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Bognor Regis Urban District



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1937

BY

H. Michael Ayres

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Camb.),
D.P.H. (Camb.)

including

A Meteorological Report by F. A. C. Cullen, Cert. Royal
San. Inst., Chief Sanitary Inspector and Meteorological
Observer.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BOGNOR REGIS.
June, 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, for your consideration, my eighth annual report upon the health of the Urban District of Bognor Regis, for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

It contains all the information called for by the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1650, and I would especially draw your attention to the following :—

(1) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

This is again low (44.4 per thousand) compared with England and Wales, which is 58 per thousand.

(2) GENERAL DEATH RATE.

The general death rate is 11.9 per thousand population as compared with 12.4 for England and Wales as a whole.

(3) BIRTH RATE.

There is a small increase in the birth rate (12.7), but this is below the birth rate for England and Wales (14.9).

(4) VITAL STATISTICS.

In other directions, the vital statistics, which are set out collectively in Table I, do not show any appreciable change from the previous year's excellent records. (See page 4.)

(5) POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the population of Bognor Regis is 19,560, showing an increase of 630. It should be noted that there is no natural increase, that is, the difference between the number of births and deaths, as the births were 248 and the deaths 282. Therefore, the Registrar-General's estimated increase of 630 must be due to new families taking up residence in the district.

(6) METEOROLOGY.

Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Meteorological Observer, has again prepared a most valuable report which is appended.

(7) ISOLATION HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The extension of the Staff Home, and the erection of the Cubicle Block have now been completed and is already proving of the utmost value. Arrangements have been made with the Rural Authority under the Local Government Act, 1929, to accept cases from the urbanised area around Bognor and other parts of the rural area. A full description of the improvements is included later in the report.

(8) COMPREHENSIVE SEWERAGE SCHEME.

It is most satisfactory to report that considerable progress has been made with the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, especially in view of the fact that, although a very large number of cesspools have been abolished, there are now many more than we started with at the extension of boundary in 1933, because of the rapid development of the area.

The increasing development of the urbanised area outside our boundaries must definitely be considered in conjunction with any Sewerage Scheme for Bognor Regis.

We are now sewerage an area which at one time was outside our district, but, with rapid development, there will still remain a cesspool area adjacent to our boundary, and, unless measures are taken at the earliest opportunity to afford modern sanitation, the full benefits of efficient public health administration cannot be established.

The Middleton area to the east of Bognor will be sewerage by the Rural Authority in the near future, as a modern sewerage scheme is projected and should be completed within the next two years, but areas to the north and west should receive full consideration at the earliest opportunity.

(9) COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME FOR SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE.

This Scheme has been prepared by Messrs. D. Balfour and Sons, and is now under consideration in order that adequate means for the disposal of surface water may be provided in the area chiefly affected.

(10) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

I would especially draw your attention to the report on diphtheria immunisation.

There was a very satisfactory response from the parents of our school-children and 50% were inoculated.

Further efforts are being made to increase this figure and already a considerable number of new applications for treatment have been received.

(11) FIRST AID STATION.

The improvements to the First Aid Station have been completed and an enclosure for lost children has been provided.

We are indebted to Miss Hay and the members of the Sussex 88 V.A.D. for the excellent work carried out during the season.

(12) VOLUNTARY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The town now possesses two modern ambulances, one for the Isolation Hospital and one for general work in the town, in addition to an older type reserve ambulance.

We are indebted to Mr. C. Osborn and his colleagues of the Voluntary Ambulance Service for the splendid work carried out during the year.

It is my privilege once again to record my thanks to the members of the Council for their continued interest and support; to Dr. H. C. L. Morris, who has kindly deputised for me during my vacation; to the other doctors of the town; to the Matron and Staff of the Isolation Hospital; to the Clerk and other Officers of the Council, and the staff of the Public Health Department.

I also wish to thank the general public for their valuable assistance and co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. MICHAEL AYRES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis 1937-38.

Captain H. W. E. Thomas, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).

A. T. Blackwell, Esq.

Mrs. F. E. Brown

E. T. Bryant, Esq.

Capt. W. J. Corbishley.

J. Eastland, Esq.

H. J. A. Heygate, Esq.

T. W. Marshall, Esq.

A. J. Moore, Esq.

P. M. M. Pentland, Esq.

H. W. Seymour, Esq.

R. Thompson, Esq.

R. Valentine, Esq.

R. S. Wallis, Esq.

L. E. Walwin, Esq.

Public Health and Housing Committee.

Captain H. W. E. Thomas, J.P. (Chairman).

E. T. Bryant, Esq.

A. T. Blackwell, Esq.

Capt. W. J. Corbishley.

A. J. Moore, Esq.

P. M. M. Pentland, Esq.

Public Health Officers of the Urban District.

The Public Health Department Staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a part-time Veterinary Surgeon, a whole-time Senior Sanitary Inspector, a whole-time Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and four full-time clerks.

Contributions are made by the Ministry of Health under the Public Health Acts to the salaries of those indicated.*

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.

R. WATTS,

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Veterinary Surgeon.

*F. A. C. CULLEN,

(Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, and as Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Board of Education Certificate in Advanced Building Construction.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

*H. K. BRIDGMAN,

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, and as Inspector of Meat and other Foods. 1st Class Certificate Union of Education in Building Construction. Royal Sanitary Institute Sanitary Science as applied to Building and Public Works.)

Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

S. A. MOUNTFORD,

Matron of the Isolation Hospital.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Chief Clerk:

F. W. FISHLEICH.

Assistant Clerks:

K. DAVIES

G. F. BROOKER

Miss K. MOORE

Other Appointments and Duties :

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council.

(Part time).

Inspector under Petroleum Act,
Inspector under Rats and Mice
Destruction Act.
Meteorological Observer.

CONSULTANTS:

C. J. HARWOOD LITTLE,

M.B., Ch.B., O.B.E. (County Pathologist).

S. A. WOODHEAD,

D.Sc., F.I.C. (County Analyst).

J. F. BEALE,

M.A., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., etc

E. SUCKLING,

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., etc.,

} for water analyses.

For Isolation Hospital Staff, see special notes on page 34.

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year.	Esti- mated Popu- lation, Registrar General	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		POPULATION. Natural Increase.	Infantile Mortality.		Cancer Deaths.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1900	4,856	81	16.6	73	15.0	8	x	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	66	10.5	42	x	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	80	12.4	65	x	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	76	11.4	42	x	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	82	11.9	55	x	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	71	10.0	47	x	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	66	9.0	65	x	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	75	10.0	58	x	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	69	8.9	52	x	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	103	13.0	29	x	83.3	x	x
1910	8,100	130	16.0	82	10.1	48	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	105	12.8	48	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	110	13.0	23	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	112	13.0	39	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	122	13.8	43	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	104	13.5	28	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	92	12.0	29	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	105	13.0	10	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	121	14.5	2	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	107	11.5	15	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	111	12.7	61	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	112	9.7	19	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	110	9.5	8	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	101	8.6	8	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	114	9.3	13	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	117	9.1	57	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,002	169	12.0	130	9.2	39	7	41.4	20	1.42
1927	14,800	169	11.4	130	8.8	39	10	59.2	16	1.08
1928	15,200	179	11.1	137	9.9	42	9	50.3	17	1.12
1929	14,360	164	11.4	163	11.3	1	4	24.4	27	1.88
1930	15,750	162	10.3	146	9.3	16	11	68.0	21	1.33
1931	12,600	168	13.3	149	*9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	152	*9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	†17,530	202	12.3	202	*10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	215	*9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.77
1935	18,440	226	12.3	224	*10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.00
1936	18,930	235	12.4	267	*11.7	0	10	42.6	57	3.01
1937	19,560	248	12.7	282	*11.9	0	11	44.4	40	2.04

† Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rates for 1933.

* The crude death-rates for these years are respectively 11.8, 11.6, 12.3, 11.9, 12.1, 14.1, and 14.4.

(See page 13.)

x Information not available.

I.

STATISTICS, 1910—1937.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths.		Deaths from Zymotic Disease.		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate.	Diphtheria Attack Rate.	No. of inhabited houses.	New houses erected.	Houses erected with State assistance.		Rateable Value.	Sum represented by penny rate.
No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.				Total.	By Council	By other persons.		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
15	1.74	—	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	x
9	1.02	—	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	x
8	0.72	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	—	—	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	—	1.35	2143	—	—	—	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	—	—	—	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	—	—	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	—	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	—	—	2.05	0.3	2237	31	—	—	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	—	—	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	—	—	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960
12	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£253,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	—	£266,095	£1046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44†	8	£285,996	£1105

* non-assisted.

† To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, making a grand total of 434. (See page 58.)

‡ The rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate on the 1st April, 1938, were £289,842 and £1,147 respectively.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital Statistics
of the County of West Sussex, 1937.

	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.	Bognor Regis.
Population (estimated by Registrar - General for calculation of Birth and Death Rates) ...	142900	117000	259900	19560
Number of Births ...	1904	1716	3620	248
Birth Rate ...	13.32 (13.06)	14.66 (14.62)	13.93 (13.76)	12.7 (12.4)
Number of Deaths ...	1984	1389	3373	282
Death Rate ...	13.88 (13.98)	11.87 (11.99)	12.98 (13.08)	11.9 (11.7)
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year...	88	77	165	11 (6)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births ...	46 (38)	45 (33)	46 (35)	44.4 ⁴³ (25.5)
Number of Maternal Deaths ...	1	6	7	— (1)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Births ...	0.5 (3.3)	3.5 (2.4)	1.9 (2.9)	— (4.2)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ...	71	40	111	10 (12)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis Respiratory System) ...	0.50 (0.46)	0.34 (0.49)	0.43 (0.47)	0.51 (0.63)
Number of Deaths from Cancer ...	319	206	525	40 (57)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.23 (2.40)	1.76 (1.87)	2.02 (2.16)	2.04 (3.01)
Zymotic Death Rate ...	0.07 (0.16)	0.08 (0.13)	0.08 (0.15)	0.05 (0.05)
Natural Increase — Excess of Births over Deaths ...	*	327	247	*

* Deaths exceed births.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth Rate ...	14.9 (14.8)
Death Rate ...	12.4 (12.1)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	58 (59)

(The figures in brackets represent the rates for the year 1936.)

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1.—General Statistics.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,695
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,490
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,510
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1937)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,560
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1937)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,853
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,239
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£285,996
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,105

2.—Social Conditions and Occupations.

The District is a residential one and **essentially a seaside health resort.** There are no large factories, and there are no occupations which have a definite prejudicial effect on health.

3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Births—

		Ttl.	Males.	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population
Live Births—					
Legitimate	.....	235	119	116	.....
Illegitimate	.....	13	6	7	..... 12.7
		248	125	123	

Still Births—

					Rate per 1000 total (live and still births)
Legitimate	.....	8	7	1	.....
Illegitimate	.....	2	2	—	..... 38.8
		10	9	1	

Deaths—

282	125	157	Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated Re- sident Population 14.4 (See page 13.)
-----	-----	-----	---

Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions 58
(Percentage of total deaths, 20.6.)

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:—

From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age 11

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births 44.4

There were 235 legitimate children born and 10 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1000 is 42.6

There were 13 illegitimate children born and 1 death, therefore the death rate per 1000 is 76.9

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 40

Deaths from Measles (all ages) —

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) —

Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years of age) —

BIRTHS

The following figures show for 1937 and for each year since 1910, the number of births, the birth rates, and the proportion at birth of males and females.

	Total Births.	Males.	Females.	Birth Rate.	No. of males born per 100 females.
1910	130	58	72	16.0	80.5
1911	153	82	71	18.6	115.5
1912	133	68	65	15.8	104.6
1913	151	77	74	17.5	104.05
1914	165	79	86	18.7	91.8
1915	132	80	52	15.0	153.8
1916	121	58	63	14.6	92.06
1917	115	64	51	12.5	125.4
1918	123	54	69	13.2	78.2
1919	122	69	53	13.9	130.1
1920	172	96	76	19.7	126.3
1921	131	69	62	11.4	111.2
1922	118	65	53	10.2	122.6
1923	109	74	35	9.3	211.4
1924	127	66	61	10.4	108.2
1925	174	90	84	13.6	107.1
1926	169	86	83	12.0	103.6
1927	169	85	84	11.4	101.1
1928	179	98	81	11.1	120.09
1929	164	87	77	11.4	113.0
1930	162	84	78	10.3	107.6
1931	168	82	86	13.3	95.3
1932	169	72	97	12.9	74.2
1933	202	110	92	12.3	119.5
1934	225	106	119	12.5	89.07
1935	226	114	112	12.3	101.8
1936	235	121	114	12.4	106.1
1937	248	125	123	12.7	101.5

The birth rate for England and Wales, in 1937, was 14.9 live births per 1000.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central	11 (19)	13 (10)	24 (29)
East	27 (26)	37 (33)	64 (59)
Felpham	18 (17)	12 (14)	30 (31)
North	54 (45)	44 (49)	98 (94)
West	15 (14)	17 (8)	32 (22)
Total	125 (121)	123 (114)	248 (235)

The figures for the previous year are indicated in brackets.

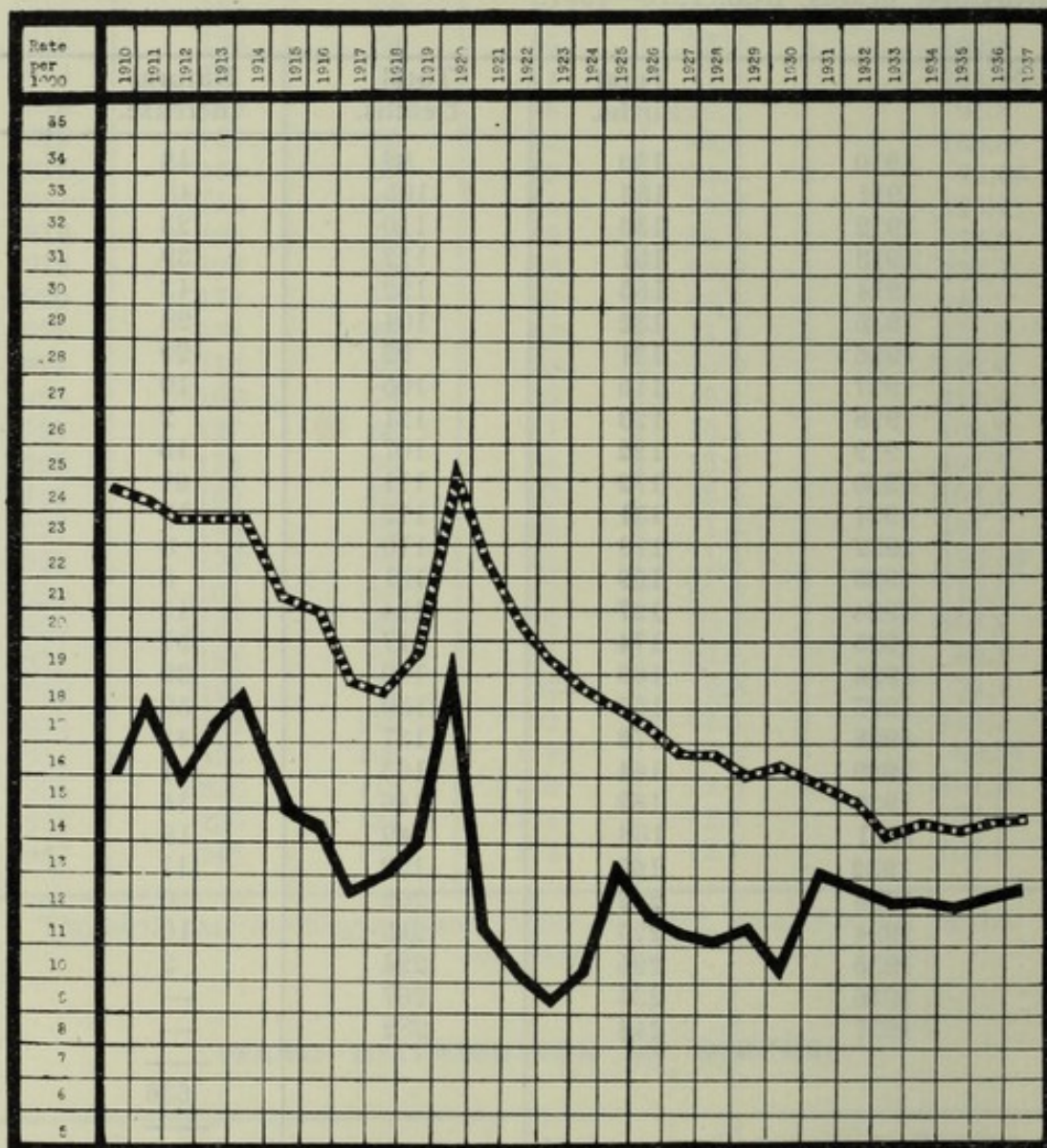
NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

The following figures show the natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deaths, from 1910—1937.

	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1910	130	82	48
1911	153	105	48
1912	133	110	23
1913	151	112	39
1914	165	122	43
1915	132	104	28
1916	121	92	29
1917	115	105	10
1918	123	121	2
1919	122	107	15
1920	172	111	61
1921	131	112	19
1922	118	110	8
1923	109	101	8
1924	127	114	13
1925	174	117	57
1926	169	130	39
1927	169	130	39
1928	179	137	42
1929	164	163	1
1930	162	146	16
1931	168	149	19
1932	169	152	17
1933	202	202	0
1934	225	215	10
1935	226	224	2
1936	235	267	—
1937	248	282	—
			636

It will be noted from Table IV (page 12), which analyses the causes of death, that a very large percentage is attributable to elderly people and it will be appreciated that, in a seaside health resort, there is a disproportionately large number of residents of advanced years.

**CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS
SINCE 1910.**



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

TABLE III.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1937 and previous ten years.

