

**[Report 1946] / Medical Officer of Health, Chichester City.**

**Contributors**

Chichester (England). City Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1946

**Persistent URL**

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**CITY OF CHICHESTER**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

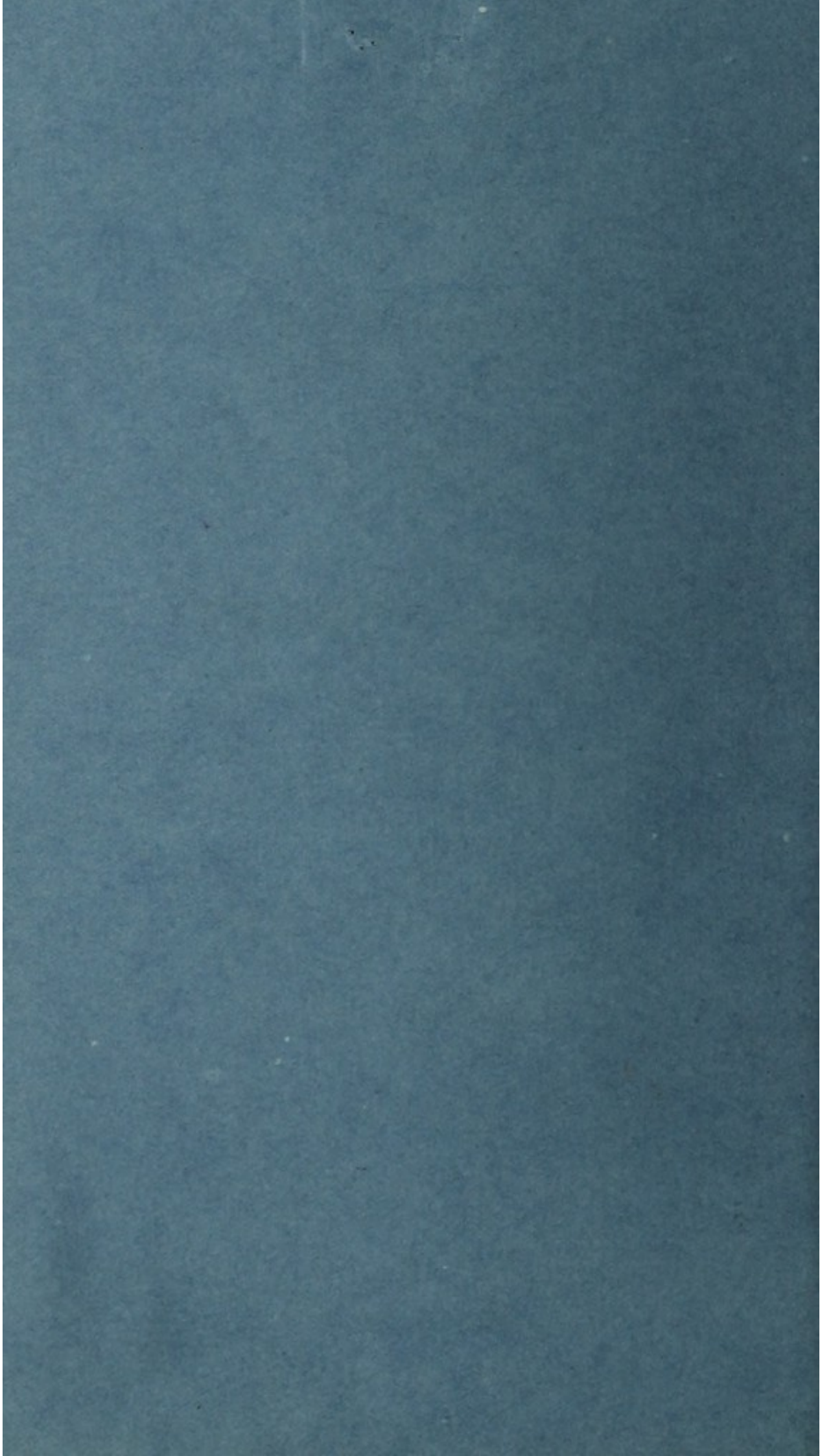
**ON THE STATE OF  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
OF THE  
CITY OF CHICHESTER**

**For the Year 1946**

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**BY**

**H. MICHAEL AYRES,  
Medical Officer of Health**





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Medical Officer of Health**

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE  
LOCAL AUTHORITY**

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**Medical Officer of Health**

H. MICHAEL AYRES

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.)  
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.)  
Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Camb. Univ.)  
Diploma in Public Health (Camb. Univ.)

**Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer**

T. C. WARD

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors'  
Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and  
Other Foods

**Additional Sanitary Inspector**

R. L. SYMES

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors'  
Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector

**Matron, Isolation Hospital**

MISS O. I. HIGH

State Registered Nurse  
Registered Fever Nurse  
State Certified Midwife

**Shops Inspector**

W. H. J. OSMAN

**Clerical Staff**

R. V. BULLOCK (*Chief Clerk*)

P. R. MORRIS

MISS G. M. CUTTEN

MISS J. M. HASSALL

MRS. M. NEWMAN (*Temporary*)

# CITY OF CHICHESTER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
NORTH STREET,  
CHICHESTER.

*July, 1947.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my fifth annual report on the health of the City of Chichester for the year 1946. This report has been prepared on similar lines to other reports for the last few years, in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions. I have, however enlarged on certain subjects in order to give a more detailed résumé of the health of the district during the year, and in certain cases to shew comparative figures over a period of years.

The health of the City during 1946 has maintained its high standard, which is very gratifying. No serious effect appears to have resulted from the war and post-war periods, with the exception of the housing problem, which is common to the country as a whole.

The provision of additional protective foods, especially for expectant and nursing mothers and young children, has been continued, and it is quite evident that the nutritional state of our school children remains good.

I would draw your attention to the following details regarding the vital statistics of the City. Statistically, 1946 compared favourably with previous years, but I would point out that a very slight increase or decrease in the numbers of births and deaths can result in a greatly exaggerated difference in the consequent rates owing to the relatively small population of the City.

The existence of three large hospitals—the Royal West Sussex, St. Richard's, and the Graylingwell Mental Hospital, tends to create a false impression of the prevalence of infectious disease in the City. A fair percentage of the total notifications were received from these institutions.

## 1. BIRTHS AND BIRTHRATE

There has been an increase in births from 272 in 1945 to 310 in 1946. The Birthrate for 1946 is 18.4 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 17.11 for 1945 and 19.1 for England and Wales for 1946.

It will be noticed that there is a natural increase in population, *i.e.* the difference between births and deaths of 87 (310 minus 223).

The illegitimate births for 1946 numbered 19 as compared with 36 for 1945.

## 2. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

There was an increase in the number of deaths from 191 in 1945 to 223 in 1946, the rates respectively being 12.02 and 13.2 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for England and Wales for 1946 was 11.5 per 1,000 of the population:

### (a) **Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.**

The number of deaths from T.B. was 6 for 1946 as compared with 8 for 1945. The death rate for 1946 was .351 per 1,000 of the population compared with .502 for 1945. The provisional figure for England and Wales was .547.

### (b) **Maternal Mortality Rate.**

There was one death from maternal causes during 1946.

### (c) **Infantile Mortality Rate.**

There were nine deaths of infants under one year in 1946 as compared with six in 1945, the death rates being respectively 29 and 22.05 per 1,000 livebirths. The 1946 Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 43.

### (d) **Cancer Death Rate.**

Deaths from Cancer numbered 38 in 1946 as compared with 35 in 1945 the respective rates were 2.26 and 2.20 per 1,000 of the population.

## 3. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1946 there was a considerable decrease in the number of infectious disease notifications due mainly to a great reduction in the number of cases of Measles and Pneumonia. Measles numbered 121 and Pneumonia 59 as compared with 314 and 96 respectively for 1945. The number of cases of Whooping Cough rose from 11 in 1945 to 31 in 1946.

There were 263 cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year as compared with 478 for 1945. It is of interest to note that Measles, Whooping Cough and Pneumonia constituted approximately 80% of the total cases notified.

Eight cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year; there were no deaths from this disease. Six of the cases were adults.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was 12 as compared with 10 for 1945.

The total cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the end of 1946 was 198 of which 130 were Pulmonary and 68 Non-pulmonary cases. Of these, 157 normally reside in the district and the remaining 41 are inmates of Graylingwell Mental Hospital.

During the current year (1947) these figures have been greatly reduced in an effort to bring the register up-to-date after the war years.

#### **4. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION**

The records for diphtheria immunisation are shown on a subsequent page, and it is gratifying to note that a total of 4,623 children have been artificially immunised since 1936 and that it is estimated that 50.96% under five years and 95.2% between the ages of five and 15 years of age have been immunised.

