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CITY OF CHICHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE STATE OF

PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE

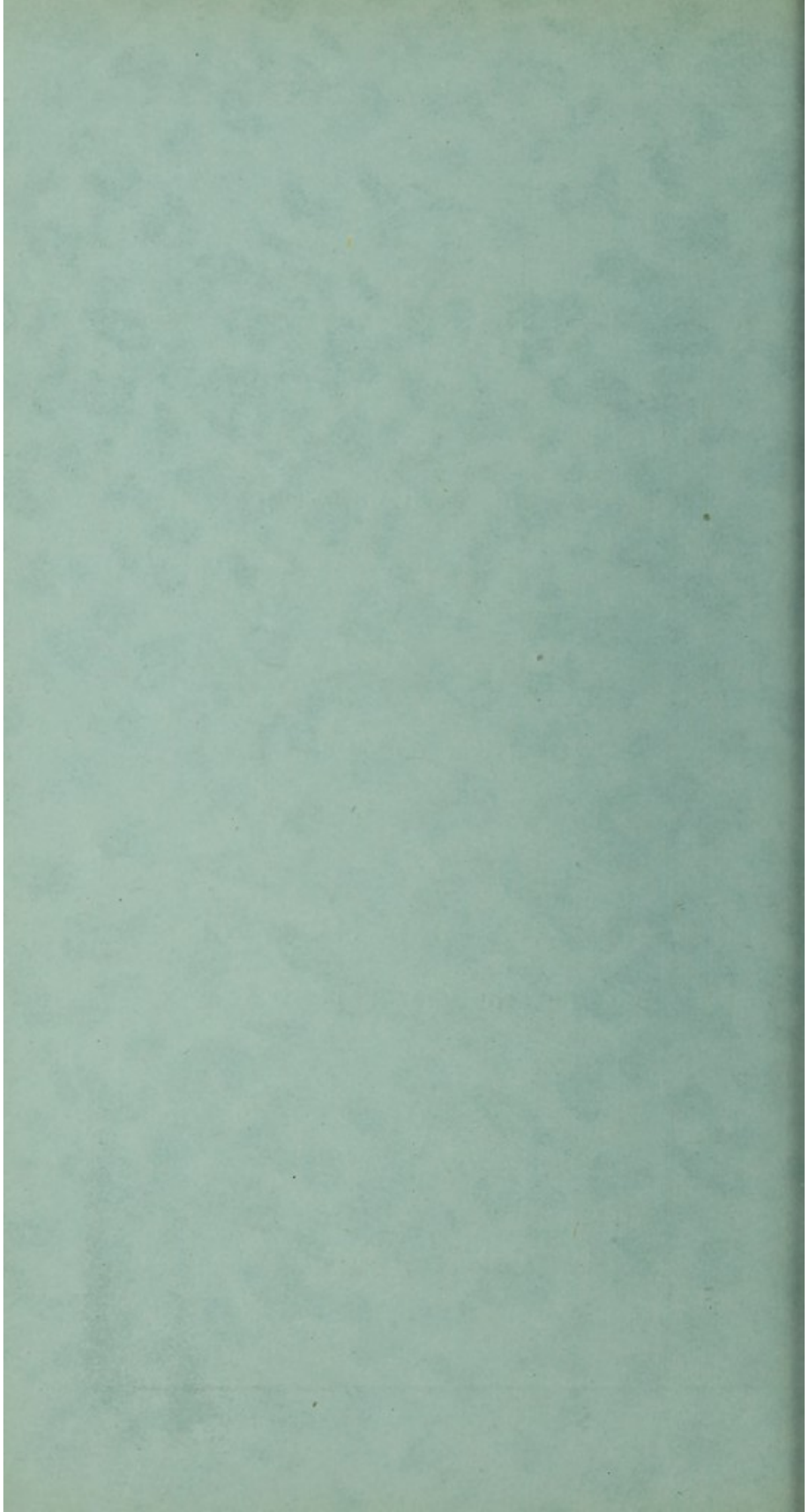
CITY OF CHICHESTER

For the year 1948

BY

H. MICHAEL AYRES

Medical Officer of Health





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Members of the City Council of Chichester, 1948-1949

Alderman T. J. EASTLAND (*Mayor*)

Councillor H. U. B. BURDEN (*Deputy Mayor*)

Alderman J. R. HOBBS, J.P.

„ C. C. ALLEN

„ W. O. STRIDE

„ W. H. G. NAPPER

„ C. D. HERNIMAN, J.P.

Councillor MRS. A. F. EASTLAND

„ MISS J. M. YOUNGHUSBAND

„ S. A. INGREY

„ G. A. R. PURCHASE

„ F. E. WORLEY

„ A. HUMPHRY

„ J. E. WHITEHEAD

„ L. E. EVERSLED MARTIN

„ R. I. HENTY

„ THE REV. GODFREY WELLS

„ C. J. NEWELL

„ MISS J. L. THOMAS

„ E. W. TOZER

„ A. A. GRENDER

„ G. J. WELCH

„ D. H. T. M. ROBERTSON-RITCHIE

„ W. BROOKES

Public Health Committee

Alderman T. J. EASTLAND (*Mayor*)

Councillor MRS. A. F. EASTLAND (*Chairman*)

Councillor H. U. B. BURDEN, (*Deputy Mayor*)

„ MISS J. M. YOUNGHUSBAND

„ F. E. WORLEY

„ L. E. EVERSLED MARTIN

„ R. I. HENTY

„ THE REV. GODFREY WELLS

„ MISS J. L. THOMAS

„ D. H. T. M. ROBERTSON-RITCHIE

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE CITY

Officers

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.)
Medical Officer of Health.

T. C. WARD

(Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, and as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.)
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

P. R. MORRIS

Chief Clerk.

J. SNOWDON

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector, and Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.)
Additional Sanitary Inspector.

W. H. J. OSMAN

Shops Inspector (Part-time).

CLERICAL STAFF.

Senior Clerk—Housing :
MISS F. M. WALMSLEY

Assistant Clerks :
L. J. MARVIN
MISS M. BAILEY
MRS. M. NEWMAN

Other Appointments and Du

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council ;
Medical Officer of Health, Bognor Regis Urban District ;
Medical Superintendent, Chichester and Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital

Housing Inspector ;
Inspector under Rats and Nuisance Destruction Act ;
Inspector under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations .

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
NORTH STREET,
CHICHESTER.

August, 1949.

**THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
COMMITTEE**

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my seventh Annual Report, namely that for 1948, on the health of the residents of the City of Chichester.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular, 3/49, which requested that it should be prepared on the lines of that for the year 1947, and indicated that certain duties of the department should be specifically reported upon.

I would like to draw your attention to the following indices of the general state of health in the City, and I again ask you to bear in mind that in a City such as Chichester with a relatively small population, a slight variation in the numbers of births, deaths, etc., will tend to be reflected proportionately in the resultant rates per thousand.

BIRTHS AND BIRTHRATE.

There has been a slight increase in the number of births for the year 1948, namely 329 as compared with 311 for 1947. The resultant birthrates being 18.38 and 18.16 respectively per thousand of the population. The rate for 1948 for England and Wales was 17.9.

It will be observed that there was a considerable natural increase in the population, *i.e.*, the difference between births and deaths, of 141 (329 births minus 188 deaths). This natural increase can, to a large extent, be attributed to the very low deathrate for 1948 (see paragraph below on deaths).

The number of illegitimate births for 1948 was 10 as compared with 19 in 1947 and 35 in 1946.

DEATHS AND DEATHRATE.

The number of deaths in 1948 was 188 as compared with 231 in 1947, the rates respectively being 10.5 and 13.4 per thousand of the population. The deathrate for England and Wales was 10.8.

It will be noted that the number of deaths for 1948 (188) was well below the figure for 1947, even though there has been a considerable increase in the Registrar General's estimated population of the City (from 17,120 for 1947 to 17,900 for 1948). The rate for the City of 10.5 for the year under view is the lowest recorded since the year 1937.

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

There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis for the year 1948, namely eight, as compared with nine for 1947. The death rate for 1948 was .45 per thousand compared with .52 for 1947 and .51 for England and Wales for 1947.

(b) **Maternal Mortality.**

It is gratifying to be able to report that there were no deaths from Maternal causes during the year under review.

(c) **Infant Mortality Rate.**

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during 1948 was three, compared with ten for the previous year, the rates per thousand live births being 9.12 and 32.15 respectively. The rate of 9.12 for the year under review is the lowest ever recorded in the City and it is unquestionably a very fine achievement. The figure for England and Wales for 1948 was 34, a great improvement on the figure for 1947 (41), which was stated to have been the lowest ever recorded.

(d) **Cancer Death Rate.**

There were 33 deaths from Cancer in 1948 as compared with 28 in 1947 and the rates per thousand of the population were respectively 1.8 and 1.6.

It will be observed that there was a slight increase in the number of deaths from Cancer for the year 1948, but it should be noted that this figure of 33 is still below that for 1946, namely 35.

3. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year under review 261 notifications of various infectious diseases were received. This compares very favourably with the year 1947 when 258 notifications were received.

I would like to point out that the notifications in respect of cases of Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis) occurring at Institutions, whether or not the patients are normally resident in the City, are sent to the Council and that of the figure of 261 notifications received, 47 related to non-residents.

From the Ward analysis shown later in the report it would appear that there was a preponderance of cases of infectious disease in the South Ward (as opposed to the East Ward in 1947). Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough (which form over 70 per cent of all notifications received) are very infectious and are likely to spread in a particular area. This analysis therefore, gives no indication that a particular Ward is less healthy than other Wards.

4. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The records for diphtheria immunisation are shown on a subsequent page.

A total of 5,077 children have been artificially immunised since 1947 and it is estimated that 39.4 per cent under five years and 89.8 per cent of the children between the ages of five and 15 have been immunised.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that there were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the whole year.

HOUSING.

Great strides have again been made by the City Council in providing new houses, no less than 192 houses were completed and a further 88 were equally under construction, at the end of 1948. In addition an extensive programme has been outlined for the future.

As regards applications for Council Houses, early in 1949 all applications were checked (on instruction from Ministry of Health) and this revealed that there were still 664 "live" applications for houses. Of this figure over 400 were applicants without homes of their own.

A points scheme is in operation in the City, based on the actual "need" of the applicant, in order to assist in the selection of tenants.

RODENT CONTROL.