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.		*Num-ber.	Rate.	Of non-resi-dents Regd. in the District.	Of Residents not Regd. in the District.	Under 1 year of age			All ages.	
			Num-ber.	Rate.					*Num-ber.	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	*Num-ber.		Rate. (See page 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1927	14800	170	169	11.4	124	8.4	11	17	10	59.2	130	8.8	
1928	15200	173	179	11.1	126	8.3	15	26	9	50.3	137	9.0	
1929	14360	160	164	11.4	145	10.1	19	37	4	24.4	163	11.3	
1930	15750	161	162	10.3	125	7.9	10	31	11	68.0	146	9.3	
1931	12600	155	168	13.3	144	11.4	20	25	5	30.0	149	11.8	
1932	13080	180	169	12.9	150	11.5	27	29	5	30.0	152	11.6	
1933†	17530	169	202	12.3	195	11.8	22	29	13	64.3	202	12.3	
1934	17990	171	225	12.5	197	10.9	25	43	14	62.2	215	11.9	
1935	18440	198	226	12.3	208	11.3	26	42	9	39.8	224	12.1	
1936	18930		235	12.4	243	12.8	24	48	10	42.6	267	14.1	
1937	19560	242	248	12.7	273	13.9	23	32	11	44.4	282	14.4	

† Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating Rates for 1933.

This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. Uncorrected births are the figures supplied by the local Registrar. Net births are those supplied by the Registrar-General.

* In column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In column 12 are entered the number in column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in column 8, and by addition of the number in column 9. Deaths in column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in the district other than that in which they ordinarily resided.

The adjusted death-rates for 1931 to 1937 are 9.7, 9.6, 10.2, 9.8, 10.0, 11.7 and 11.9 respectively. See page 13.

TABLE IV.

Deaths Registered during the year 1937, classified by age and cause.
(See notes.)

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									MALE.	FEMALE.
		All ages	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and upwards		
Column.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6.	Influenza	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	7	7	6
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	10	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	9	1
10.	Other tubercular diseases	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1
11.	Syphilis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	40	—	—	—	2	—	—	16	22	17	23
14.	Diabetes	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	4
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	17	10	14
16.	Heart disease	97	—	—	—	1	—	2	17	77	41	56
17.	Aneurysm	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
18.	Other circulatory dis'ses	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	3	9
19.	Bronchitis	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	2
21.	Other respiratory dis'ses	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1
22.	Peptic Ulcer	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
27.	Other digestive diseases	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
28.	Acute & chronic nephritis	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	4
29.	Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Other puerperal causes... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
32.	Senility	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	4
33.	Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
34.	Other violence	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
35.	Other defined diseases	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	7	12
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		282	11	1	2	5	7	13	68	175	125	157

DEATHS

Age and sex constitution of the population has a definite effect upon the death rate. The particular age and sex constitution of the population of Bognor Regis favours a high crude death rate, i.e. the number of deaths per 1000 of the population, chiefly because of the disproportionately large number of people of advanced years residing in the district. Bognor Regis in common with the other South Coast towns, is a favourite residential district for invalids and elderly people who have retired. This is a circumstance which has always been borne in mind when considering the general death rate in the past.

Since 1934, the Registrar-General has supplied an "Areal Comparability Factor" for adjusting the local death rate to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the crude death rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should have been similarly modified with the factor particularly applying to such district.

The "Areal Comparability Factor" for Bognor Regis is 0.83, and the crude death rate is multiplied by this figure to obtain the adjusted death rate. In this Report, both the crude and the adjusted death rates have been given in every instance.

It is not intended to explain here the method adopted by the Registrar-General in calculating the "Areal Comparability Factor," but it may be stated that the Factor is based on the 1931 census population, and may, therefore, be applied to the death rates for the past seven years. The adjusted death rate for Bognor Regis for the years 1931 to 1936 inclusive are given below:—

	Crude Death Rate.	Adjusted Death Rate.
1931	11.8	9.7
1932	11.6	9.6
1933	12.3	10.2
1934	11.9	9.8
1935	12.1	10.0
1936	14.1	11.7

Other factors influencing crude death rates are the birth and death rates of a district for previous years. Thus, if a district has had a low death rate for a number of years, the proportion of elderly people in the population will be raised, and this will favour a high death rate in subsequent years. A low birth rate for a number of years will have the same effect, for a similar reason.

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF BOGNOR REGIS PEOPLE WAS 282, THE DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION WAS 14.4, AND THE ADJUSTED DEATH RATE 11.9. THE DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES WAS 12.4.

It will be noted in Table IV, where the deaths at all ages are analysed, that over 62 per cent. of the deaths are of persons from 65 years of age and upwards.

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

The mortality in the four Quarters of the year is shown below:—

	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000.	Rate for England and Wales.
First Quarter	89 (81)	18.2 (17.0)	(15.2)
Second Quarter	56 (60)	11.5 (12.6)	(11.8)
Third Quarter	54 (54)	11.0 (11.3)	(9.8)
Fourth Quarter	83 (72)	17.0 (15.1)	(12.0)
	282 (267)	14.4 (14.1)	12.4 (12.1)

The previous year's figures are indicated in brackets.

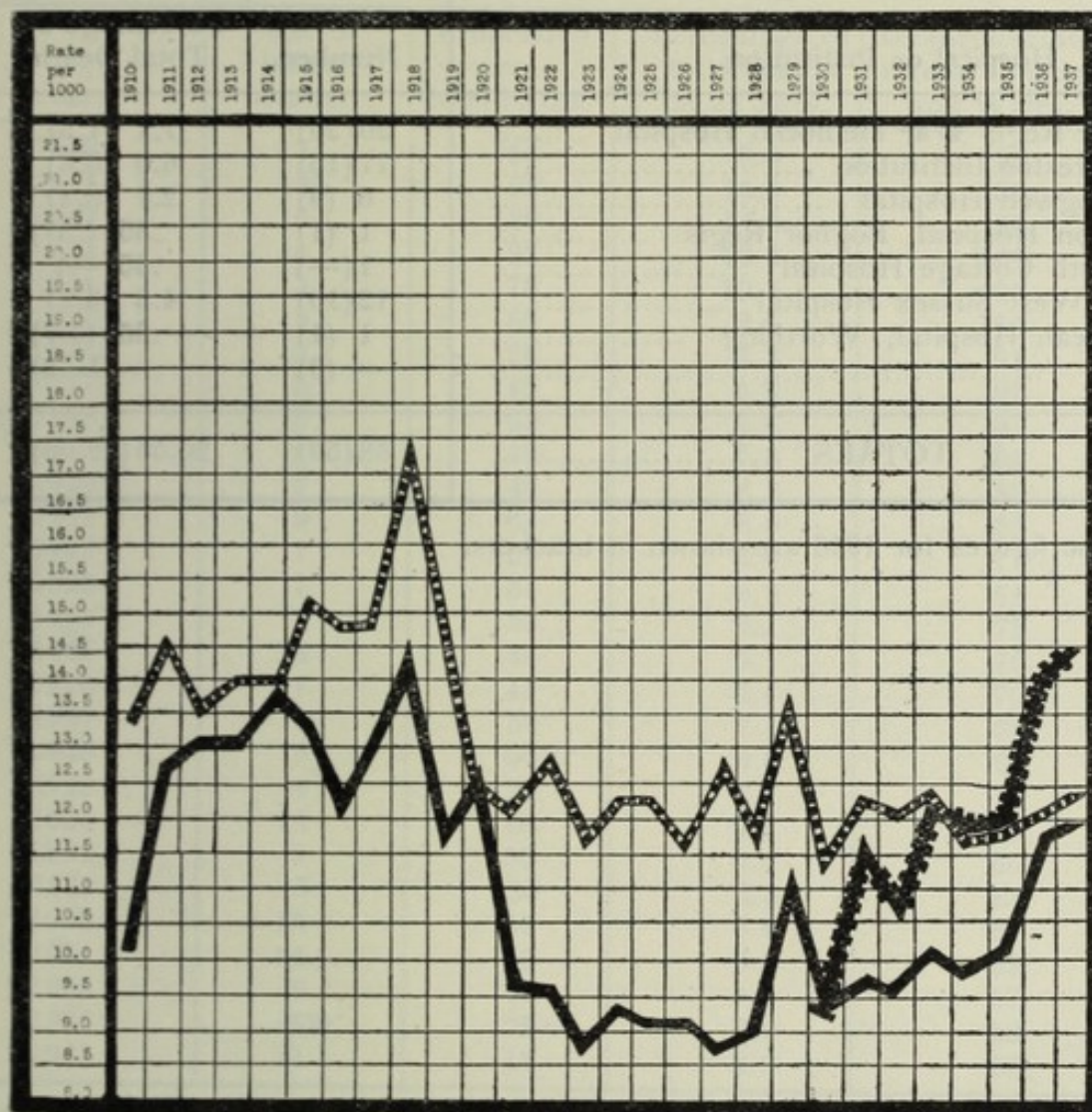
WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The figures for the previous year are indicated in brackets.			
Ward.	Females.	Males.	Total.
Central	23 (45)	28 (23)	51 (68)
East	49 (48)	31 (41)	80 (89)
Felpham	20 (15)	13 (13)	33 (28)
North	26 (24)	34 (10)	60 (34)
West	39 (25)	19 (23)	58 (48)
Total	157 (157)	125 (110)	282 (267)

The principal causes of death from 1929 to 1937 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	11	8	7	16	11	12	12	10
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	4	1	1	—	1	2	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	9	7	11	6	10	7	6	9	5
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system ...	9	4	10	4	5	4	4	4	7
Diseases of heart and blood vessels	49	40	53	42	50	58	66	82	97
Cerebral Haemorrhage	8	7	6	11	13	16	13	14	24
Cancer	27	21	26	31	35	32	37	57	40

**CHART SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS
SINCE 1910.**



- Bognor Regis Death Rate.
 England and Wales Death Rate.
 Crude Death Rate for Bognor Regis for years 1931-1937.

The district was extended on 1st April, 1933.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 58 deaths of Bognor Regis residents occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

It should be noted that the figures given below do not represent the total number of persons who have died during 1937 in the institutions and hospitals named, but merely refer to deaths of persons who normally resided in Bognor Regis.

Hospital or Institution.	Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital	20 (20)	7.1 (7.5)
East Preston Institution	17 (15)	6.0 (5.6)
Graylingwell Hospital	6 (9)	2.1 (3.4)
Isolation Hospital, Bognor Regis	1 (1)	.35 (.37)
Petworth Cottage Hospital	1 (—)	.35 (—)
Royal West Sussex Hospital	12 (10)	4.3 (3.7)
Swandean Hospital, Worthing	1 (1)	.35 (3.7)
Others	— (3)	— (1.12)
TOTALS	58 (59)	20.55 (22.06)

The figures for 1936 are shown in brackets.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 11 or 44 per 1000 births.

Year.	No. of Infant deaths.	Proportion per 1000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales.
1910	7	53	8.5	106
1911	15	98	14.3	130
1912	16	120	14.5	95
1913	14	92	12.5	109
1914	13	78	10.7	105
1915	9	68	8.6	110
1916	3	24	3.3	91
1917	5	43	4.8	97
1918	8	65	6.6	97
1919	6	49	5.6	89
1920	7	40	6.3	80
1921	9	68	8.0	83
1922	7	59	6.4	77
1923	7	64	6.9	69
1924	7	55	6.1	75
1925	6	34	5.1	75
1926	7	41	5.4	70
1927	10	59	7.7	69
1928	9	50	6.6	65
1929	4	24	2.4	70
1930	11	68	7.5	60
1931	5	30	3.4	66
1932	5	30	3.3	65
1933	13	64	6.4	64
1934	14	62	6.5	59
1935	9	39	4.0	57
1936	810	25 43	2.2	59
1937	11	44	3.9	58

It will be noted in the following table, where the causes of death of children under 1 year are analysed, that there is little definite control. With a very small number of births, as in this area, a few extra deaths will considerably increase the infantile mortality rate, as shown in the above table.

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last nine years are as follows :—

Causes of Infant Deaths.	Deaths of infants under one year of age.								
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Measles	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Tuberculous diseases..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Premature Birth	1	3	3	1	4	3	5	3	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	2
All other causes	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	4	1
Total—All Causes ...	4	11	5	5	13	14	9	10	11

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central	— (1)	— (1)	— (2)
East	— (—)	2 (1)	2 (1)
Felpham	2 (—)	— (1)	2 (1)
North	5 (3)	2 (2)	7 (5)
West	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)
Total	7 (4)	4 (6)	11 (10)

The figures for the previous year are indicated in brackets.

TABLE V.
Infantile Mortality, 1937.

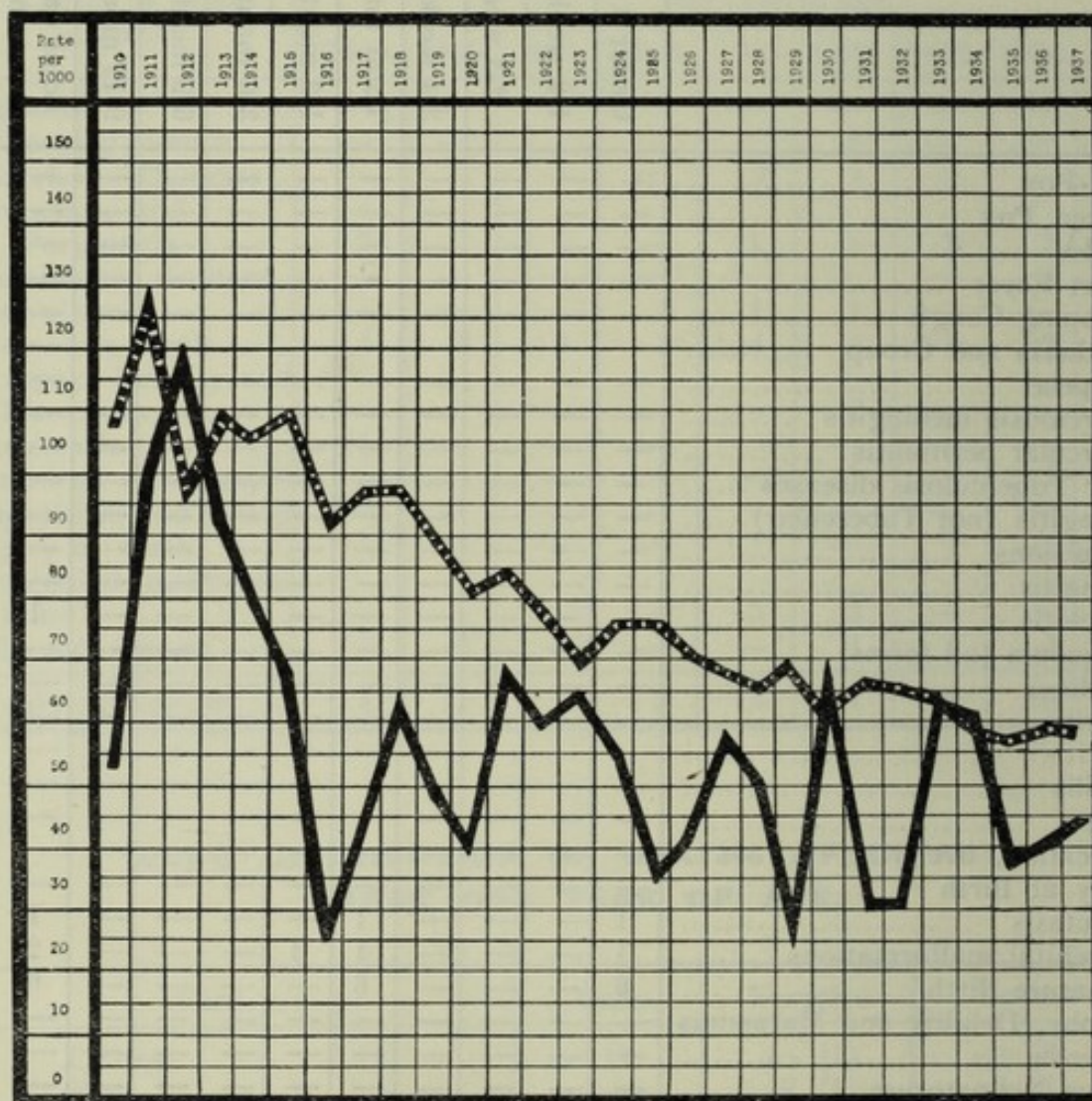
Nett deaths from stated causes at various **ages** under 1 year of age.

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.
Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syncope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes	9	—	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	11

Nett births in the year (Legitimate 235) (Illegitimate 13) : 248.

Nett deaths under 1 year of age (Legitimate infants 10) (Illegitimate 1) : 11.

**CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS
IN BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1910.**



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

The following table shows the five-yearly averages of birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates from 1910 to 1929, and the actual birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates for the years 1931 to 1937.