There have again been many efforts made both nationally and locally to increase the percentage of children protected under the age of five years and it is principally on this group that attention will have to be centred in the future. Parents of all babies born in the district are circulated with pamphlets and advice relating to diphtheria immunisation immediately the birth is notified to the Public Health Department.

#### **5. SCABIES AND VENEREAL DISEASE**

Special notes which show that full facilities are available for appropriate treatment are contained in the body of this report.

#### **6. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

Valuable work was carried out by Mr. Nash, and later by Mr. Ward, and it will be noted that in the special report on a subsequent page details are given of a large amount of meat which has during the year been condemned and destroyed.

#### **7. HOUSING**

The Council continues to give urgent consideration to the provision of suitable houses and special attention has been paid to the effective layout of various types of houses.

At the 31st December, 1946, 67 Council houses were under construction. Consideration has also been paid throughout the year to the requisition and conversion, where necessary, of empty houses to afford accommodation for families in urgent need.

#### **8. RODENT CONTROL**

During the year complaints of infestation were investigated, and in October a survey of the district was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Ward, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, in accordance with the Ministry of Food request. Details of the numbers of inspections made, etc., will be found in the body of the Report.

#### **9. WATER SUPPLIES**

The water supplies of the district maintained their very high standard and I am deeply indebted to the Water Engineer, Mr. A. N. Burgess, for his unstinted co-operation.

Further details will be found in the body of the Report.

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During the year a very large amount of work was carried out by the staff of the Health Department, and I would specially wish to place on record my appreciation of the valuable assistance given



me by Mr. Nash, who retired on the 3rd September, 1946. I also wish to thank the remainder of the staff for their intense interest in the work of the Department and the very great assistance they have given. Mr. Ward, the present Chief Sanitary Inspector, was appointed on the 13th September, 1946, and has assisted in the completion of this Report.

I also wish to express my appreciation of the close co-operation of the Town Clerk and the other chief officials. To the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee I am gratefully indebted for their unstinting co-operation and encouragement which has been given to the department at all times.

Miss O. I. High, the Matron at the Isolation Hospital, and her staff have carried out most excellent work, and I cannot speak too highly of the interest they have taken in everything connected with the Hospital.

I again wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation shown me by the general practitioners of the City, and of the invaluable contribution towards public health by the general public.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

H. MICHAEL AYRES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	2,873
Population (census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	13,912
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1946						16,790
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1946 according to						
Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	4,589
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£159,743
Sum represented by a penny rate			...	...	...	£643

### Social Conditions

The City is chiefly a residential and administrative district. The outlying parts are agricultural. There are no large industries which might have a prejudicial effect on health.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	
<b>Live Births</b>					
Legitimate	...	291	149	142	Birth rate per 1,000 of the esti- mated resident population, 18.4
Illegitimate	...	19	12	7	
		<u>310</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>149</u>	

The figure for England and Wales was 19.1.

<b>Still Births</b>					
Legitimate	...	12	4	8	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births, 37.2
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
		<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	

Deaths ... .. 223 114 109 Death rate per  
1,000 of the esti-  
mated resident  
population,  
13.2

The figure for England and Wales was 11.5.

The principal causes of death, with the corresponding figure for 1945, are given in the following table :—

	1946	1945
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
5. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	4	7
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	2	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	1	2
9. Influenza ... ..	1	—
10. Measles ... ..	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encepha- litis ... ..	—	—
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis ... ..	—	1
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	38	35
14. Diabetes ... ..	2	—
15. Intracranial Vascular lesions ... ..	26	21
16. Heart Disease ... ..	72	62
17. Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	8	12
18. Bronchitis ... ..	12	8
19. Pneumonia ... ..	9	3
20. Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1	2
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	3	2
22. Diarrhoea under 2 years ... ..	—	2
23. Appendicitis ... ..	3	—
24. Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	4	4
25. Nephritis ... ..	2	1
26. Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—
27. Other puerperal Causes ... ..	1	—
28. Premature Births ... ..	3	2
29. Congenital debility, Malformations, etc.	5	1
30. Suicide ... ..	—	—
31. Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	2	—
32. Other violent causes ... ..	5	5
33. All other causes ... ..	19	20
Totals ... ..	223	191

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was nine, or 29 per 1,000 births.

The following table shows the causes of death for infants under one year.

Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Respiratory Failure	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	3
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformation of Heart	...	...	...	...	1

The following table gives Infantile Mortality figures for the past ten years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Births</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales</i>
1937	10	41.84	58
1938	7	30.83	53
1939	12	48.58	50
1940	12	49.79	55
1941	8	30.41	59
1942	12	43.6	49
1943	15	48.7	49
1944	19	66.66	46
1945	6	22.06	46
1946	9	29	43

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

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable.

Scarlet Fever	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	Plague
Typhoid, Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Puerperal Pyrexia	Other forms of Tuberculosis
Cholera	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Erysipelas	Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Malaria	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Dysentery	Acute Polioencephalitis
Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis
Typhus	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Measles	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
	Whooping Cough

Diseases which are not notifiable are German Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox and Influenza.

When an infectious disease is notified, a thorough investigation is carried out immediately. In the case of children all contacts are excluded from school for the regulation periods, as specified by the Board of Education, and the head teachers notified.

Where necessary fumigation of rooms and disinfection of bedding are carried out.

### DIPHTHERIA

Eight cases of Diphtheria were notified; there were no deaths from this disease.

The incidence and fatality of Diphtheria in Chichester during the past ten years is shewn in the table below.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Fatality per cent.</i>
1937	16,370	26	1	3.8
1938	16,400	7	Nil	Nil
1939	17,530	15	2	13.3
1940	18,540	4	Nil	Nil
1941	18,270	7	Nil	Nil
1942	17,420	3	Nil	Nil
1943	Not recorded	9	Nil	Nil
1944	15,880	2	Nil	Nil
1945	15,890	2	Nil	Nil
1946	16,790	8	Nil	Nil

## SCARLET FEVER

Twelve cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with ten in 1945.

The incidence and fatality of Scarlet Fever during the past ten years is shown below.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Fatality per cent.</i>
1937	16,370	14	Nil	Nil
1938	16,400	6	Nil	Nil
1939	17,530	27	Nil	Nil
1940	18,540	33	Nil	Nil
1941	18,270	37	Nil	Nil
1942	17,420	55	Nil	Nil
1943	Not recorded	44	Nil	Nil
1944	15,880	78	Nil	Nil
1945	15,890	10	Nil	Nil
1946	16,790	12	Nil	Nil

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Infectious Diseases Hospital

*Medical Superintendent*, DR. H. M. AYRES.

*Matron*, MISS O. I. HIGH.

The City Isolation Hospital, situated in Spitalfield Lane, has 44 beds and 4 cots. There are separate blocks for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, together with a modern cubicle block which consists of twelve entirely separate single-bed wards to be used for cases of doubtful infection as observation cases, and for those diseases of which normally only small numbers of cases are admitted. This block may be used for the reception of patients suffering from different diseases.

### ADMISSION OF PATIENTS FROM OUTSIDE AREAS

Under an existing agreement, patients are admitted from the Rural Districts of Chichester, Midhurst and Petworth.

The following analysis shows the number of patients admitted to the City Isolation Hospital during 1946 and the districts from which they were admitted.

Analysis of Patients admitted to the Isolation Hospital, 1946

Disease	Chichester City	Chichester R.D.C.	Petworth R.D.C.	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bognor Regs U.D.C.	Horsham R.D.C.	Military	Swaylands Penhurst	TOTAL
Diphtheria	6	8	2	1	—	—	1	—	18
Scarlet Fever	9	8	1	3	3	1	—	—	25
Chicken Pox	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	9
Measles	7	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	18
Streptococcal Septicaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Impetigo of Face	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chorea and Rubella	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mumps	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
Whooping Cough	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Facial Erysipelas	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pemphigus	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tonsillitis (Scarlet Fever Contact)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Rubella Scarletina	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	38	31	3	7	3	1	11	1	95

## TUBERCULOSIS

Fifteen new cases were notified during the year ; of these ten were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and five Non-pulmonary.

The ages of the new cases during the year 1946 and of the deaths for the same year are shown below :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
15	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
35	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
45	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>



## HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

### (1) Tuberculosis

There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of cases at Aldingbourne House, with accommodation for 67 persons.

There is a ward containing twelve beds for advanced cases at Worthing Isolation Hospital, Swandean.

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are admitted to St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, to the Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate, to the London Chest Hospital, Camberley, or to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, Hants (for children).

The number of patients from this district treated at Sanatoria during the year are shown below.