Details can be found later in the report of the work carried out by the Department under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector Mr. T. C. Ward.

It is felt that the scheme, as adopted by the City, whereby free treatments are carried out at private dwellings, is a service which meets a very real need, and one which is appreciated by the residents.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to the City has maintained its very high standard and I would again like to express my indebtedness to Mr. A. N. Burgess, the Water Engineer, for his unstinted co-operation.

A detailed report on the water supply as required by the Ministry of Health, and as furnished by the Water Engineer, is given on a later page.

I would once again express my sincere appreciation of the deep interest taken in the health of the City by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and by the Mayor and other Members of the Council.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. T. C. Ward, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his Assistant for the good work carried out by them, also to the Chief Clerk, Mr. P. R. Morris, and other members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I wish to express my appreciation of the close co-operation and assistance given me by the Town Clerk and the Chief Officers of the other departments.

Finally my gratitude must be recorded for the close co-operation given by the General Practitioners and for the help forthcoming from the general public.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. AYRES,
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I

GENERAL AN

1912—

Year	Popu- lation	Births		Deaths		Population Natural Increase	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1912	12960	227	17.46	243	18.74	x	15	64.93	x	x
1913	13030	228	17.50	261	20.03	x	13	57.01	24	1.8
1914	13110	227	17.31	260	19.83	-33	12	52.86	17	1.2
1915	10240	207	15.78	300	29.59	-93	26	125.60	12	1.5
1916	9962	225	23.52	172	17.25	53	16	71.04	11	1.1
1917	9843	220	20.05	175	17.77	45	11	49.94	22	2.2
1918	11851	181	15.27	187	17.67	-6	11	60.72	18	1.8
1919	12031	205	17.7	172	15.47	33	x	x	20	1.6
1920	12200	289	24.3	148	12.8	141	9	44.9	27	2.2
1921	12413	244	19.70	153	12.33	91	15	61.47	x	x
1922	12560	235	18.71	148	11.78	87	14	59.57	x	x
1923	12680	213	16.79	142	11.19	71	9	42.25	x	x
1924	13010	188	14.45	153	11.96	35	7	37.23	x	x
1925	13410	186	13.87	142	10.75	44	9	48.38	22	1.6
1926	14090	181	12.84	155	11.15	26	5	27.62	22	1.8
1927	14300	223	15.59	170	12.01	53	8	35.87	30	2.0
1928	13850	198	14.29	190	13.93	8	12	60.60	19	1.5
1929	13760	199	14.46	169	12.47	30	10	50.25	16	1.2
1930	13760	229	16.64	153	11.29	76	10	43.66	29	2.2
1931	13920	205	14.72	144	10.56	61	6	29.26	19	1.5
1932	14180	206	14.52	171	12.05	35	11	53.39	25	1.7
1933	15240	198	12.99	185	12.13	13	10	50.50	29	1.8
1934	15590	236	15.13	173	11.09	63	7	29.66	26	1.6
1935	15770	223	14.14	193	12.23	30	11	49.32	32	2.0
1936	15950	209	13.10	207	12.97	2	2	9.56	38	2.3
1937	16370	239	14.59	167	10.20	72	10	41.84	34	2.0
1938	16460	227	13.79	202	12.27	25	7	30.83	34	2.0
1939	17530	245	14.62	187	10.66	58	12	48.58	24	1.5
1940	18540	241	12.99	202	10.89	39	12	49.79	27	1.5
1941	18270	263	14.39	200	10.94	63	8	30.41	28	1.8
1942	17420	275	15.78	206	11.82	69	12	43.64	32	1.8
1943	16490	308	18.67	220	13.34	88	15	48.77	23	2.0
1944	15880	285	17.95	213	13.47	72	19	66.66	34	2.2
1945	15890	272	17.11	191	12.02	81	6	22.05	35	2.2
1946	16790	310	18.46	223	13.20	87	9	29.03	38	2.3
1947	17120	311	18.16	231	13.49	80	10	32.15	28	1.9
1948	17900	329	18.38	188	10.5	141	3	9.12	33	1.8

L STATISTICS

-1948

Primary Infectious Diseases	Death from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diph- theria Attack Rate	No. of inhab- ited Houses	New houses erec- ted Total	Houses erected with State Assistance		Rateable Value	Sum re- presented by Penny Rate
	Rate	No.					By Coun- cil	By Other Person		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.4	1	.07	.38	1.9	2699	x	x	x	x	x
.53	3	.22	3.96	2.7	2699	x	x	x	x	x
1.3	x	x	6.34	1.8	2699	x	x	x	x	x
1.5	1	.1	4.1	1.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.01	2	.2	2.03	2.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.2	3	.25	1.3	5.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
.83	5	.41	6.6	1.5	2802	x	x	x	x	x
.98	4	.32	.9	3.1	2805	3	x	x	x	x
1.2	1	.08	.9	2.4	2845	27	x	x	£59789/5s.	£220
1.03	Nil	—	1.35	.8	x	10	x	x	£52631	£215
.63	2	.15	.15	.63	2647	x	x	x	£54233	£230
.46	Nil	—	.23	.07	2647	25	6	5	£55264	£230
.37	Nil	—	1.1	.29	2647	118	48	44	£57068	£235
.56	Nil	—	1.7	1.4	2647	110	58	39	£59258	£257
.55	2	.13	3.4	2.02	2647	98	62	16	£61283	£257
.72	2	.14	2.8	1.8	2647	37	Nil	24	£63652	£260
.41	2	.14	2.9	.72	2647	27	Nil	11	£89620	£370
.21	2	.14	2.6	.58	3307	27	Nil	1	£92461	£377/10/2
.57	2	.14	1.2	.32	3351	x	x	x	£93287	£388/13/11
.35	Nil	—	.98	.56	3402	51	Nil	Nil	£96478	£368/14/3
.59	Nil	—	5.7	.32	3854	102	Nil	Nil	£106480	£420
.32	2	.12	2.5	1.2	4003	120	Nil	Nil	£120464	£490
.37	6	.38	3.1	5.6	4148	171	Nil	Nil	£127373	£490
.56	2	.12	1.3	1.8	4358	302	Nil	Nil	£133063	£501
.48	1	.06	.85	1.5	4524	183	Nil	Nil	£137529	£527
.42	—	—	.36	0.42	4572	208	Nil	Nil	£140554	£545
.11	4	.22	1.54	0.85	4758	Nil	Nil	Nil	£143923	£591
.22	Nil	—	1.78	0.21	4799	Nil	Nil	Nil	£151565	£595
.22	1	.05	2.02	0.38	4277	Nil	Nil	Nil	£156780	£610
.34	1	.05	3.15	0.17	4272	Nil	Nil	Nil	£158383	£620
.30	1	.06	2.68	0.54	4276	Nil	Nil	Nil	£158383	£620
.38	6	.37	4.91	0.12	4239	Nil	Nil	Nil	£159936	£630
.44	2	.12	0.62	0.12	4243	6	Nil	Nil	£159743	£620
.24	Nil	—	0.71	0.47	4589	71	13	50	£159743	£643
.52	3	.17	0.29	0.05	4666	87	62	Nil	£162530	£661
.39	Nil	—	0.34	Nil	4802	227	192	Nil	£168505	£678

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Chichester compared with the Vital
Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1948

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	Chichester
Population estimated by Registrar General ..	166,690	143,610	310,300	17,900 (17,1
Number of Live Births	2,507 (2,878)	2,370 (2,602)	4,877 (5,480)	329 (311)
Birth Rate	15.04 (17.59)	16.50 (19.20)	15.72 (18.33)	18.38 (18.1
Number of Deaths ..	2,267 (2,486)	1,627 (1,651)	3,894 (4,137)	188 (231)
Death Rate	13.60 (15.20)	11.33 (12.20)	12.55 (13.80)	10.5 (13.48
Number of Deaths of infants under one year	60 (86)	53 (85)	113 (171)	3 (10)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	24 (30)	22 (33)	23 (31)	9.12 (32.15
Number of Maternal Deaths	— (2)	2 (—)	2 (2)	— (2)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	— (0.7)	0.8 (—)	0.4 (0.3)	— (6.43)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	61 (57)	43 (52)	104 (109)	7 (9)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory system)	0.37 (0.35)	0.30 (0.38)	0.34 (0.36)	0.39 (0.52)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	375 (404)	306 (269)	681 (673)	33 (28)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.25 (2.47)	2.13 (1.98)	2.19 (2.25)	1.84 (1.6)
Zymotic Death Rate ..	0.01 (0.06)	0.02 (0.08)	0.02 (0.07)	— (0.17)
Natural Increase — excess of Births over Deaths	240 (392)	743 (951)	983 (1,343)	141 (80)

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	17.9 (20
Death Rate	10.8 (12
Infant Mortality Rate	34 (41
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ..	.44 (.4

(The figures in brackets represent the rates for the year 1947.)

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	2,873
Population (Census 1931)	13,912
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (1948)	17,900
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1948, according to Rate Books	4,802
Rateable Value	£168,505
Amount represented by a penny rate	£678

2.—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.