Years.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of the population.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 births.
Average 1910—1914	146	17.3	106	12.3	88
Average 1915—1919	122	13.8	105	12.9	49
Average 1920—1924	131	12.2	109	9.9	57
Average 1925—1929	171	11.9	135	9.4	41
1931.....	168	13.3	149	11.8	30
1932.....	169	12.9	152	11.6	30
1933.....	202	12.3	202	12.3	64
1934.....	225	12.5	215	11.9	62
1935.....	226	12.3	224	12.1	39
1936.....	235	12.4	267	11.7	25 43
1937.....	248	12.7	282	11.9	44

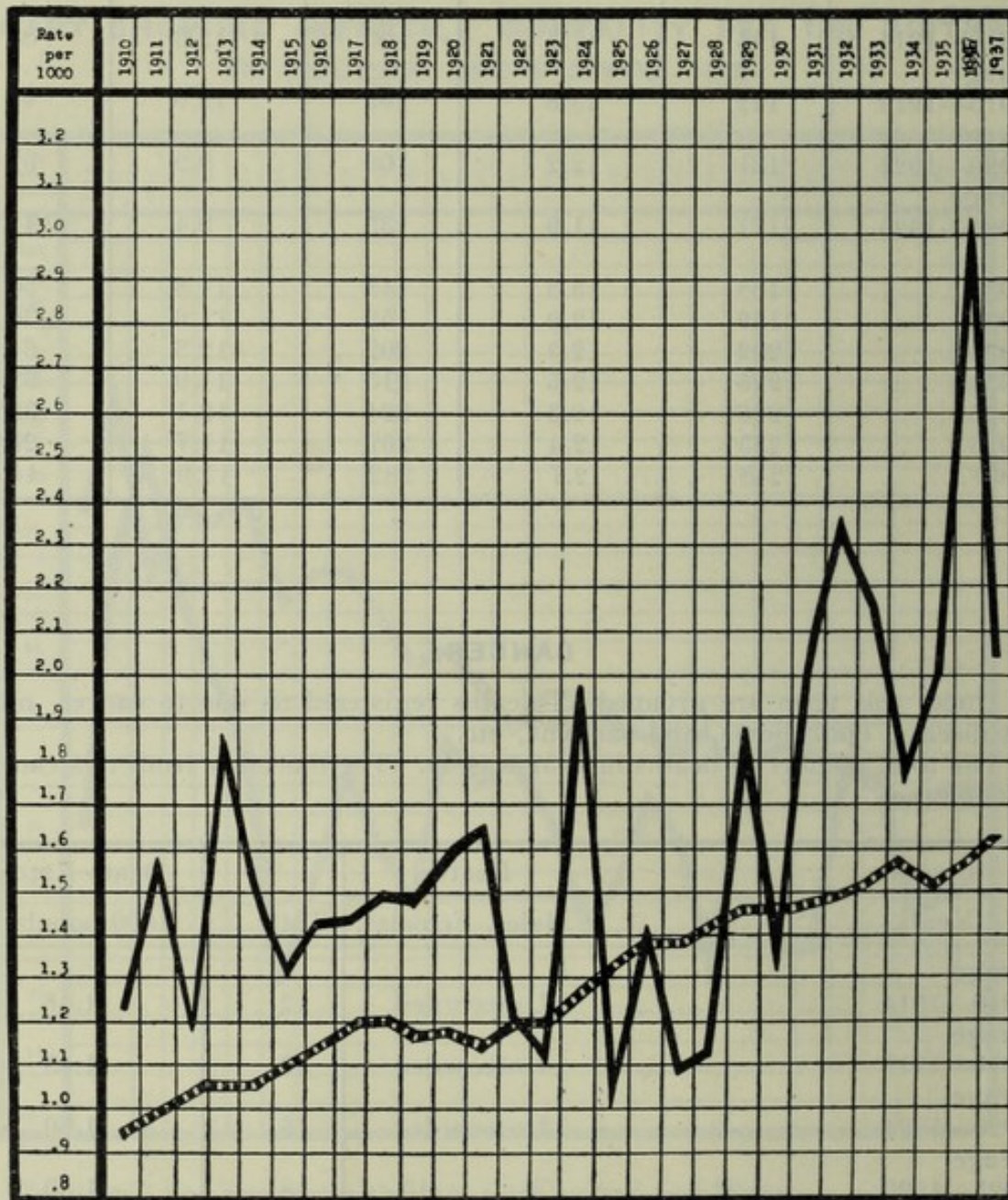
CANCER.

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

The total number of deaths in 1937 was 40. The mortality from this cause is as follows :—

Years.	Deaths.		Total.	Death Rate per 1000 population.
	Males.	Females.		
Average 1910—1914	Unrecorded		12	1.46
Average 1915—1919	Unrecorded		12	1.43
Average 1920—1924	Unrecorded		16	1.50
Average 1925—1929	8	10	18	1.30
1930	6	15	21	1.33
1931	12	14	26	2.06
1932	13	18	31	2.37
1933	14	21	35	2.13
1934	11	21	32	1.77
1935	12	25	37	2.00
1936	17	40	57	3.01
1937	17	23	40	2.04

**CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN
BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1910.**



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1937 :—

Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		Stomach, Liver.		Intestines, rectum, peritoneum.		Genital Organs.		Breast.		Skin.		Other Organs.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	—	10	6	1	6	3	4	1	4	—	—	1	3	17	23

Age.

The following were the ages of all persons dying from cancer :—

MALES—53, 55, two at 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 69, 71, 74, three at 75, 77, 78.

FEMALES—6, 14, 46, 47, 48, 51, 55, three at 58, 60, two at 65, two at 68, two at 69, 70, 74, 76, 78, 79, 84.

70 per cent. of the cases are over 60 years of age.

POOR LAW RELIEF STATISTICS.

The information detailed below is kindly supplied by the local Registrar, Mr. G. Stewart Pople.

In receipt of old age Pension.		Relieved owing to sickness and old age			Relieved in consequence of unemployment			Relieved for other reasons.		Widows, dependent children and Orphans receiving pensions.			Admitted to Poor Law Institutions, etc.			Women Mentally Feeble, etc.	Total
Men	Women	Men	Women	Dependent Children	Men	Women	Dependent Children	Wives	Children	Widows	Dependent Children	Orphans	Men	Women	Children	Women	
20	34	71	123	120	20	24	67	5	21	10	13	—	19	13	5	—	565

- (1) Total amount expended in out-relief during the year approximately £1,498 0s. 0d.
- (2) Total number of persons receiving relief during the year—
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Ordinary | ... | ... | 338 |
| Able-bodied cases | ... | ... | 111 |
| | | | 449 |

Summary.

Year.	Number of Persons.	Amount.
1926	126	£797 19 0
1927	215	£976 17 5
1928	218	£997 5 8
1929	149	£903 0 4
1930	189	£799 6 3
1931	233	£845 0 0
1932	239	£987 1 8
1933	223	£848 12 6
1934	250	£1,034 10 0
1935	376	£1,150 0 0
1936	405	£1,353 0 0
1937	449	£1,498 0 0

VACCINATION.

Vaccination Return, Year ending December 31st, 1937.

BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT.										
	No. of Registered Births.	Public Vaccinations.	Private Vaccinations.	Insusceptibility.	Statutory Declaration.	Postponements.	Removals.	Deaths not Vaccinated.	Cases not Accounted for.	TOTALS.
1937.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
January ...	23	4	3	—	10	—	3	1	—	21
February ...	16	2	2	—	14	—	2	—	—	20
March ...	16	5	1	—	5	—	—	2	—	13
April ...	21	2	1	—	8	—	1	1	—	13
May ...	26	3	4	—	16	—	4	2	—	29
June ...	13	11	8	—	20	—	—	—	—	39
July ...	23	6	2	1	13	—	2	—	—	24
August ...	21	5	4	—	10	—	2	—	—	21
September ...	18	2	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	10
October ...	26	2	3	—	9	—	3	—	—	17
November ...	28	4	3	—	11	—	1	1	—	20
December ...	15	5	2	—	7	—	—	2	3	19
TOTALS ...	246	51	35	1	129	—	18	9	3	246

This total is 22 more than last year (224). The removals are 18, compared with 12 last year, and the Statutory Declarations are 129, compared with 148.

SUMMARY OF VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT SINCE 1930.

Year.	Population.	Births.	No. of Vaccinations.	Percentage Vaccinated.
1930	15,750	162	46	28.4
1931	12,600	168	36	21.4
1932	13,080	169	44	26.0
1933	17,530	202	47	23.2
1934	17,990	225	51	22.6
1935	18,440	226	47	20.8
1936	18,930	235	60	25.5
1937	19,560	248	86	34.7

TABLE VI.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1937.

DISEASE.	Cases notified.												Admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Deaths of notified cases.												TOTAL.
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over.	TOTAL.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over.	TOTAL.
Scarlet fever	—	1	1	3	3	14	2	2	5	1	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	2	1	1	7	3	3	3	2	—	—	23	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargic Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 Croup).	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.
Small Pox.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Typhus.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

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

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified during the year was 23, which was sixteen less than last year. The attack rate was 1.2 per thousand of the population.

The incidence and fatality of diphtheria in Bognor Regis is shown in the table below : —

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality. per cent.
1910	7	2	28.6
1911	28	3	10.7
1912	10	1	10.0
1913	1	—	—
1914	2	—	—
1915	26	3	11.5
1916	2	—	—
1917	13	4	30.8
1918	22	2	9.1
1919	96	6	6.2
1920	75	6	8.0
1921	21	—	—
1922	3	—	—
1923	9	1	11.1
1924	6	—	—
1925	6	—	—
1926	4	—	—
1927	30	2	6.6
1928	35	2	5.7
1929	10	—	—
1930	15	1	6.6
1931	36	2	5.6
1932	12	2	16.6
1933	21	1	4.8
1934	23	2	8.7
1935	36	—	—
1936	39	—	—
1937	23	1	4.3

18 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital from the urban district.

The following is an analysis of the 18 cases :—

Local cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Contacts with previous local cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Visitor contacts with previous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
								—
								18
								—

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year, 32 cases were notified, as compared with 41 last year. The attack rate was 1.6 per thousand of the population.

The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1910 is shown below :—

	Population.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality. per cent.
1910	8,100	35	—	—
1911	8,191	8	—	—
1912	8,387	8	—	—
1913	8,583	11	—	—
1914	8,779	5	—	—
1915	8,779	14	—	—
1916	8,348	5	—	—
1917	8,995	0	—	—
1918	9,299	5	—	—
1919	9,738	20	—	—
1920	9,722	12	—	—
1921	11,490	112	1	.9
1922	11,580	24	—	—
1923	11,670	19	—	—
1924	12,180	20	—	—
1925	12,800	22	—	—
1926	14,022	15	—	—
1927	14,800	17	—	—
1928	15,200	11	—	—
1929	14,360	19	—	—
1930	15,750	24	—	—
1931	12,600	25	—	—
1932	13,080	43	—	—
1933	17,530	24	—	—
1934	17,990	120	—	—
1935	18,440	118	—	—
1936	18,930	41	1	2.4
1937	19,560	32	—	—

29 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The following is an analysis of the 29 cases admitted :—

Local cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Local contacts with previous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
								—
								29
								—

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Ward.					
	Central.	East.	Felpham.	North.	West.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	6 (10)	11 (7)	4 (3)	4 (6)	7 (15)	32 (41)
Diphtheria	2 (7)	2 (24)	1 (—)	1 (5)	17 (3)	23 (39)
Erysipelas	— (1)	— (—)	2 (2)	1 (1)	2 (1)	5 (5)
Pneumonia	— (1)	5 (1)	— (—)	4 (—)	— (1)	9 (3)
Puerperal Pyrexia	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)
Puerperal Fever	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	1 (1)
Enteric Fever	— (—)	— (3)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (4)
TOTALS	8 (19)	18 (35)	7 (7)	11 (13)	26 (20)	70 (94)

The previous year's figures are indicated in brackets.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Anterior poliomyelitis	}	One case was notified during the year.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	}	One case was notified during the year.
Cerebro-spinal meningitis and T.B. meningitis	}	One case of each was notified during the year.
Encephalitis lethargica	}	One case was notified during the year.
Dysentery	}	Six cases were notified during the year.

CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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. There is now a complete co-operation between the Sunday School correspondents and the Public Health Department, and when children are excluded from the day school, they are also excluded from the Sunday School.

BOGNOR REGIS U.D.C. ACT, 1936 (Section 88).

Under this section, every registered medical practitioner attending on a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from food poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case. Only one case was notified during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

Deaths since 1915 are as follows. Where years have been grouped together, the death rate for that particular group is an average for the five years.

	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1915—1919	9	.21
1920—1924	1	.018
1925—1929	—	—
1930	—	—
1931	—	—
1932	1	.07
1933	—	—
1934	—	—
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—

The principal source of information of the prevalence of measles is the notifications of cases occurring among elementary school children, obtained from Head Teachers. The number notified in this way during 1937 was 4.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

The mortality record is as follows :—

	Deaths.	Death Rate.
The total number of deaths from whooping cough from 1910 to 1930 was 9.		
1931	1	.08
1932	1	.08
1933	—	—
1934	2	.11
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—

The number of cases notified from the elementary schools was 95.

TUBERCULOSIS

Thirty-seven cases (compared with 28 notified in 1936) were notified during 1937 :—

Pulmonary—Males 19.

Females 14.

Non-pulmonary—Males 2.

Females 2.

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register, December 31st, 1937.

Ward.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Central	13 (13)	13 (10)	26 (23)	7 (8)	9 (7)	16 (15)	42 (38)
East	12 (11)	10 (7)	22 (18)	7 (6)	2 (4)	9 (10)	31 (28)
Felpham	13 (10)	9 (9)	22 (19)	3 (3)	2 (2)	5 (5)	27 (24)
North	6 (8)	8 (8)	14 (16)	10 (7)	9 (8)	19 (15)	33 (31)
West	15 (11)	15 (13)	30 (24)	4 (7)	6 (7)	10 (14)	40 (38)
Total	59 (53)	55 (47)	114 (100)	31 (31)	28 (28)	59 (59)	173 (159)

Last year's figures are shown in brackets.

The ages of the cases notified in 1937 and of the fatal cases 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.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
15—25 „	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	1
25—35 „	6	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45 „	4	3	—	—	2	1	1	—
45—55 „	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65 „	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 upwards	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	19	14	2	2	9	1	2	1
	33		4		10		3	
	37				13			

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 2 had not been notified during life.

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales since 1915 :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of the population.	
		Bognor Regis.	England & Wales.
Average 1915—1919	9	1.05	1.41
Average 1920—1924	11	1.01	1.08
Average 1925—1929	9	0.67	0.95
Average 1930—1934	11	0.78	0.98
1935	12	0.65	0.71
1936	14	0.74	0.77
1937	13	0.66	0.695(<i>provis'al</i>)

In the following tables, the mortality since 1915 is shown (at all ages, and for the first five years of life).

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

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1915—1919	37	11	48
1920—1924	52	5	57
1925—1929	44	5	49
1930—1934	53	6	59
1935	12	1	13
1936	12	2	14
1937	10	3	13

Deaths from Tuberculosis under 5 years of age since 1915.

(Pulmonary and non-pulmonary.)

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1915—1919	0	7	7
1920—1924	0	3	3
1925—1929	0	3	3
1930—1934	0	2	2
1935	0	0	0
1936	0	1	1
1937	0	0	0

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These Regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1937.

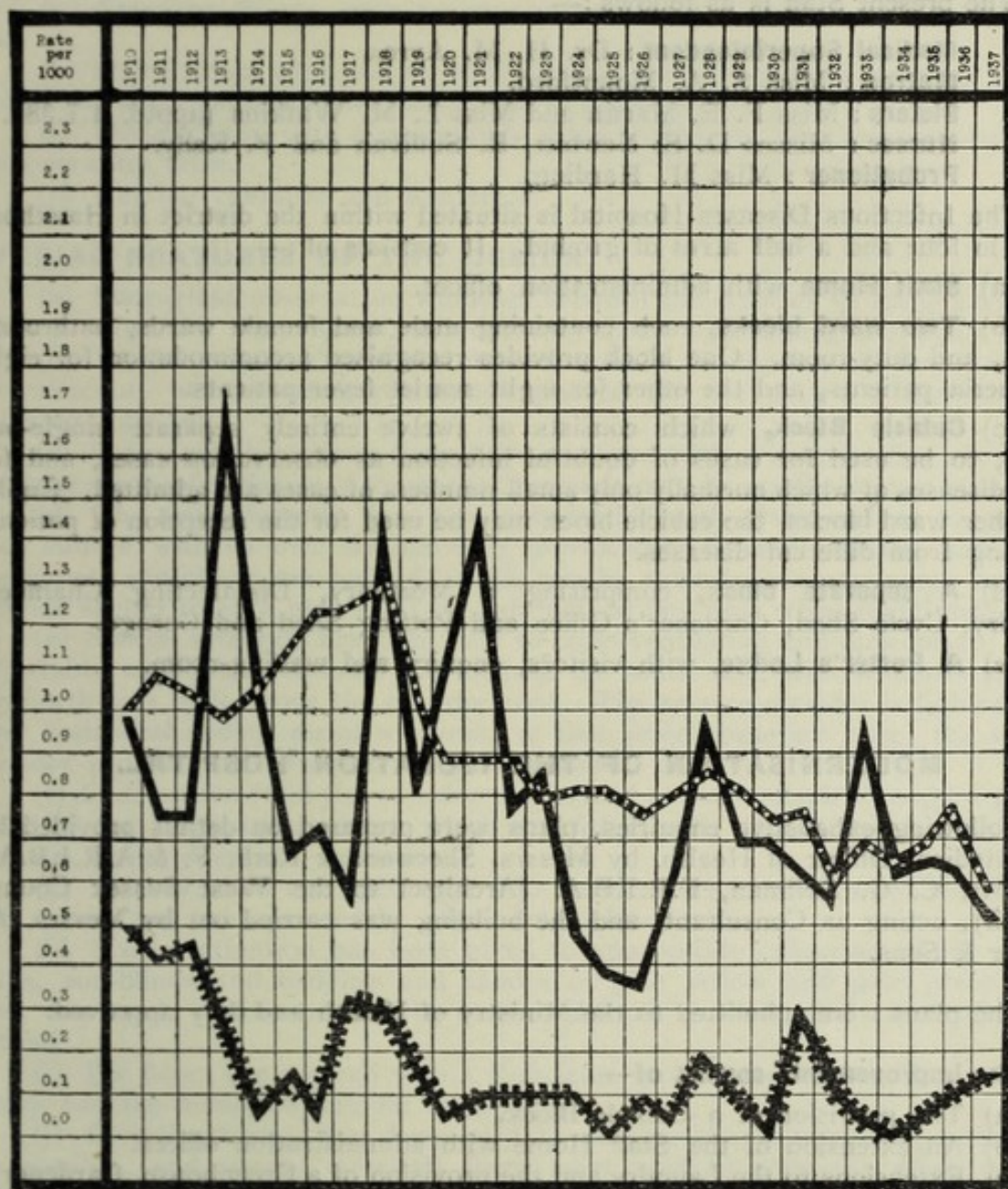
Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).




This clause relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936.

This statute gives the Council new power, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing or otherwise handling food.

CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1910.



-  Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Bognor Regis.
 Pulmonary Tuberculosis — England and Wales.
 Other Tubercular Diseases — Bognor Regis.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

IN THE AREA

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The present Staff is as follows :—

Medical Superintendent : Dr. H. M. Ayres.

Matron : Miss S. A. Mountford.

Sisters : Miss F. E. Martin and Miss L. M. Watkins (apptd. 1.7.38).

Nurses : Misses D. S. Newbitt, R. Sullivan and F. Kelly.

Probationer : Miss M. Harding.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital is situated within the district in Hawthorn Road in four and a half acres of ground. It consists of :—

- (a) **Staff Home** with administration offices.
- (b) **Two ward blocks**, each containing male and female wards, bathroom, offices, and duty-room. One block provides recognised accommodation for eight diphtheria patients, and the other for eight scarlet fever patients.
- (c) **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. Unlike the other ward blocks, the cubicle block may be used for the reception of patients suffering from different diseases.
- (d) **A separate block**, comprising a Mortuary, Disinfecting Chamber, Laundry, Cycle Shed, Gardener's Office and Potting Shed and Garage.
- (e) **A Porter's Lodge**, with visitors, enquiry and waiting-room.

