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Bognor Regis Urban District

ABRIDGED
REPORT



ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1945

BY

H. MICHAEL AYRES

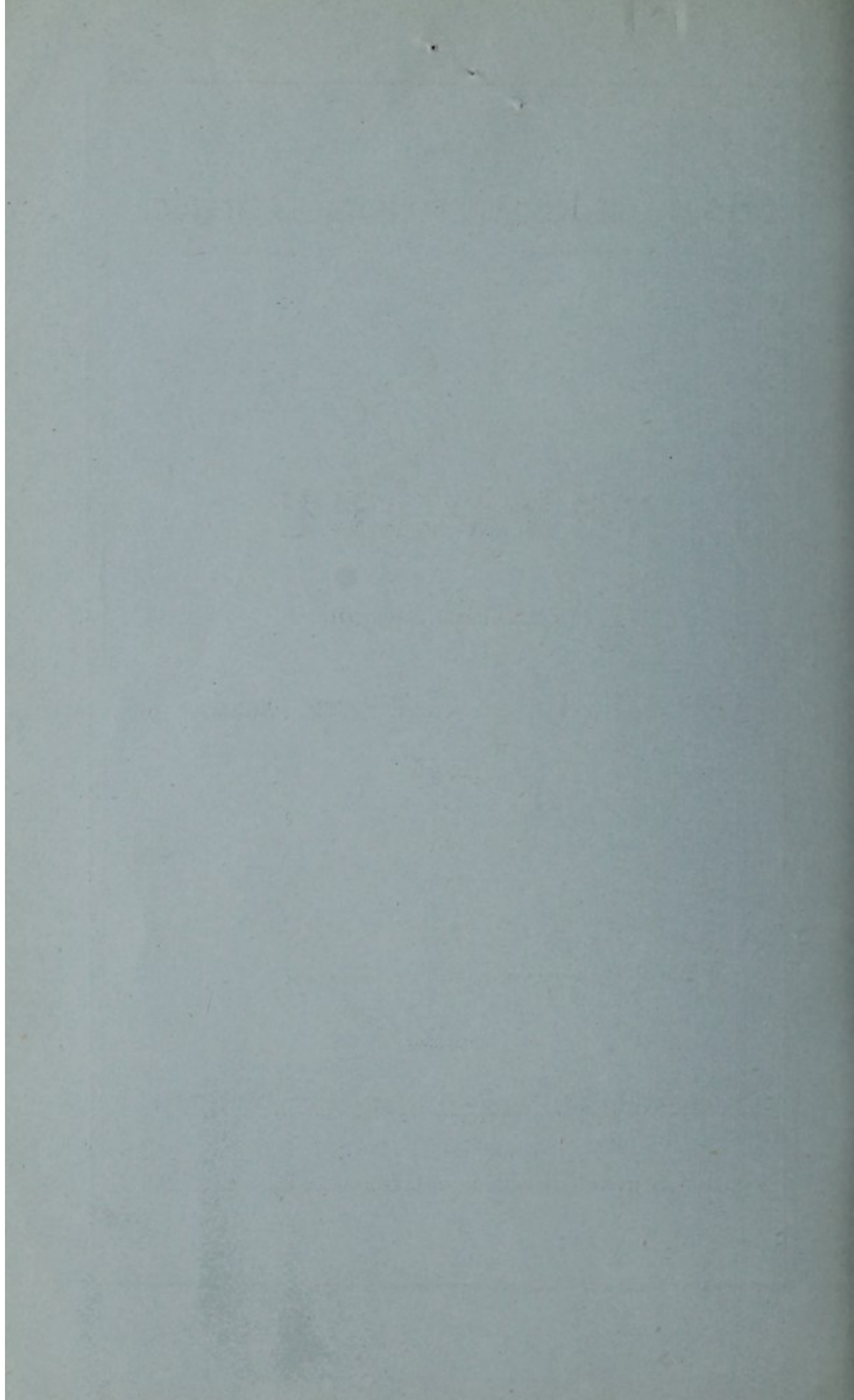
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including

A Meteorological Report by F. A. C. CULLEN

Cert. Royal San. Inst.,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR & METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER



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Report of the

ABSTRACT

REPORT

Public Health of the

18 MONTHS

Report of the

Public Health of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BOGNOR REGIS.
July 1946.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my sixteenth Annual Report, namely that in respect of the year 1945, on the health of Bognor Regis. This report has been expanded to a certain extent, but is still not as full as pre-war Reports, in view of the need for economy in the use of paper.

The health of the Town during 1945 has continued to be satisfactory, which is most gratifying, as it had been felt that the special circumstances of the war period and immediate post-war period might seriously affect health conditions.

I should like particularly to draw your attention to the following points, but it must be borne in mind throughout that the population figure, which naturally affects the other statistics, although computed as accurately as possible by the Registrar-General, must be accepted with some reservation because of the moving population during the war period.

Again, it must also be understood that, in a town with a relatively small population, a slight variation in the number of births, deaths, etc., will affect the resultant rates to a considerable extent.

1. BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

There has been a slight decrease in births from 394 in 1944 to 351 in 1945, the rates being respectively 18.4 per 1,000 of the population and 15.53 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate for England and Wales was 17.6 per 1,000 in 1944 and 16.1 per 1,000 in 1945.

It will be noted that there is a natural increase in the population, *i.e.* the difference between births and deaths, of 9 (351 minus 342). The number of illegitimate births for 1945 was 35, as compared with 67 during 1944.

2. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from 329 in 1944 to 342 in 1945, the rates being respectively 15.4 and 15.13 per 1,000 of the population. The rates for England and Wales were 11.6 per 1,000 of the population in 1944 and 11.4 in 1945. It must, however, be pointed out that the Registrar-General has not resumed the issue of comparability factors, and the death rate for Bognor Regis consequently is higher than it would probably be, if, as before the war, it had been adjusted by the use of such a factor. (See page 15).

(a) Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.

There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis, which was 12 in 1944, but 11 in 1945. The 1945 rate was 0.487 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.562 in 1944, and as compared with 0.619 for England and Wales in 1945.

(b) Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death during the year.

(c) Infantile Mortality Rate.

There were 12 deaths in 1945, as compared with 13 in 1944, the rate being 34.18 per 1,000 live births as compared with 33.0 in 1944, and as compared with 46 for England and Wales in 1945.

(d) Cancer Deaths and Death Rate.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer from 56 in 1944 to 42 in 1945, with rates respectively of 2.62 per 1,000 of the population and 1.86 per 1,000.

3. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Contrary to general expectations, there have been no serious epidemics in the country, and, in fact, the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1945 showed a considerable decrease from 643 in 1944 to 335 in 1945.

It will be noted that there were only 2 cases of Diphtheria notified in 1945, as compared with 5 in 1944. Of the 2 cases, one had been artificially immunised, but it must be pointed out that the case was a very mild one, whereas, in all probability, had protection not been received, it would have been severe.

There was a large decrease in the number of cases of Whooping Cough from 151 in 1944 to 31 in 1945, and in Measles, from 403 in 1944 to 240 in 1945.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Dysentery, from 33 in 1944 to 2 in 1945.

On the other hand, cases of Scarlet Fever showed a slight increase in number, from 25 in 1944 to 33 in 1945.

4. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The records for Diphtheria Immunisation in the Town are shown on page 34, and it is pleasing to note that a total of 5,478 children have been artificially immunised since 1927. It is estimated that 48.4% of children at present under 5 years, and 93.1% of children at present between the ages of 5 and 15 years in Bognor Regis have been protected.

There has been considerable propaganda, both nationally and locally, to increase the percentage of children protected under the age of 5 years, and every effort has been made to establish contact between medical practitioners, nurses and the parents, to obtain consent for the immunisation of such children. Undoubtedly, attention will have to be centred in the future principally on the immunisation of children under 5 years of age, and it is to be hoped that, with the advent of a National Education System which makes provision for nursery schools for the "Under 5" group, a larger number will be immunised.

5. SCABIES AND VENEREAL DISEASE.

Special notes are contained in the body of this Report which show that full facilities are available for appropriate treatment. (See pages 34 and 32).

6. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There are no slaughter-houses operating in the district at the present time, as all meat is conveyed into the district from other areas. There has, however, been considerable inspection of meat and other foodstuffs, carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Additional Sanitary Inspector, and details of this work have been set out in the body of the Report. In addition, a considerable amount of food sampling has been carried out by the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

7. HOUSING.

The Council has again given serious consideration to the provision of suitable houses, and every effort is being made to expedite their erection, as the number of applications is increasing monthly, and with the return of men and women from the Forces, the position is becoming most urgent.

A " Points " Scheme has been prepared, and this has now been presented to the appropriate Committee for its consideration.

8. RODENT CONTROL.

Details are set out in the Report of the considerable amount of work which has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is Inspector under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

9. WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supplies of the district maintain a very high standard, and I am deeply indebted to Mr. A. Wilkinson, the Water Engineer and Manager, for his unstinted co-operation.