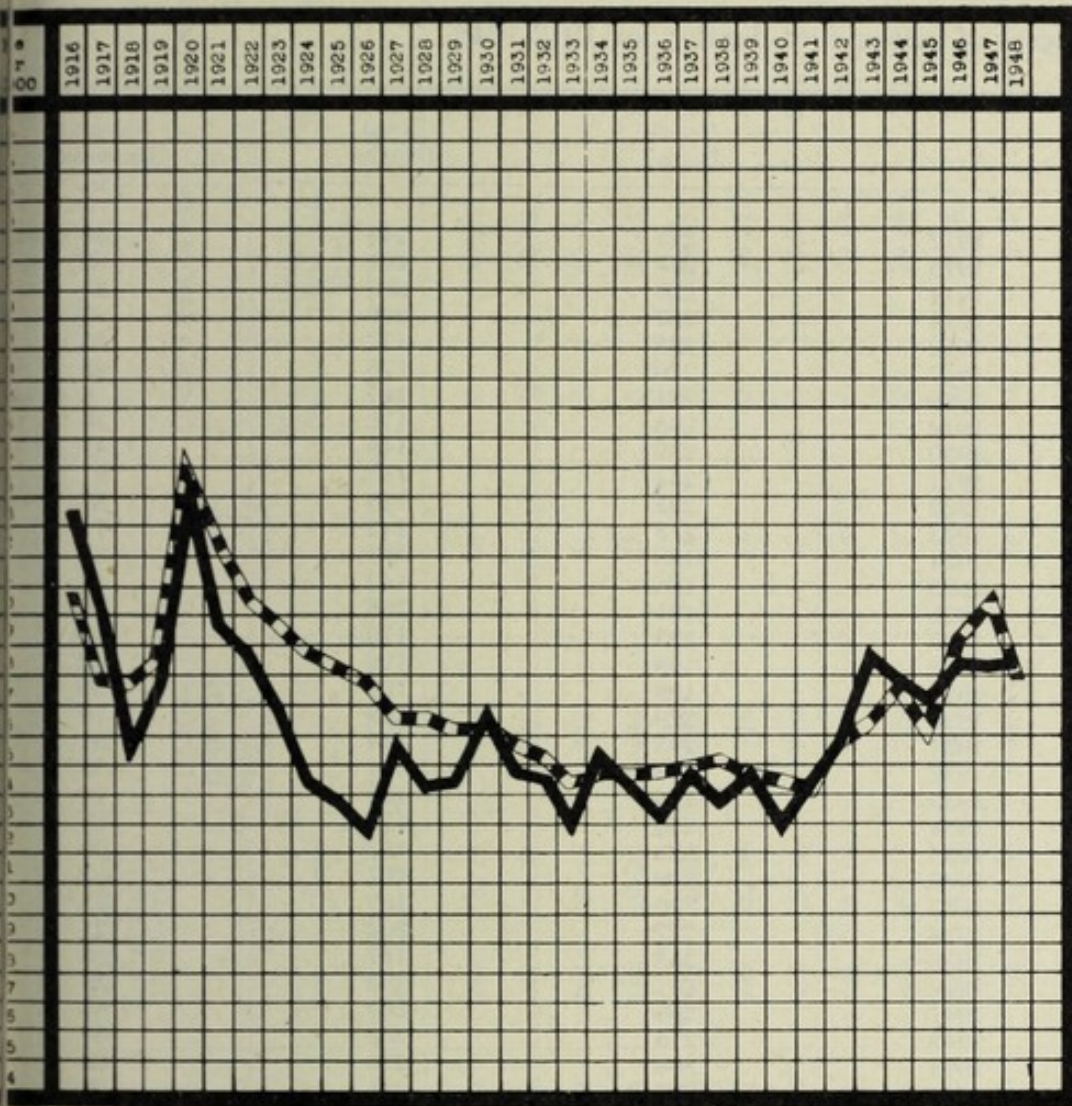
3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births :—	Total	Males	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ..
Live Births—				18.38
Legitimate	319	164	155	
Illegitimate	10	8	2	
	—	—	—	The figure for England and Wales was
	329	172	157	17.9
	—	—	—	
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate	3	3	—	9.03
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	
	3	3	—	
	—	—	—	
Deaths :—	188	96	92	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ..
				10.5
				The figure for England and Wales was 10.8
Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions				81
(Percentage of total deaths, 43.0)				
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—				
From Sepsis				Nil
From other causes				Nil
Number of deaths of Infants under one year of age				3
Death rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births				9.12
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				33
Deaths from Measles				Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)				Nil

BIRTHS

Year	Total Births	Males	Females	Birth Rate	No. of males born per 100 females
1912	227	—	—	17.46	—
1913	228	118	110	17.50	107.2
1914	232	112	120	17.31	93.3
1915	207	114	93	15.78	122.5
1916	225	113	112	23.52	100.8
1917	220	110	110	20.05	100.0
1918	181	111	70	15.27	158.5
1919	205	100	105	17.7	95.2
1920	289	150	139	24.3	107.9
1921	244	120	124	19.70	96.7
1922	235	119	116	18.71	102.5
1923	213	110	103	16.79	106.7
1924	188	109	79	14.45	137.9
1925	186	92	94	13.87	97.8
1926	181	71	110	12.84	64.5
1927	223	124	99	15.59	125.2
1928	198	101	97	14.29	104.1
1929	199	102	97	14.46	105.1
1930	229	127	102	16.64	124.5
1931	205	95	110	14.72	86.3
1932	206	109	97	14.52	112.3
1933	198	105	93	12.99	112.9
1934	236	115	121	15.13	95.0
1935	223	122	101	14.14	120.7
1936	209	108	101	13.10	106.9
1937	239	120	119	14.59	100.8
1938	227	131	96	13.79	136.4
1939	245	128	117	14.62	109.4
1940	241	129	112	12.99	115.9
1941	263	146	117	14.39	124.8
1942	275	136	139	15.78	97.8
1943	308	159	149	18.67	106.6
1944	285	154	131	17.95	117.5
1945	272	122	150	17.11	81.3
1946	310	161	149	18.46	108.0
1947	311	155	156	18.16	99.3
1948	329	172	157	18.38	109.6

ART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATES OF CHICHESTER SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

The following figures show the natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deaths, for 1912-1948.

Year	Total Births	Total Deaths	Natural Increase
1912	227	243	—16 <i>decrease</i>
1913	228	261	—33 "
1914	227	260	—33 "
1915	207	300	—93 "
1916	225	172	53
1917	220	175	45
1918	181	187	—6 <i>decrease</i>
1919	205	172	33
1920	289	148	141
1921	244	153	91
1922	235	148	87
1923	213	142	71
1924	188	153	35
1925	186	142	44
1926	181	155	26
1927	223	170	53
1928	198	190	8
1929	199	169	30
1930	229	153	76
1931	205	144	61
1932	206	171	35
1933	198	185	13
1934	236	173	63
1935	223	193	30
1936	209	207	2
1937	239	167	72
1938	227	202	25
1939	245	187	58
1940	241	202	39
1941	263	200	63
1942	275	206	69
1943	308	220	88
1944	285	213	72
1945	272	191	81
1946	310	223	87
1947	311	231	80
1948	329	188	141

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District				
		Uncorrected Numbers	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents Regd. in the District	Of Residents in the District not Regd.	Under 1 year of age		All ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 nett Births		Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1938	16,460	202	227	13.79	333	20.23	167	36	7	30.83	202	12.27
1939	17,530	225	245	14.62	347	19.79	189	31	12	48.58	187	10.66
1940	18,540	232	241	12.99	504	27.18	333	31	12	49.79	202	10.89
1941	18,270	234	263	14.39	653	30.27	480	27	8	30.41	200	10.94
1942	17,420	212	275	15.78	845	48.51	*657	18	12	43.64	206	11.82
1943	16,490	237	308	18.67	949	57.55	746	17	15	48.77	220	13.34
1944	15,880	252	285	17.95	920	57.93	719	12	19	66.66	213	13.47
1945	15,890	277	272	17.11	1,161	73.06	985	15	6	22.05	191	12.02
1946	16,790	327	310	18.46	926	55.15	728	15	9	29.03	223	13.20
1947	17,120	347	311	18.16	878	51.28	672	25	10	32.15	231	13.49
1948	17,900	307	329	18.38	744	41.56	566	10	3	9.12	188	10.50

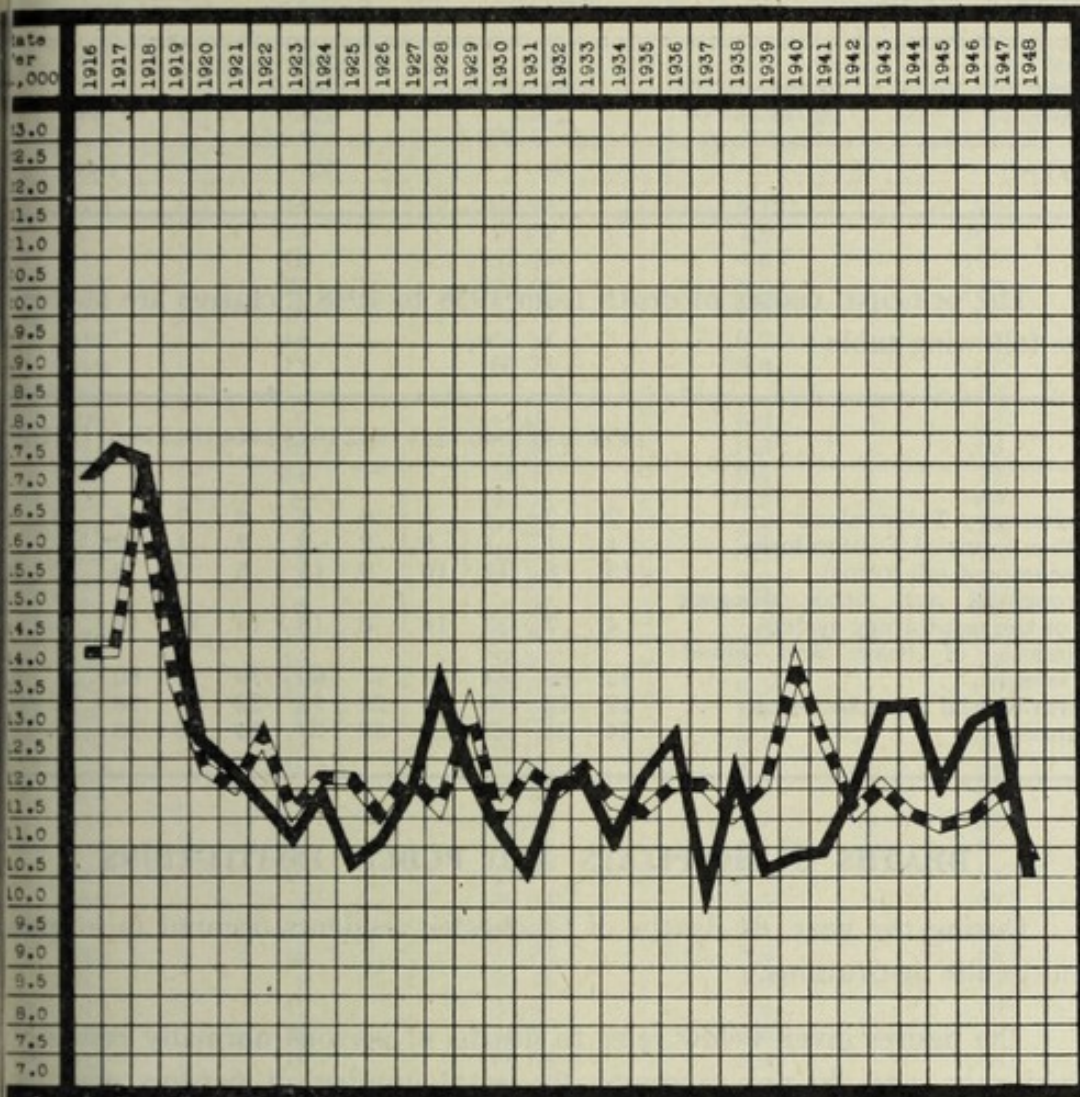
TABLE IV

Deaths of "Residents" during the year 1948, classified by age and cause

Causes of Death Column 1	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									MALES 11
	All ages 2	Under 1 year 3	1 year and under 2 4	2-5 5	5-15 6	15-25 7	25-45 8	45-65 9	65 and upwards 10	
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	5
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
8. Syphilitic diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
9. Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioenceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute inf. enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity, oesoph. and uterus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3
15. Cancer of breast	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
16. Cancer of all other sites	22	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	12	16
17. Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	20	15
19. Heart diseases	56	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	41	27
20. Other diseases of circ. system	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1
21. Bronchitis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4
22. Pneumonia	10	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	7
23. Other respiratory diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
28. Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
29. Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Premature birth	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Congen. malformations, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
34. Road traffic accidents	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
35. Other violent causes	7	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	3
36. All other causes	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	14	7
TOTAL	188	3	—	1	—	4	10	48	122	96

Note.—It will be noticed from the above table, which shows an age analysis that over 64 per cent of the deaths were of persons aged 65 years and over.