Aldingbourne House	... ..	14
Swandean Isolation Hospital	... ..	1
St. Richard's Hospital	... ..	—
Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital	... ..	—
Mayor Treloar's Hospital	... ..	—

### (2) Maternity

The County Council arranges for resident expectant mothers to be admitted to :—

	<i>No. of Beds</i>
(a) Brighton Hospital for Women	2 (or more if available)
(b) Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	20 (or more if available)
(c) Worthing Hospital Maternity Home	5 (shared with Worthing)
(d) Horsham Maternity Unit	18
(e) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester	6 (4 for emergency cases)
(f) Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital, Rustington	24 (plus 6 post-natal beds)
Total number of beds reserved	75 (or more if available)

### (3) Children

The County Council arranges whenever necessary for the admission of children under the age of 12 months to St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, and Southlands Hospital, Shoreham.

### (4) Smallpox

Temporary arrangements have been made by the County Council for the reservation of beds in the Brede Hospital in East Sussex.

### (5) Mental

The Graylingwell Hospital has an accommodation of 1,099 beds.

### (6) General

St. Richard's Hospital has an accommodation of 400 beds which are available for general cases.

## HOSPITALS NOT SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR THE COUNTY COUNCIL, BUT AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS RESIDENT IN THE DISTRICT

The Royal West Sussex Hospital with 212 beds.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

One Motor Ambulance is provided by the City Council for Infectious Diseases. This is garaged at the Isolation Hospital.

For non-infectious or accident cases, five motor ambulances and a sitting-case car are provided which are owned by the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Council contribute £100 per annum toward the cost of running the ambulances. The service rendered is excellent.

### CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES

#### A. Maternity and Child Welfare

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (consultation and treatment) is situated at Chapel Street under the control of the West Sussex County Council.

#### B. School Clinics

School Clinics have been held as during the previous year.

#### C. Tuberculosis Clinics

These are held at Chapel Street, Chichester.

#### D. Venereal Diseases

The County Council's arrangements for clinics to be held at Brighton, Worthing and Portsmouth are unchanged.

For men and women patients, General Practitioners' Clinics are held at Horsham and at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

#### E. Scabies

School children are seen at the Clinic in Chapel Street, and if necessary, referred for treatment to St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

#### F. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinic

This Clinic is held at the Royal West Sussex Hospital weekly at which Dr. Joshua Carse, the Medical Superintendent of Graylingwell Hospital, is the Honorary Consulting Psychiatrist.

## PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

### (1) General

This work is carried out by the Chichester District Nursing Association, working in conjunction with the West Sussex County Council.

### (2) Infectious Diseases, Measles, etc.

Nurses attached to the District Nursing Association visit cases of measles on occasion when required, and the City contributes £50 per annum for their services.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During the year 1946, 217 children have been inoculated against Diphtheria and approximately 50.96 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age, and 95.2 per cent. of the children between the ages of 5 and 15 years have been immunised.

The following table shows the numbers and age groups of children who have been inoculated since 1936-1937.

AGES

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 & over	TOTAL
1936-7	60	56	69	92	139	130	138	142	140	126	145	139	121	32	1529
1938	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	4	2	1	—	1	1	1	20
1940	8	18	19	9	32	52	24	22	13	11	20	10	15	5	258
1941	45	97	64	79	75	86	96	83	68	80	81	62	54	72	1042
1942	137	73	60	40	63	54	32	35	27	21	22	24	19	16	623
1943	136	45	25	30	34	28	13	20	18	18	27	14	17	6	431
1944	156	17	3	7	10	8	2	8	8	3	3	1	—	—	226
1945	—	163	34	21	8	16	9	4	4	6	6	3	1	2	277
1946	156	22	5	4	9	6	4	2	3	1	4	1	—	—	217
TOTAL	698	491	279	282	373	285	320	320	283	267	308	255	228	134	4623

## WATER SUPPLY

### Funtington Source

Twenty-four samples of raw water from this source were submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for Bacteriological Examination, the results showing that organisms of the Coliform Group were absent in all except two of the samples.

Two samples of water taken for Chemical Analysis had an average total hardness of 22 parts per 100,000 (15.4 grains per gallon), of which 3.5 parts per 100,000 (2.4 grains per gallon) were permanent hardness.

### Fishbourne Source

Seven samples of raw water were submitted to the Public Analyst, Lewes, and eighteen samples to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for Bacteriological Examination, the results showing that organisms of the Coliform Group were present in thirteen samples. *Bacillus Coli*, Type 1, was present in four of these thirteen samples.

