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Bognor Regis Urban District

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# REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1947

BY

H. MICHAEL AYRES

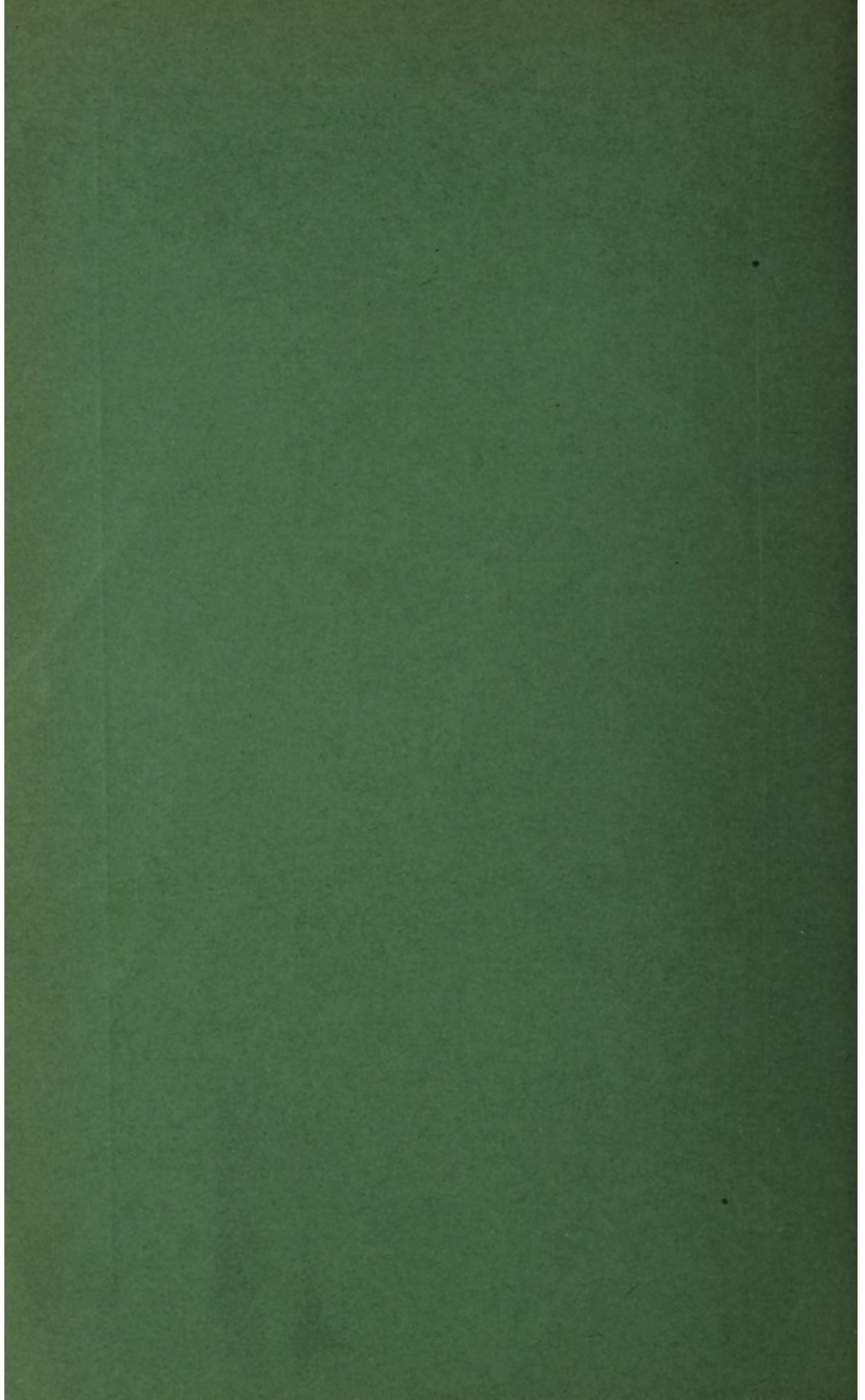
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*including*

A Meteorological Report by F. A. C. CULLEN

CERT. ROYAL SAN. INST.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER



Bognor Regis Urban District

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
BOGNOR REGIS.