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATES OF CHICHESTER SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
East	38	29	67
West	31	36	67
South	27	27	54
TOTAL	96	92	188

The principal causes of death from 1938 to 1948 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	7	2	4	4	6	5	6	7	4	9	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	1	2	—	
Pneumonia (all forms)	15	8	12	16	9	11	6	3	9	12	11
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system ..	4	7	13	14	6	16	13	10	13	11	
Diseases of heart and blood vessels	62	66	64	64	71	69	70	74	80	81	6
Intra cranial vascular lesions ..	17	13	13	19	22	19	22	21	26	24	3
Cancer	34	24	27	28	32	23	34	35	38	28	3

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

During the year, 81 deaths of Chichester residents occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

The figures given below refer to deaths of persons normally residing in Chichester, and do not represent the total number of persons who have died in the hospitals and institutions named.

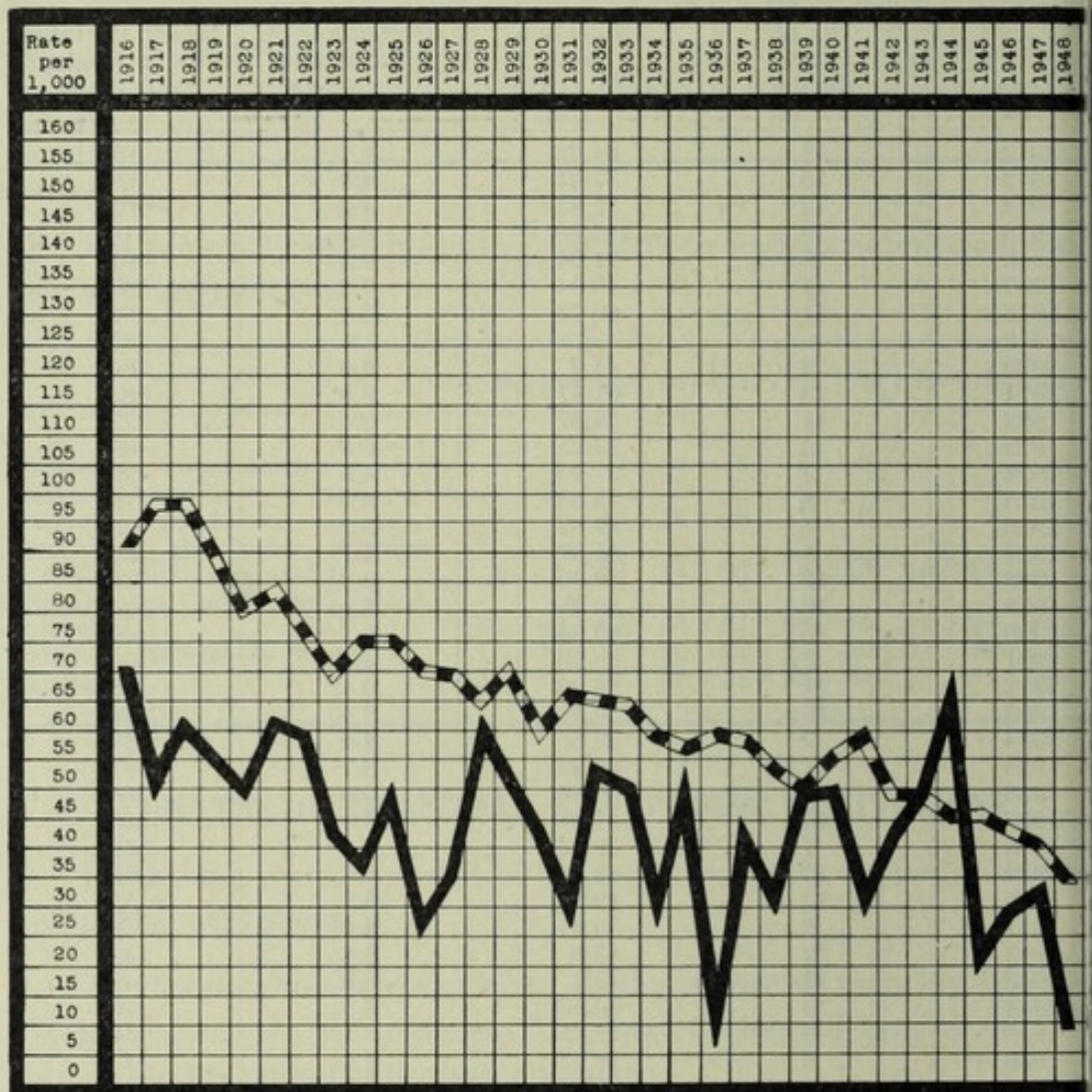
Hospital or Institution	Number	Percentage of Total Deaths
St. Richard's Hospital	30	16.0
Royal West Sussex Hospital	38	20.2
Graylingwell Hospital	9	4.8
Aldingbourne Sanatorium	1	0.5
Brighton General Hospital	1	0.5
East Suffolk Hospital, Ipswich	1	0.5
Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings	1	0.5
TOTAL	81	43.0

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 3, or 9.12 per 1,000 births.

Year	No. of Infant deaths	Proportion per 1,000 births	Percentage of total deaths at all ages	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales
1912	15	64.93	6.1	95
1913	13	57.01	4.9	109
1914	12	52.86	4.6	105
1915	26	125.60	8.6	110
1916	16	71.04	9.3	91
1917	11	49.94	6.2	97
1918	11	60.72	5.8	97
1919	—	—	—	89
1920	9	44.9	6.0	80
1921	15	61.47	9.8	83
1922	14	59.57	9.4	77
1923	9	42.25	6.3	69
1924	7	37.23	4.5	75
1925	9	48.38	6.3	75
1926	5	27.62	3.2	70
1927	8	35.87	4.7	69
1928	12	60.60	6.3	65
1929	10	50.25	5.9	70
1930	10	43.66	6.5	60
1931	6	29.26	4.1	66
1932	11	53.39	6.4	65
1933	10	50.50	5.4	64
1934	7	29.66	4.0	59
1935	11	49.32	5.7	57
1936	2	9.56	0.9	59
1937	10	41.84	5.9	58
1938	7	30.83	3.4	53
1939	12	48.58	6.4	50
1940	12	49.79	5.9	55
1941	8	30.41	4.0	59
1942	12	43.6	5.8	49
1943	15	48.7	6.8	49
1944	19	66.66	8.9	46
1945	6	22.05	3.1	46
1946	9	29.03	4.0	43
1947	10	32.15	4.3	41
1948	3	9.12	1.6	34

CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN
CHICHESTER SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

TABLE V

Infant Mortality, 1948

Infant deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under one month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under one year
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tubercular diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis (not Tubercular)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhinitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharyngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomachitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxiation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immature birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Profound debility, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepsis Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL CAUSES	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3

Legitimate births in the year (Legitimate 319) (Illegitimate ten) : 329.

Infant deaths under one year of age (Legitimate three), (Illegitimate nil) : three.

The following table shows the birth rates, death rates and Infant mortality rates for the years 1936 to 1948.

Years	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 birt
1936	209	13.1	207	12.9	9.5
1937	239	14.5	167	10.2	41.8
1938	227	13.7	202	12.2	30.8
1939	245	14.6	187	10.6	48.5
1940	241	12.9	202	10.8	49.7
1941	263	14.3	200	10.9	30.4
1942	275	15.7	206	11.8	43.6
1943	308	18.6	220	13.3	48.7
1944	285	17.9	213	13.4	66.6
1945	272	17.1	191	12.0	22.0
1946	310	18.4	223	13.2	29.0
1947	311	18.1	233	13.4	32.1
1948	329	18.38	188	10.5	9.1

CANCER

Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, malignant disease, epithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in the City during 1948 was 33, giving a rate of 1.84 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the (provisional) rate of 1.86 per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales.