A report by the Water Engineer on the water supplies of the district is given on a subsequent page.

10. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

As pointed out in many other Reports, cesspools are to be regarded as a temporary expedient only, and, at the present time, there is a large number of cesspools, especially on three extensive estates. It is appreciated that the making-up of private streets may be delayed because of labour difficulties, but it would appear that it is imperative, especially in a seaside resort, that sewers should be laid at the earliest opportunity, in order that cesspools might be abolished.

The matter has been brought, from time to time, to the notice of the appropriate Committee, when it has been unanimously agreed that action is necessary, and approach has been made to the Ministry of Health on the subject.

A number of connections to existing sewers have been or are being made, and Mr. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, is carrying out some splendid work in this direction.

11. ACQUISITION OF THE FLETCHER ESTATE FOR USE AS A PARK.

In my 1943 Annual Report I referred to the very great need for the provision of a park, and I am pleased to record that the Council has now been able to secure the Fletcher Estate, which will satisfy the long-felt need of the area.

12. METEOROLOGY.

Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Meteorological Observer, has again prepared a most valuable set of statistics which are appended.

I wish to place on record the excellent work carried out by Mr. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his assistant, also of my Chief Clerk, Mr. Fishleigh, the other members of the staff of the Public Health Department, and the Matron and staff of the Isolation Hospital.


To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, I am greatly indebted for their keen and sympathetic consideration of all matters which I have placed before them, and I would express my appreciation also of the close co-operation of the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Officials of the other departments.

I also wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation shown me by the General Practitioners, and the invaluable contribution to public health made by the general public.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. MICHAEL AYRES,
Medical Officer of Health.



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Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1945-46

E. T. Bryant, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Council)	
A. J. Moore, Esq. (Vice-Chairman).	F. E. Phillips, Esq., J.P.
Captain W. J. Corbishley.	H. W. Seymour, Esq.
G. A. Culverwell, Esq.	H. C. Sheppard, Esq.
C. H. J. Langsdale, Esq.	R. V. A. Valentine, Esq., M.C.
T. W. Marshall, Esq., J.P.	L. E. Walwin, Esq.
H. R. Pennicott, Esq.	F. T. Wonnacott, Esq.
P. M. M. Pentland, Esq.	A. D. Wood, Esq.

Public Health Committee

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (*exofficio*).

Captain W. J. Corbishley (Chairman).

P. M. M. Pentland, Esq. (Vice-Chairman).	F. T. Wonnacott, Esq.
H. W. Seymour, Esq.	A. D. Wood, Esq.
H. C. Sheppard, 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 Chief Sanitary Inspector, a whole-time Additional Sanitary Inspector, and six full-time clerks.

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

Officers

Other Appointments and Duties

*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.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council; Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester.

R. WATTS

(Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons).
VETERINARY SURGEON.

(Part-time).

*F. A. G. 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).
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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

*R. G. COYSH

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; City and Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology) Finalist, Sanitary Science; Qualified as Member of Royal Sanitary Institute).
ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

MISS L. WOOLNOUGH

(State Registered Nurse, Registered Fever Nurse, State Certified Midwife).
MATRON OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Chief Clerk :

F. W. FISHLEIGH.

(Bachelor of Laws (Lond. Univ.) ; Diploma in Public Administration (Lond. Univ.).)

Assistant Clerks :

K. DAVIES (absent on war service).

R. H. JESSON.

MISS P. PESKETT.

MISS J. SAUNDERS.

MISS D. M. FINCH.

CONSULTANTS :

C. J. HARWOOD LITTLE,

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

R. F. WRIGHT,

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

R. C. HOTHER,

B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

{ for water
analyses.

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.	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	14,022	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
1938	19,890	260	13.1	272	*11.4	0	14	53.8	27	1.36
1939	22,650	259	12.5	280	*10.3	0	6	22.1	43	1.89
1940	23,410	252	10.8	313	*11.3	0	8	31.7	40	1.07
1941	21,260	269	12.7	345	¶16.23	0	11	40.9	56	2.63
1942	20,970	402	19.2	346	¶16.5	56	19	47.3	51	2.43
1943	19,950	387	19.4	335	¶16.8	52	21	54.3	62	3.11
1944	21,360	394	18.4	329	¶15.4	65	13	33.0	56	2.62
1945	22,590	351	15.5	342	¶15.1	9	12	34.2	42	1.86

† 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, 14.4, 13.7, 12.4 and 13.4. (See page 15).

¶ Crude death rates. (See page 15).

x Information

STATISTICS 1900-1945

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. 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
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—	—	£299,515	£1147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	—	—	£311,852	£1220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1138
17	0.8	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	—	—	—	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	—	—	—	£309,004	£1161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	—	—	—	£308,778	£1100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	—	—	—	£307,198	£1150
11	0.49	—	—	1.5	0.09	7266	—	†	—	£307,430	£1200

* 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, and the 10 houses in Hatherley Gardens purchased in 1945, making a grand total of 444. (See page 36).

not available.

TABLE II
Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital
Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1945.

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	Bognor Regis
Population (estimated by Registrar-General for calculation of Birth and Death Rates)	144,510	123,000	267,510	22,590
Number of Live Births	2,265	2,051	4,316	351 (394)
Birth Rate	15.67 (18.52)	16.67 (19.58)	16.13 (19.02)	15.53 (18.4)
Number of Deaths	2,401	1,667	4,068	342 (329)
Death Rate	16.62 (16.62)	13.55 (13.36)	15.20 (14.88)	15.13 (15.4)
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year	80	74	154	12 (13)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	35 (44)	36 (45)	36 (45)	34.18 (33.0)
Number of Maternal Deaths	4	1	5	1 (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	1.7 (2.0)	0.5 (2.5)	1.1 (2.2)	2.9 (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	62 (59)	45 (38)	107 (97)	11 (9)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	0.43 (0.43)	0.37 (0.31)	0.40 (0.37)	0.487 (0.42)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	384 (365)	278 (254)	662 (619)	42 (56)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.66 (2.68)	2.26 (2.09)	2.47 (2.40)	1.86 (2.62)
Zymotic Death Rate	0.08 (0.14)	0.07 (0.04)	0.08 (0.09)	— (0.09)
Natural Increase—Excess of Births over Deaths....	*	384	248	9 (65)

* Deaths exceed births.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	16.1 (17.6)
Death Rate	11.4 (11.6)
Infant Mortality Rate	46 (46)

(The figures in brackets represent the rates for the year 1944)

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	2,695
Population (Census, 1921)	11,490
Population (Census, 1931)	13,510
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1945)	22,590
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1945)	7,266
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931)	3,239
Rateable value (April 1st, 1946)	£307,430
Sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1946)	£1,200

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 definitely prejudicial effect on health.

3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births :—

	Ttl.	Males	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Live Births—				15.53
Legitimate	316	158	158	
Illegitimate	35	22	13	
	<u>351</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>171</u>	
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate	11	8	3	38.35
Illegitimate	3	3	—	
	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	

Deaths :—

342	165	177	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population
			15.13
			(See page 15)

Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions 153
(Percentage of total deaths, 44.73)

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—

From Sepsis....	0
From other causes	1

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age 12

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births 34.18

There were 316 legitimate children born and 9 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is 28.48

There were 35 illegitimate children born and 3 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is 85.71

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 42

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 0

Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age) 0

BIRTHS

The following figures show for 1945 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
1938	260	135	125	13.1	108.0
1939	259	124	135	12.5	91.9
1940	252	126	126	10.8	100.0
1941	269	135	134	12.7	101.0
1942	402	217	185	19.2	117.3
1943	387	198	189	19.4	104.8
1944	394	201	193	18.4	104.1
1945	351	180	171	15.5	105.3

The birth rate for England and Wales in 1945 was 16.1 live births per 1,000.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central	15	11	26
East	83	85	168
Felpham	12	13	25
North	39	24	63
West	17	22	39
Total ..	166	155	321

The foregoing are unadjusted figures, *i.e.* ones compiled from returns supplied by the local Registrar, and therefore differ from the total number of births assigned to the district by the Registrar-General.

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

The following figures show the natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deaths, from 1910-1945.

	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	0*
1937	248	282	0*
1938	260	272	0*
1939	259	280	0*
1940	252	313	0*
1941	269	345	0*
1942	402	346	56
1943	387	335	52
1944	394	329	65
1945	351	342	9

* Deaths exceed births.

It will be noted from Table IV (page 14) 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.