July, 1948.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH  
COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my privilege to submit my eighteenth Annual Report, namely that for the year 1947 on the health of the residents of Bognor Regis.

The high standard of health evidenced by the statistics for 1946 has been maintained, and in some instances actually improved upon.

I wish to draw your attention to the following indices of the general state of health in the Town, but would again ask you to bear in mind that in a town such as Bognor Regis with a relatively small population, a slight variation in the number of births, deaths, etc., will tend to be reflected disproportionately in the resultant rates per 1,000.

**1. BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.**

There has been an increase in births from 402 in 1946 to 458 in 1947, the rates being respectively 16.52 and 18.25 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate for England and Wales was 19.1 per 1,000 in 1946, and 20.5 per 1,000 in 1947. The increase in the number of births resulted in a natural increase in the population, *i.e.* the difference between births and deaths, of 119 (458 births minus 339 deaths), as compared with 61 in 1946.

The number of illegitimate births for 1947 was 27, as compared with 35 in 1946.

**2. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.**

There was a decrease of 2 in the number of deaths from 341 in 1946 to 339 in 1947, the rates being respectively 14.02 and 13.51 per 1,000 of the population. The apparently disproportionate decrease in the rate was due to the fact that the population was estimated as being 760 greater in 1947. The death rates for England and Wales were 11.5 per 1,000 in 1946 and 12.0 per 1,000 in 1947. The higher death rate for Bognor Regis results from the fact that the Registrar-General has not yet resumed the issue of Comparability Factors, and it is not therefore possible on the face of it to compare the death rate of a town such as Bognor Regis, which tends to have a more aged population (because it is a seaside health resort and attracts retired persons) with the death rates of inland areas which make no attraction to older members of the community in the country (see Page 18).

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

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis, which was 10 in 1946 and 11 in 1947. The 1947 rate for Bognor Regis was 0.438 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the provisional figures of 0.549 for England and Wales in 1947.



(b) **Maternal Mortality.**

Again it is gratifying to be able to report that there were no deaths during the year from maternal causes.

(c) **Infant Mortality Rate.**

There were 11 deaths in 1947 as compared with 15 deaths in 1946, the rates being 24.01 and 37.31 per 1,000 live births respectively. The 1947 Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales was the lowest ever reached in this country, namely 41 per 1,000 live births as compared with 43 the previous year. Unquestionably this fine achievement of public health is indicative of the immense progress in public hygiene and health services made during the one hundred years of active public health administration in the country.

(d) **Cancer Deaths and Death Rate.**

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Cancer from 68 in 1946 to 61 in 1947. The rates were respectively 2.79 and 2.43 per 1,000 of the population.

### 3. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Almost entirely as a result of a considerable increase in the number of cases of measles notified, there was an increase compared with 1946 in the total number of cases of infectious disease reported in 1947.

Two hundred and fifty-seven cases of infectious disease were notified in 1946 and 620 in 1947. As already indicated, there was an increase in the number of cases of measles from 75 in 1946 to 432 in 1947.

There was also an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever from 49 in 1946 to 70 in 1947, but all the cases were of a very mild character.

**It is gratifying to be able to report that for the first time on record no cases of diphtheria were notified during the whole of the year. It would appear that the diphtheria immunisation campaign which has been conducted now for a number of years is beginning to bear fruit.**

### 4. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Statistics relating to Diphtheria Immunisation in the Town and nationally are given on page 42. Since 1927 a total of 5,988 children in Bognor Regis have been artificially immunised. It is estimated that this immunisation has resulted in the protection of 45.4% of children under five years of age in 1947, and 91.6% of children between the ages of five and 15 years in 1947. Throughout the year there has been a continuation of both national and local propaganda in an effort to secure the protection of a higher percentage of children under the age of five years, but it is still a matter for regret that apparently more than half of the town's children who were under five years of age in 1947 were not immunised. Particularly is this so when it is appreciated that the mortality from the disease tends to be at its highest during the early years of childhood. The unquestioned efficacy of this means of protection must commend it to all parents, and it is to be hoped that the next few years will show that a far higher percentage of children under five years of age are being safeguarded by this excellent means against diphtheria.