MODERNISATION OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Following exhaustive enquiries, plans were prepared on details provided by your Medical Officer of Health, by Messrs. Sherwood & Roth, F. & A.R.I.B.A., with Mr. C. G. Stillman, F.R.I.B.A. (Architect to the West Sussex County Council), acting as Consultant, and the building was carried out by Messrs. A. Booker & Sons.

The plans were submitted to the Ministry of Health and duly approved.

The improvements consist of—

- (a) The provision of a Cubicle Block.
- (b) An extension of the Staff Home with administration offices.
- (c) Extensions to the Laundry and the provision of a Greenhouse, Gardener's Office and Potting Shed.
- (d) The provision of an Enquiry Office and Waiting Room at the Porter's Lodge.

CUBICLE BLOCK.

The following have been provided :—

- (a) Twelve cubicles, one of which is of larger dimensions to act as a twin cubicle, in the case of a mother and baby being admitted, and which can also be used at any time as an emergency Operating Theatre, all the necessary apparatus being available.

- (b) A Central Duty Room with provision for the preparation of certain light diets with appropriate observation windows to the twelve cubicles and verandas has been built, and a crockery steriliser, electric cooker, and refrigerator installed.
- (c) Bathroom, with two baths, one being for adults and the other for infants.
- (d) Discharge Room leading off from the bathroom, fitted with lockers for each of the patients' clean clothing.
- (e) Staff and Patients' Lavatories.
- (f) Soiled linen lobby with direct external access.
- (g) Steriliser Room, with appropriate apparatus for dressings and bowls, etc.
- (h) Sluice Room with sluicing sink, bed-pan and urine-bottle steriliser, heated racks, urine-specimen cabinet, automatic bed-pan washer, etc.
- (i) Linen Room, with appropriately fitted cupboards, and separate cupboard for operating table.
- (j) Heating chamber and fuel store.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE DESIGN.

- (a) Plate-glass observation windows between the cubicles to allow a view of all beds from the Duty Room, appropriately fitted with sliding curtains.
- (b) Wash-basins are provided in each cubicle for the use of patients when convalescent, with a small recessed cupboard for the patient's thermometer, drinking-glass, etc.
- (c) Large metal windows have been provided with a door leading on to the south veranda of sufficient size, so that the beds may be readily moved outside.
- (d) The south veranda has been sub-divided with glass screens to provide each cubicle with its own section as a convalescent open-air shelter, and under the eaves, sun-blinds are housed, which can be extended on expanding arms to provide shelter to each individual veranda unit at any time when found necessary.
- (e) Special attention has been paid to cross-ventilation and appropriate easily adjustable windows have been provided on the south side, with windows also on the north side built above the corridor roof. The service corridor is lighted with long horizontal sliding metal windows, so that when these are open, the service corridor provides the effect of an open veranda.
- (f) Observation from the corridor is provided to each cubicle through a glazed panel in the large swing doors which are fitted with double-action check floor springs, giving silence in operation.
- (g) The corridors are fitted with four wash-basins for the use of the doctors and nurses and are operated by elbow-action lever taps.
- (h) Special attention has been given to appropriate colouring of the floors, walls, sun-blinds and bedding and shades of pale yellow and pale green have been employed, which undoubtedly have a definite psychological effect upon the patient.
- (i) The floors are covered with a Ruboleum type of cork and rubber covering which has the minimum amount of jointing.
- (j) Special attention has been paid to making the cubicles as sound-proof as possible, and special materials have been used to eliminate vibration and echoes.
- (k) Electric lighting in cubicles and corridor has been installed; also emergency gas brackets. In each cubicle, a floor light has been installed which is operated from the service corridor, thus lessening the possibility of the patient being disturbed at night-time, and at the same time providing sufficient light for the night staff when entering the cubicles.
- (l) Suitable points, operating from the service corridor, have been provided for wireless, steam-kettle or other apparatus, reading lamps, emergency heating, etc., and a push-bell which can be operated from the bedside.
- (m) All internal plaster angles have a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " cove, with a wooden skirting slightly overlapping the flooring.

(n) Externally the building is in facing brick, sand-faced tiles and metal windows.

(o) Suitable fire apparatus has been provided.

(p) It will be seen that a patient can be treated in the cubicle for an appropriate period and when sufficiently convalescent the windows and doors on the south side can be opened, and when possible the bed moved out on to the veranda, and when at the walking stage, the grounds, with a large extent of flower gardens may be used by the patients under appropriate supervision.

STAFF HOME.

A large part of the old block was demolished as it was unsuitable for extension purposes and only the Matron's quarters were retained and embodied in the new building. The accommodation now consists of :—

(a) Matron's sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom and appropriate offices.

(b) A general Recreation Room for the staff and separate sitting-rooms for the Sisters and domestic staff.

(c) Clothing, House Stores and Dispensary, Nurses' Dining Room, which communicates with the Nurses' Recreation Room by a sliding partition, so that a room 31' x 15' 9" is available when necessary.

(d) Nurses' and Domestics' Cloakrooms, with W.C. and Wash-basin.

(e) Waiting Room and Consultation Room.

(f) Kitchen with external entrances for convenience of service to the other wards, and a hatch service from the kitchen to the dining room.

(g) Scullery, with dried goods stores, and large fly-proof larder and refrigerator.

(h) Heating Chamber and Fuel Stores.

(i) The first floor consists of the nurses' and domestics' bedrooms, bathrooms, and offices.

(j) Personal laundry for the staff with hair-washing basin and ironing table, etc.

(k) Sewing Room with store cupboards.

(l) Store Room for trunks in the attic.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE DESIGN.

(a) Reinforced concrete, concrete fire-proof slab between the ground and first floor, and concrete staircase with solid balustrade.

(b) Ruboleum type flooring throughout the ground and first floors except the nurses' dining and recreation rooms, which are covered with maple-strip floor, and the smaller stores with granolithic, and the scullery with tiles.

(c) The kitchen is equipped with a special type of cooker, an emergency gas-cooker, hot rails, cupboards, etc.

(d) The bedrooms are all fitted with built-in cupboards and drawers, wash-basins and toilet requisite cabinets.

(e) The windows are metal casements, one half side-hung opening out, and the other half having a top-hung ventilating square.

(f) Externally the building is in brick and tiles similar to the Cubicle Block, with a stone entrance doorway to the Nurses' Entrance Hall.

LAUNDRY BLOCK, WAITING-ROOM, etc.

The Laundry has been enlarged and remodelled to provide a washing-room, drying-room and ironing-room, fitted with a hydro-extractor, and electric and gas irons.

A Waiting-Room has been provided at the Porter's Lodge for visitors enquiring about patients.

GENERAL.

Throughout the design, very special attention has been paid to the questions of heat, light, colour, ventilation and sound.

Heat. Thermostatically-controlled overhead, gravity-feed boilers with separate boilers for central heating and domestic hot-water have been installed. All the rooms throughout the Staff Home are centrally heated and hot water has been supplied to all necessary points. The gravity-feed boilers only require attention once in twenty-four hours, which materially reduces staff costs. The heating has been carefully designed to provide uniformity of temperature throughout.

Light. As much natural light as possible has been provided without causing discomfort, and the main rooms have been orientated as far as site permits to give the maximum amount of sunshine. Corridors have been provided with windows at intervals, by means of staircase landings or lobbies and glazed doors in order to give the maximum amount of natural light.

Ventilation. This has been provided in all rooms by means of open casements and hopper lights, the latter allowing for efficient ventilation during inclement weather, and in the corridors, cross-ventilation has again been obtained by windows and lobbies, etc.

Sound. As far as practicable, sound is absorbed by the provision of the Ruboleum flooring, and the reinforced concrete slab floor in the Staff Home materially reduces transmitted sound. Generally in rooms where noise is likely to occur, these have been grouped together and, as far as possible, isolated from the quieter rooms either by corridors or store-rooms.

In the general lay-out, rooms have been arranged to allow progressive movements in the various functions of the staff, without loss of time, due to the re-tracing of steps in the execution of their work.

Materials and finishings were also carefully considered in order to reduce maintenance to a minimum, and any points, such as the curving of internal angles to eliminate dust-traps in the Cubicle Block, received special attention.

Colour. Trials were made with various paints of different shades to obtain a pleasing effect and at the same time, to be practical as far as cleaning is concerned, and shades of green and cream have been used throughout.

Ambulance. A modern 20 h.p. specially constructed ambulance is available.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS FROM OUTSIDE AREAS.

Under an existing agreement, patients are admitted from Chichester City and, of course, this is reciprocated in times of need, but under the Local Government Order, 1929, arrangements have now been made for the admission of patients from the Rural Area around Bognor Regis.

It must be appreciated that Public Health Administration can never be considered in terms of boundary lines, and at the present time, there is an extensive urbanised area round Bognor, with an increasingly large population. Cases of infectious disease from this built-up area and the adjacent rural area will be admitted to the Isolation Hospital by agreement with the Rural Authority.

ANALYSIS OF CASES ADMITTED TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1932—1937.

From	Number admitted.						Total, 1932 to 1937.	
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	No.	% of total.
Private Schools	17	3	1	7	—	1	29	6.5
Convalescent Homes	11	9	13	6	4	16	59	13.25
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	12	1	13	3.0
Council Houses	4	11	33	27	6	4	85	19.25
Hotels	2	—	1	1	—	—	4	1.0
Lodging and Apartment Houses	5	8	31	29	3	11	87	20.0
Homes under Children Acts	—	6	1	7	15	—	29	6.5
Meat and Milk Shops	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	1.0
Outside Areas	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	2.0
PRIVATE HOUSES	3	8	34	35	26	15	121	27.5
TOTALS	42	45	117	113	74	48	439	

Of the total number of 48 cases of infectious disease admitted during the year, 15 were from private houses where, if there had been suitable accommodation, they might have been isolated, but the remaining 33 or 69% were from premises which were definitely unsuitable for efficient isolation.

For the years 1931 to 1936, the total number of cases from premises where it was impracticable to isolate efficiently in the home was 330, or 72.8% out of a total of 453, and for the six years 1932 to 1937 the number was, as indicated in the table above, 318 or 72.4% out of a total of 439 cases.

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 70 persons.

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

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are received at the Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, and in the case of children, at Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, at Alton, Hants.

The number of patients from this area treated at sanatoria were:—

Aldingbourne House	...	...	...	...	18
Swandean Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Royal West Sussex Hospital	...	...	...	...	4
Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					24
					—

2.—MATERNITY.

The County Council have an arrangement with the Hospital for Women, Buckingham Road, Brighton, whereby two beds are reserved for the reception of difficult cases of labour.

In January, 1924, arrangements were made by the County Council with the Guardians of the Steyning Union for the admission of normal cases to the Southlands Hospital (Steyning Infirmary) and this arrangement continued to operate when the Institution was transferred on 1st April, 1930, to the East Sussex County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929. It is intended for cases where the home conditions under which the mother is living are unsatisfactory.

Arrangements have also been made for the admission of patients to the Worthing Hospital Maternity Home, Worthing, which was opened on 1st August, 1937.

The total number of cases admitted from this area are as follows :—

(a) Hospital for Women, Brighton	...	2
(b) Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	...	14
(c) Worthing Hospital Maternity Home...	...	0
		—
		16
		—

3.—CHILDREN.

The County Council have an arrangement with the Alexandra Hospital for Children, Brighton, whereby two cots are reserved for the reception of children under the age of 12 months requiring special in-patient treatment. No cases from this area were received during the year.

4.—SMALL-POX.

Arrangements have been made by the County Council with the Brighton Corporation for the reservation of two beds in the Brighton Small-Pox Hospital at Fulking. The arrangements also permit the County Council to erect temporary buildings in the Hospital grounds to provide as much further accommodation as may be necessary.

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

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.

The hospital is situated near the Chichester Road in South Bersted and has accommodation for 23 adults, and 3 children, with one bed available for observation cases. It has a well-equipped Operating Theatre and a modern X-ray apparatus. During the year 478 patients were admitted and 400 out-patients were treated, the latter making 1,718 attendances, excluding attendances for massage and X-ray. Operations numbered 314, X-ray exposures 1,782, and massage treatments 1,043. The Hospital has been invaluable in securing prompt and adequate attention of all emergency cases, and it is being increasingly used by the inhabitants of the district for general and medical conditions, with excellent results. The Honorary Staff is formed of medical practitioners in the district.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For infectious cases, the Local Authority possesses a modern motor ambulance for the conveyance of patients to the Isolation Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases, the Local Authority has provided a modern motor ambulance which is maintained by members of the **Voluntary Ambulance Service**.

The town is deeply indebted to Mr. C. Osborn, the Honorary Secretary, for the invaluable service which has been carried out by him and his colleagues for a considerable number of years and the following is a report submitted by him for 1937.

"I have pleasure in presenting the Town Ambulance Service Report for 1937. The total calls and mileage exceed any previous year.

Medical.	Accident.	Total.	Mileage.
282	107	389	20,256
Cases have been conveyed to the following :—			(Speedometer reading to December 31st)
Bognor War Memorial Hospital	164
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester	46
East Preston Institution	25
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	13
Brighton Hospitals	5
Worthing Hospital	9
Graylingwell Mental Hospital	6
Bognor Nursing Homes	30
Littlehampton	2
Arundel	2
Fittleworth	2
London	16
Chadwell Heath, Essex	1
Epsom	1
Liss, Hants	1
Attending Fire Calls	8
Miscellaneous	58
			<hr/> 389 <hr/>

Most Calls in one day—

January 3rd	4	June 12th	4	August 9th	8
January 8th	3	June 22nd	6	August 18th	6
January 30th	4	June 24th	3	August 19th	3
February 1st	6	June 26th	4	September 29th	3
February 10th	3	June 28th	3	November 17th	3
February 19th	3	June 30th	3	November 25th	3
March 16th	3	July 6th	3	December 3rd	3
March 28th	5	July 12th	6	December 15th	3
April 10th	4	July 27th	3	December 16th	3
May 17th	3	August 2nd	3	December 20th	3
May 23rd	3	August 4th	4	December 22nd	3
June 7th	3	August 7th	4	December 28th	3

and the greatest mileage in any 24 hours was :—

January 3rd	175	April 20th	175	July 24th	128
January 5th	136	May 9th	120	August 18th	140
January 29th	134	May 18th	125	August 20th	135
February 5th	125	May 23rd	135	September 4th	130
February 19th	125	June 12th	83	September 29th	150
April 4th	92	June 20th	135	October 9th	145
April 19th	162	July 7th	121	December 23rd	136

Mr. Osborn reports that the friendly co-operation of the medical profession and the police for ambulance calls has given mutual satisfaction to all concerned and reports that he has received invaluable help from Messrs. Sinnott, Jenkins, Walwin, Brown, Coleman, Hansford, Rolfe and Abrams.

In addition to calls in the town, it will be noted that there is a considerable number of journeys to outlying areas and the rural area receives the benefit of the Town Ambulance Service.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES

A. Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Bognor Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is under the control of the West Sussex County Council and a local Medical Practitioner attends fortnightly. There is a Committee of local ladies who render most valuable assistance. The Centre is open every Thursday afternoon at the Parochial Hall, London Road. On alternate Thursdays lectures are given on mothercraft and home nursing.

The total number of attendances during the year was 2,829, a decrease of 279 over last year, and there were 139 new cases. At the anti-natal clinic for expectant mothers, the total number of attendances was 94, a decrease of 60 over last year's attendances, and the number of new cases was 34.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no cases.

B. School Clinics.

A Clinic for the treatment of minor ailments is held in Lyon Street School every Tuesday morning. Your Medical Officer of Health attends fortnightly, and, if time permits, weekly. During the year 395 children attended the clinic, making 2,395 attendances. Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision and arrangements are made with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A dental clinic is held periodically for the treatment of children with defective teeth. The Ophthalmic Surgeon is a local practitioner and carries out the work by arrangement with the West Sussex County Council. During the year 1937, 107 children received treatment for defective vision, and 66 children received operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

The routine medical inspection of school children in the elementary schools in the district is carried out by your Medical Officer of Health under the direction of the School Medical Officer of the West Sussex County Council. Under this scheme children are examined at least three times during their school life.

(1) The first examination is made during the year following admission.

(2) The second when the child is between 8 and 9 years as an 'intermediate.'

(3) And the third between the ages of 12 and 13 as a 'leaver.'

Any child found suffering from a defect is kept under observation at the appropriate Clinic, and in any case is examined every 6 months at school until the defect is remedied, if possible, and the child's general health is satisfactory. Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from crippling defects and ear defects, and the cases are referred to special clinics. Parents are notified of the times of inspection and are invited to be present.

A modern Health Centre has now been built in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the new elementary schools, and this will be opened after the Summer Holidays, 1938, and will provide accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic and Child Welfare Clinics.

Dissemination of Knowledge.

The Medical Officer of Health carries out the medical inspection of all children in the Public Elementary Schools and conducts the Minor Ailment Clinic. This affords ample opportunity of meeting a large percentage of parents, to whom information on nutrition, especially in connection with feeding of the growing school child, on the treatment of minor ailments in the home and regarding suitable clothing, rest, etc., is given.

Nutrition Clinic.

A Nutrition Clinic is held at the Lyon Street School fortnightly by your

Medical Officer of Health, where mothers are advised regarding the health of children suffering from malnutrition.

During 1937, 73 children attended this clinic, a percentage of which were from the rural area, making 185 attendances.

(At the time of going to press, 97 children were attending the Clinic, out of which 82 were residents of Bognor Regis.)

C. Tuberculosis.

A dispensary is held at the Chapel Street Clinic, Chichester, every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. The County Tuberculosis Officer attends every week. The County Tuberculosis Officer also places his services at the disposal of local Medical Practitioners in any cases where they desire specialist opinion.

D. Venereal Diseases.

The West Sussex County Council have made arrangements by which residents in the county may attend the following clinics :—

(i) Worthing Hospital, Lyndhurst Road, Worthing.

Men : Wednesdays 4—5 p.m. ; Fridays 6—7 p.m.

Women : Wednesdays 3—4 p.m. ; Fridays 5—6 p.m.

This clinic will serve persons resident in the eastern part of the county.

(ii) Royal Portsmouth Hospital, Landport, Portsmouth :

Men : Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10—12 noon and 5—7 p.m. ;
Wednesdays 4 p.m.