TABLE III—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1945 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-residents 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 1,000 net Births	*Num-ber	Rate (See page 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1935	18,440	198	226	12.3	208	11.3	26	42	9	39.8	224	12.1
1936	18,930	224	235	12.4	243	12.8	24	48	10	42.6	267	14.1
1937	19,560	242	248	12.7	273	13.9	23	32	11	44.4	282	14.4
1938	19,890	249	260	13.1	254	12.8	31	49	14	53.8	272	13.7
1939	20,780	280	259	12.5	246	10.9	22	56	6	22.1	280	12.4
1940	23,410	259	252	10.8	275	11.7	30	68	8	31.7	313	13.4
1941	21,260	269	269	12.7	278	13.1	24	91	11	40.9	345	16.2
1942	20,970	341	402	19.2	246	11.7	18	118	19	47.3	346	16.5
1943	19,950	275	387	19.4	225	11.3	24	134	21	54.3	335	16.8
1944	21,360	332	394	18.4	231	10.8	17	115	13	33.0	329	15.4
1945	22,590	321	351	15.5	223	9.9	23	142	12	34.2	342	15.1

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. Nett 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.

‡ Population for calculation of birth rate (for calculation of death rate, population is 22,650).

The adjusted death rates for 1935 to 1940 are 10.0, 11.7, 11.9, 11.4, 10.3 and 11.3 respectively. See page 15.

TABLE IV

Deaths Registered during the year 1945, classified by age and cause
(See notes on next page)

Causes of Death Column 1	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									MALE 11	FEMALE 12
	All Ages 2	Under 1 year 3	1 year & under 2 4	2-5 5	5-15 6	15-25 7	25-45 8	45-65 9	65 and upwar's 10		
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	11	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	—	5	6
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilitic diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
9. Influenza	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute polio-myel. and polio-enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute inf. enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity, oesoph and uterus	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	2
14. Cancer of stomach	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	5	2
15. Cancer of breast	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
16. Cancer—other sites	27	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	13	18	9
17. Diabetes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—
18. Intra-cranial vasc. lesions	49	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	34	20	29
19. Heart disease	119	—	1	1	—	—	4	17	96	54	65
20. Other diseases of circ. system	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	4
21. Bronchitis	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	5	10
22. Pneumonia	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	4
23. Other respiratory diseases	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
24. Ulcer of stomach	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	3
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
27. Other digestive diseases	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2
28. Nephritis	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	6	4
29. Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
31. Premature birth	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
32. Congen. malformations, etc.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
33. Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Road traffic accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Other violent causes	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	1
36. All other causes	45	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	34	24	21
TOTAL	342	12	1	1	1	6	17	80	224	165	177

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 1,000 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.

From 1934 to 1940 the Registrar-General 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 by the factor particularly applying to such district.

The "Areal Comparability Factor" for Bognor Regis was 0.83, and the crude death rate was multiplied by this figure to obtain the adjusted death rate.

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 was based on the 1931 census population. The adjusted death rate for Bognor Regis for the years 1938-1940 inclusive are given below, together with the crude death rates for the years 1941-1944 inclusive, during which years no comparability factor was issued.

	Crude Death Rate			Adjusted Death Rate		
1938	13.7		11.4
1939	12.4		10.3
1940	13.4		11.3
1941	16.2	(no comparability factor issued)	
1942	16.5	"	"
1943	16.8	"	"
1944	15.4	"	"

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 342, AND THE CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION WAS 15.1. THE DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES WAS 11.4.

It will be noted in Table IV, where the deaths at all ages are analysed, that over 65 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 1,000	Rate for England and Wales
First Quarter	107	18.9	15.1
Second Quarter	96	16.8	10.5
Third Quarter	65	11.6	9.0
Fourth Quarter	74	13.1	11.3
	342	15.1	11.4

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ward	Females	Males	Total
Central	42	38	80
East	54	40	94
Felpham	17	19	36
North	32	34	66
West	32	34	66
TOTAL	177	165	342

The principal causes of death from 1937 to 1945 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	11	8	11	17	16	14	9	11
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	2	2	1	1	6	1	3	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	15	8	7	9	11	6	7	8
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	7	7	5	11	17	9	21	13	18
Diseases of heart and blood vessels	111	106	100	112	107	130	84	127	126
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	24	23	30	38	35	37	44	33	49
Cancer	40	27	43	40	56	51	62	56	42

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

During the year, 153 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 1945 in the institutions and hospitals named, but refer merely to deaths of persons who normally resided in Bognor Regis.

Hospital or Institution	Number	Percentage of Total Deaths
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital	20	5.8
East Preston Institution	3	.9
Graylingwell Hospital	10	2.9
St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester	105	30.7
Aldingbourne Sanatorium	1	.3
Royal West Sussex Hospital	10	2.9
Swandean Hospital, Worthing	1	.3
Others	3	.9
TOTALS	153	44.73

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 12, or 34 per 1,000 births.

Year	No. of Infant deaths	Proportion per 1,000 births	Percentage of total deaths at all ages	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales
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	10	43	3.7	59
1937	11	44	3.9	58
1938	14	53	5.1	53
1939	6	22	2.1	50
1940	8	31	2.6	55
1941	11	40	3.2	59
1942	19	47	5.5	49
1943	21	54	6.3	49
1944	13	33	4.0	46
1945	12	34	3.5	46

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								
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	4	—	1	3	3	3	1	2
Tubercular diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Premature birth	6	6	1	1	2	8	5	5	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	1	2	4	2	—	4	—	2
All other causes	1	1	2	—	3	4	5	6	2
TOTAL—all causes	11	14	6	8	11	19	21	13	12

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central	—	—	—
East	—	2	2
Felpham	—	2	2
North	4	1	5
West	2	1	3
TOTAL	6	6	12

TABLE V

Infantile Mortality 1945

Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under one month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under one year
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tubercular diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Premature birth	5	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Axphyxia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syncope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
ALL CAUSES	8	—	2	—	10	1	1	—	—	12

Nett births in the year (Legitimate 316), (Illegitimate 35) : 351.

Nett deaths under 1 year of age (Legitimate infants 9), (Illegitimate 3) : 12.

The following table shows the birth rates, death rates, and infantile mortality rates for the years 1935 to 1945.

Years	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births
1935	226	12.3	224	12.1	40
1936	235	12.4	267	11.7	43
1937	248	12.7	282	11.9	44
1938	260	13.1	272	11.4	54
1939	259	12.5	280	10.3	22
1940	252	10.8	313	11.3	32
1941	269	12.7	345	16.2	41
1942	402	19.2	346	16.5	47
1943	387	19.4	335	16.8	54
1944	394	18.4	329	15.4	33
1945	351	15.5	342	15.1	34

CANCER

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

The total number of deaths in 1945 was 42. The mortality from this cause for the years 1935-1945 inclusive is as follows :—

Years	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1935	12	25	37	2.00
1936	17	40	57	3.01
1937	17	23	40	2.04
1938	12	15	27	1.36
1939	22	21	43	1.89
1940	14	26	40	1.07
1941	29	27	56	2.63
1942	25	26	51	2.43
1943	22	40	62	3.11
1944	27	29	56	2.62
1945	25	17	42	1.86

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1945 :—

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.
2	—	8	2	5	2	—	3	—	4	—	—	10	6	25	17

Age.

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

MALES.—41, 46, 47, 48, 50, 54, two at 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, two at 67, 68, 70, 71, 74, 75, two at 77, 80, two at 81.

FEMALES.—42, 45, 48, 58, two at 61, two at 63, two at 64, 69, 72, 73, 77, two at 79, 81.

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

TABLE VI—Notifiable Infectious Disease

The following are details of cases notified during 1945 showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after subsequent re-diagnosis :—

	RESIDENTS													EVACUEES													GRAND TOTAL
	Age analysis (after correction of diagnosis)													Age analysis (after correction of diagnosis)													
	Orig- inally Notified	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	Orig- inally Notified	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total					
Scarlet Fever	33	—	1	5	16	8	—	2	1	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33				
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2				
Whooping Cough	31	2	9	14	5	1	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31				
Measles	227	5	58	51	93	10	5	4	1	—	227	13	—	1	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	13	240				
Acute Pneumonia	16	—	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16				
Dysentery	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2				
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1				
Erysipelas	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8				
Puerperal pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1				
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1				
TOTALS	322	8	71	71	117	22	7	9	8	9	322	13	—	1	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	335			

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

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

Diphtheria.

The number of cases notified during the year was 2, which was 3 less than last year. The attack rate was 0.09 per 1,000 of the population.

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

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1917	8,995	13	4	30.8
1918	9,299	22	2	9.1
1919	9,738	96	6	6.2
1920	9,722	75	6	8.0
1921	11,490	21	—	—
1922	11,580	3	—	—
1923	11,670	9	1	11.1
1924	12,180	6	—	—
1925	12,800	6	—	—
1926	14,022	4	—	—
1927	14,800	30	2	6.6
1928	15,200	35	2	5.7
1929	14,360	10	—	—
1930	15,750	15	1	6.6
1931	12,600	36	2	5.6
1932	13,080	12	2	16.6
1933	17,530	21	1	4.8
1934	17,990	23	2	8.7
1935	18,440	36	—	—
1936	18,930	39	—	—
1937	19,560	23	1	4.3
1938	19,890	12	—	—
1939	22,650	15	1	6.7
1940	23,410	12	1	8.3
1941	21,260	2	—	—
1942	20,970	9	1	11.1
1943	19,950	10	2	20.0
1944	21,360	5	—	—
1945	22,590	2	—	—

Six cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The following is an analysis of the cases :—

Local cases	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cases from Chichester Rural District	...					4
Cases from Littlehampton Urban District	...					1
						<hr/>
						6
						<hr/>

In addition, one case was admitted from the Chichester Rural District for treatment for diphtheria and scarlet fever.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year, 33 cases were notified, as compared with 25 last year.

