactory, all are connected with the main drainage, and supplied with town water.

Owing to the large number of cases of Influenza at the Bishop Otter School, the County Medical Officer closed the same for 10 days from the 26th February to 9th March, and on account of Whooping Cough the Central Infants' School was closed from the 3rd February to 16th February (2 week).

C.—FOOD.

(a). MILK SUPPLY.

The Milk Shops and Dairies may be said, generally, to be kept in good order.

The Milk supply to the City is obtained partly from cows kept within the district, and partly from cows kept in the surrounding rural areas.

There are 19 Dairies, Purveyors of Milk and Cowkeepers in the City. These are kept under constant supervision, and are maintained in a cleanly and sanitary condition.

The Milk and Cream Regulations 1912 and 1917 do not apply to this area.

The Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918, is administered through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre under the control of the West Sussex County Council.

(b). OTHER FOODS.

Premises where food is stored or exposed for sale are visited at frequent intervals. A list of food surrendered to the Sanitary Inspector is included in his report attached.

There are 23 Bakehouses in the City, which have been visited at frequent intervals; on four occasions it was found necessary to whitewash and cleanse.

There is no regular Meat Inspection.

I wish to draw the attention of the Council to that portion of the Sanitary Inspector's Report dealing with the Government Authorised Slaughter-house in Chichester. The figures given show how necessary it is that the slaughtering of cattle, &c.; for human food should be

carried out in Public Abattoirs under proper supervision. The work done at the Chichester slaughter-house has been of great value to the City and the district between Worthing and Emsworth. It can be safely said that under the Food Control it is practically impossible for diseased meat to enter Butchers' Shops.

In my opinion this matter should be brought very prominently to the notice of the Ministry of Health, particularly the experience gained as to the percentage of cows affected with Tuberculosis. Several of them apparently sound animals when alive, but which had to be condemned upon slaughter.

From these figures it appears highly desirable that the Tuberculin Test should be applied to each animal, in order that no Tuberculous cattle should reach the Butchers' Shops or be included in a Dairy.

I look forward to the time when the Ministry of Health may consider fit to make this compulsory.

(c). SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The Public Analyst is Mr. Otto Hehner. The following samples were purchased by the Inspector of Foods and Drugs for the West Sussex County Council under the Food and Drugs Act for Analysis by the Public Analyst during the year 1919:

Description.	No.	Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Otherwise.
New Milk ...	11	11	Nil.

**D.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

The number of notifications during the year amounted to 350 excluding Tuberculosis which will be treated under a separate heading.

SCARLET FEVER.

Eight cases of Scarlet Fever were notified and which occurred between the following age periods:

1 to 5 age period ...	...	2 Cases
5 to 15 ,,	...	4 ,,
15 to 25 ,,	...	1 ,,
25 to 45 ,,	...	1 ,,
		8
	Total ...	8

The cases were distributed among the following Wards :

East Ward	...	...	3 Cases
South Ward	...	...	1 ,,
West Ward	...	...	4 ,,

There have been no return cases of Scarlet Fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria accounted for 19 notifications. The cases occurred between the following age periods :

1 to 5 age period	...	...	6 Cases
5 to 15	,,	...	10 ,,
15 to 25	,,	...	2 ,,
25 to 45	,,	...	1 ,,
			—
Total	...	...	19

The cases were distributed among the following Wards :

East Ward	...	...	5 Cases
South Ward	...	...	5 ,,
West Ward	...	...	9 ,,

With no exceptions was Diphtheria treated other than in the Isolation Hospital. Anti-toxin being administered immediately upon admission. The dose varying with the severity of the case and the age of the patient.

Upon receipt of notifications of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria the Sanitary Inspector in addition to the Medical Officer of Health visits each house and makes a thorough inspection of the premises, and at the houses where Diphtheria has occurred the drains are tested with Chemicals. Full particulars of each case are taken and recorded in the Register. Where there are children in the house attending School I have arranged with the Sanitary Inspector to notify the Head Teachers of Schools concerned, so as to prevent contacts returning to School within the required period of absence.

When a case is removed to the Isolation Hospital the premises are disinfected at once by Formalin Fumigation, and in cases of Scarlet Fever the room occupied by the patient is completely re-decorated. If not removed to the Isolation Hospital the disinfection is carried out at the termination of the case.