Women : Mondays 3.30—5.30 p.m. ; Wednesdays 2—4 p.m. ;
Fridays 10 a.m.—12 noon.

This clinic will serve persons resident in the western part of the county.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

A. General.

The Bognor Regis District Nursing Association employs five nurses, three of whom carry out general district nursing.

The West Sussex County Council makes a grant to the County Nursing Association for nursing services in connection with child welfare and home visiting of cases of Tuberculosis.

One other nurse, under the direct supervision of the County Nursing Association, attends the Minor Ailments Clinic and carries out duties in connection with the School Medical Service.

B. For Infectious Diseases.

The Local Authority contributes, on a visit basis, to the Bognor Regis District Nursing Association for the provision of home nursing in cases of measles, pneumonia, mumps and whooping cough among all children up to school leaving age.

Under arrangements made by the County Council with the County Nursing Association, special nurses are supplied in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, if required by the Medical Practitioner in charge of the case.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

There are five schools in the area, which are administered by the West Sussex County Education Committee.

Bognor Regis Council—3 departments.
Nyewood Church of England—mixed.
South Bersted—mixed and infants.
St. Mary's Roman Catholic—mixed and infants.
Felpham—mixed and infants.

The total accommodation, etc., on the 31st December, 1937, was as follows :—

	Accommo- dation.	No. on Books.
Bognor Regis Council, Boys	259	243
Bognor Regis Council, Girls	259	210
Bognor Regis Council, Infants.....	228	136
Nyewood C. of E., Mixed	319	368
St. Mary's Roman Catholic	200	177
South Bersted C. of E., Mixed.....	270	286
Felpham C. of E. School, Mixed	216	206
TOTALS	1,751	1,626

Schools outside the urban district attended by children living in Bognor Regis :—

	No. on Books.	Bognor Regis Children.
North Bersted C. School, Mixed	253	176
Pagham C. of E. School	129	73
TOTALS	382	249

The Town Water Supply is laid on at all Schools in the Bognor Regis area.

A modern elementary school has been erected at Westloats Lane, and will be opened shortly. It consists of 4 departments, with a total accommodation for 1,300 children. The senior children from the various schools in the area will be transferred to the Senior Departments of this School.

Nutrition of Schoolchildren.

During 1937, the supervision of the provision of extra nourishment for children suffering from malnutrition, *however slight*, has continued in our elementary schools, including North Bersted and Pagham Schools, which obtain the majority of their pupils from the Bognor Regis area.

In Circular 1497 of the Board of Education, dated 5th September, 1934, and addressed to all local education authorities, it is pointed out that "for this purpose they would regard as proper, that children should be selected who showed any symptoms, however slight, of subnormal nutrition."

The following statistics show the number of children recommended for milk, because their physical condition was below normal, but it must be definitely understood that the nutrition in a large proportion of the cases was not due to adverse financial circumstances. Wrong feeding, late hours with insufficient rest, and inherent disability, is responsible for a large number of cases.

It will be noted that there are 2,008 children on the roll, and that 939 of this total would benefit by receiving a supply of milk in school. Of this total of 939 (47%), it was ascertained that 449 were necessitous.

It is noted in the last column that an average of 1,060 bottles of milk are provided daily, which means that, in addition to the 449 free bottles, 611 extra bottles are being purchased.

At the same time, it will be seen that this extra number of bottles does not cover the number found to be suffering from slight malnutrition (939), which means that there are still a number of children who would benefit by receiving milk at school, but are not obtaining it, and it is somewhat difficult to ascertain how many obtain it at home instead.

It must be pointed out that the number of really marked cases of malnutrition is small, as only 37 were found during routine medical inspection, as shown in the table on page 46, but, in addition, there are 60 children who were not presented for routine medical inspection in 1937, making a total of 97 attending the Nutrition Clinic. (See Page 42.)

These cases, with others already under observation, are referred to the Nutrition Clinic.

A number of children have been provided with honey through the Bognor Regis and District Children's Care Fund, as again the Fund was fortunate in obtaining a considerable quantity from a gentleman who is deeply interested in the welfare of the children in the district.

CHILDREN RECEIVING OR RECOMMENDED TO RECEIVE MILK.

School.	Children on Roll.	Number reported as of subnormal nutrition.	Number of necessitous cases.	Average number of bottles supplied daily.
Bognor Boys'	243	145	84	150
Bognor Girls'	210	97	79	155
Bognor Infants'	136	63	32	105
Nyewood	368	123	25	145
St. Mary's	177	74	36	85
South Bersted	286	157	68	155
North Bersted	253	130	80	160
Pagham	129	50	22	65
Felpham	206	100	23	40
	2,008	939	449	1,060

During the early months of the year, the routine medical inspection in the elementary schools was carried out by your Medical Officer of Health, and children were selected in accordance with the instruction of the Board of Education in age groups as follows:—

- (a) The first examination is carried out during the year the child is admitted as an infant.

- (b) The second when the child is between eight and nine years, as an "intermediate."
- (c) And the third between the ages of twelve and thirteen, as a "leaver."

At the time of the routine medical inspection, any other child may be brought forward for special medical examination, as he might enter school, not as an infant, and thereby falling into the first category, but at some other age, perhaps having moved from another part of the country and his medical history being unknown. He is, therefore, presented by the head teacher for examination at the first opportunity.

In addition, a number of children found to be suffering from some general defect, will be presented for examination even if they do not fall within one of the age groups. For instance, a boy aged ten, who was examined when he was eight, would not be due again for routine medical examination until he was twelve, but having been found to be a pre-tubercular child, would be thoroughly examined each year, in school or at the clinic or dispensary, where necessary.

The following is a record of the routine medical inspection carried out during 1937, as far as nutrition is concerned, and is recorded here in order to compare with the figures obtained as the result of the investigation of malnutrition among all the schoolchildren, as seen in the table above, compared with the selected number of 791, who were presented for the full routine medical examination.

It should be noted that the total number of children examined was 791, and includes all children irrespective of financial circumstances.

Out of this total 106 were excellent, 268 were normal, 380 were slightly sub-normal (which includes all degrees of malnutrition, irrespective of whether it was due to financial circumstances or physical defects), and 37 were bad.

BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND.

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932, to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, *and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.*

Where necessary, fresh milk, and oil and malt are provided, either free or at reduced prices, according to the financial circumstances.

Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In urgent cases, boots and clothing have been provided.

A bath chair and a spinal carriage are available for children who are suffering from crippling defects.

During the last six years, 5,697 tins of oil and malt, and 10,270 bottles of milk have been supplied, either free or at reduced prices. The committee has been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of honey, eggs, left-off clothing and toys. Arrangements can always be made for gifts to be collected if the Public Health Department is notified.

Free milk is now provided in School where recommended cases are found to be necessitous, but sick children not attending School are assisted by the Children's Care Fund.

BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1937

(A) GENERAL INFORMATION.

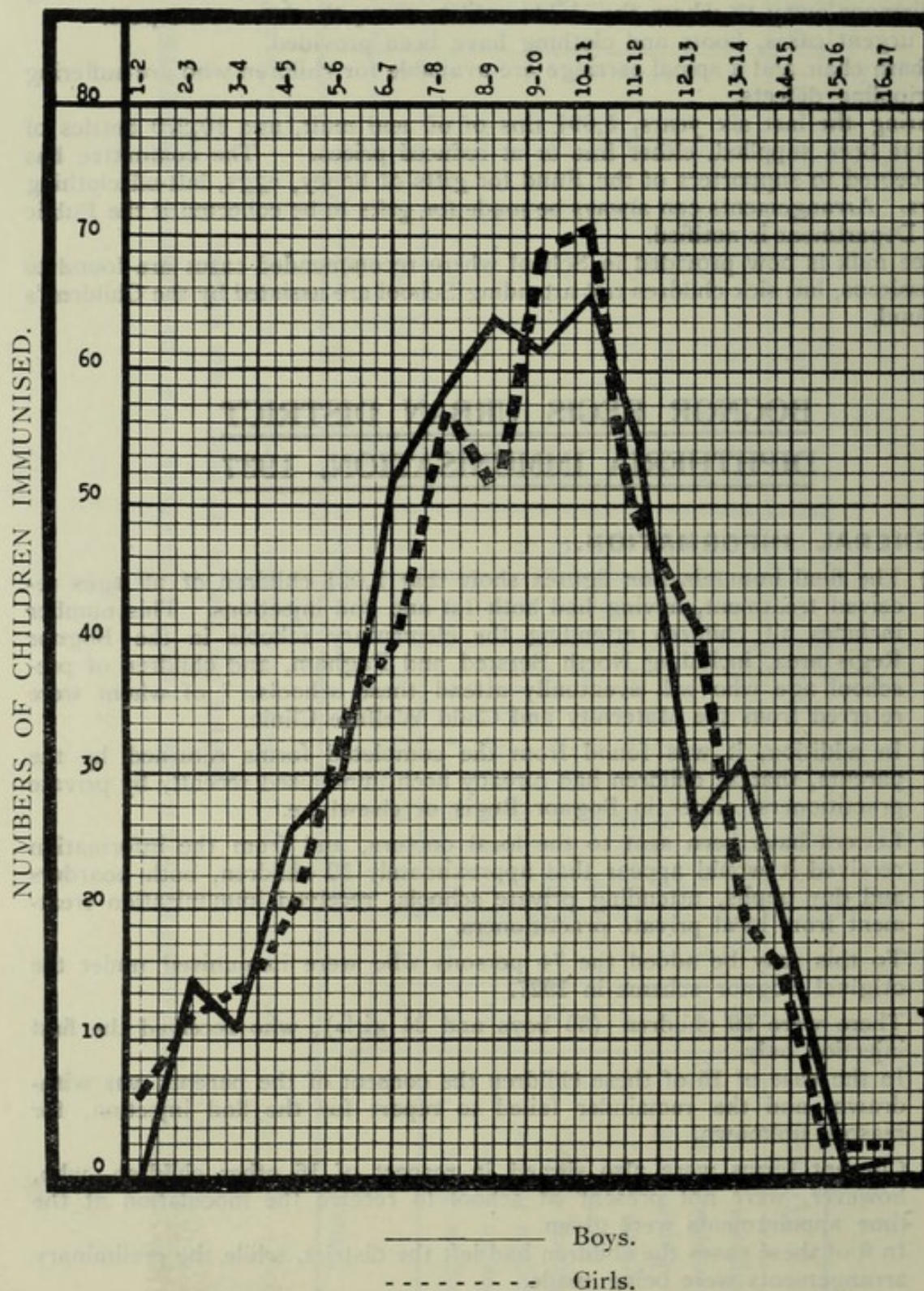
- (1) The final immunisation figures show that 1,021 children of all ages received treatment, having had both 1st and 2nd injections. This number includes all children attending the elementary schools in the Bognor Regis area, including North Bersted and Pagham, and children of pre-school age who will eventually attend these schools, 7 of whom were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.
- (2) In addition, it was found from the completed forms returned by the parents, that 21 children had already been immunised recently by private practitioners, either in Bognor Regis or elsewhere.
- (3) Letters have been sent to the local doctors, and from the information received it would appear that approximately 50 children, both boarders and day pupils, attending private schools, received immunisation treatment from local private practitioners.
- (4) To this may be added the 74 persons who were immunised under the original Bognor scheme in 1927.
- (5) There were 59 children (35 boys and 24 girls), who received the first injection only.
In the case of 15 of these children the consent of the parents was withdrawn, and the remainder failed to report for the 2nd injection, for reasons unknown.
- (6) Consent forms were also signed in respect of 16 other children, who, however, were not present at school to receive the inoculation at the time appointments were given.
In 6 of these cases the children had left the district, while the preliminary arrangements were being made.

A

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1937.

Indicating numbers, ages, and sex, of all children who received immunisation treatment.

AGES OF CHILDREN.



(B) TABLES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED.

Table No. 1.

Shows the age incidence of all children inoculated, including those attending school in the Bognor Regis area (including North Bersted and Pagham), and those of pre-school age who will eventually attend these schools.

It also includes 2 girls of post-school age, for whom the treatment was requested.

(See also accompanying graphs, "A" and "B".)

Table No. 2.

Shows the age groups of all children, whether living in the Bognor Regis area, or in the rural areas, but attending any of the Bognor Regis schools, and excludes other persons of pre-school and post-school age.

Table No. 3.

Shows the Ward Distribution of all Bognor Regis children, of all ages, who received treatment.

Table No. 4.

Shows the total numbers, and percentages, of children attending each elementary school in the Bognor Regis area, who received treatment.

Table No. 5.

Shows the age incidence of all children who were immunised in this area in 1927, and indicates the estimated present age.

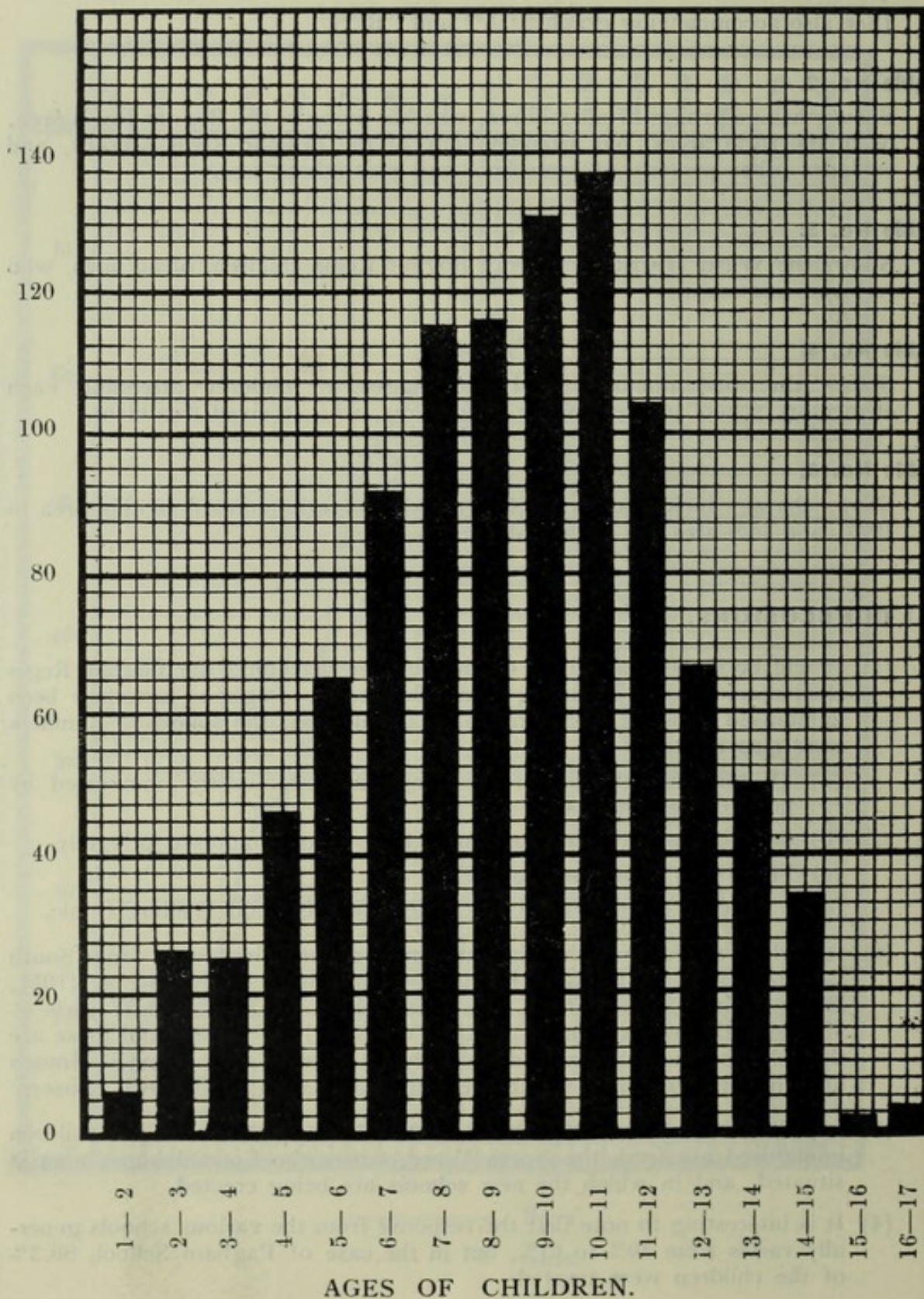
(C) CONCLUSIONS.

- (1) It will be noted that 50.5% of the children attending the Bognor Regis elementary schools, including North Bersted and Pagham, have now been immunised against Diphtheria, and, in addition, the following numbers were also treated :—
 - (a) 21 children attending elementary schools, recently immunised by private practitioners.
 - (b) 50 children attending private schools and immunised privately.
 - (c) 74 persons immunised in 1927.
 - (d) 7 children referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.
- (2) It will be noted that the highest numbers immunised were from South Bersted School (97 boys and 66 girls — 163), Bognor Boys' School (105), Bognor Girls' School (118), Nyewood School (68 boys and 87 girls — 155), North Bersted School (53 boys and 55 girls — 108), and these are the schools which are attended chiefly by children from Council Houses and the smaller homes which are comparable with the Council houses.
- (3) It will be seen on Table No. 3 that a large number of the children immunised are from the North Ward, where the Council house area is situated, and in which the new schools are being erected.
- (4) It is interesting to note that the response from the various schools generally varies from 40% to 61%, but in the case of Pagham School, 89.3% of the children were treated.

B
BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1937.

Indicating numbers of children, of both sexes, and all ages who received treatment.



- (5) It should be noted that out of the 74 children immunised in 1927, there is no history of diphtheria occurring among these persons since that date.
- (6) It should be noted that the largest age group treated, both in boys and girls, is from 6 to 12 years of age, where a total of 674 children (343 boys and 331 girls), out of a total of 1,021, or 66%, were immunised.
- (7) Very few children of pre-school age were immunised, but no doubt parents are not keen on treatment, for various reasons, for children of this age.

Table No. 1

BOCNOR RECIS URBAN DISTRICT.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1937.

AGE INCIDENCE OF ALL CHILDREN INOCULATED.