The attack rate was 1.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1917 is shown below :—

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
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	—	—
1938	19,890	41	—	—
1939	22,650	30	—	—
1940	23,410	51	—	—
1941	21,260	60	—	—
1942	20,970	45	—	—
1943	19,950	60	—	—
1944	21,360	25	—	—
1945	22,590	33	—	—

Thirty-six cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The following is an analysis of the cases admitted :—

Local cases	...	...	...	...	20
Local contacts with previous cases	...				3
Visitors	...	...	...	...	3
Visitor contacts with previous cases	...				1
Cases from Chichester Rural District					3
Cases from Littlehampton Urban District					5
Service cases	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					36
					<hr/>

TABLE VII
WARD DISTRIBUTION OF
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Ward					Total
	Central	East	Felpham	North	West	
Scarlet Fever	2	4	4	16	7	33
Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	—	2
Erysipelas	4	1	2	—	1	8
Pneumonia	4	3	1	4	4	16
Measles	29	38	95	54	24	240
Whooping Cough	3	2	13	3	10	31
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	44	48	115	81	47	335

In addition, the following Service cases of infectious disease were notified :—

Scarlet Fever	...	1
Dysentery	...	1
Measles	...	1

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. No cases were notified during the year.

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	—	—
1938	—	—
1939	—	—
1940	—	—
1941	—	—
1942	—	—
1943	—	—
1944	—	—
1945	—	—

Whooping 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	—	—
1938	1	.05
1939	—	—
1940	—	—
1941	1	.04
1942	1	.05
1943	—	—
1944	—	—
1945	—	—

Measles and whooping cough became notifiable infectious diseases on the 23rd October, 1939.

TUBERCULOSIS

Twenty-seven new cases (compared with 49 in 1944) were added to the register during 1945 :—

Pulmonary—	Males	15	Non-pulmonary—	Males	3
	Females	9		Females	0
		24			3

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register, December 31st, 1945

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	18	15	33	7	7	14	47
East	15	20	35	9	6	15	50
Felpham	19	18	37	6	6	12	49
North	16	16	32	8	10	18	50
West	20	23	43	6	12	18	61
TOTAL	88	92	180	36	41	77	257

The ages of the new cases in 1945 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 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	5	4	3	—	1	3	—	—
25—35 years	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
35—45 years	4	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55 years	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
55—65 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	9	3	—	5	6	—	—

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 1 had not been notified or otherwise been placed on the Register during life.

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales since 1935 :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1935	13	0.70	0.718
1936	14	0.74	0.692
1937	13	0.66	0.695
1938	13	0.65	0.635
1939	10	0.44	0.636
1940	12	0.51	0.697
1941	18	0.84	0.728
1942	22	1.05	0.657
1943	15	0.752	0.668
1944	12	0.562	0.627
1945	11	0.487	0.619

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

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

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935	12	1	13
1936	12	2	14
1937	10	3	13
1938	11	2	13
1939	8	2	10
1940	11	1	12
1941	17	1	18
1942	16	6	22
1943	14	1	15
1944	9	3	12
1945	11	0	11

**Deaths from Tuberculosis under 5 years of age since 1935
(Pulmonary and non-pulmonary)**

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935	0	0	0
1936	0	1	1
1937	0	0	0
1938	0	1	1
1939	0	0	0
1940	0	0	0
1941	0	0	0
1942	0	2	2
1943	0	0	0
1944	0	0	0
1945	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 1945.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

This Section 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. No action was found necessary during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT : Dr. H. M. Ayres.

MATRON : Miss L. Woolnough, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.

The establishment provides for :—

3 sisters

3 staff nurses

5 assistant nurses

Owing, however, to the shortage of nurses, it has not been possible to obtain the full establishment of nurses throughout 1945.

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, bath-room, offices and duty-room. One block provides recognised accommodation for 10 diphtheria patients, and the other for 10 scarlet fever patients.

(c) CUBICLE BLOCK, which consists of 12 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.

The Cubicle Block is being made full use of, and has proved a boon, especially as it will be noted on the next page that there were cases of mixed infection during the year.

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 Act, 1929, arrangements have also 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 are admitted to the Isolation Hospital by agreement with the Rural Authority.

The following cases of infectious disease were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1945.

Scarlet Fever	34
Scarlet Fever and Chicken-pox	1
Scarlet Fever and Impetigo	1
Diphtheria	6
Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever	1
Paratyphoid B	1
Chicken-pox	2
Bronchitis, Chicken-pox and Scabies	1
Erysipelas	7
Dysentery	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1
Mumps	6
Pneumonia	1
Influenza	3
Measles	22
Measles and Bronchitis	1
Measles and Bronchial Pneumonia	2
German Measles	3
German Measles and Measles	1
German Measles and Chicken-pox	1
Observation	11
TOTAL	108

Analysis of Cases Admitted to the Isolation Hospital 1940-45

From	Number admitted						Total 1940 to 1945	
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	No.	% of Total
Private Schools	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	.1
Convalescent Homes	3	1	4	—	—	1	9	1.0
Hospitals	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	.5
Council Houses	26	8	12	9	13	8	76	8.5
Hotels	2	1	—	1	1	3	8	.9
Lodging and Apartment Houses	2	13	—	1	—	2	18	2.0
Homes under Children Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat and Milk Shops	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	.1
Outside Areas	17	25	22	36	26	16	142	16.0
PRIVATE HOUSES	86	81	67	72	66	59	431	48.4
Evacuees' Billets	9	3	5	8	21	3	49	5.5
Military Billets (inside or outside U.S.)	5	37	13	53	28	15	151	17.0
TOTALS	151	170	125	181	155	108	890	

Of the total number of 108 cases of infectious disease admitted during the year, 62 were from private houses or evacuees' billets, where, if there had been suitable accommodation, they might have been isolated, but the remaining 30 cases (excluding cases admitted from outside areas) or 32.6% were from premises which were definitely unsuitable for efficient isolation.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

1.—Tuberculosis.

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

There is a ward containing 12 beds for advanced cases at the Worthing Isolation Hospital, Swandean.

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are received at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, at the Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate, 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	...	...	...	13
Swandean Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	3
Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital	...	...	...	1
Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital...	...	...	...	1
				18
				18

2.—Maternity.

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

	<i>No. of Beds</i>		
(a) Brighton Hospital for Women	2 (or more if available)
(b) Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	20 (or more if available)
(c) Worthing Hospital Maternity Home	5 (shared with Worthing B)
(d) Horsham Maternity Unit	18
(e) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester	6 (4 for emergency cases)
(f) Hindhead Maternity Home	18
TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS RESERVED	69 (or more if available)

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

(a) Hospital for Women, Brighton	...	...	24
(b) Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	...	...	9
(c) Worthing Hospital Maternity Home	...	...	6
(d) Horsham Maternity Unit	...	...	1
(e) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester	...	...	24
(f) Hindhead Maternity Home	...	...	19
(g) other Surrey Maternity Homes...	...	...	17

3.—Children.

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

4.—Small-pox.

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

5.—General.

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

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

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital (26 beds).

Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester (288 beds).

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.

The hospital is situated near the Chichester Road in South Bersted. It has a well-equipped Operating Theatre and a modern X-ray apparatus. During the year 459 patients were admitted and 3,180 out-patients were treated, the latter making 13,240 attendances, including attendances at the physio-therapy and X-ray departments. Operations numbered 378, radio-graphs 2,575, and physio-therapy treatments 15,271. 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 motor ambulance for the conveyance of patients to the Isolation Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases, the Local Authority has provided 3 modern motor ambulances, staffed by two whole-time drivers and volunteers from the local British Red Cross Detachments.

During the year, the mileage covered in conveying non-infectious and accident cases was 11,545, and the cases conveyed were as follows:—

Accident cases	89
Medical cases	785
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TOTAL	874
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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.

An ante-natal and post-natal clinic is conducted each Tuesday afternoon by Miss E. M. Shippam, M.D., M.R.C.O.G. (Obstetric Consultant to the West Sussex County Council), and an infant welfare clinic each Thursday afternoon by Dr. Ann Martin, Assistant County Medical Officer, at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis.