The mortality from this cause for the years 1936-1948 inclusive, is as follows :—

Years	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1936	15	23	38	2.3
1937	20	14	34	2.0
1938	15	19	34	2.0
1939	10	14	24	1.3
1940	11	16	27	1.5
1941	12	16	28	1.5
1942	16	16	32	1.8
1943	8	15	23	2.0
1944	13	21	34	2.1
1945	13	22	35	2.2
1946	19	19	38	2.2
1947	15	13	28	1.6
1948	19	14	33	1.8

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown the year 1948 :—

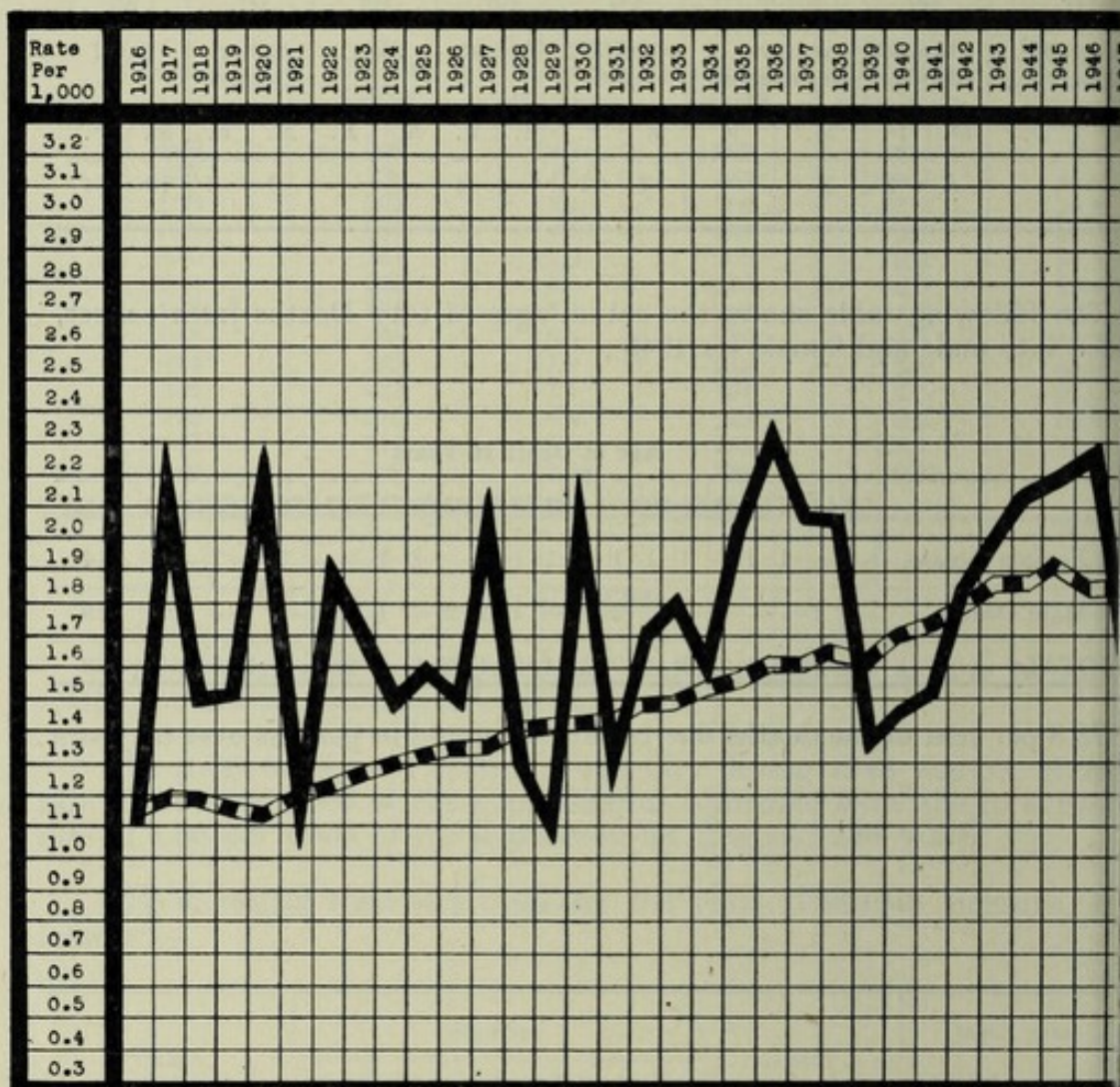
(1) Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		(2) Stomach Liver		(3) Intestines, rectum, peritoneum		(4) Genital Organs		(5) Breast		(6) Skin		(7) Other Organs		(8) Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	5	3	3	—	2	1	—	4	—	—	9	6	19	14

The following table shows the actual ages of City Deaths from cancer, divided into male and female for 1948 :—

	Age at Death in Years																	Total					
	24	44	46	51	54	55	59	60	61	62	63	65	67	69	71	73	74		78	83	85	86	93
of Female Deaths	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	14
of Male Deaths	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	1	19
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	33

75.8 per cent of the deaths due to cancer related to persons over 60 years age.

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN CHICHESTER SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

SECTION II.

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 & Paratyphoid Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Puerperal Pyrexia	Other forms of Tuberculosis
Cholera	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Erysipelas	Cerebro-spinal Fever
Malaria	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Dysentery	Acute Poliomyelitis
Smallpox	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Diphtheria	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
Measles	Whooping Cough

By the Measles and Whooping Cough Amendment Regulations, 1948, made by the Minister of Health, the fee paid for notifications of these diseases, from Medical Practitioners was increased to 2s. 6d., the statutory rate for notifying infectious diseases in general.

The reason given by the Minister was that after consulting medical opinion compulsory notifications of these diseases, though regarded at the time as temporary when it was introduced, should be retained.

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

When a case of 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.

Copies of notifications of infectious disease are forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health within 12 hours of their receipt.

Under the terms of the tenth schedule of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, the fee payable by the City Council for notifications of infectious disease to Medical Practitioners (excluding payments in respect of notifications of Tuberculosis and Puerperal Pyrexia) is reimbursed by the County Council.

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

TABLE VI

The following are details of cases notified during 1948 showing in the age analysis columns, the final figures after necessary rediagnosis :—

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)									Tot
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	
Scarlet Fever	6	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough	87	8	23	25	30	—	—	—	—	1	87
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Measles	107	3	20	27	50	5	2	—	—	—	107
Acute Pneumonia	55	6	8	—	5	1	1	6	14	14	55
Typhoid Fever*	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
TOTAL	262	18	54	53	86	8	6	7	14	15	262

* One case was notified from St. Richard's Hospital as " Suspected Enteric " and this later was not confirmed.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

As shown in the table of Infectious Disease notifications three cases were notified during the year. Of these, two were attributable to the City

All known cases were isolated in Hospital, and the houses of all known contacts were visited and warned.

The Medical Practitioners within the City were informed of the cases in the district and I am very grateful for their helpful co-operation.

Exhaustive enquiries were made into the patients' movements, contacts and milk supplies, etc., but no common factor was evident among the cases.

Each new case was immediately notified to the County Medical Officer of Health in order that he might follow the progress of the epidemic throughout the County.

Diphtheria.

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

The following table shows the number of cases, deaths and fatality per cent, since 1913.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1913	26	1	3.8
1914	36	2	5.5
1915	19	—	—
1916	16	1	6.2
1917	21	2	9.5
1918	61	3	4.9
1919	19	3	15.8
1920	38	1	2.6
1921	30	1	3.3
1922	10	—	—
1923	8	1	12.5
1924	1	—	—
1925	4	—	—
1926	20	—	—
1927	29	1	3.4
1928	25	1	4.0
1929	10	1	10.0
1930	8	—	—
1931	5	—	—
1932	8	—	—
1933	5	—	—
1934	19	1	5.3
1935	89	6	1.1
1936	29	1	3.4
1937	26	1	3.8
1938	7	—	—
1939	15	2	13.3
1940	4	—	—
1941	7	—	—
1942	3	—	—
1943	9	—	—
1944	2	—	—
1945	2	—	—
1946	8	—	—
1947	1	—	—
1948	0	—	—

Scarlet Fever.

Six cases were notified during the year, the attack rate was 0.34.

The following table shows the number of cases, deaths, and the fatality per cent, since 1913.

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per ce
1913	13,030	5	—	—
1914	13,110	55	—	—
1915	10,240	65	—	—
1916	9,962	41	1	2.44
1917	9,843	20	—	—
1918	11,851	15	—	—
1919	12,031	8	—	—
1920	12,200	11	—	—
1921	12,413	12	—	—
1922	12,560	17	—	—
1923	12,680	2	—	—
1924	13,010	3	—	—
1925	13,410	15	—	—
1926	14,090	25	—	—
1927	14,300	49	—	—
1928	13,850	39	—	—
1929	13,760	40	—	—
1930	13,760	37	1	2.7
1931	13,920	18	1	5.5
1932	14,180	14	—	—
1933	15,240	88	—	—
1934	15,590	39	—	—
1935	15,770	49	—	—
1936	15,950	22	1	4.5
1937	16,370	14	—	—
1938	16,460	6	—	—
1939	17,530	27	—	—
1940	18,540	33	—	—
1941	18,270	37	—	—
1942	17,420	55	—	—
1943	16,490	44	—	—
1944	15,880	78	—	—
1945	15,890	10	—	—
1946	16,790	12	—	—
1947	17,120	5	—	—
1948	17,900	6	—	—

Of the six cases notified, five cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital (three direct from their homes and two from the Royal West Sussex Hospital) and the remaining case was nursed at home.

One of the notifications received from the Royal West Sussex Hospital related to a patient who normally resided outside the City.

Measles.

Deaths since 1930 are as follows :—

Year	No. of Cases	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1930	Not Notifiable	2	0.14
1931	"	—	—
1932	"	—	—
1933	"	—	—
1934	"	—	—
1935	"	—	—
1936	"	2	0.12
1937	"	—	—
1938	"	1	0.06
1939	"	—	—
1940	380	—	—
1941	207	—	—
1942	220	—	—
1943	119	—	—
1944	10	—	—
1945	314	—	—
1946	121	—	—
1947	117	—	—
1948	107	—	—

Whooping Cough.

The mortality record since 1930 is as follows :—

Year	No. of Cases	Deaths	Death Rate
1930	Not Notifiable	—	—
1931	"	1	0.07
1932	"	1	0.07
1933	"	—	—
1934	"	—	—
1935	"	—	—
1936	"	—	—
1937	"	—	—
1938	"	—	—
1939	"	—	—
1940	109	—	—
1941	47	1	0.05
1942	31	—	—
1943	16	—	—
1944	64	2	0.12
1945	11	—	—
1946	31	—	—
1947	20	—	—
1948	87	—	—

TABLE VII
WARD DISTRIBUTION OF
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases	Notifications relating to Non-residents from Institutions	Ward Analysis of Notifications attributable to the City			Total
		East	West	South	
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	2	6
Whooping Cough	—	30	25	32	87
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	1	3
Measles	—	27	25	55	107
Acute Pneumonia	43	6	5	1	55
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	2
TOTALS	47	66	57	91	261

TUBERCULOSIS

Sixteen new cases, *i.e.*, cases notified for the first time (compared with 13 in 1947) were added to the register during 1948.