	Ages.																	Totals
	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17		
MALES. Number inoculated	—	15	11	26	30	52	58	64	62	66	54	26	31	18	—	1	514	
FEMALES. Number inoculated	6	12	14	21	35	40	57	52	69	71	50	41	19	16	2	2	507	
Grand Total	6	27	25	47	65	92	115	116	131	137	104	67	50	34	2	3	1021	
Totals attending School	—	—	—	32	57	92	115	116	131	137	104	67	50	34	2	1	938	
Totals not attending School	6	27	25	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	83	
	6	27	25	47	65	92	115	116	131	137	104	67	50	34	2	3	1021	

Table No. 2. BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT — DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1937.

Age Groups of all Children, whether living in the Bognor Regis area or in the rural areas, but attending any of the undermentioned Schools, who received treatment.

MALES. School.	Ages.														% of Total Boys immunised
	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	Totals.	
North Bersted	—	6	9	12	10	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	53	11.2
South Bersted	3	6	14	9	12	10	7	9	7	13	7	—	—	97	20.5
St. Mary's	1	5	4	8	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	—	1	33	7.0
Nyewood	1	1	6	3	4	20	14	8	5	2	4	—	—	68	14.3
Bognor Infants'	6	4	6	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	6.3
Bognor Boys'	—	1	1	10	18	16	22	24	4	6	3	—	—	105	22.2
Felpham	1	1	8	6	4	5	7	5	—	2	—	—	—	39	8.2
Pagham	4	2	4	3	8	5	7	3	4	7	2	—	—	49	10.3
Total Boys	16	26	52	58	64	62	66	54	26	31	18	—	1	474	
FEMALES. School.															% of Total Girls immunised
North Bersted	3	4	9	9	11	7	9	1	1	1	—	—	—	55	11.9
South Bersted	4	5	3	6	6	11	11	9	6	3	1	1	—	66	14.2
St. Mary's	—	2	4	1	2	5	4	4	5	3	2	—	—	32	7.0
Nyewood	1	3	6	14	12	18	15	8	5	1	3	1	—	87	18.7
Bognor Infants'	—	7	7	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	5.8
Bognor Girls'	—	2	6	3	10	17	21	23	21	7	8	—	—	118	25.4
Felpham	4	6	3	7	1	5	6	2	—	1	1	—	—	36	7.7
Pagham	4	2	2	6	8	6	5	3	3	3	1	—	—	43	9.3
Total Girls	16	31	40	57	52	69	71	50	41	19	16	2	—	464	
Total Boys	16	26	52	58	64	62	66	54	26	31	18	—	1	474	
Grand Totals	32	57	92	115	116	131	137	104	67	50	34	2	1	938	

To which add the 43 girls and 40 boys, from Urban and Rural areas, not attending School at present, but who will normally attend the above tabulated Schools } 83

To which add the 43 girls and 40 boys, from Urban and Rural areas, not attending } 83
School at present, but who will normally attend the above tabulated Schools }

Grand Total 1021

Table No. 3.

BOGNOR REGIS URBAN DISTRICT.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1937.

Ward distribution of children of all ages, who live in the Bognor area, who received treatment.

MALES. Ward.	Ages.																% of Ttl. Boys.	
	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	Ttl.	
North	—	4	5	13	15	27	26	34	21	26	28	10	13	10	—	1	233	47.5
East	—	3	4	4	7	6	8	10	7	5	5	1	2	2	—	—	64	13.0
West	—	2	5	3	1	2	7	7	15	9	6	5	3	2	—	—	67	13.6
Felpham	—	—	—	1	2	8	6	4	5	7	5	1	2	—	—	—	41	8.4
Central	—	4	3	4	4	10	6	14	15	10	4	6	3	3	—	—	86	17.5
Total Boys	—	13	17	25	29	53	53	69	63	57	48	23	23	17	—	1	491	
FEMALES. Ward.																	% of Ttl. Girls.	
North	4	8	6	8	17	17	26	24	25	29	16	21	9	8	1	—	219	44.9
East	—	2	—	2	4	7	6	8	11	11	8	4	1	2	—	1	67	13.7
West	1	1	—	1	4	3	11	4	10	6	12	9	3	2	2	1	70	14.3
Felpham	1	—	—	4	6	3	7	1	6	6	4	2	1	1	—	—	42	8.6
Central	—	1	2	2	3	9	11	10	14	16	10	6	3	3	—	—	90	18.4
Total Girls	6	12	8	17	34	39	61	47	66	68	50	42	17	16	3	2	488	
Total Boys	—	13	17	25	29	53	53	69	63	57	48	23	23	17	—	1	491	
Grand Ttls.	6	25	25	42	63	92	114	116	129	125	98	65	40	33	3	3	979	
To which may be added the 23 boys and 19 girls who reside outside the Bognor Regis area, but attend Bognor Schools																		42

To which may be added the 23 boys and 19 girls who reside outside the Bognor Regis area, but attend Bognor Schools

Grand Total 1021

Table No. 4.

BOGNOR RECIS URBAN DISTRICT.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1937.

Showing total number, and percentages, of children attending each Elementary School who received treatment.

	N. Bersted.	S. Bersted.	St. Mary's.	School.					Bognor Infants.	Felpham.	Pagham.	Totals.
				Nyewood.	Bognor Girls.	Bognor Boys.						
Number of children who received Immuni- sation treatment	108	163	65	155	118	105			57	75	92	938
Number on books of School	214	273	152	370	193	230			143	180	103	1858
Percentage of number of children on books who were immunised	50.5%	59.7%	42.8%	41.9%	61.1%	45.7%			39.9%	41.7%	89.3%	50.5%

Table No. 5.

BOCNOR RECIS URBAN DISTRICT.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1937.

Age incidence of children who were immunised in this area in 1927, also showing estimated present age.

MALES.	Ages.																	Ttl.
	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	
Number of children	—	1	1	—	4	3	4	9	7	6	5	7	4	—	—	—	—	51
Estimated present age	—	(13)	(14)	—	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	—	—	—	—	
FEMALES.																		
Number of children	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	53
Estimated present age	—	—	—	—	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	—	—	—	(28)	
Totals	—	1	1	—	7	4	7	11	10	9	9	8	6	—	—	—	1	74

N.B. — There is no history of diphtheria occurring among these persons since immunisation in 1927.

MIDWIVES.

The County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act.

Nine Midwives residing in this Urban District notified the Local Supervising Authority of their intention to practice in Bognor Regis during the year 1937.

The proportion of confinements in Bognor Regis attended by midwives is fairly accurately indicated by the following figures of births notified :—

	Total Births notified by Doctors and Midwives.	Notified by Midwives.	Proportion per cent notified by Midwives.
1926	170	116	68.2
1927	164	123	75.0
1928	170	129	75.0
1929	169	133	79.0
1930	162	135	83.3
1931	166	136	82.0
1932	180	142	79.0
1933	169	123	73.0
1934	171	111	65.0
1935	198	152	76.0
1936	235	188	80.0
1937	247	195	79.1

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are three registered Maternity Homes and eight registered Nursing Homes, including the Maternity Homes, which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

List of Local Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations relating to the public health, in force in the district.

ACTS—

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928 : Parts V and VI.

Bognor Regis Urban District Act, 1936 : Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (Sect. 130 — Noise nuisance).

BYE-LAWS—

With respect to.	First Adopted.	Subsequent Revisions.
1. Slaughterhouses	February, 1868	July, 1925 June, 1927
2. Common Lodging-houses...	March, 1888	July, 1935
3. Cleansing of Footways, Nuisances and the Removal or Carriage of Offensive Matter or Liquid	February, 1868	March, 1911 September, 1925
4. New Streets and Buildings	May, 1902	September, 1909 October, 1912 October, 1925 May, 1934
5. Tents and Vans	September, 1925	
6. Houses Let in Lodgings ...	September, 1925	
7. Management of a Mortuary	July, 1925	
8. Offensive Trades	December, 1926	
9. Transport of Food	August, 1935	
10. Regulation of Tipping ...	July, 1937	
11. Prevention of Slop Water into street gully	May, 1937	

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The undermentioned specimens were submitted to Dr. C. J. Harwood Little, for examination during 1937 :—

Specimens.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
1. Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli—			
Throat — 1st Report	8	52	60
Subsequent Reports	16	54	70
Nose — 1st Report	15	41	56
Subsequent Reports	14	56	70
Virulence Tests for Diphtheria	—	3	3
2. Specimens for Typhoid Bacilli—			
Blood — 1st Report	—	1	1
3. Other Specimens—			
Faeces — 1st Report	2	1	3
	55	208	263

N.B.—Many other swabs and specimens are submitted privately during the year, and necessary information is transmitted to the Public Health Department.

HOUSING

The total number of houses erected during the year was as follows :—

(a) Total (including number given separately under (b))	...	332
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—		
(1) By the Local Authority	...	44
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	8

The following table shows the different types of Council houses erected in the different areas to date.

HOUSING TO 31st December, 1937.

SITUATION.	Built prior to 1.1.37				Built during 1937				Under construction.				In prospect.			
	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Flats.	TOTAL.
1. Ockley Road	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Hawthorn Road ...	13	3	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Gravits Lane	—	55	18	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Mons Avenue	—	51	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Collyer Avenue	25	84	—	109	—	44	—	44*	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
6. Hampshire Avenue.	39	32	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Westloats Lane ...	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
8. Westloats Gardens..	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Flansham Lane ...	34	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Felpham Road	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. New roads off Collyer Avenue ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	32	48
TOTALS	118	254	18	390	—	44	—	44	—	—	—	—	8	14	32	54

* Three-bedroom type.

The following are particulars specifically requested by the Ministry of Health :

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	668
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	1891
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	86
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	323
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...			2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	405

2. 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 (1936 notices, 91; 1937 notices, 317)	408
--	-----	-----	-----

The following table shows a complete Schedule of Housing up to 31st December, 1937:—

Particulars with regard to Houses erected, in course of erection, and proposed to be erected by this Council.

YEAR.	Act.	Ockley Road.	Hawthorn Road.	Gravits Lane.	Mons Avenue.	Collyer Avenue.	Flansham Lane.	Felpham Road	Hampshire Ave.	Westloats Lane	Westloats Gdns.	New roads off Collyer Avenue.	TOTALS.			
													ACTS			
													non-assisted	1919	1923	1925
Houses completed before	(Non-Assisted)												43	—	—	—
1st April, 1925	1919	2*	13*	28†	54†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—
1st April, 1925	1923	—	—	19†	—	24†	—	5 { 3* 2†	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
1st April, 1925	1923	—	—	8†	—	44 { 42† 2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
Year 1925-6	1923	—	—	—	—	24 { 12† 12*	34*	—	8 { 6† 2*	—	—	—	—	—	66	—
Year 1926-7	1923	—	—	—	—	5*	—	—	35 { 10† 25*	—	—	—	—	—	40	—
Year 1927-8	1923	—	—	—	—	6*	—	—	20 { 16† 4*	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
Year 1928-9	1923	—	—	18†	—	—	—	—	8*	11†	18†	—	—	—	37	—
Year 1929-30	1923	—	—	—	—	50†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—
Years 1930-37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses in course of erection at 31st December, 1937..	—	—	—	—	—	2†	—	—	—	4†	—	—	—	—	—	—
In prospect at 31st December, 1937..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	13	73	54	155	34	5	71	15	18	48	43	78	263	50
* Parlour	...	2	13	—	—	25	34	3	39	—	—	8	15	2	64	—
† Non-parlour	...	—	—	55	54	130	—	2	32	15	18	8	28	76	181	50
† Flats	...	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	18	—
																50

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners (1936 notices)	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners... ..	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	15
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners (1936 notices, 9; 1937 notices, 14)... ..	23
(b) By local authority in default of owners... ..	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (1936 Orders, 10; 1937 Orders, 1)	11
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit... ..	—

HOUSING ACT, 1936 — PART IV — OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year...	16
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein... ..	16
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein... ..	115
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year (children becoming older)	4
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases... ..	22
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

I am indebted to Miss Humphries, the Housing Manager, for the following information, which indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation :—

Year. ending 31st Decem- ber.	Total number of applicants on List (including new applicants in next column).			New applications during Year.		
	Residents.	Non- Residents.	Total.	Residents.	Non- Residents.	Total.
1926	127	71	198	68	34	102
1927	98	75	173	63	50	113
1928	100	24	124	55	11	66
1929	166	50	216	72	27	99
1930	128	0	128	62	0	62
1931	90	22	112	32	17	49
1932	87	0	87	36	0	36
1933	95	9	104	43	6	49
1934	95	18	113	56	10	66
1935	66	8	74	49	9	58
1936	104	14	118	95	10	105
1937	60	8	68	127	12	139*

N.B.—“Resident” includes persons residing in or near Bognor Regis and having work in Bognor Regis.

“Non-Resident” means persons who have no present connection with Bognor Regis, but who for various reasons wish to come here to live.

* Although there were 139 new applications during the year, a large number of these persons had either moved, cancelled their applications, or were allotted houses by the 31st December, thus bringing the total number on the list down to 68.

The 68 persons (50 less than in 1936) whose names appeared upon the waiting list at the end of the year gave in their applications the following details of their accommodation :—

Number of Appli- cants.	At present tenants of houses	Living with Relatives	Lodgers in district waiting to bring family to district.	Living in Rooms				
				One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms
68	50	4	1	7	4	2	—	—

N.B.—Since going to press the total number now on the waiting list has been reduced to 56.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health cases or suspected cases of food poisoning.

This will enable the Public Health Department to make immediate enquiries regarding the situation and disposal of any suspected food.

During 1937, one case was reported.

MILK.

(1) **Quality.**—For ascertaining the quality of milk sold in the district, similar methods have been employed as in other years.

(a) Samples of milk are taken in course of delivery and sent for examination as to the presence of the *Bacillus of Tuberculosis*. The biological (experimental inoculation) test is employed.

(b) Samples are taken by the Inspector of Weights and Measures of the West Sussex County Council and by your Sanitary Inspectors, and submitted to the County Analyst for examination as to whether they conform with the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations.

(c) New bacteriological tests for ascertaining the cleanliness of graded milks came into operation on January 1st, 1937, and all milks, both designated and undesignated, with the exception of pasteurised milk, are now submitted to the Methylene Blue Test for cleanliness. Samples of ordinary milk are collected in sterile bottles or in the unopened bottles as from the dairy, and samples of designated milk are collected in unopened bottles and sent by 'bus to Lewes, where they are handed to a messenger from the Laboratory, where the examinations are carried out. Pasteurised milk is forwarded in metal cases surrounded by ice and examined as to the number of bacteria present.

(2) **Supervision—**

(a) **Production.**—There are seven producers on the register, with approximately 170 cows in milk. Two of these were licensed by the County Council as producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

The Cowsheds are soundly constructed, and are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. They are inspected at frequent intervals.

(b) **Distribution.**—There are 13 milk retailers on the register. Of these, 12 have premises within the district. All of these have dairies which are satisfactory with regard to structure, ventilation, lighting and water supply. In addition, there are 13 registered milk shops (milk sold in bottle). The premises are maintained in a clean and wholesome condition and are frequently inspected.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Under this Order, the following licences were granted during 1937 :—

To bottle and sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	Two
To bottle and sell Accredited Milk	One
To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	Five
To sell Accredited Milk	—
To sell "Pasteurised" Milk	Two

Results of Examinations of Milk Samples.

1.—For examination as to the presence of the Bacillus Tuberculosis.

(a)

Undesignated Milks.					
Number of Samples.			Tubercle bacilli present.	Tubercle bacilli absent.	Percentage Tubercular
Taken.	Examined.				
10	Samples from Roundsmen	9	—	9	—
52	Samples taken in course of delivery to Dairies	44	*2	42	5
62	TOTAL	53	* 2	51	4

* 2 supplies reported to County Council under Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915.

(b)

Designated Milks					
Number of Samples.			Tubercle bacilli present.	Tubercle bacilli absent.	Percentage Tubercular.
Taken.	Examined.				
6	Tuberculin Tested (in bottle)	5	—	5	—
1	Accredited (in bottle)	1	—	1	—
1	Pasteurised (in bottle)	1	—	1	—
8	TOTAL	7	—	7	—

2.—For examination as to whether genuine.

The following table shows the samples taken by the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the West Sussex County Council.

	By County Council.		
	No.	Genuine.	Otherwise.
New Milk	16	16	—

3. For examination as to cleanliness.

In explanation of the classification in the subjoined tables, Tuberculin Tested milk, including Tuberculin Tested (Certified) milk, and Accredited milk, when tested in accordance with the prescribed method must not de-colourise methylene blue within $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours if the sample is taken at any time

from the 1st May to the 31st October; or within 5½ hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st November to the 30th April. The milk must not contain coliform bacillus in 1/100 millilitre.

(a)

No. of samples examined.	Undesignated Milks.					
	Methylene Blue Test.			Coliform Test.		
	Satisfied.	Failed.	% satisfactory.	Satisfied.	Failed.	% satisfactory.
42	23	19	54.8	26	16	61.9

(b)

No. of samples examined.	Designated Milks.					
	Methylene Blue Test.			Coliform Test.		
	Satisfied.	Failed.	% satisfactory.	Satisfied.	Failed.	% satisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested 15	13	2	86.7	8	7	53.3
Accredited 5	5	—	100.0	2	3	40.0
Total 20	18	2	90.0	10	10	50.0

No. of samples examined.	No. of samples under 100,000 bacteria per ml. i.e. satisfactory.	No. of samples over 100,000 bacteria per ml. i.e. unsatisfactory.	Phosphatase Test.		
			Samples examined.	Properly pasteurised.	Not properly pasteurised.
Pasteurised. 4	3	1	3	1	2

MEAT.

(a) The inspection of meat is carried out under the provisions of the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

Butchers are required to give three hours' notice of the intention to slaughter, together with the place and proposed time of slaughter. This is rigidly enforced. The Sanitary Inspector visits the slaughterhouses at the times stated and makes a careful examination of the carcasses and organs. Details of the number of carcasses inspected and the diseased conditions found are given in a later part of this Report.

Any diseased meat and organs are at once surrendered, and their destruction at the Refuse Destructor is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.

The giving of notices of intention to slaughter by butchers is well carried out on the whole, and the regulations are complied with. The Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, gives power to control hawking of meat by registration of person and premises.

(b) Slaughterhouses.

There is no public slaughterhouse in the district.

There are four private slaughterhouses in use in the district; two of these are Registered Slaughterhouses and two are Licensed Slaughterhouses.

All of these slaughterhouses are badly situated, and three are of an old type, but they are kept in sound repair, and are maintained in a proper and cleanly condition.