In all cases the bedding is now removed for steam disinfection.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

Nineteen cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified also 3 notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis have been received.

The 19 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified occurred between the following ages :

1 to 5 age period	...	...	—	Cases
5 to 15	„	...	1	„
15 to 25	„	...	5	„
25 to 45	„	...	8	„
45 to 65	„	...	5	„
			19	
		Total	...	19

The 3 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified occurred between the following ages :

1 to 5 age period	...	...	1	Cases
5 to 15	„	...	1	„
15 to 25	„	...	1	„
25 to 45	„	...	—	„
45 to 65	„	...	—	„
			3	
		Total	...	3

Where possible after removal and always at death infected premises are disinfected and re-decorated.

A register is kept by the Medical Officer of Health which is in his custody only.

Two cases of Typhoid Fever have been notified during the year, 1 occurring at the West Sussex County Mental Hospital and the other at the Royal West Sussex Hospital, which was an imported case into the City.

Twelve cases of Erysipelas were notified, but were all of a mild type.

One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified from the Royal West Sussex Hospital and belonged to the City. A special report was sent to the Ministry of Health by the Medical Officer of Health upon the case.

No notifications were received of any cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTERY AND TRENCH FEVER.

(i). *Pneumonia*. There have been 34 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year. The Medical Practitioners in the City sent these cases into the Isolation Hospital where there was not suitable accommodation at home. These were mostly severe cases and the mortality was 11·76 per cent. of the cases notified.

(ii). *Malaria*. Nine cases have been notified and treated by their own Medical Attendant.

(iii). *Dysentery and Trench Fever*. No cases of either of these diseases have been notified during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All contacts and possible carriers of Diphtheria have throat swabs taken and examined bacteriologically and if found Positive are admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Non-notifiable acute infectious diseases such as Chicken Pox, Whooping Cough and Mumps, are kept under observation as far as possible, and the information received from the Master or Mistress of Schools is acted upon as occasion arises.

With regard to Influenza there has been no epidemic since my special report to the Local Government Board on the subject, dated 21st December, 1918. In December, 1919, upon receipt of the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health, a letter was sent to each Medical Practitioner together with the Ministry's Memorandum, informing them that a stock of Influenza Vaccine with instructions for its use could be obtained at any moment upon application to the Medical Officer of Health.

There has been no occasion to enforce the Regulations as to the notification of Tuberculosis as all cases are notified.

Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease and Small Pox, are controlled by the West Sussex County Council.

With regard to the latter there have been no primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations by the Medical Officer of Health.

There have been no cases of Anthrax or Rabies.

E.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The administration of the Midwives Act, 1902, is not governed by the Sanitary Authority.

The visiting under the Notifications of Births Act, 1907 and 1915, is carried out by the West Sussex County Council.

There has been only one case of Puerperal Fever notified during the year, which was removed to the Royal West Sussex Hospital for treatment on July 21st, and which proved fatal on the 4th September following.

There have been two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year, both of which were removed to the Royal West Sussex Hospital for treatment. The details of the cases are as follows:

Both eyes affected.

Eyes not permanently injured, but complete recovery.

MEASLES.

261 cases of Measles were notified. There were no fatal cases from Measles or its complications. There being no Female Health Visitor employed in my department the work of investigation and advice has to be carried out by myself and the Sanitary Inspector.

In every case notified the Sanitary Inspector visits and takes the history and full particulars, and where a doctor is not in attendance, I visit personally and leave printed instructions as to treatment and precautions necessary.

In all cases a stamped addressed post-card is left for dispatch to the Sanitary Inspector when the patient recovers, for the disinfection to be carried out. The Schools are notified when cases connected with them occur, and all contacts connected with the Infant Schools are kept away for a period. Other precautions are taken in special cases where necessary.

I have made arrangements for a Nurse at the Isolation Hospital to visit the home in cases of Measles where a doctor is not in attendance, and give the necessary advice and assistance.

Cases of Pneumonia associated with Measles having no suitable home accommodation I have arranged to be admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

The system worked well and satisfactory results have been achieved.