In addition, eight cases (which were transferred into the City) from other districts were added to the register.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New cases	9	4	1	2	16
Cases transferred into City..	3	5	—	—	8
	—	—	—	—	—
	12	9	1	2	24
	—	—	—	—	—

Cases removed from the register during 1948 numbered 14 as follows :

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deaths	4	2	—	1	7
Recovered	—	2	1	—	3
Transferred out of City ..	1	3	—	—	4
	—	—	—	—	—
	5	7	1	1	14
	—	—	—	—	—

Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1948

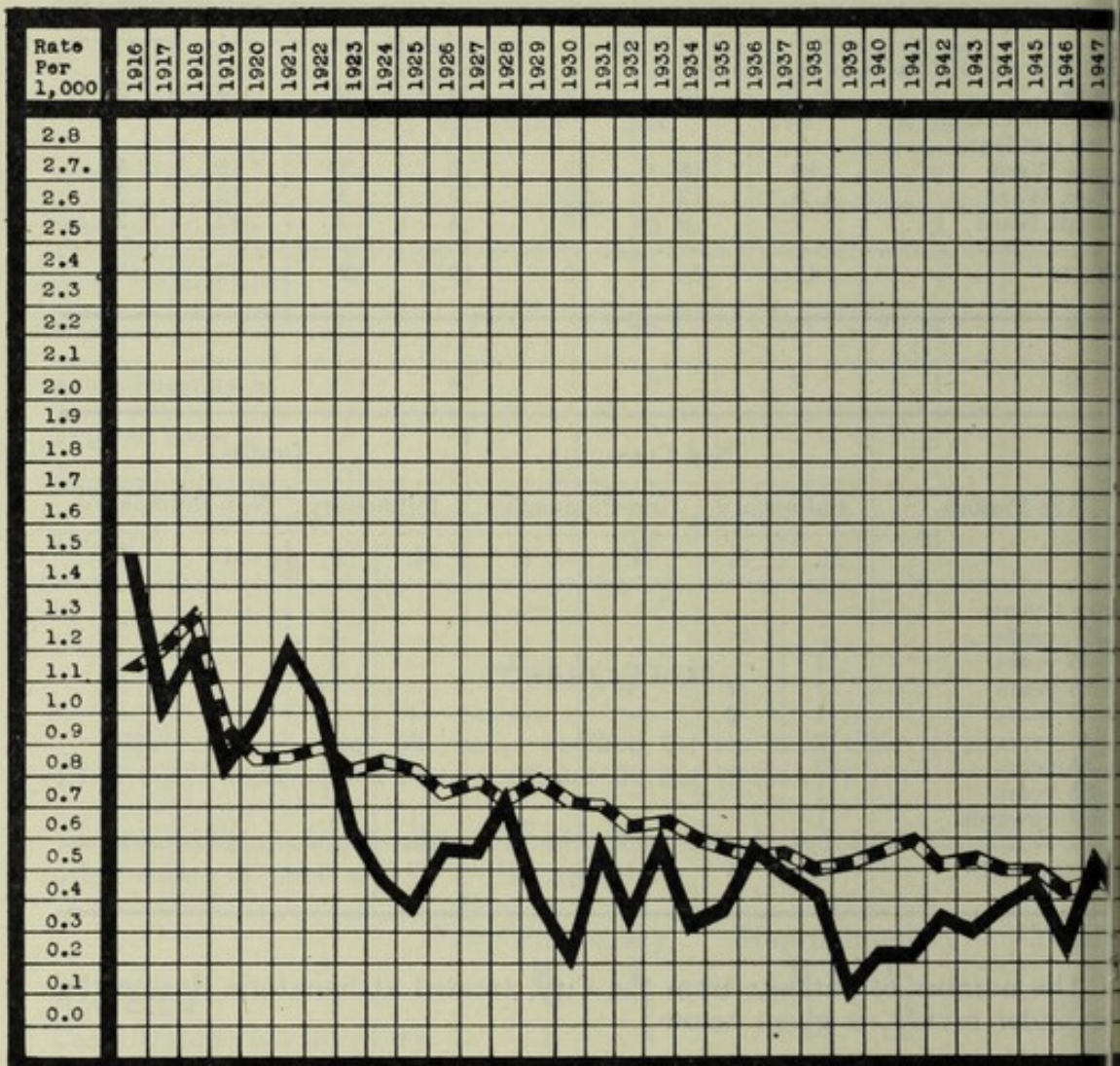
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Residents of Institutions	7	10	17	3	5	8	25
Ward allocation of City residents—							
East Ward ..	19	18	37	6	9	15	52
West Ward ..	8	12	20	6	6	12	32
South Ward ..	7	9	16	4	8	12	28
TOTAL	41	49	90	19	28	47	137

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15 years	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
—25 years	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
—35 years	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
—45 years	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
—55 years	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—65 years	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	4	1	2	3	3	—	1

The number of patients from the City, treated at Sanatoria during the year under review, is given below :—

<i>Admitted to</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aldingbourne House	6	4	10
Swandean Isolation Hospital ..	1	—	1
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary) in Chichester and in England and Wales since 1935 :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Chichester	England and Wales
1935	6	0.37	0.71
1936	11	0.72	0.69
1937	10	0.61	0.69
1938	7	0.42	0.63
1939	5	0.28	0.63
1940	5	0.27	0.69
1941	9	0.49	0.72
1942	8	0.45	0.65
1943	7	0.42	0.66
1944	8	0.50	0.62
1945	8	0.50	0.61
1946	6	0.35	0.54
1947	9	0.52	0.54
1948	7	0.39	0.51

In the following Tables, the mortality since 1935 is shown (at all ages, and for the first five years of life).

Deaths from Tuberculosis at all ages (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary).

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935	6	0	6
1936	9	2	11
1937	8	2	10
1938	7	0	7
1939	2	3	5
1940	4	1	5
1941	4	5	9
1942	6	2	8
1943	5	2	7
1944	6	2	8
1945	7	1	8
1946	4	2	6
1947	9	0	9
1948	6	1	7

Deaths from Tuberculosis under five years of age since 1935.
(Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary)

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935	0	0	0
1936	0	2	2
1937	0	0	0
1938	0	0	0
1939	0	0	0
1940	0	0	0
1941	0	1	1
1942	1	1	2
1943	0	0	0
1944	0	0	0
1945	0	0	0
1946	0	0	0
1947	0	0	0
1948	0	0	0

SECTION III.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CITY

1. (a) PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

The City Council are given power under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under these provisions for the year 1948.

(b) BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

It is the duty of the City Council under Section 50 of this Act to arrange for the burial of persons dying within the City (excluding hospitals), where it appears that suitable arrangements are not being made.

No action was necessary under these provisions for the year 1948.

2. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

(a) Ambulance Service and Hospital Car Service.

Acting as agents for the County Council the St. John's Ambulance Brigade operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Hospital Car Service is primarily intended for persons who have an appointment at a hospital, clinic, etc., and are not fit to travel by public transport, or public transport is not available.

(b) 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.

Statistics for 1948 are as follows :—

(i) <i>Ante-natal Clinic</i> (Thursdays, all day).	
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinics	89
Number of attendances made	171
(ii) <i>Post-natal Clinic.</i>	
Number of mothers who attended clinics	88
Number of attendances made	27
(iii) <i>Infant Welfare Clinic</i> (twice weekly on Thursdays and Fridays).	
Number of children under five-years of age examined	11
Number of attendances made	57

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Institute for Research in Dairying Milk, Vitamins, etc. A number of proprietary baby foods at cost or reduced price to the user are available on medical advice.

The County Council arrange whenever necessary with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission of children under the age of 12 months to hospital.

(iv) *Domiciliary Midwifery*.—A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care. Maternity outfits are available, free of cost at the ante-natal centre.

In cases where Medical Practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable the Medical Practitioners arrange, themselves, direct with the Hospital Management Committee for their patients admission.

Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g., on the grounds of home conditions, are referred to the County Council for investigation.

School Clinic.

A minor ailments clinic is held in Chapel Street.

During the year, 631 children attended the Clinic, making 2,790 attendances. Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with St. Richard's Hospital and the Royal West Sussex Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from crippling defects, ear defects and speech defects.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held at Chichester Health Centre.

A Nutrition Clinic is held at the Chapel Street Clinic fortnightly where mothers are advised regarding the health of children suffering from malnutrition. Vitamin C and Adexolin Tablets are available for such children. During the year 449 children attended the clinic, making 1,556 attendances.

Health Visiting.

Health Visitors are available to give advice on the health and upbringing of young children and as to the care of persons suffering from illness.

They also give advice on the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against the spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

Home Nursing.

The duty of providing an efficient Domiciliary Nursing Service was placed upon the West Sussex County Council with effect from 5th July, 1948.

The services previously supplied by the District Nursing Association are now operated by the County Council, who employ a staff of qualified nurses to carry out these duties.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

Tuberculosis.—The responsibility of providing a Tuberculosis Consultant Service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a Domiciliary Tuberculosis Service.

The County Council have made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care work of Tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Tuberculosis Officers are visited by their Organisers or Representatives and help of various kinds is given.

Home Help Service.

The Women's Voluntary Service acting as agents for the County Council have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service.

When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance of this kind will be given to households where there are cases of maternity, illness, etc.

(h) **Immunisation against Diphtheria.**

Sessional arrangements are made for the immunisation to be carried out at Schools and at the Health Centre as may be necessary. In addition immunisation can be carried out by general practitioners at their surgery under an arrangement made with the County Council.

During the year 1948, 299 children have been inoculated against diphtheria and approximately 39.4% of the children under five years of age and 89.8% of the children between the ages of five and 15 years have been immunised.

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

Year	AGES															Tot
	Un- der 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 & over	
1936-7	—	60	56	69	92	139	130	138	142	140	126	145	139	121	32	1,5
1938	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	4	2	1	—	1	1	1	—
1940	—	8	18	19	9	32	52	24	22	13	11	20	10	15	5	—
1941	—	45	97	64	79	75	86	96	83	68	80	81	62	54	72	1,0
1942	—	137	73	60	40	63	54	32	35	27	21	22	24	19	16	—
1943	—	136	45	25	30	34	28	13	20	18	18	27	14	17	6	—
1944	—	156	17	3	7	10	8	2	8	8	3	3	1	—	—	—
1945	—	—	163	34	21	8	16	9	4	4	6	6	3	1	2	—
1946	—	156	22	5	4	9	6	4	2	3	1	4	1	—	—	—
1947	—	83	39	11	2	7	4	1	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—
1948	8	213	122	11	8	7	6	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	8	994	652	301	292	387	395	322	320	386	271	308	258	231	134	5,0

National Statistics for Diphtheria since 1940 are given below.