Two samples of water taken for Chemical Analysis had an average total hardness of 24.5 parts per 100,000 (17.1 grains per gallon), of which 4.25 parts per 100,000 (3 grains per gallon) were permanent hardness.

### General

The raw water undergoes a continuous process of purification before distribution by the addition of Chlorine and Ammonia at the Waterworks.

Seven samples of treated water from the distribution mains in the City were submitted to the Public Analyst, Lewes, and eighteen samples to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for Bacteriological Examination, the results showing that organisms of the Coliform Group were absent in all cases.

The results of the above examination show the necessity for continuous treatment of the raw water, especially that obtained from the Fishbourne Source. They also show that water *as supplied* to be both chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory, and perfectly safe for drinking purposes.

The number of dwelling-houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains:—

	<i>Number of Inhabited dwelling-houses</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
(a) Direct to houses ...	4557	16672
(b) By means of stand- pipes ... ..	13	48

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk sampling has been carried out as in previous years, and visits have been paid to cowsheds, dairies, bakehouses, stores and places where food is prepared and sold. The details of the foregoing inspections are available.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is the Officer appointed under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. The wartime arrangements for the distribution of meat and slaughtering for not only the City but the adjacent areas has continued to be concentrated in the City of Chichester.

The Ministry of Food have three requisitioned slaughterhouses in which to carry out the works and visits are made at the time of slaughter or on completion, and all carcasses are inspected before distribution.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year 1946 was 19,230, made up as follows :

<i>Slaughterhouse</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Cattle (excl. cows)</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
Stockbridge Road	—	2639	1677	—	—
Chapel Street	—	—	—	3694	8895
Green Lane	1028	—	—	433	864
	1028	2639	1677	4127	9759

*The following were condemned and destroyed :—*

<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Cattle (excl. Cows)</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
Whole carcasses	4	3	11	7	18
Parts and organs	57	472	524	46	956
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses	1	17	99	1	—
Parts and organs	65	909	1389	4	—

## HOUSING

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority :—

The Council own 596 houses.

1. Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given under (b) )	...	73
(1) By local authority	...	15
(2) By other local authorities	...	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons (50 temporary bungalows by Ministry of Works, 8 by private builders)	...	58
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :		
(1) By the Local Authority (included under (a) (1) above)	...	15
(2) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (3) above)	...	50
2. (a) The number of Council Houses under construction on the 31st December, 1946	...	67

- (b) The amount of land owned by the Corporation available for the erection of further houses at the 31st December, 1946... .. 17.50 acres
- (c) Schemes contemplated in addition to (a) at the 31st December, 1946 :—
- (1) Spitalfield Estate, 154 Orlit Houses.
  - (2) Kingsham Avenue Extension, 38 Traditional Houses, 10 Flats.

### RODENT CONTROL

During the year, 78 complaints of rat infestation were received, as follows :—

Business Premises	...	...	...	...	...	14
Private Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	57
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	7
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	78
						=

#### Infestations treated by Corporation

Major infestations	...	...	...	...	...	6
Minor infestations	...	...	...	...	...	63
No evidence of infestation	...	...	...	...	...	9
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	78
						=
Estimated number of rats killed	...	...	...	...	...	2521
Number of bodies actually found	...	...	...	...	...	317

### Rat Campaign

#### Private Dwellings Special Scheme, 1946/47

In October, 1946, the Corporation commenced investigations in accordance with the Special Scheme introduced by the Ministry of Food.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty initial visits were made as follows :—

Business Premises	...	...	...	...	...	237
Private Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	2006
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	...	7
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2250
						=

*Infestations treated by the Corporation*

		<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>Private Dwellings</i>	<i>Other Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
Reservoir ... ..		2	—	2	4
Major ... ..		2	4	—	6
Minor ... ..		9	107	2	118
					<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
					128
					<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>

**Infestations treated by occupier :—**

Reservoir ... ..	Nil				
Major ... ..	Nil				
Minor ... ..	17				
Estimated number of rats killed ... ..					1727
Number of bodies actually found ... ..					206

**FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

During the year 48 routine inspections were made in accordance with the provisions of this Act as administered by the local authority.

Eleven complaints were received and investigated. No formal action was necessary and the causes of complaint were removed.



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Moore & Tillyer, Ltd.  
Printers  
39 East Street, Chichester  
(Tel. 2883)

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