There are 16 slaughtermen licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

(c) Shops and Stores.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of most of the meat retailers in the district, but in some cases the accommodation therein is very small.

Shops and stores are kept in a cleanly condition. The steps taken to prevent contamination of meat have been (i) to stop the practice of hanging meat outside the shop fronts; (ii) to require closure of windows where climatic conditions make contamination likely to occur; and (iii) to insist on meat being properly covered during conveyance through the streets.

OTHER FOODS.

Bakehouses.

There are 18 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Those found to be in contravention of the prescribed standard of sanitation through want of cleanliness or defective conditions have been dealt with by informal notices. In all cases the work has been attended to without further action by the Local Authority.

The requirements of the Factory and Workshops Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Other Places.

Stores and places where food is prepared, particularly the kitchens of restaurants, have been inspected, and have been found in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Ice Cream.

Twenty-one samples of ice-cream were taken and sent for examination as to cleanliness, that is, as to the number of bacteria present. These samples were taken during the months of June, July and August.

ICE CREAM.						
No. of samples examined.	(1)		(2)		(3)	
	Under 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.		Under 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, including those in column 1.		Over 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.	
	Number.	Percentage of whole.	Number.	Percentage of whole.	Number.	Percentage of whole.
21	8	38	18	86	3	14

Of the 21 samples of ice cream examined, 13 or 62 per cent. satisfied the Coliform Test, and 8 or 38 per cent. failed in this respect.

ADULTERATION, Etc.

The subjoined table shows the samples taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Description.	By County Council.		
	No.	Genuine.	Otherwise.
New Milk	16	16	—
Butter	4	4	—
Ice Cream	1	1	—
Sausages	2	2	—
Lard	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Sultanas	1	1	—
Whisky	1	1	—
Currants	1	1	—
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	—
	29	29	—

In addition to the samples taken under the above-named Act, the following were taken by your inspectors, and gives some idea of the excellent work they are carrying out.

(1) Ordinary Milk for bacteriological test	42
(2) Tuberculin Tested Milk for bacteriological test	15
(3) "Accredited" Milk for bacteriological test	5
(4) Pasteurised Milk for bacteriological test... ..	4
(5) Pasteurised Milk for Phosphatase test	3
(6) Ice Cream for bacteriological count	21
(7) Ordinary Milk for examination of a specific bacillus (Tubercle bacilli)	62
(8) Tuberculin Tested Milk for examination of a specific bacillus (Tubercle bacilli)	6
(9) Accredited Milk for examination of a specific bacillus (Tubercle bacilli)	1
(10) Pasteurised Milk for examination of a specific bacillus (Tubercle bacilli)	1
	<hr/> 160 <hr/>

This gives a grand total of 160 samples taken by officers of this Authority and 29 samples taken by the Inspector of Weights and Measures on behalf of the West Sussex County Council.

The following is a record of samples taken since 1925 :—

Year.	Milk Samples taken for bacteriological content & tubercle bacilli examination.	Ice Cream taken for Bacteriological Content.	Samples taken under Food & Drugs Act.	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination.	Total number of Samples taken.
1925	62	—	4	—	66
1926	113	16	4	—	133
1927	121	8	3	8	140
1928	123	21	1	7	152
1929	127	35	23	2	187
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
1935	160	25	16	6	207
1936	152	41	2	5	200
1937	139	21	—	10	170
Grand Total					2120

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. R. Burrow, A.M.I.W.E., the Council's Waterworks Engineer, for the following short report upon the Waterworks undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929 under powers conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931.

The Statutory Area of Supply is 58 sq. miles in extent and consists of the undermentioned parishes. The mains of the Undertaking are extending gradually, and piped supplies are already available in the parishes marked "*" below.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

* Urban District of Bognor Regis, and Parishes of

*Aldingbourne
*Boxgrove
*Barnham
*Binstead
*Climping
*Eastergate
*Eartham

*Felpham
*Ford
Merston
*Middleton
N. Mundham
Oving
*Pagham

*Slindon
*Tangmere
Tortington
*Walberton
*Yapton

The total length of mains laid in the area of supply is 112.0 miles, of which 5.5 miles have been laid in the present year.

Development of the district is steady and continuous, new consumers being added in considerable numbers each year.

The table below shows the progress of the Undertaking and the district generally during the past ten years.

TABLE OF PROGRESS.

Year.	Miles of Mains.	New Services Laid.	Total New Services Laid.	Annual Consumption (gallons).	Average Daily Consumption (gallons).
1928	61.2	332	5163	218,880,000	598,032
1929	68.0	430	5593	228,658,000	626,460
1930	74.0	469	6062	250,261,000	685,646
1931	84.1	396	6458	257,279,000	702,948
*1932	86.1	352 { S.130	6940	280,600,000	768,767
1933	90.1	647	7587	338,913,000	928,528
1934	94.3	667	8254	311,298,000	852,871
1935	102.7	643	8897	343,438,000	938,355
1936	106.7	640	9537	369,957,000	1,013,581
1937	112.0	636	10,173	397,341,000	1,088,606

* Acquisition of Slindon Water Company.

S. Services of Slindon Water Company.

The statistical year ends 31st March in each year. The estimated standing population supplied is 34,000; the peak population is difficult to assess, but is probably between 55,000 and 60,000.

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Council's Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24" boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. The Council also own a smaller borehole on the site of the Slindon re-pumping Station, but this source is not normally in use.

The Eastergate Pumping Station is equipped with adequate pumping plant of modern design. The older bucket-type pumps which were installed at the time the Council acquired the Undertaking in 1929, are now replaced by newer, more compact, centrifugal pumps.

Further pumping and other plant, also alterations to existing plant are proposed at the Eastergate Station. This work, which will probably be commenced in the Autumn of 1938, will add materially to the flexibility of this station.

The Base-exchange water softening installation referred to in last year's Report has been in use during the whole of the year under review, and has been entirely satisfactory. Water is delivered to the consumer with a total hardness of 7 degrees (Clark), compared with a hardness of approximately 17 degrees (Clark) before treatment.

In addition, the water is sterilised before delivery into supply. A close system of bacteriological examination and control ensures the highest standard of purity in this respect.

The Undertaking possesses 3 service reservoirs with capacities as under :—

	Gallons.
Nore Hill, Slindon	2,000,000
Balls Hut, Fontwell (not at present in use)	500,000
Slindon	125,000

A typical chemical analysis of the water after softening is given below :—

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.

**Report on the Analysis of a Sample of Water Submitted by the Bognor
Regis Urban District Council.**

Analysis of a sample of Water received on 1st July, 1937, labelled
"Blended water tap in softening house", taken by R. Burrow.

Chemical results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance—Clear and Bright.

Colour—Normal.

Odour—Nil.

Reaction pH—Neutral 7.7.

Free Carbonic Acid—1.0.

Electric Conductivity at 20°C.—490.

Total Solids, 180°C.—33.0.

Chlorine in chlorides—2.5.

Nitrogen in Nitrates—0.44.

Nitrates—Absent.

Hardness : Permanent—0.0.

Temporary—8.5.

Total—8.5.

Metals—Absent.

Free Ammonia—0.0000.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen— —.

Albuminoid Ammonia—0.0000.

Albuminoid Nitrogen— —.

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs.

at 80°F.—0.000.

Bacteriological Results.

No. of Bacteria per c.c. or ml.

On Agar in 3 days at 20°C. — 4.

1 day at 37°C. — 1.

2 days at 37°C. — 1.

The Bacillus Coli

Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.

Bacillus Welchii

(B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)

Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.

REPORT.—This sample is clear and bright, odourless, of normal colour and neutral in reaction. The water is of very moderate hardness, it contains no excess of salinity, is free from metals and of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The water is pure and wholesome, and suitable for the purposes of public supply.

(Signed) E. V. SUCKLING,
for Drs. Beale and Suckling.

No new sources of public water supply have been obtained during the year, but with steady growth of the town and housing in the rural area, this matter is receiving consideration.

The extensions to mains will be noted from the tables set out earlier in this report.

It will be noted that all the water is sterilised, modern plant having been installed.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity and a typical analysis is shown above. The water is controlled by bacteriological examination and reports are available twice a week and apart from minor fluctuations, the results obtained during the year have been generally satisfactory. In addition to the bacteriological control, the results of chemical analyses are available at three-monthly periods, which is immediately increased if essential.

The sterilising plant has an automatic recorder.

A complete investigation of the health of the staff of the Waterworks Department has been carried out in conjunction with Dr. C. J. Harwood Little, County Bacteriologist, with perfectly satisfactory results.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Burrow, the Water Engineer. There has always been complete co-operation between the two departments concerned and no effort has been spared to produce a water supply of the highest quality.

FIRST AID STATION.

A full report upon the work of the Voluntary Ambulance Detachment at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee in November 1937, and Miss E. M. Hay, Commandant of the Sussex 88 V.A.D. reported that the station was open during Whitsun week-end, May 15th, 16th, and 17th, and on Coronation Day, and on Saturday, June 5th, it was re-opened for the summer months. During the season first aid was rendered to 1,257 cases and accidents, and 63 lost children were cared for.

The station is entirely staffed by Miss Hay and her colleagues, and it will be noted that from the number of cases attended to, their work is increasing yearly.

I again wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Miss Hay and her Detachment, and it would be difficult to estimate their true value to the residents and the visitors, as the station is open for the whole of the season from early in the morning until late in the evening, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE, AND SEWERAGE.

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933, brought about changed conditions and problems. In the old area the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except five on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just North of the sea embankment at the Eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, for a population of 40,000 people, collected during a period of six hours.

Sewage is pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water the outfall is opened and the sewage gravitates out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area, three districts were taken over :—

On the East — Felpham Area. This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station East of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works. Part of the area is still unsewered and although since the date of extension 288 cesspools have been abolished by the construction of sewers in private streets, 181 cesspools have been added during that period. The year under review shows little change, 43 cesspools having been abolished and 41 added. The number of new cesspools constructed and the number abolished in this area is shown in the table on the next page.

On the North — North Bersted and Shripney Road areas. At the time of the extension, no sewers existed, the area being drained to cesspools (165 in number), earth closets, privies and soak-aways. During the year 1933, an automatic lifting station and rising main were constructed, taking sewage from a large estate development on the boundary of the old area, and in the year 1934 sewers were laid in the Chichester Road and Ivydale Road areas, resulting in the abolition of 116 cesspools. There has been little change in this area during the year. Four cesspools have been abolished and six added, making the present number 84, compared with 165 at the date of extension. The number of new cesspools constructed and the number abolished in this area is shown in the table on the next page.

On the West — Aldwick area. At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed :—

- (1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in Aldwick Avenue and vicinity;
- (2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station to the Bognor sewer.

In addition, there are several private disposal plants at large residences, but the majority of the houses drain to cesspools.

Although 106 cesspools have been abolished by the construction of the Aldwick Road Sewer and Private Street Works in Aldwick Gardens during the years

1935-37, a large increase of cesspools is shown in this area as set out below :—

Cesspools on April 1st, 1933	361
" " December 31st, 1934	489
" " " " 1935	539
" " " " 1936	519
" " " " 1937	619

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND CESSPOOLS ABOLISHED DURING 1937.

	At Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	215	43	41	213
North Bersted	82	4	6	84
Aldwick	519	4	104	619
	816	51	151	916

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st, 1937—

CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS.

	Felpham.	North Bersted & Shripney.	Aldwick.	Total.
Cesspools at the 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.37	288	120	106	514
	32	45	255	332
PLUS — New cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.37	181	39	364	584
	213	84	619	916

This table shows that although a large number of cesspools have been abolished by the provision of sewers, mainly in private streets, the present number now shows an increase, because of rapid development in the added areas, particularly in the Aldwick district.

It must be emphasised that Bognor Regis is essentially a seaside health resort and the conditions which exist in the added areas can only be relieved by a modern sewerage scheme.

Surface water sewers. There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area, but little provision exists in the added areas. The question of the provision of surface water sewers has received the consideration of the Council, and consulting engineers have been engaged to prepare a scheme.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the urban district since the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933. All cesspools are cleansed completely four times a year at three-monthly intervals, by two modern cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1938, the two vehicles carried out 3,860 cesspool cleansings in 3,962 journeys. Approximately 3,864,000 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total mileage covered by the two vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 19,604 miles. This is an increase of 1,765 miles over the figure for 1936.

IT HAS BEEN EMPHASISED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS, AND IT IS EMPHASISED AGAIN, THAT HOWEVER EFFICIENTLY THIS WORK IS CARRIED OUT, DRAINAGE BY CESSPOOL MUST ONLY BE CONSIDERED A TEMPORARY MEASURE UNTIL THE SCHEME FOR THE SEWERING OF THE WHOLE OF THE ADDED AREA IS COMPLETED.

COMPREHENSIVE SEWERAGE SCHEME.

It is gratifying to report that the Scheme prepared by Messrs. D. Balfour & Sons, Consulting Engineers, was commenced early in 1938 by Messrs. Daniel T. Jackson, Ltd., Barking.

The work is now well in hand and considerable progress has been made especially in the Aldwick area.

It will be appreciated that the large number of cesspools have been of considerable concern to your Health Officers and the completion of the Sewerage Scheme will mean a considerable advance in the efficient administration of the town.

Scavenging and Refuse.

The Bye-laws require the provision on all premises of proper galvanised sanitary dustbins.

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought that this is inadequate, a bi-weekly collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Committee.

The refuse is conveyed to the Refuse Destructor in covered dust carts, viz., 4 motor vehicles and 1 horse drawn vehicle.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are none in this area.

Factories and Workshops.

There has been little change in the registered workshops.

The following is a statement of inspections and action taken as submitted to the Home Office :—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1937 for the URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES. including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Inspections. (2)	Number of	
		Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	17	6	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	18	2	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	42	—	—
Total	77	8	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK-PLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	8	8	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	8	8	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	—	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	17	17	—	—

- * Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no houses which come under the legal definition of Lodging Houses in Bognor Regis.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

During the summer season, many sites are let for camping, and Bye-laws are in force to regulate the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It has been found that these Bye-laws are inadequate for the purpose and during the year the Council have obtained further powers for the control of camping grounds. These powers are contained in Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936.

Offensive Trades.

Under the Bye-laws sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, the following offensive trades are Registered and subject to inspection :—

- a. Fish Fryer.
- b. Rag and Bone Dealer.

There are three fried-fish shops in the town, and there is one rag and bone dealer. These premises have been satisfactory up to the present. No new premises or extension of existing premises can be established for carrying on these trades without the consent of the Council.

Public Mortuary.

Fifteen bodies were received at the mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held on all.

The Public Mortuary is totally inadequate for the area and a scheme for the provision of a modern mortuary and post-mortem room is being prepared and will be presented to the Public Health Committee as early as possible.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant, but it only presents a vague idea of the large amount of work carried out in the area, especially as the staff is limited —

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

A.—The number and nature of the inspections made during the year 1937 :—

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :	
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist ...	29
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense ...	55
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense ...	2
	— 86
(b) Under the Public Health Acts :	
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist ...	232
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist ...	350
	— 582

Total number of houses inspected during the year ... 668

The number of inspections made :

Primary inspections ...	668
Revisits ...	1190
Smoke tests to drains ...	9
Water tests to drains ...	14
Samples of water for analysis ...	10
	— 1891

B.—The number of notices served during the year 1937 (Distinguishing statutory from informal).

The number of :—

NOTICES on the Books, 31st December, 1936	
(Informal 108, Statutory 9, Representations 8) ...	125
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1937 ...	390
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1937	
(Public Health Acts, 15) ...	15
REPRESENTATIONS of unfit houses ...	2
	— 532

C.—The result of the service of such notices :—

INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1937 which were outstanding at 31st December, 1936 ...	91
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1937 which were served during the year 1937 ...	317
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1937, which were outstanding at 31st December, 1936 ...	9
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1937, which were served during the year 1937 (Housing Act 0, Public Health Acts 14) ...	14
DEMOLITION ORDERS made (1937 representation) ...	1
UNDERTAKINGS accepted (1936 representations 4, 1937 representation 1) ...	5
	— 437
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the Books at 31st December, 1937 (for analysis see below) ...	95
NOTICES OUTSTANDING—	
Informal ...	91
Statutory ...	—
Representations ...	4
	— 95

Description of the work carried out—

No. of such
defects remedied during year :

Nature of defect or nuisance.	No. of defects found.	By Informal action.	By Formal action.	Total.
Defective chimneys	9	7	2	9
Defective roofs	76	56	9	65
Defective walls	58	42	12	54
Defective or no spouting	36	27	2	29
Dampness	158	118	10	128
Dirty bedrooms	27	21	—	21
Dirty living-rooms	27	20	2	22
Dirty pantries	2	1	—	1
Dirty staircases	6	6	—	6
Defective staircases	3	2	1	3
Defective baluster rails and handrails	7	5	1	6
Defective floors	64	55	3	58
Defective doors, frames & sills	23	15	1	16
Defective ceiling plaster	34	28	3	31
Defective wall plaster	95	86	3	89
Defective firegrates and stoves	47	38	4	42
Defective window frames	31	20	—	20
Defective window sashes	75	44	7	51
Fixed windows	2	1	—	1
Insufficient light and ventila- tion in dwelling house	13	8	—	8
Defective yard paving	11	4	—	4
Insufficient and defective ash- bins	149	135	10	145
Defective sinks	5	5	—	5
Defective waste pipes... ..	6	5	—	5
Defective boilers	11	9	—	9
Defective boiler brickwork	3	3	—	3
No sink	2	2	—	2
Accumulations	1	1	—	1
Drains and water closets—				
Obstructed drains	11	9	—	9
Defective drains	24	21	—	21
Untrapped inlets	2	2	—	2
Insufficient drainage	5	5	—	5
Defective inspection chambers.	4	2	—	2
Defective inspection chamber covers	5	3	—	3
No inspection chamber	4	4	—	4
Defective roofs of W.C.'s	14	10	—	10
Defective doors of W.C.'s	14	8	1	9
Defective floors of W.C.'s	9	7	—	7
Defective W.C. walls... ..	15	11	1	12
Dirty W.C.'s	6	4	—	4
Defective W.C. Seats... ..	14	10	—	10
Defective or no flushing apparatus	20	12	1	13
Defective soil & ventilating pipes	3	2	—	2

(continued overleaf)

(continued)

Description of the work carried out— Nature of defect or nuisance.	No. of such defects remedied during year :			
	No. of defects found.	By Informal action.	By Formal action.	Total.
Defective W.C. pans and joints	14	10	—	10
Drains not intercepted ...	3	3	—	3
Insufficient W.C. accommoda- tion	2	1	—	1
Drains not ventilated	2	1	—	1
Defective drain inlets ...	21	20	—	20
Wells abolished	2	2	—	2
Cesspools abolished	59	51	—	51

The above table shows defects found in houses capable of remedy at reasonable expense under Housing or Public Health Acts, but does not include defects found at 2 houses which were not capable of remedy at reasonable expense and represented as unfit under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936.