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme. Both the number of deaths and the number of cases in 1948 are the lowest ever recorded.

For the ten year period 1931-1940 the average number of original notifications was about 55,300 per annum.

Diphtheria.

Year	Deaths	Cases
1940	2,480	46,291
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	29,949
1945	722	25,246
1946	472	18,283
1947	245	10,469
1948	150	8,034

(i) **Vaccination against Small-pox.**

The earlier vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against small-pox is now on a voluntary basis.

For Vaccination against small-pox arrangements are made with the Medical Practitioners.

Arrangements have been made for cases of small-pox to be admitted to Clanden Hospital, near Guildford. Ambulances are obtainable from the Bournemouth Ambulance Brigade.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

All Hospitals within the City were vested in the Minister of Health on the 5th July, 1948, by virtue of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The City of Chichester is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, whose function it is to determine, in consultation with the Minister, the part which each Hospital is to play in the integrated service, to deal with wider regional problems and to oversee the operation of the hospital service of their area.

Hospital Management Committees have been appointed by the Regional Hospital Board to control and manage, on behalf of the Board, either a group of hospitals or a single hospital, in accordance with regulations and directions as may be given by the Minister of Health or the Regional Hospital Board.

In the City, the General Hospitals and the City Infectious Diseases Hospital form part of a group of eight hospitals managed by the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

The Mental Hospital in the City, on the other hand, has its own Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals situated within the City are as follows :—

a) General Hospitals.

Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road. Accommodation 202 beds.
St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane. Accommodation 400 beds.

b) Mental Hospitals.

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane. Accommodation 1,110 beds.

c) Infectious Disease Hospital.

Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester (previously known as Chichester Isolation Hospital).

Medical Superintendent : Dr. H. M. Ayres.

Matron : Miss C. E. Rees, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1948 :—

Erysipelas	2
Chicken-pox	15
Diphtheria	6
C.S.M.	1
Whooping Cough	17
Poliomyelitis	5
Scarlet Fever	64
Measles	37
Impetigo	2
Rubella	2
Mumps	8
TOTAL	159

Admission of Patients.

Patients were admitted from a large area, and in addition most cases of infectious disease occurring in General Hospitals were admitted.

An analysis of cases admitted during the past five years, showing districts etc., is as follows :—

From	NUMBER ADMITTED					Total 1944-1948	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	No.	% of total
	Chichester City	40	20	14	6	12	92	15.5
Chichester R.D.C.	18	25	29	25	36	133	22.4
Bognor Regis U.D.C.	—	—	3	5	44	51	8.6
Littlehampton U.D.C.	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.5
Midhurst R.D.C.	11	10	7	4	13	45	7.5
Petworth R.D.C.	7	8	3	6	5	29	4.8
Horsham R.D.C.	—	1	1	—	—	2	0.3
Worthing R.D.C.	—	—	—	1	1	2	0.3
Children's Homes	3	22	15	3	8	51	8.5
Adsdean House	1	11	1	—	9	22	3.7
Royal West Sussex Hospital ..	6	14	5	7	11	43	7.2
St. Richard's Hospital	—	1	1	3	13	18	3.0
Aldingbourne House	—	—	—	2	1	3	0.5
Bognor War Memorial Hospital	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2
Graylingwell Hospital	—	—	3	—	—	3	0.5
Horsham General Hospital	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.2
Worthing Hospital	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.2
Westbourne R.A. Camp	2	3	1	—	—	6	1.0
Swaylands Penshurst	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.2
Chichester Barracks	—	9	7	10	—	26	4.4
R.A.F., Poling	—	5	—	—	1	6	1.0
R.A.F., Thorney	3	2	2	2	3	12	2.0
R.A.F., Tangmere	12	1	—	2	—	15	2.5
Polish Refugee Camp, Chiltington	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.2
R.N.A.S., Ford	2	2	1	1	2	8	1.4
Naval Unit, Bracklesham Bay	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.3
Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot	3	2	—	—	—	5	0.8
R.A.F., Funtington	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.2
R.A.O.C., Wittering	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.2
R.A.F., Pagham	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.2
Military Hospital, Maidstone ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.2
Allengate, Rustington	—	—	—	9	—	9	1.5
TOTAL	113	140	95	88	159	595	

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	99
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	432
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	—
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	87

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	72
---	----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

No action was taken.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

No action was taken.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3) Undertakings by owners not to re-let for human habitation accepted	8
(4) Undertakings cancelled by Council after being rendered fit for human habitation	2

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
No action was taken.

**TABLE—SHOWING TYPES OF COUNCIL HOUSES ERECTED AND LE
PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR, AND HOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION A
31st DECEMBER, 1948.**

Type of House	Pre-War	Post-War	Under Construction	Total
With Parlour—				
Over four bedrooms	3*	—	—	3
Four bedrooms	—	21	2	23
Three bedrooms	83	228	82	393
Two bedrooms	—	—	—	—
One bedroom	—	—	—	—
Without Parlours—				
Over four bedrooms	—	—	—	—
Four bedrooms	18	—	—	18
Three bedrooms	337	—	—	337
Two bedrooms	38	50†	4	92
One bedroom	—	—	—	—
O.A.P. Bungalows (Two bedrooms)	—	11	—	11
TOTAL	479	310	88	877

* In each of these cases two houses have been joined together to house a large family.

† Temporary Bungalows.

In addition to the figures quoted above, land has been acquired adjoining the Whyke House Estate (for the erection of ten flats and 39 houses), and land is in the process of being acquired, to the West of the City, for further housing purposes.

APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

Applications for Council Houses were thoroughly checked (carried out with the assistance and at the request of the Ministry of Health) early in 1949, and this revealed that 664 "live" applications were on the register.

An analysis of these applications is appended below :—

Applicants living in lodgings :—

(a) Residing in the City	288
(b) Residing outside, but working in the City	86
(c) Residing and working outside the City	48
	4

Applications from " Householders " :—

(a) Residing in the City	160
(b) Residing outside, but working in the City	35
(c) Residing and working outside the City	12
	2

Applications from Elderly People who require Bungalows :—

(a) Residing in Lodgings	19
(b) Householders	16

TOTAL 6

CTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning.

The Chichester Corporation Act, 1938, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, have made it a duty of Medical Practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health, cases or suspected cases of food poisoning.

This makes it possible for immediate enquiries to be made by the Public Health Department regarding the situation and disposal of any suspected food.

There were no cases of food poisoning reported during 1948.

k.

Quality.—The West Sussex County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for the City of Chichester, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Samples of milk are taken by their sampling officers and submitted to their Public Analyst for determining the nature, substance and quality.

Cleanliness.—For ascertaining the cleanliness and the keeping quality of milk, samples are submitted to the methylene blue test. In addition a uniform test is prescribed for raw milks, e.g. Tuberculin Tested and Tuberculin Tested Certified milks.

Pasteurisation.—Samples of Pasteurised Milk are subjected to a phosphatase Test. By means of this test it is possible to ascertain whether the milk has been heated to the temperature necessary to destroy all pathogenic organisms. It also proves that no raw milk has been subsequently mixed with the milk.

Dairies.—During the year under review a new dairy erected on the City's Industrial Estate commenced operation.

The City is indeed fortunate in having within its boundary a new and spacious dairy of this type. It is fitted with the latest High Temperature Short Time type of plant for the pasteurisation of milk and the bottle washing and other machinery is of the very latest design.

This dairy came into operation during August of this year and replaced a similar establishment which had outgrown its capacity.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1946.

Under these regulations the following licences were granted during 1948:—

(a) To bottle and sell Tuberculin Tested " Pasteurised " Milk ..	1
(b) To retail Tuberculin Tested " Pasteurised " Milk	3
(c) To retail Tuberculin Tested " Certified " Milk	3
(d) To retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
(e) To Pasteurise Milk (High Temperature Short Time Process)	1
(f) To retail Pasteurised Milk	4

RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES

(a) Samples Subjected to Methylene Blue Test.

No. of samples examined	Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Failed	% Satisfactory
13	Undesignated Tuberculin	12	1	92.3%
5	Tested	4	1	80%
7	Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested	7	—	100%
32	Accredited	26	6	81.2%
107	Pasteurised	57	50	53.3%
164		106	58	64.6%

(b) Samples Subjected to Coliform Test.

No. of samples examined	Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Failed	% Satisfactory
3	Tuberculin Tested	3	—	100%

(c) Samples Subjected to " Phosphatase " Test.

No. of samples examined	Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Failed	% Satisfactory
5	Tuberculin Tested	5	—	100%
107	Pasteurised	99	2	92.5%
112	Pasteurised	104	2	92.9%

Bottle Rinses.

In order to assess the efficiency with which bottles have been cleaned and sterilized, bottle rinses have been taken and submitted to the County Pathologist for examination.

In cases where unsatisfactory results have occurred, every endeavour has been made to discover the cause, and remedial advice has been given where possible.

The following table shows the number of samples taken during the year :—

Bottle Rinses	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
8	6	2

MEAT

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is the Officer appointed under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

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 their work, but during the year 1948, only two of these slaughterhouses were used. All animals are inspected before slaughter and if necessary veterinary advice is sought. After slaughter all carcasses are inspected before distribution.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. All animals are slaughtered with the aid of mechanically operated humane instruments and persons are licensed fit and proper to stun or slaughter animals.

Flushing of the drains and gullies at the slaughterhouse is carried out weekly by the Corporation.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year 1948 was 5,638, made up as follows :—

Slaughterhouse	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Stockbridge Road	2,692	1,503	1,400	702	—
Green Lane	—	—	3,471	4,342	528
TOTAL	2,692	1,503	4,871	5,044	528

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,692	1,503	4,871	5,044	528
Number inspected	2,692	1,503	4,871	5,044	528
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	5	5	12	2
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned ..	1,250	410	14	164	36
Percentage of the number part-affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	42.8	27.6	.3	3.4	7.1
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	15	63	4	—	7
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned ..	146	127	—	—	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.9	12.6	.08	—	4.1

Total amount of meat found to be diseased, and destroyed, 54 tons 8 cwts. 20 lbs., comprised as follows :—

	Entire Carcases				Joints				Edible Offal			
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle (excluding Cows)	5	4	2	16	9	2	24		13	15	2	1
Cows	20	2	1	22	2	12	3	9	9	19	1	11
Calves		5	2	14				9			3	10
Sheep and Lambs ..		5	—	25				8	4	—	—	12
Pigs	1	—	2	9	1	1	15		6	—	—	3
Total	26	18	2	2	3	4	—	9	24	5	3	9

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses.