Statistics for 1945 are as follows:—

(a) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	...	...	...	217
Number of attendances made	...	...	...	512
(b) POST-NATAL CLINIC.				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	...	...	...	55
Number of attendances made	...	...	...	64
(c) INFANT WELFARE CLINIC.				
Number of children under 5 years of age examined	...	...	...	924
Number of attendances made	...	...	...	2319

Maternal Mortality.

There was one death during the year from puerperal causes.

(b) School Clinic.

A Minor Ailments Clinic is held at the Westloats Lane Health Centre on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year, 721 local children attended the clinic, making 3,338 attendances. In addition, 55 evacuees attended making 187 attendances. Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision and arrangements are made, where necessary, with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A dental clinic is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

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

A modern Health Centre in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the elementary schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic, Speech and Child Welfare Clinics.

NUTRITION CLINIC.

A Nutrition Clinic is held at the Westloats Lane Health Centre fortnightly by your Medical Officer of Health, where mothers are advised regarding the health of children suffering from malnutrition. Vitamin C and Adexolin tablets are available for such children.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Every effort is made, either by poster or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services.

It is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Centre by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

(c) Child Guidance Clinics.

Suitable cases in 1945 were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic, Brighton.

A scheme, however, has been established whereby, as from January, 1946, clinics will be set up in West Sussex under a psychiatrist and trained staff.

(d) 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. He also places his services at the disposal of local Medical Practitioners in any cases where they desire specialist opinion.

(e) Venereal Diseases.

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

BRIGHTON

Royal Sussex County Hospital, Eastern Road, Kemp Town.

Men: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Women: Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PORTSMOUTH

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward B9).

Men : Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Women : Mondays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.;
Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.;
Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

WORTHING

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road.

Men : Wednesdays, 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ; Fridays, 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Women : Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ; Fridays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

CHICHESTER

St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane. By appointment.

HORSHAM

15, North Street (Dr. G. S. Morgan's Surgery).

Men and Women : Mondays and Thursdays, 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ;
Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

(f) **Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics.**

Special attention is drawn to the arrangements which have been made at Graylingwell Mental Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Clinics are held as follows :—

Horsham Hospital, Mondays, 2 p.m.

Worthing Hospital, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester, Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Dr. Joshua Carse, the Medical Superintendent of Graylingwell Hospital, is the Honorary Consulting Psychiatrist to the hospitals mentioned above. Reports have been received that most excellent work is being carried out.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

(a) **General.**

The Bognor Regis District Nursing Association employs seven nurses, two 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 and Nutrition Clinics 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.

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 oil and malt is 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. Under the Boot Club scheme, any children may obtain boots or shoes or have them repaired, and there is no need for any local children to be without footwear.

The committee has been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys. Arrangements can always be made for gifts to be collected if the Public Health Department is notified.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During 1945, 352 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria, the prophylactic used being A.P.T. (Dose 0.2 c.c. followed by 0.5 c.c. with four weeks' interval, and a re-awakening dose of 0.5 c.c. four years later). The number of pre-school children immunised was 285 and the number of school children 67.

Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are given below :—

Year	AGES														Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 & over	
1927	—	1	1	—	7	4	7	11	10	9	9	8	6	1	74
1936-7	22	31	32	53	75	95	85	115	107	94	60	40	31	8	848
1938	1	3	2	4	13	20	8	5	7	6	8	14	5	4	100
1940	—	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
1941	33	150	125	119	170	189	207	196	191	179	176	130	146	149	2160
1942	158	119	95	85	140	81	71	42	38	33	43	51	47	25	1028
1943	152	61	48	45	54	30	28	24	13	15	14	15	12	12	523
1944	183	49	27	14	17	18	13	12	14	6	8	9	4	3	377
1945	189	61	17	18	17	8	5	7	10	3	3	6	3	5	352
TOTAL															5478

It is estimated that up to and including December, 1945, 48.4% of children under 5 years, and 93.1% of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in Bognor Regis had been immunised.

SCABIES

The Scabies Order was introduced in October, 1941.

There is no compulsory notification, but the Order gives power to inspect premises, and secure the treatment of persons suffering from scabies.

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

During 1945, 40 cases have been seen at the School Clinic and 23 referred to St. Richard's Hospital, but as there are also adult and pre-school cases referred from time to time this does not represent all the scabies cases in Bognor Regis which have been treated at St. Richard's Hospital.

Considerable publicity has been given to this subject, and films have been shown.

MIDWIVES

The County Council is the supervising authority under the Midwives Act.

Eleven midwives residing in this Urban District notified the Local Supervising Authority of their intention to practise in Bognor Regis during the year 1945.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

There are two registered Maternity Homes and six 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, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Act, 1936 : Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

BYE-LAWS—

<i>With respect to</i>	<i>First Adopted</i>	<i>Subsequent Revisions</i>
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. Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences	July, 1927.	
9. Transport of Food	August, 1935.	
10. Regulation of Tipping	July, 1937.	
11. Prevention of Slop Water into Street Gully	May, 1937.	
12. Pleasure Fairs... ..	April, 1939.	
13. Camping Grounds	May, 1939.	
14. Building Byelaws	June, 1939.	

* Repealed so far as relating to buildings by the Building Bye-laws (June, 1939).

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The undermentioned specimens were submitted by the Health Department and by general practitioners to Dr. F. Standish for examination during 1945 :—

<i>Specimens</i>	<i>No. submitted for examination</i>
1. Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	94
2. Swabs for haemolytic streptococci	11
3. Swabs for diphtheria bacilli or haemolytic streptococci ...	4
4. Swabs for diphtheria bacilli, haemolytic streptococci or Vincent's organisms	5
5. Faeces specimens for dysentery	2
6. Faeces specimens for typhoid and paratyphoid	6
7. Other miscellaneous specimens	17
	139

HOUSING

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

SITUATION	Built prior to 1.1.45				Built during 1945				Under con- struction				In prospect			
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	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	128	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Hampshire Avenue	39	32	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Westloats Lane	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Westloats Gardens	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Flansham Lane	34	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Felpham Road	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close	*10	—	—	*10	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	36	—	36	—	36
12. Waterworks Depot Site	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	74
TOTALS	128	298	18	444	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	36	—	110	—	110

* Purchased in 1945.

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

Year ended 31st December	Total number of applicants on waiting list (including new applicants shown in next column)	New applications received from		
		Residents	Non- residents	Total
1934	113	56	10	66
1935	74	49	9	58
1936	118	95	10	105
1937	68	127	12	139
1938	56	77	3	80
1939	76	58	2	60
1940	11	48	4	52
1941	46	65	3	68
1942	42	55	1	56
1943	69	64	2	66
1944	128	61	2	63
1945	658	490	64	554

NB.—“ Residents ” are persons who are residing within the urban district boundary at the time of their application. “ Non-residents ” are all others.

By July, 1946, the total number on the waiting list had increased to 1,038.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 533
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 2048
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... —
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... —
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... —
- (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 ... 414

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 (pre-1945 notices, 64 ; 1945 notices, 324) ... 388

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

- A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 6
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners ... 1
 - (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 ... 5
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners ... 2
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners ... 2
- C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

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

No action was taken ... —

The following table shows a complete Schedule of Housing up to 31st December, 1945 :—

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 Avenue	Westloats Lane	Westloats Gardens	Hatherleigh Gardens and Close	Waterworks Depot Site	TOTALS					GRAND TOTAL
														ACTS					
														non-assisted	1919	1923	1925	1936	
Houses completed before 1st April, 1925	(Non-assisted)	2*	13*	28†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	43	
1st April, 1925	1919	—	3†	19†	51†	—	—	5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	78	
1st April, 1925	1923	—	—	8†	—	24†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	
Year 1925-6	1923	—	—	—	—	44 { 42†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44	
Year 1926-7	1923	—	—	—	—	24 { 2*	34*	—	8 { 6†	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	66	
Year 1927-8	1923	—	—	—	—	12†	—	—	35 { 10†	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40	
Year 1928-9	1923	—	—	18†	—	5*	—	—	20 { 25*	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44	
Year 1929-30	1923	—	—	—	—	6*	—	—	16†	11†	18†	—	—	—	—	37	—	37	
Years 1930-45	1925	—	—	—	—	50†	—	—	4*	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50	
Houses in course of erection at 31st December, 1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In prospect at 31st December, 1945	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72‡	4‡	—	—	146	—	146	
		2	16	73	51	153	34	5	71	11	18	72	74	43	78	263	50	580¶	
* Parlour	—	2	13	—	—	25	34	5	39	—	—	—	—	15	5	98	—	118	
† Non-Parlour	—	—	3	55	51	128	—	—	32	11	18	—	—	28	73	147	50	298	
‡ Flats	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	
§ Dining-Kitchen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	74	—	—	—	—	146	

¶ To this total must be added the 10 houses purchased in 1945 in Hatherleigh Gardens. The prospective total of council houses, therefore, becomes 590.

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

During 1945, no cases were 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 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, of the West Sussex County Council, 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. Your Sanitary Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

(c) For ascertaining the cleanliness of all milks, both designated and undesignated, samples 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.