In the month of February, Whooping Cough was prevalent, and in consequence one School was closed as previously mentioned. No deaths occurred.

There was no Epidemic Diarrhœa.

One case of acute Poliomyelitis was notified in a child, 2 years of age, which recovered.

F.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

- (1). The Staff of the Health Department comprises :
- i. The Medical Officer of Health.
 - ii. The Sanitary and Housing Inspector.
 - iii. A Clerk.

In commenting upon the work of the Sanitary Inspector during the year, as requested by the Ministry of Health, I desire to report that it was fortunate the Council permitted Mr. Nash to be appointed the Government Slaughter-house Agent, enabling my department to have complete control over the slaughter-house, which was very necessary considering the amount of slaughtering done. I consider the work done by him to be very satisfactory.

(2). HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Isolation Hospital is situated in the north-east part of the City; there are separate blocks for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and accommodation is provided for Enteric Fever and Pneumonia, associated with Influenza or Measles, also Cerebro-spinal Fever. The total number of beds in the Hospital is 28. The Administrative block is separate from the main building, and in it is living accommodation for the Matron and Staff; there is sufficient accommodation in this block for extra nurses if required. An Ambulance carriage is also kept in the Hospital.

The Staff consists of :

The Matron.

Staff Nurse (certificated).

Three Probationers, who are given a certificate after two years' satisfactory service.

My special report, dated May, 1918, to the Ministry of Health, at their request, in which I mentioned the desirability of an additional block or two for other infectious diseases which it had been undertaken to treat, was carefully considered by the Council, and was postponed on account of the present expense.

It is very satisfactory to report that in November, 1919, the Council purchased a Steam Disinfector, and the same has been erected in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital, which now enables my department to deal effectively with infectious disease.

The plant installed is that known as the "Velox," type "A," high pressure Steam Disinfector, with a chamber 7ft. long by 3ft. 6in. in diameter, fitted with one of Rushton & Proctor's fire tube boilers. The apparatus is housed in a brick building, having a partition wall dividing same into two compartments, *i.e.*:—the infected area and the disinfected area. The apparatus is working in a very satisfactory manner.

The number of cases admitted during the year number 51.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	7
Diphtheria	...	...	20
Pneumonia	...	...	13
Other diseases	...	...	11
			—
Total	...		51

Three cases of Diphtheria proved fatal, also one case of Laryngitis and four cases of Pneumonia.

The average stay in Hospital of all patients was 19 days.

The average stay in Hospital of the Scarlet Fever patients was 40·20 days.

The average stay in Hospital of the Diphtheria patients was 20·80 days.

The average stay in Hospital of the Pneumonia patients was 13·11 days.

The Medical Officer has paid 208 visits to the Hospital.

(3). LOCAL ACTS, &c.

The Corporation own the following by virtue of Local Acts:—

The Waterworks, The Markets and the Canal.

Adoptive Acts are as follows:—

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890; parts 3, 4 and 5.
The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

With regard to the Memorandum of the Local Government Board, dated the 26th May, 1919, concerning the Rag Flock Act, 1911. No contravention of this Act has occurred in this area.

RABIES ORDER.

The Local Government Board issued a Memorandum in April, 1919, relating to the above Order. No cases of Rabies occurred in the City, and no Muzzling Order was in force.

(4). CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

Dr. Galt, of the "Stephen Ralli" Memorial Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, has done all the Bacteriological work required, and during the year the following examinations were made by him with the annexed results :

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	20	65	85
Enteric Fever	1	0	1
Tubercle	18	0	18
Wasserman Re-action ...	1	0	1
Totals	40	65	105

There is no report from the Public Analyst except that referred to under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

G.—OTHER SERVICES.

The Council is not related to or in co-operation with National Health Insurance, Voluntary Hospitals or Poor Law work.

H.—HOUSING.

In October last, a Form of Survey of Housing Needs was prepared as required by the Ministry of Health under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919. This report was forwarded by the Ministry to the County Medical Officer who visited this City on November 1st last, and viewed the scheduled properties with myself and the Sanitary Inspector, and he considered the line adopted was quite satisfactory and supported the report.