There are 17 bakehouses in the district. Premises were generally found to be in a satisfactory condition.

In applicable cases limewashing of ceilings and walls is required to be carried out every six months.

Any contraventions of the prescribed standards have been dealt with by informal notices.

Many of the buildings in use are old and require extensive alterations to bring them up to modern requirements.

Ice Cream.

During the year 19 samples of Ice Cream were taken and these were subjected to the Methylene Blue reduction test and graded as to the bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and Public Health Laboratory Service.

The following table indicates the results of samples taken :—

Number of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
19	4	—	7	8

In explanation of the above table it is suggested that if, out of the five grades recommended, Ice Cream consistently fails to reach grades one or two it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which calls for further investigations.

The results of the examination were, in every case communicated to the persons concerned. Numerous visits were made to the premises in which the Ice Cream was manufactured and the methods employed were thoroughly examined and advice given.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(i) WATER SUPPLY.

The water, as supplied in the City during the year 1948, has been very satisfactory both in quality and quantity, and details are appended below samples taken :—

Funtington Source.

Twenty-six samples of Funtington raw water 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 samples.

One sample of water taken for chemical analysis had a total hardness of 15.4 p.p.m. (15.4 grains per gallon) of which 30 parts (2.1 grains per gallon) were non-carbonate or permanent hardness. The sample was clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals.

Fishbourne Source.

Twenty-six samples of Fishbourne raw water were submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for bacteriological examination, the results showing that organisms of the coliform group were present in ten samples. *Bacillus coli*, Type 1, was present in ten of these samples.

One sample of water taken for chemical analysis had a total hardness of 17.5 p.p.m. (17.5 grains per gallon) of which 35 parts (2.4 grains per gallon) were non-carbonate or permanent hardness. The sample was clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals.

Representations by the City Council were effective in causing the provision of main drainage at Black Boy Cottages (300 yards West of Pumping Station), thereby eliminating a potential source of contamination.

Water.

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

Twenty-six samples of treated water from the distribution mains were submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for bacteriological examination. Organisms of the coliform group were absent in all samples, and the Analysts reported that the water AS SUPPLIED was pure and wholesome and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

All workmen employed by the Water Department are submitted to appropriate medical tests at the time of engagement.

	<i>Number of Inhabited Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
(a) Direct to houses	4,781	17,822
(b) By means of stand pipes ..	8	29
(c) Balance privately supplied ..	13	49
	<u>4,802</u>	<u>17,900</u>

(ii) **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

Sewerage. Chichester is drained as far as possible on the separate system, the Sewage Disposal Works being at Appledram, 2½ miles to the South West from the Chichester Cross.

2. **RIVERS AND STREAMS.**

The River Lavant takes the following course :—

Entering the City at St. James', it 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. During the greater part of 1948 the river course has been dry.

3. (i) **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**

Water closets form the chief method of disposal.

There are at the moment approximately 145 houses within the City boundary with cesspool drainage.

(ii) **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

Scavenging is carried out daily in the main streets. House refuse is collected weekly by the Corporation and taken to the refuse tips situated at the Bye-Pass, on the outskirts of the City, and at Florence Road.

The City Council have a modern cesspool emptying vehicle for emptying all cesspools in the district, and the contents are disposed of at the Sewage Works. Cesspools are emptied on application.

(iii) **SHOPS.**

Inspection work is carried out by the Additional Sanitary Inspector and the Shops' Inspector (part-time) working under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(iv) **CAMPING SITES.**

There are no camping sites in the City.

(v) **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

No complaints have been received during the year of any nuisance under this section.

(vi) **SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.**

There are no swimming baths or pools in the City.

(vii) **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.**

Number of houses found to be infested :—

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Other houses	..	..	..	..	2

All were disinfested.

All infestations are treated with proprietary vermicides containing either D.D.T. or Gammexane and it has been found that providing treatment is properly carried out, re-infestation seldom occurs.

Arrangements have been made with the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee for infested bedding to be steam disinfested at the City Isolation Hospital.

The home conditions of prospective tenants of Council Houses are inspected prior to rehousing and disinfestation work is carried out where necessary.

The Corporation executes all work of disinfestation.

EMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no houses let in lodgings registered in the district.

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades in the City include :—

One Fellmonger.

Four Rag and Bone dealers.

No nuisances were reported regarding these trades.

Domestic Servant Registries.

There are three Registry Offices in the City and 14 visits were made during the year. Three complaints were dealt with by informal action.

Employment of Children.

The number of applications received for the employment of children between the age of 13 and 15 years was 48, and 39 employment cards were issued. The total number of employment cards in use at the end of the year was 62.

Constant supervision is maintained by the Shops' Inspector.

Measure Fairs.

Bye-laws made under Section 111 of the Chichester Corporation Act, 1888, came into force on the 1st April, 1939.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is one Common Lodging House in the City with accommodation for 24 beds.

Public Mortuary.

A Public Mortuary situated in Spitalfield Lane is maintained by the Corporation, and facilities are available for the holding of Post Mortems.

An agreement exists between the Corporation and the Chichester Rural District Council for the reception of bodies from their area.

A part-time mortuary attendant is employed by the Corporation for assisting at Post Mortems.

During the year 43 bodies were admitted, as follows :—

	Purpose of admission		Total
	Awaiting Burial	Post Mortem	
Chichester City	3	12	15
Chichester R.D.C.	4	24	28
	7	36	43

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the visits and inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Inspections	483
Complaints visits	160
Infectious diseases	13

HOUSING MANAGEMENT.

Visits (Housing Applications)	812
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FACTORIES ACT.

Factories	278
Bakehouses	52
Outworkers	10

MILK & DAIRIES.

Cowsheds	12
Dairies	69
Milk sampling	13

FOODSTUFFS.

Ice Cream Manufacturers	32
Ice Cream sampling	19
Examination of unsold food	163

The following unsound food was condemned :—

Biscuits	3 lbs.	Fruit juices	3 casks
Paste	6 jars & tins	Lemonade crystals	4 bottles
Sauce	10 bottles	Sausages	1½ lbs.
Semolina	5 pkts.	Mixed herbs	1 pkt.
Flour	2 pkts.	Fish cakes	72
Spaghetti	10 tins & pkts.	Salad dressing	91 bottles
Oatmeal	4 lbs.	Cakes	311
Pickle	13 jars	Pies	185
Cereals	47 pkts.	Soup	37 tins
Pudding mixtures	3 bags & pkts.	Milk	292 tins
Dried egg	3 tins & pkts.	Mussels	20 tins
Cheese	36¾ lbs.	Vegetables	134 tins
Cooking fat (fried fish shops)	20 lbs.	Meat	37 tins
Sweets	83½ lbs.	Fruit	84 tins
Eggs	30 dozen	Bacon	2 tins
Suet	12 pkts.	Crab	2 tins
Pepper	1 pkt.	Grapefruit & orange juice	10 tins
Fish	26 stone	Sausages	1 tin
Coffee	7 bottles	Puddings	2 tins
Jam, marmalade & syrup	116 jars & tins	Luncheon meat	11 tins
Whalemeat sausage	16 lbs.	Fish	120 tins
Bacon	¾ lb.	Whalemeat sausages	1 tin
Fowls, ducks & pigeon	1 crate (36)	Tomato juice	1 tin
Sugar	276 lbs.	Pineapple juice	1 tin

Summary of visits and inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants continued :—

MEAT.

Government Slaughterhouses	313
Butchers' Shops	77

The following unsound food was condemned at Butchers' Shops :—

Ported beef	16 lbs.	Home-killed pork	59½ lbs.
Home-killed beef	517½ lbs.	Home-killed offal	6½ lbs.
Home-killed mutton	7½ lbs.	Tinned meat	12 tins
Ported mutton	5½ lbs.	Savoury duck	18 lbs.
Ported beef	155½ lbs.	Chickens	180 lbs.
Ported mutton	3 lbs.		

OPS ACTS, 1934.

Visits	410
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EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT.

Visits	465
Complaints dealt with	—

WATER SUPPLY

Inspections	25
Water sampling	56

DEFENSIVE TRADES.

Inspections	17
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DISINFECTION.

Visits	22
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FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

No. of premises on register :—

Factories with power	71
Factories—non-power	47
Other premises	7

125

INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ..	167	—	—
Factories without mechanical power ..	91	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ..	20	—	—
Total	278	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects				Number of defects in respect of which Prosecution were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	17	16	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	10	10	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	39	35	—	4	—

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year under review 144 complaints of rat infestation were received as follows :—

Business premises	43
Private dwellings	80
Other premises	21
	144

Infestations treated by Corporation.

Type of Infestation	Business Premises	Private Dwellings	Other Premises	Total
Reservoir	1	—	1	2
Major	3	—	6	9
Minor	35	60	12	107
Total	39	60	19	118

Estimated number of rats killed	1,939
Number of bodies actually found	399

26 of the 144 complaints of rat infestation received, which are referred to above, were investigated but did not require attention, *i.e.*, the rats came from neighbouring premises, etc.

As from the 1st April, 1948, the treatment for rats at Private Dwellings has been carried out free of charge to the owner or occupier, the cost being met by the rates and a grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The cost incurred in treating of business premises is fully recovered on the persons concerned.

The City Sewers were test baited during March, 1948, and found to be infested at several man-holes. The infestation however was only of a minor character. Two treatments were successfully carried out and good "takes" of poison bait were observed. It was impossible to estimate the number of rats killed from these treatments.

A further test of the sewers was carried out later in the year when another minor infestation was found. The section of the sewers found to be infested on this occasion was a different section to that treated earlier in the year.

DISINFECTION AND FUMIGATION.

The following disinfection and fumigation work was carried out by the Health Department during the year.

Loads of Bedding disinfected.

After Tuberculosis	5
After other notifiable diseases	7
After other diseases	6
For Institutions	42
For other authorities	25
For H.M. Services	4
For St. John's Ambulance Brigade	2
Library books (exposed to infection)	3
	—
	94
	—

Arrangements have been made with the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee for bedding, etc., to be steam disinfected at the Isolation Hospital.

Rooms fumigated total 16.

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