(2) **SUPERVISION.**—

(a) *Production.*—There are eight producers on the register, with approximately 199 cows in 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 8 milk retailers on the register. Of these all have premises within the district. All of these have dairies which are satisfactory with regard to structure, ventilation, lighting and water supply.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

Under this Order, the following licences were granted during 1945 :—

To bottle and sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	One
To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	Four
To sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	Four
To pasteurise milk	...	...	One

Results of Examinations of Milk Samples.

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

Undesignated Milks

Number of Samples			Tubercle bacilli present	Tubercle bacilli absent	Percentage Tubercular
Taken	Examined				
—	Samples from Roundsmen	—	—	—	—
9	Samples taken in course of delivery to Dairies	9	—	9	—
9	TOTAL	9	—	9	—

2.—For examination as to whether genuine.

The following table shows the samples taken by the Inspector under the Foods and Drugs Act for the West Sussex County Council.

	By County Council		
	No.	Genuine	Otherwise
New Milk	22	22	—

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 decolourise 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 $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st November to the 30th April. The milk must not contain coliform bacilli in 1/100 millilitre.

(a)

No. of samples examined	Undesignated Milks					
	Methylene Blue Test			Coliform Test		
	Satisfied	Failed	% satisfactory	Satisfied	Failed	% satisfactory
80(93)	40(56)	40(37)	50.0(60.2)	43(66)	37(27)	53.8(71.0)

Last year's figures are shown in brackets

(b)

No. of samples examined	Designated Milks					
	Methylene Blue Test			Coliform Test		
	Satisfied	Failed	% satisfactory	Satisfied	Failed	% satisfactory
Tuberculin Tested 5(9)	5(7)	—(2)	100.0 (77.7)	3(7)	2(2)	60.0(77.7)
Pasteurised 11(2)	11(2)	—(—)	100.0(100.0)	5(1)	6(1)	45.5(50.0)
16(11)	16(9)	—(2)	100.0(81.8)	8(8)	8(3)	50.0(72.7)

Last year's figures are shown in brackets.

The 11 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase test and all were reported to be satisfactory.

MEAT

Inspection of carcasses slaughtered locally was carried out until January, 1940, when local slaughtering ceased. Meat inspection at butchers' shops has continued, however, and details may be seen on page 49.

The home-killed meat supply of the town is received from a neighbouring town.

Shops and Stores.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all of the meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses

There are 15 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 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 Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Other Places.

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Ice Cream.

Fourteen 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 month of August.

ICE CREAM						
No. of samples examined	(1) Under 30,000 bacteria per millilitre		(2) Under 200,000 bacteria per millilitre including those in Column 1		(3) Over 200,000 bacteria per millilitre	
	Number	Percentage of whole	Number	Percentage of whole	Number	Percentage of whole
14	8	57.1	9	64.3	5	35.7

Of the 14 samples of ice cream examined, 8 or 57.1% satisfied the Coliform Test, and 6 or 42.9% failed in this respect.

ADULTERATION, ETC.

The subjoined table shows the samples taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Description	By County Council		
	No.	Genuine	Otherwise
New Milk	22	22	—
Sausages	7	7	—
Beef Extract	3	3	—
Spirits	2	—	2
Sauce (powder)	2	1	1
Chutney	1	1	—
Curry	1	1	—
Gelatine	1	1	—
Salad Dressing	1	1	—
Raising Powder	1	1	—
Ground Nutmeg	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	1	—
Cinnamon	1	1	—
Sponge Mixture	1	—	1
Essence of Rennet	1	1	—
Fish Paste	1	—	1
Non-brewed Vinegar	1	—	1
TOTALS	48	42	6

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

(1) Ordinary Milk for bacteriological test	80
(2) Tuberculin Tested Milk for bacteriological test	5
(3) Ice Cream for bacteriological count	14
(4) Ordinary Milk for examination of a specific bacillus (Tubercle bacilli)	9
(5) Pasteurised Milk for phosphatase test	11
	<hr/>
	119
	<hr/>

This gives a grand total of 119 samples taken by officers of this Authority and 48 samples taken by the Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act 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 and tubercle bacilli examination	Ice Cream taken for bacteriological content	Samples taken under Food and 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
1938	112	19	—	16	147
1939	84	62	—	1	147
1940	117	7	—	—	124
1941	97	15	—	—	112
1942	115	18	—	—	133
1943	149	—	—	—	149
1944	146	3	—	—	149
1945	105	14	—	—	119
GRAND TOTAL					3200

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. A. Wilkinson, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.MECH.E., M.I.W.E., the Council's Waterworks Engineer and Manager, for the following short report on 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 65 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	*Felpham	*Slindon
*Boxgrove	*Ford	*Tangmere
*Barnham	*Middleton	Tortington
*Climping	N. Mundham	*Walberton
*Eastergate	Oving	*Yapton
*Eartham	*Pagham	

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Council's Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24in. 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.

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

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year from the Waterworks of the Council.

The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times without restriction.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity as determined by the examination of 54 samples, and the results of chemical examinations of the water indicate the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution.

Fifty-six samples of raw water, which is derived from a deep well in the chalk formation, were examined and the results indicated intermittent pollution, though not to an excessive degree, and no difficulty was experienced in producing a pure and wholesome water by the customary and continuously applied super-chlorination and de-chlorination treatment.

The supply was softened at the source after treatment by the base-exchange process, and the average hardness of the water in supply was 10 parts per 100,000.

Regular inspections of the gathering ground were carried out with special attention to the more undesirable localities and suitable action taken in isolated cases of surface pollution.

The position with regard to the catchment area as a whole cannot be considered satisfactory from a water supply point of view until a comprehensive scheme for the disposal of sewage for the area is carried out. Regular sampling of the raw water provides a check on the condition of this water and samples of the final water in distribution prove the efficaciousness of the sterilisation treatment.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Wilkinson, the Water Engineer and Manager. 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 Aid Detachment at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in November, 1945. Miss Burgess, officer-in-charge, reported that the station was open from 1st June until the 23rd September. During the season, first aid was rendered to 881 cases and accidents, and 42 lost children were cared for.

The station was entirely staffed by Miss Burgess, members of the British Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Brigade, and other volunteers.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Miss Burgess and the volunteers. 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, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people.

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 316 cesspools have been abolished by the construction of sewers 217 cesspools have been added during that period. The year under review shows some decrease in the number, 3 cesspools having been abolished and none added. The number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished since April, 1933, in this area are 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. In the year 1934, sewers were laid in the Chichester Road and Ivydale Road areas, resulting in the abolition of 116 cesspools. Under the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme completed in 1940, sewers were provided to receive the drainage of the remainder of the houses of the North Bersted area. The number of new cesspools constructed and the number abolished since April, 1933, in this area are 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.

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, completed in 1940, provided main drainage facilities for a large number of houses fronting public highways, and for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid upon the private estates in the near future. At the end of 1945, there were no less than 256 cesspools upon private estates not yet sewered out of a total of 348 cesspools in the area.

The Jackson sewer outfall was abolished by the incorporation of the Jackson sewer in the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1945

	At Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	224	3	—	221
North Bersted	48	—	—	48
Aldwick	357	4	—	353
	629	7	—	622

The following tables 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, 1945.

CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted and Shripney	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at the 1st April, 1933..	320	165	361	846
PLUS—New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.45..	217	42	434	693
	537	207	795	1539
LESS—Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.45	316	159	442	917
	221	48	353	622

It must again be emphasised that Bognor Regis is essentially a seaside health resort, and conditions cannot be regarded as satisfactory until all houses have been provided with main drainage facilities.

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 were engaged to prepare a scheme, which it is hoped will be proceeded with when post-war conditions permit.

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 modern cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1946, the two vehicles carried out 3,144 cesspool cleansings in 4,054 journeys. Approximately 3,954,050 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the two vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 11,022 miles.

COMPREHENSIVE SEWERAGE SCHEME

It is gratifying to report that the scheme prepared by Messrs. D. Balfour & Sons, Consulting Engineers, was completed early in 1940 by Messrs. Daniel T. Jackson, Ltd., Barking, and that, in the earlier war years, advantage was taken of the facilities provided and a number of cesspools abolished.

Efforts are being renewed to effect the abolition of cesspools in those areas for which the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme provided sewers.

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 Department.

The refuse is conveyed to the Refuse Destructor in covered dust carts, *viz.* four containers drawn by horses and one Scammell mechanical horse for use in the Relay Service operated.

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.

CAMPING SITES

(1) The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which consents have been issued by the local authority under Section 107 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

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, and Camping Grounds.

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

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby bye-laws were made:

- (a) Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council, and
- (b) for the control of all camping grounds within the district.

Pleasure Fairs.

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, came into force on the 1st June, 1939.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

Public Mortuary.

Twenty bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in 15 cases.

The Public Mortuary is totally inadequate for the area and a scheme for the provision of a modern mortuary and post-mortem room is still under consideration by the Council.