Since January, 1913, when systematic inspection was commenced, 1,444 houses have been inspected. Defects were found to exist at 1,053, at 1,047 of which the works required have been completed; also 16 houses have been closed either by the Owner or by the Council.

Owing to the scarcity of labour, &c., great difficulty is still experienced in getting works completed.

Following the headings in the Memorandum I beg to report as follows:

I. *General housing conditions in the district.*

- (1). Number of houses :
 - (a). Total number, 2,802.
 - (b). Number for the working classes, 2,000
 - (c). New houses for the working classes erected during the year or in course of erection, Nil.
- (2). Population (Estimated), 12,031.
No important changes occurred during the year or are anticipated in the future.
- (3). (a). The shortage of houses is not very severe and I anticipate the 26 houses which the Council will shortly be erecting, and the 30 houses for which a scheme is being prepared will meet the requirements of the district.

II. *Overcrowding.*

- (1). Extent. About 30 houses are now overcrowded.
- (2). Causes. Insufficient accommodation and inability to procure a larger house.
- (3). Measures taken or contemplated to deal with overcrowding: when the houses to be erected by the Council are completed overcrowding should cease.
- (4). Four serious cases of overcrowding were reported during the year, in three cases it has been abated, and the fourth is being dealt with.

III. *Fitness of houses.*

- (1). (a). General standard of housing in the district :
The circumstances and situation of the City render the Housing question one of no small difficulty, and factors are present which do not present themselves in more modern towns. There being a large number of very

small cottages built without any idea as to present day requirements, but these properties have been considerably improved through the work carried out under the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909. The conditions of the housing of the extremely poor has in many cases, been aggravated by the carelessness and insanitary habits of the tenants themselves.

(b). General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses :—Back houses, no through ventilation obtainable. Decayed condition of the property and impossible to make the houses comply with the present-day requirements.

- (2). Actions taken as regards unfit houses under
- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| (a) the Public Health Acts | } | None until other houses
are provided. |
| (b) the Housing Acts | | |
- (3). Difficulties in remedying unfitness.
As soon as labour and material are obtainable action will be taken.
- (4). Conditions, so far as they affect housing as regards water supply, &c.
No difficulties are anticipated under this head.

IV. *Unhealthy Areas.*

No unhealthy areas which could be dealt with under the Act of 1890, exist in this district.

V. *Bye-laws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, &c.*

- (1). As to working of existing bye-laws.
There are no bye-laws in the City relating to tents, vans, &c.
- (2). As to need for new bye-laws or revision of existing bye-laws.
There is no need for new bye-laws in this area.

VI. *General and Miscellaneous.*

No action is considered necessary under this heading.

VII. *Appendices.*

- (1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which complaints were made that they are unfit for human habitation, by householders Nil.

- (2). Action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1909.
- | | | | | |
|------|---|-----|-----|------|
| (a). | Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purpose of the section | ... | ... | 40 |
| (b). | Number of dwelling-houses which were considered to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (c). | Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders | ... | ... | 6 |
- (3). Action under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919.
- | | | | |
|------|---|-----|------|
| (a). | Number of orders for repairs issued | ... | 3 |
| (b). | Number of cases in which repairs carried out by the local authority | ... | Nil. |
| (c). | Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily closed, &c. | ... | Nil. |
- (4). Closing Orders.
- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----|------|
| (a). | Number of representations made | ... | Nil. |
| (b). | Number of closing orders made | ... | Nil. |
| (c). | Number of closing orders determined | ... | Nil. |
- (5). Demolition Orders.
- | | | | |
|------|---|-----|------|
| (a). | Number of demolition orders made | ... | Nil. |
| (b). | Number of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | ... | Nil. |
- (6). Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily Nil.
- (7). Obstructive Buildings.
- | | | | |
|------|---|-----|------|
| (a). | Number of representations made | ... | Nil. |
| (b). | Number of buildings demolished | ... | Nil. |
| (c). | Number of representations still under consideration | ... | Nil. |
- (8). Staff engaged in housing work.
- | | |
|------|---------------------------------|
| (a). | Medical Officer of Health. |
| (b). | Sanitary and Housing Inspector. |

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR M. BARFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.