2.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A).—Slaughterhouses.

(i)	Number of visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	622
(ii)	Informal notices	...	...	...	4
(iii)	Slaughterhouses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	4
(iv)	Accumulations removed	...	...	...	3
(v)	Other nuisances	...	...	...	4
(vi)	The number of animals inspected, the number found diseased and the parts condemned and destroyed :—				

Species.	No. Inspected	No. found diseased	Percentage found diseased	CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED										Total con- demned
				Whole carcasses and organs		Heads		Livers		Lungs		Other parts and organs		
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Bovines ...	242	6	2.48	1	0.41	—	—	4	1.65	—	—	3	1.24	8
Pigs ..	1072	43	4.01	7	0.65	16	1.49	13	1.21	7	0.65	6	0.56	49
Sheep ...	1145	4	0.35	1	0.09	—	—	2	0.17	1	0.09	1	0.09	5
Total ...	2459	53	2.16	9	0.37	16	0.65	19	0.77	8	0.33	10	0.41	62

(B).—Butchers' Shops and Stores.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	109
(ii)	Informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	9
(iii)	Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	9
(iv)	Receptacles for waste provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
(v)	Means of protection against contamination provided	...	...	...	...	...	0
(vi)	Premises repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
(vii)	Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	2
(viii)	Unsound food surrendered :—						
	Beef	...	...	...	...	69 lbs.	
	Bacon	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.	
	Tongue	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.	

(C).—Other Food Shops and Stores.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	28
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	3
(iii)	Premises to be cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	3
(iv)	Defective and insanitary appliances remedied	...	...	...	...	...	0
(v)	Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	3
(vi)	Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
(vii)	Unsound food surrendered :—						
	Crabs	...	...	...	...	26 lbs.	

(D).—Ice Cream Premises.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	80
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	11
(iii)	Utensils and appliances to be cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	11
(iv)	Samples taken for examination for bacterial content	...	...	...	...	...	21

(E).—**Milk Supply.**

(i)	Inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	68
(ii)	Informal notices re contraventions	...	...	...	...	3
(iii)	Contraventions—					
	(a) Limewashing and cleansing	...	...	...	...	0
	(b) Cleanliness of utensils and appliances	...	...	...	...	0
	(c) Other insanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	4
(iv)	Samples of ordinary milk taken for bacteriological test	...	...	...	...	42
(v)	Samples of ordinary milk taken for examination for Tubercle bacilli :—					
	(a) Samples from roundsmen	...	...	...	...	10
	(b) Samples from producers in course of delivery to dairies	...	...	...	...	52
(vi)	Samples of designated milk taken for examination for Tubercle bacilli :—					
	(a) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	6
	(b) Accredited	...	...	...	...	1
	(c) Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	1
(vii)	Samples of Tuberculin Tested milk taken for bacterio- logical test	...	...	...	...	15
(viii)	Samples of Accredited milk taken for bacteriological test	...	...	...	...	5
(ix)	Samples of Pasteurised milk taken for bacteriological test	...	...	...	...	4
(x)	Samples of Pasteurised milk for Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	3

3.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
(ii)	Notices							
	(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with—							
	(a) Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	(b) Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(c) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(d) Want of drainage to floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(e) Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(f) Insufficient sanitary accommodation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(g) Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(h) Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(i) Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

4.—SHOPS ACT, 1934 (Sec. 10), Ventilation, Temperature and Sanitary Conveniences.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
(ii)	Informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(iii)	Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(iv)	Defects and contraventions dealt with—							
	(a) Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(b) Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(c) Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(v)	Certificates of exemption granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS.

(a) Stables.									
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with—								
	(a) Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	(b) Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	(c) Stables repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) Offensive Trades.									
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with—								
	(a) Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(b) Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(c) New frying-stove provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Tents, Vans and Sheds.									
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Transport of Food.									
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i)	Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
(ii)	Action taken—								
	(a) Cases enquired into	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
	(b) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
	(c) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	(d) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
	(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	(g) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
	(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	(i) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	(j) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	(k) Notices excluding contacts from day schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	(l) Notices excluding contacts from Sunday Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(m) Library books (exposed to infection) destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	(n) Letters to other Authorities re contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

7.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

(a)	Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
(b)	Smoke Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(c)	Informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(d)	Poison laid and/or runs fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139

8.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

9.—ACCUMULATIONS, etc.		
(i)	Inspections	105
(ii)	Notices	23
10.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.		
(i)	Inspections	75
(ii)	Notices	6
11.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.		
(i)	Inspections	137
(ii)	Notices	31
12.—OFFENSIVE OR OBSTRUCTED DITCHES.		
(i)	Inspections	38
(ii)	Notices	6
13.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
(i)	Inspections	266
(ii)	Notices	16
14.—CESSPOOLS.		
(i)	Inspections	49
(ii)	Notices	6
15.—SMOKE.		
(i)	Inspections	35
(ii)	Notices	4
16.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).		
(i)	Inspections	2
(ii)	Notices	0
17.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.		
(i)	Number of Council Houses found infested, and subsequently disinfested	12
(ii)	Number of other houses found infested, and subsequently disinfested	7

In addition, 4 Council Houses and 6 other houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested.

The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. In cases of bad infestation, woodwork, i.e. picture rails, architraves and skirtings, were removed to facilitate spraying. In the case of Council Houses, skirtings and picture rails were not replaced, the walls being made good with cement. This work is carried out by the disinfecting staff of the Public Health Department.

The Council has resolved that the household effects of all families re-housed in Council Houses (whether the presence of vermin was suspected, or not) from unfit houses, should be fumigated with hydrogen cyanide and has entered into a contract with a private company for this purpose. Six such fumigations were carried out during 1937. All the effects, except bedding, are fumigated in a sealed van, the bedding being treated by steam at the Council's disinfecting station.

The Housing Manager, who visits all the Council Houses for rent collection, acts in a supervisory capacity and has every opportunity of advising tenants concerning the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937

The following excellent report has been submitted by Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Meteorological Observer.

It will be appreciated that these records occupy a great deal of time. Reports have been prepared for the past fifteen years.

Detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall, and sunshine will be found in the tables in this report. These tables and notes are prepared from the monthly register of readings and observations taken in Bognor Regis, and submitted monthly to the Meteorological Office.

Sunshine.

The total number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the year 1937 was 1,640.1, being 144.6 below the average of the ten years, 1924-33. The average amount of bright sunshine each day during the year was 4.49 hours and the total number of sun-recorded days, 307.

NOTES ON THE WEATHER OF 1937.

The year was distinguished by a deficiency of sunshine and excessive rainfall during the five consecutive months of January to May, sunshine during these months being 100.4 hours below and rainfall 7.2 inches above the average for the district of the 10 years 1924-33. Other noteworthy features were the coldness of March, the deficiency of sunshine during July and the consecutive dry months from June to November.

JANUARY.—The weather of the month was mild, the mean temperature being 2° above the average. Rainfall was excessive, with precipitation on 25 days, giving a monthly total of over 5 inches. Sunshine was deficient, there being an abnormal number of sunless days, namely, 14. There were intermittent falls of sleet and snow on the 28th and 29th.

FEBRUARY.—The excessive rainfall of the previous month continued during February, with rain on 22 days and a monthly total of nearly 5 inches. Mean temperature was 3° above the average. Sunshine was recorded on 20 days, the monthly total of 65.8 hours being below the average. A fall of sleet occurred on the 9th, heavy hail on the 27th, and intermittent snow on the 28th.

MARCH.—The month was cold, the mean temperature being 2° below the average. Precipitation occurred on 15 days, that on the 7th, 8th, and 9th being in the form of snow and, on the 22nd and 23rd, sleet. Sunshine was recorded on 27 days but the monthly total of 128.2 hours was 30 hours below the ten-yearly average. The lowest minimum temperature of the year was recorded during this month, namely 27° on the 10th.

APRIL.—The month was somewhat dull, mild and unsettled. Sunshine was 23 hours below and minimum temperature 2° above the ten-yearly average. Sunshine was recorded on 28 days and rainfall on 16 days. The days 25th and 26th were bright and cloudless with sunshine records of 13.6 hours and 12.2 hours respectively.

MAY.—May was dull and mild with sunshine 24 hours below and minimum temperature 2° above the ten-yearly average. The first and last weeks were

bright but the period 6th—25th was unsettled with rainfall on 13 days with a thunderstorm recorded on the 12th.

JUNE.—The month was dry and sunshine and temperature differed little from the average. Rainfall was 1 inch below the average. The brightest day of the year was June 21st, when 13.8 hours of sunshine were recorded. The highest maximum temperature of the year, namely 78°, was recorded on the 10th, and a thunderstorm occurred during the evening of that day.

JULY.—There was a general deficiency of sunshine during the month, the total of 150.2 hours being the lowest since 1927. The period 4th—23rd was unsettled with rainfall on 14 days. Mean temperature was .5° below the ten-yearly average.

AUGUST.—The month was warm, sunny and dry. Rainfall was recorded in measurable quantity on 3 days only, namely, the 12th, 14th, and 16th. Thunderstorms occurred in the evening of the 12th and early morning of the 13th. Continuous heavy rain fell during the night of the 16th-17th, when over an inch of rain was recorded (the second heaviest fall of the year).

SEPTEMBER.—The weather of the month was variable. There were bright and warm spells at the beginning and end, but the period 9th—25th was unsettled with rainfall mainly in the form of heavy showers on 13 days. Sunshine was slightly above average and rainfall and mean temperature below.

OCTOBER.—October was mainly dry and dull, the period 3rd—22nd being unusually dry. Heavy rain fell during the evening of the 22nd and night of the 22nd-23rd and thereafter there was rainfall daily until the end of the month, 2.14 inches of the monthly total of 2.22 inches being recorded during these last 10 days. A thunderstorm occurred during the day of the 25th. The mean temperature was 2° above the ten-yearly average.

NOVEMBER.—Apart from a sunless day with continuous heavy rain on the 1st, the month was dry with good sunshine records. The period between the 10th and 20th was somewhat cold. Sunshine was 25 hours above, rainfall 1.84 below, and mean temperature 2° below the ten-yearly average.

DECEMBER.—The month opened with variable weather—sleet, lightning, hoar-frost and a thunderstorm being recorded during the first 9 days. The rainfall of the month was heavy, the monthly total of 4.18 inches being 1.24 above the ten-yearly average. Heavy falls occurred on the 13th (.79 inch), 10th (.56 inch), and 7th (1.17 inch), the latter, which was accompanied by a thunderstorm, being the heaviest fall of the year. Ground frosts were recorded on 14 occasions. Mean temperature was 1° and sunshine 10.9 hours below the ten-yearly average.

(For Meteorological tables, see opposite.)

TABLE I.

Year	AIR PRESSURE at 9 HOURS					WIND (9 Hour Observations).											
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level. + Gravity at Lat. 45°	Differ- ence from average of ten years 1924- 1933	Highest adjusted reading	Date	Lowest adjusted reading	Date	Number of times observed to be blowing from:—								Cal		
							Inches	Inches	Inches	N	NE	E	SE	S		SW	W	NW
1937.																	
January	29.800	— .253	30.584	8th	28.994	28th	0	6	0	8	0	10	0	7	0	0	0
February	29.616	— .426	30.152	15th	28.910	28th	0	0	0	2	0	13	0	13	0	0	0
March	29.644	— .330	30.378	30th	28.794	14th	0	11	0	4	0	9	0	7	0	0	0
April	29.858	— .037	30.434	29th	29.352	10th	0	10	0	7	0	6	0	7	0	0	0
May	30.024	+ .088	30.350	1 st & 6 th	29.632	21st	0	10	0	8	0	10	0	3	0	0	0
June	30.080	+ .073	30.312	16th	29.840	29th	0	10	0	3	0	5	0	12	0	0	0
July	30.032	+ .069	30.216	5th	29.812	24th	0	7	0	1	0	9	0	14	0	0	0
August	30.088	+ .087	30.334	27th	29.712	17th	0	14	0	5	0	6	2	4	0	0	0
Sept'ber	29.950	— .074	30.220	9th	29.162	17th	0	11	0	2	0	8	0	9	0	0	0
October	29.966	+ .028	30.610	17th	28.820	23rd	0	18	0	3	0	8	0	2	0	0	0
November	30.050	+ .151	30.518	13th	29.316	19th	0	17	0	7	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
December	29.884	— .147	30.672	27th	29.064	14th	0	13	0	1	0	7	0	10	0	0	0
Average for the Year.	29.916	— .140	—	—	—	Totals	0	127	0	51	0	93	2	92	0	0	0

TABLE II.

Temperature in Shade—Degrees Fahr.										Sub-soil	On Grass	Frosts				
Year 1937	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of ten years 1924-1933	Maximum				Minimum				Lowest	Date	No. of times 100' & under in screen	Ditto on Grass
					Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest					
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date				
Jan.	48.0	40.0	44.0	+2.0°	54.0°	3rd	33.0°	29th	47.0°	4th & 24th	30.0°	29th & 30th	23° on 20th	...	2	8
Feb.	48.0	40.0	44.0	+3.0°	53.0°	19th	39.0°	28th	47.0°	4th	32.0°	12th	24° on 12th	...	0	8
Mar.	46.0	36.0	41.0	-2.0°	50.0°	20 & 25	38.0°	8th & 9th	46.0°	18th	27.0°	10th	21° on 10th	...	4	17
April	54.0	44.0	49.0	+2.0°	64.0°	23rd	49.0°	15th	48.0°	8th, 10th 22nd & 23rd	37.0°	1st	32° on 1st	...	0	0
May	60.0	50.0	55.0	+2.0°	72.0°	30th	53.0°	16th	59.0°	26th	41.0°	6th	37° on 6th	...	0	0
June	65.0	52.0	58.0	Nil	78.0°	10th	60.0°	8th	59.0°	11th	45.0°	2nd	40° on 3rd	...	0	0
July	67.0	56.0	57.0	-0.5°	73.0°	16th	61.0	9th	64.0°	15th	50.0°	8th	46° on 8th & 11th	...	0	0
Aug.	69.0	56.0	63.0	Nil	75.0°	8th	65.0°	3rd & 27th	63.0°	7th, 13th & 14th	51.0°	15th	46° on 16th	...	0	0
Sept.	64.0	52.0	58.0	-1.0°	70.0°	8th	59.0°	10th & 21st	62.0°	2nd	41.0°	21st	37° on 21st	...	0	0
Oct.	59.0	49.0	54.0	+2.0°	66.0°	2nd	53.0°	13th	56.0°	3rd	41.0°	16th & 17th	34° on 17th	...	0	0
Nov.	49.0	39.0	44.0	-2.0°	56.0°	13 & 4	40.0°	20th	52.0°	1st	29.0°	21st	23° on 21st	...	2	8
Dec.	44.0	36.0	40.0	-1.0°	53.0°	1st	38.0°	9th & 19th	49.0°	1st	29.0°	6th & 18th	22° on 18th & 19th	...	5	14
Average for the year	56.0	45.0	50.5	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tls. 13	Tls. 55

TABLE III.

Year 1937.	Humidity.			Rainfall—Waterloo Square.						
	Average Temperature at 9 a.m. of:		Relative humidity. Satura- tion = 100.	Monthly Totals. Inches.			Difference from average of ten years 1924—1933.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	No. of rainy days of .01 ins. or more.	No. of rainy days of .04 ins. or more.
	Dry Bulb. Degrees Fahr.	Wet Bulb. Degrees Fahr.		Day. 9 hr. to 17 hr.	Night. 17 hr. to 9 hr.	Totals.				
January ...	43.5	42.2	89.0	1.39	3.94	5.33	+ 2.23	.71 on 1st	25	20
February ...	44.5	43.2	89.0	1.85	3.08	4.93	+ 2.85	.85 on 4th	22	19
March ...	40.8	38.6	81.0	.62	2.88	3.50	+ 2.09	.69 on 6th	15	13
April ...	49.5	47.1	83.0	.46	1.73	2.19	— .01	.38 on 9th	16	14
May ...	54.8	52.0	82.0	.39	2.14	2.53	+ .03	.69 on 20th	13	10
June ...	60.4	55.7	73.0	.09	.74	0.83	—1.02	.32 on 10th	7	5
July ...	62.7	59.5	82.0	.34	1.21	1.55	— .67	.54 on 15th	8	7
August ...	63.9	60.3	80.0	.15	1.81	1.96	— .37	1.02 on 16th	3	2
Sept. ...	58.6	55.4	80.0	.66	1.30	1.96	— .68	.51 on 9th	13	9
October ...	54.3	51.7	83.0	.57	1.65	2.22	—1.34	.86 on 22nd	12	10
Nov. ...	43.6	42.3	87.0	.90	.88	1.78	—1.84	.68 on 1st	9	8
Dec. ...	39.8	38.3	86.0	1.33	2.85	4.18	+ 1.24	1.17 on 7th	18	12
Year's average	51.4	48.9	83.0	—	—	—	+ 2.51	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	—	—	8.75	24.21	32.96	—	—	161	129

TABLE IV.

Year 1937.	Bright Sunshine.			
	Totals: hours and tenths.	Difference from average of ten years 1924—1933	Number of sun recorded days.	Brightest days. Date. Hours.
January	62.8	— 3.8	17	8th 7.0
February	65.8	—18.8	20	23rd 8.4
March	128.2	—30.8	27	15th 9.4
April ...	139.3	—22.9	28	25th 13.6
May ...	187.5	—24.1	27	5th 13.3
June ...	244.4	+ 4.1	30	21st 13.8
July ...	150.2	—76.3	31	20th 12.0
August	216.2	+ 8.4	30	6th 12.9
September	179.7	+11.8	29	4th 11.7
October	115.6	— 7.0	29	10th 9.6
November	98.7	+25.7	23	3rd 8.4
December	51.7	—10.9	16	5th 7.1
Total ...	1640.1	—144.6	307	— —

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