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 presents only 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 1945 :—

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	—
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	—
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	—

(b) Under the Public Health Acts :

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	119
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	414
	—
	533

Total number of houses inspected during the year

533

The number of inspections made :

Primary inspections	533
Revisits	1492
Smoke tests to drains	15
Water tests to drains	8
	—
	2048

B.—The number of notices served during the year 1945 (distinguishing statutory from informal) :—

The number of :—

NOTICES on the Books, 31st December, 1944	
(Informal 174, Statutory 7)	181
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1945	403
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1945 (Housing Act, 6 ; Public Health Acts, 5)	11
	—
	595

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

INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1945	
which were outstanding at 31st December, 1944	64
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1945	
which were served during the year 1945 ...	324

STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1945 which were outstanding at 31st December, 1944	7	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1945 which were served during the year 1945 (Housing Act, 1 ; Public Health Acts, 4)	5	
	—	400
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the Books at 31st December, 1945 (for analysis see below) ...	195	
NOTICES OUTSTANDING :—		
Informal	189	
Statutory	6	
	—	195

2.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A).—Butchers' Shops and Stores.

(i) Inspections	80
(ii) Informal notices	4
(iii) Premises cleansed and limewashed	2
(iv) Unsound food condemned :—	
Corned beef... 280 lbs. Pork 19 lbs.	
Corned mutton 80 lbs. Tripe 50 lbs.	
Mutton 4½lbs.	

(B).—Other Food Shops and Stores.

(i) Inspections	263
(ii) Informal Notices	39
(iii) Premises cleansed and limewashed	23
(iv) Accumulations removed	11
(v) Floors repaired	1
(vi) Receptacles for waste provided	13
(vii) Unsound food condemned :—	

Fish	42 lbs.	Dates	7 lbs.
Fish cakes	156	Biscuits	16 lbs.
Bacon	73 lbs.	Coffee	14 lbs.
Butter	125 lbs.	Semolina	26 lbs.
Margarine	20 lbs.	Tea	3½lbs.
Lard	3½lbs.	Pudding powders	16
Cheese	15 lbs.	Chocolate	56 bars
Eggs	302	Sweets	43½lbs.
Milk	1470 tins	Tinned meat	48 tins
Flour	239 lbs.	Tinned fish	166 tins
Rolled oats	3 lbs.	Tinned fruit	9 tins
Peas	6 lbs.	Tinned vegetables	111 tins
Figs	112 lbs.	Tinned jam and marmalade	25 tins
Sultanas	35 lbs.		

(Unsound food of salvage value was dealt with in accordance with Ministry of Health Circulars 2640 and 2886.)

(C).—Ice Cream Premises.

(i) Inspections	44
(ii) Informal notices	4
(iii) Utensils and appliances cleansed	3
(iv) Premises cleansed, etc.	1
(v) Samples of Ice Cream for examination for bacterial content	14
(vi) Samples of Ice Cream ingredients for examination for bacterial content	2

(D).—Milk Supply.

(i) Inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	116
(ii) Informal notices <i>re</i> contraventions	...	...	18
(iii) Contraventions—			
(a) Limewashing and cleansing	...	...	5
(b) Cleanliness of utensils and appliances	...	...	4
(c) Other insanitary conditions	...	...	7
(iv) Samples of ordinary milk taken for bacteriological test	...	...	80
(v) Samples of ordinary milk taken for examination for tubercle bacilli	...	...	9
(vi) Samples of Tuberculin Tested milk taken for bacteriological test	...	...	5
(vii) Samples of pasteurised milk for phosphatase test	...	...	11

3.—(A).—FACTORIES (Mechanical).

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	58
(ii) Notices :—						
(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	...	15
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—						
(a) Sanitary accommodation	{ insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes					4
						2
						0
(b) Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	3

(B).—FACTORIES (Non-Mechanical).

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	18
(ii) Notices :—						
(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—						
(a) Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	0
(c) Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	...	...	0
(d) Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
(e) Ineffective drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	...	1
						3
(f) Sanitary accommodation	{ Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes					1
						0
(g) Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	0

(C).—FACTORIES (Bakehouses).

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	26
(ii) Notices :—						
(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	...	17
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	0

(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a)	Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	11
(b)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	0
(c)	Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	...	...	0
(d)	Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	0
(e)	Sanitary accommodation	Insufficient					0
		Unsuitable or defective					0
		Not separate for sexes					0
(f)	Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	0

4.—FACTORIES (Out-workers' Premises).

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	7
(ii)	Informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	0

5.—SHOPS ACT, 1934 (Section 10) : Ventilation, Temperature, and Sanitary Conveniences.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	33
(ii)	Informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	4
(iii)	Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	...	0
(iv) Defects and contraventions dealt with :—							
(a)	Means of ventilation	not provided					1
		not maintained					0
(b)	Means for temperature	not provided					0
		not maintained					0
(c)	Sanitary conveniences	not provided					0
		unsuitable					2
		insufficient					3
		not separate for sexes					0
		defective					0
(v)	Certificates of exemption granted	...	...	...	...	...	0

6.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

(a) Stables.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	7
(ii)	Informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	2
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a)	Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1

(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	35
(ii)	Informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	6
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a)	Defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b)	No proper receptacles for refuse	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c)	Offensive ditch	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d)	No proper means for the disposal of waste water	...	...	...	...	...	1
(e)	Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	3

(c) Transport of Food. (Bognor U.D.C. Act, 1928)

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	18
(ii)	Notices	...	...	...	...	...	5

(d) Pleasure Fairs.	
(i) Inspections	8
(ii) Notices	5
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—	
(a) Defective or unsuitable sanitary accom-	
modation	4
(b) Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	1

7.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i) Visits	235
(ii) Action taken :—	
(a) Cases enquired into	178
(b) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease	
(excepting tuberculosis)	50
(c) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable	
infectious disease	11
(d) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis ...	34
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after noti-	
fiable disease (excepting tuberculosis) ...	52
(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-	
notifiable disease	28
(g) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuber-	
culosis	36
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after notifiable	
disease (excepting tuberculosis) ...	1
(i) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-	
notifiable disease	3
(j) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuber-	
culosis	0
(k) Notices excluding contacts from day	
schools	39
(l) Notices excluding contacts from Sunday	
Schools	2
(m) Library books (exposed to infection) des-	
troyed	13
(n) Library books (exposed to infection) dis-	
infected	15
(o) Letters to other Authorities <i>re</i> contacts ...	2

8.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.—Infestation Order.

(i) Surface Infestations.	
(a) Premises inspected	392
(b) Number of inspections	462
(c) Infestations dealt with	258
(d) Estimated killed (M.O.F. formula)	1461
(ii) Systematic Treatment of Sewers.	
(a) Manholes baited	550
(b) Estimated killed (M.O.F. formula)	3016

9.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS.

(i) Inspections	54
(ii) Informal notices	15

10.—ACCUMULATIONS, Etc.

(i) Inspections	74
(ii) Informal notices	15

11.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.		
(i) Inspections	...	17
(ii) Informal notices	...	3
12.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.		
(i) Inspections	...	139
(ii) Informal notices	...	30
13.—DITCHES.		
(i) Inspections	...	8
(ii) Informal notices	...	0
14.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
(i) Inspections	...	120
(ii) Informal notices	...	23
15.—CESSPOOLS.		
(i) Inspections	...	20
(ii) Informal notices	...	4
16.—SMOKE.		
(i) Observations	...	10
(ii) Informal notices	...	1
17.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).		
(i) Observations	...	6
(ii) Informal notices	...	1
18.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.		
(i) Inspections	...	15
(ii) Number of Council Houses found infested and subsequently disinfested	...	3
(iii) Number of other houses found infested and subsequently disinfested	...	12

In addition, 16 non-Council houses and 2 Council 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. Disinfestation is carried out by staff of the Public Health Department.

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 STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945

The following excellent statistics have 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 23 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 set out on the following pages. 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 1945 was 1651.0 hours, being 114.5 hours below the average of the twenty years 1924-43. The average amount of bright sunshine each day during the year was 4.5 hours and the total number of sun recorded days 302.