CITY OF CHICHESTER.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY AND HOUSING INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR 1919.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHICHESTER,

March, 1920.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CHICHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you a Report showing the work carried out in my department during the year 1919.

Total number of inspections made during the above period	...	741
Complaints received	... ..	12
Houses and premises inspected	... ..	257
Statutory notices served	... ..	Nil
Statutory notices complied with	... ..	Nil
Letters or preliminary notices sent	... ..	42
" " complied with	... ..	35
" " in hand	... ..	4
" " nothing done	... ..	3

Drains—

Houses previously undrained, or having privies or cesspool drainage, connected to the Council's sewer	... ..	3
Drains repaired	11
Drains unstopped	7

Water Closets—

Flushing apparatus provided	2
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Miscellaneous—

Overcrowding reported	4
" existed	4
" abated	3
Various Nuisances abated	21
Defective Sinks removed	... ..	4
Privy Pits abolished	... ..	1
Cesspools abolished	... ..	2

Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Shallow Wells done away with	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Town Water laid on	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Infectious Disease and Disinfection—

Infectious cases reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
Letters <i>re</i> Infectious cases sent to School Teachers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
Interviews with School Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Houses in which Infectious Diseases occurred	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
Visits made to infected houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	343
Patients removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
School class rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	252

Common Lodging Houses—

Number on the register	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ of Lodgers registered for	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ of Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ of Letters <i>re</i> limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Slaughter-houses—

Number in the City, registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
„ of Letters <i>re</i> limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ of defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Government Authorised Slaughter-house—

I particularly wish to bring to the notice of the Council the work done at the Government slaughter-house since its inception.

The Ministry of Food took over Mr. Howard's slaughter-house in Chapel Street, Chichester, in May, 1918, for the purpose of slaughtering Cattle, Sheep and Calves on the dead weight basis, and since that date up to the end of December, 1919, 16,137 Cattle, Sheep and Calves have been slaughtered.

During the year 1919 the following have been dealt with :

181	Bullocks.
9,842	Sheep.
1,103	Calves.
<hr/>	
11,126	Total.

Out of this number the following were found to be of inferior quality but not diseased, and could only be used for manufacturing purposes :

34	Bullocks.
129	Sheep.
115	Calves.
<hr/>	
278	Total.

The following carcasses have been condemned for various reasons :

5	Cows.
8	Calves.
40	Sheep.
Also 3,291 lbs. of Offal.	

I think the figures given go to prove very conclusively the necessity for slaughtering being carried out in a Public Abattoir, under proper supervision, as when Food Control is removed and we revert back to pre-war methods, all the Cattle and Sheep, &c., will be slaughtered by the butchers in their own slaughter-houses, and it will be easily possible for them to deal with diseased meat and offal, and sell to the public.

It also appears to me from the experience I have gained in connection with the slaughter-house that a lot of this trading in diseased meat would be obviated if some form of compensation was given to the farmer or butcher, as is now in operation under the Control. Unless something of this nature is done, we shall have the practice revived of secret slaughtering on farms, and diseased meat removed to butchers' shops and sold to the public.

I estimate that about 5% of the Cows allocated to the Chichester butchers during the year were condemned owing to Tuberculosis. This may not appear high, but Cattle allocated to butchers are only those in the high grades. Cattle in the low grades which are obviously diseased have been dispatched to Smithfield, London, for slaughter in the Government slaughter-house. The percentage of diseased Cattle would, therefore, have been much higher if Control had not been in force.

This also proves the necessity for dealing more effectively with the Milk Supply, as it must be remembered that the Cows condemned had not long come out of a Dairy.

Dr. Hancock, a Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board, visited Chichester on April 9th, 1919, to investigate the working of the Government slaughter-house.

So many complaints having been received by his department as to the premises, which had been taken over by the Ministry of Food in various parts of the country, being unsuitable for the work. He visited the slaughter-house and saw the slaughtering in progress, also the hanging store and the method adopted for packing the carcasses when sent by rail. He took full details of the work done since the commencement of Control and the method of dealing with diseased meat, and expressed himself very satisfied with the scheme as working in the City.

It may interest the Council to know that the Government slaughter-house at Chichester is the only one of its kind now working in the Home Counties, the remainder having been closed for several months for various reasons.