TABLE I

Year 1945	AIR PRESSURE AT 9 HOURS (Inches)				WIND (9 hour observations)									
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading		Calm	Number of times Observed to be blowing from :—							
		Inches	Date	Inches	Date		N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
January	29.956	30.644	1st	29.362	19th	0	0	19	0	1	0	2	0	9
February	30.176	30.728	21st	29.498	2nd	0	0	1	0	7	0	5	0	15
March	30.354	30.788	9th	29.774	25th	0	0	11	0	0	0	9	0	11
April	30.068	30.568	7th	29.676	1st	0	0	13	0	1	0	3	0	13
May	29.884	30.160	14th and 15th	29.576	27th	0	0	5	0	2	0	14	0	10
June	30.066	30.376	13th	29.770	20th	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	12
July	30.014	30.312	23rd	29.676	15th	0	0	2	0	1	0	10	0	18
August	29.914	30.276	3rd	29.542	21st	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	24
September	30.062	30.508	30th	29.754	18th and 19th	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	0	17
October	30.088	30.618	1st and 2nd	29.206	26th	0	0	0	0	9	0	10	0	12
November	30.064	30.410	7th	29.900	2nd	0	0	12	0	4	0	3	0	11
December	29.810	30.504	12th	28.790	19th	0	0	11	0	3	0	12	0	5
Average for the Year	30.038	—	—	—	Totals :	0	0	75	0	36	0	97	0	157

TABLE II

Year 1945	Temperatures in Shade—Degrees Fahrenheit											Sub-Soil	Frosts		
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of twenty years 1924—1943	Maximum				Minimum						
					Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest				
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date			
January	39°	29°	34°	—7°	48°	17th	28°	27th	40°	18th	12°	26th and 27th	43°.5	17	* Ditto on Grass under in screen
February	49°	40°	44°.5	+4°	56°	20th	43°	15th	45°	13th and 27th	33°	24th	43°	0	
March	52°	39°	45°.5	+2°.5	56°	16, 23, 27	46°	2nd and 3rd	47°	24, 29, 31	30°	3rd	46°	1	
April	56°	43°	49°.5	+2°.5	72°	18th	48°	30th	52°	16, 18, 19	30°	13th	49°	1	
May	60°	48°	54°	+1°	71°	11th	50°	3rd	56°	13th	32°	1st	*	0	
June	64°	53°	58°.5	Nil	75°	19th and 27th	58°	1st and 28th	62°	20th	46°	13th	*	0	
July	68°	56°	62°	Nil	76°	15th	59°	10th	62°	15th	50°	3rd and 8th	*	0	
August	67°	55°	61°	—1°	78°	10th	60°	8th	62°	28th	46°	7th	*	0	
September	64°	54°	59°	Nil	69°	2nd	58°	25th	62°	12th and 18th	44°	26th	*	0	
October	61°	49°	55°	+2°.5	65°	6th and 11th	58°	13, 25, 28	58°	21st	40°	9th	*	0	
November	52°	43°	47°.5	+1°	60°	3rd and 4th	45°	27th	56°	10th	32°	28th	*	0	
December	49°	39°	44°	+2°.5	54°	1st and 27th	36°	9th	50°	17th and 19th	26°	10th	*	4	
Average for Year	57°	46°	51°.5	+1°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	

* No record.

TABLE III

HUMIDITY				RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)						
Year 1945	Average Temperature at 9 a.m. of		Relative humidity Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals Inches			Difference from Average of twenty years 1924—1943	Greatest fall in 24 hours Inches	No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more	No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more
	Dry Bulb Degrees Fahr.	Wet Bulb Degrees Fahr.		Day 9 hr. to 17 hr.	Night 17 hr. to 9 hr.	Totals				
January	34°.0	32°.9	88	.58	1.2	1.78	—1.74	.32 on 26th and 29th	16	12
February	43°.2	42°.5	94	.81	1.2	2.01	— .16	.46 on 3rd	19	10
March	44°.0	42°.2	85	.48	1.0	1.48	— .23	.64 on 25th	8	7
April	48°.5	46°.2	84	.47	.59	1.06	— .94	.39 on 26th	9	5
May	53°.1	50°.9	86	.91	.93	1.84	— .27	.84 on 3rd	11	7
June	58°.3	55°.6	83	.99	1.35	2.34	+ .78	.38 on 28th	13	10
July	61°.8	58°.4	80	1.47	6.4	7.87	+5.8	3.49 on 14th	11	8
August	61°.3	58°.0	81	1.03	1.05	2.08	— .18	.44 on 6th	13	10
September	58°.6	56°.4	86	.88	.81	1.69	— .66	.39 on 4th	17	12
October	55°.6	53°.7	88	1.15	1.98	3.13	— .23	1.21 on 25th	11	9
November	46°.5	45°.4	91	.04	.24	.28	—3.70	.11 on 21st	6	3
December	42°.8	41°.6	90	1.27	2.53	3.80	+ .65	.73 on 27th	16	13
Year's Average	50°.6	48°.6	86	—	—	—	— .88	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	10.08	19.28	29.36	—	—	150	106

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE					
Year 1945	Totals : hours and tenth	Difference from average of twenty years 1924-1943	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January	75.0	+ 9.3	23	21st	7.7
February	67.6	- 15.9	19	14th	8.4
March	131.5	- 15.5	26	23rd	10.7
April	208.9	+ 43.1	28	19th	12.3
May	206.1	- 10.9	29	27th	13.9
June	218.0	- 23.4	28	17th	14.2
July	215.1	- 3.1	28	7th	14.0
August	180.7	- 28.8	28	2nd	13.1
September	85.5	- 82.0	25	29th	9.9
October	140.8	+ 23.5	27	30th	8.8
November	69.4	- 1.8	19	11th	7.9
December	52.4	- 9.0	22	9th	5.4
TOTAL	1651.0	-114.5	302	—	—

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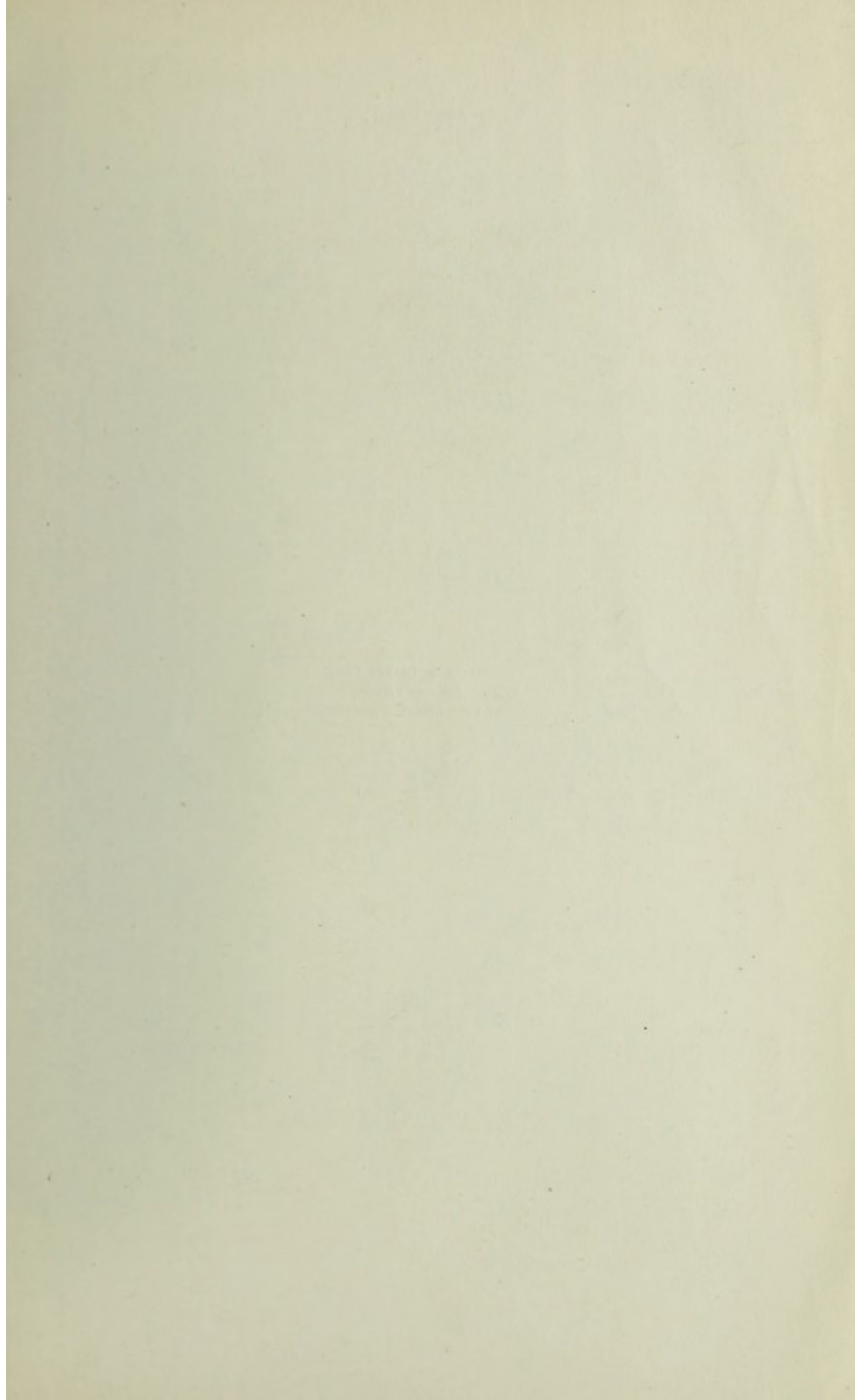
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