Food Inspection—

The following have been surrendered to me during the year and destroyed :

- 2 Carcases of Pork (Tuberculosis)
- 10 Carcases of Cows ,,
- 180 Tins of Cray Fish.
- 34 Meat Pies.
- 1 Hind Quarter of Frozen Beef.
- 1 Carcase of Mutton.
- 12 Boxes of Kippers.
- 8 Boxes of Bloaters.
- 12 Sides of Bacon.
- 5 Sacks of Tongues.
- 7 Hams.
- 6 Tins of Corned Beef.
- 98 lbs. of French Plums.

The above list is satisfactory in so far as it shows that the Traders dealing in Food are working with my department. The trade find that in obtaining a certificate from my office they are compensated for the loss by the wholesaler.

Workshops (excluding Bakehouses)—

Number in the City registered	...	...	...	...	59
„ of Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	...	48
„ of Letters sent <i>re</i> limewashing	...	...	...	...	1
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	1

Bakehouses (Factories and Workshops)—

Number of Bakehouses on register at the beginning of 1919...					23
„ of Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	...	41
„ of Letters <i>re</i> limewashing	...	...	...	...	4
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	4

Factories—

Number of Visits of Inspections	...	...	...	...	16
„ of Letters <i>re</i> limewashing	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	Nil

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops—

Number of Cowkeepers on register	...	...	...	...	4
„ of Cows in the City	...	...	...	...	68
„ of Visits of Inspection to Cowsheds...	...	...	...	...	15
„ of Letters sent <i>re</i> limewashing	...	...	...	...	2
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	2
„ of Purveyors of milk and Dairymen on the register					10
„ of Visits of Inspection to Milkshops and Dairies	...	...	...	...	26
„ of Letters sent <i>re</i> limewashing	...	...	...	...	3
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	2

Offensive Trades (Tanners, Fellmongers and Bone Boilers)—

Number of Offensive Trades in the City	...	...	...	...	3
„ of Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	...	7
„ of Letters sent <i>re</i> limewashing	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ of Letters complied with	...	...	...	...	Nil

 HOUSING REPORT.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1919, under the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909:

During the year 40 houses have been inspected, out of which 13 houses were inspected under section 15.

Twelve informal notices or letters have been sent to the Owners or Agents for the Owners where work was required to be executed.

Thirty inspections have been made during the year in respect of work in progress.

The following is an analysis of the work carried out in the City, under the Housing Act, to the end of the year 1919 :

Total Inspections, 1913 to 1918	...	...	...	1,404
Total Inspections in 1919	...	...	...	40
				1,444
Year 1919 :				
Works completed at	...	...	...	6
No defects at or dealt with as Inspector of Nuisances	...	...	...	28
Work in progress at	...	...	...	Nil
Instructions given to Builders	...	...	...	6
Work partially completed at	...	...	...	Nil
Work not commenced at...	...	...	...	Nil
				40

Summary from the reports for the years 1913 to 1918 (inclusive) :

No defects at or dealt with as Inspector of Nuisances	...	...	...	...	340
Referred to Surveyor	...	...	...	...	5
Houses closed (8 Orders determined in 1914)	...	...	...	...	14
Houses closed by Owners	...	...	...	...	4
Works completed at	...	...	...	...	1,041
					1,404
				Total	1,444

Table showing defects found under each heading at the houses inspected during the year 1919 :

1. *Water Supply*—

Fron shallow wells at	1
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

2. *Closet Accommodation*—

No flushing apparatus to W.C's at	...	...	...	...	2
No ventilation to W.C's at	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. pans defective or cracked at	...	...	...	...	3

5. *Condition of Yards—*

Paving provided to yards at	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Paving to yards repaired at	...	...	...	...	...	9

6. *Refuse and Ashes—*7. *Dangerous Rooms—*8. *Other Defects—*

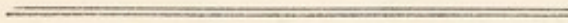
Defective or damp floors replaced by concrete or wood floors at	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Structural defects repaired at	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective guttering to roofs repaired at	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks provided at	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective sinks replaced at	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Miscellaneous defects remedied at	...	...	...	...	...	9

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDK. C. NASH,

Sanitary and Housing Inspector.



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