### 5. SCABIES AND VENEREAL DISEASE.

Information is contained on pages 43 and 41 of this Report regarding the facilities which are available for appropriate treatment.

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

There are still no slaughter houses functioning in the district, as all meat is conveyed into the district from other areas. The need, however, remains very great for the inspection of meat and other foodstuffs, and the figures set out in the latter section of the Report show that a considerable amount of work has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Additional Sanitary Inspector in this connection. In addition, a large amount of food sampling has been carried out by the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

## **7. HOUSING.**

The position in this connection is of some concern as it is difficult to reduce the number of applicants on the waiting list. During the year 59 permanent houses were erected by the Council, making a total of 503 houses owned and administered by the Council. It will, however, be seen that the total number of applicants as at the end of 1947 on the waiting list for houses was 716. A points scheme is in operation to separate on the strict basis of need the more urgent from the less urgent applications.

## **8. RODENT CONTROL.**

Details are set out later in the Report of the considerable amount of work which has been carried out under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cullen, who is also Inspector under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act. It is felt that the scheme of Rodent Control is one which meets a very real need and is appreciated by residents.

## **9. WATER SUPPLIES.**

The water supplies of the district maintain a very high standard, and I would again express my indebtedness to Mr. E. H. Bacchus, the Water Engineer and Manager, for his unstinted co-operation. A detailed report as required by the Ministry of Health and as furnished by the Water Engineer is given on a later page.

## **10. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**

For many years now it has been stressed that cesspools are to be regarded as a temporary expedient only. At the present time there is a large number of cesspools, especially on three extensive private estates. Some progress will, it is hoped, however, shortly be made as the Ministry of Health has agreed to the sewerage of one of the estates. The ultimate object, however, especially in a seaside resort, must be the complete sewerage of the district, and the abolition of all cesspools as soon as possible. During the year a number of connections has been made to existing sewers, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector has carried out some excellent work in making the necessary arrangements.

## **11. METEOROLOGY.**

As in previous years Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Meteorological Observer, has prepared a most valuable set of statistics which may be found at the end of the Report.

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

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the excellent work carried out by him; to the Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. G. Coysh; and to the Chief Clerk, Mr. F. W. Fishleigh; also to the other members of the staff of the Public Health Department, together with the Matron and staff of the Isolation Hospital.

Again I wish to express my appreciation of the close co-operation shown by the Clerk of the Council and the chief officers of other Departments.

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

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. AYRES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## Public Health Officers of the Urban District

The Public Health Department Staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a whole-time Chief Sanitary Inspector, a whole-time Additional Sanitary Inspector, a Chief Clerk, a Senior Clerk and four Assistant 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
<p><b>*H. MICHAEL AYRES</b></p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council; Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester; Medical Supt. Chichester and Bognor Regis Isolation Hospitals.</p>
<p><b>*F. A. C. CULLEN</b></p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Inspector under Petroleum Act; Inspector under Rats and Mice Destruction Act. Meteorological Observer.</p>
<p><b>F. W. FISHLEIGH</b></p> <p>(Bachelor of Laws (Hons.) (Lond. Univ.); Diploma in Public Administration (London Univ.).) CHIEF CLERK.</p>	
<p><b>*R. G. GOYSH</b></p> <p>(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Inst. and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Inst. 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.</p>	
<p><b>MISS L. WOOLNOUGH</b></p> <p>(State Registered Nurse, Registered Fever Nurse, State Certified Midwife) MATRON OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL</p>	
<p>CLERICAL STAFF.</p> <p>Senior Clerk : <b>A. G. COOK</b> Assistant Clerks : <b>MISS E. J. GREEN</b> <b>MISS J. I. GRAY</b> <b>MRS. F. M. MOTH</b> <b>R. H. JESSON,</b> (absent on National Service).</p>	<p>CONSULTANTS :—</p> <p><b>G. J. HARWOOD LITTLE, O.B.E.,</b> M.B., Ch.B., (County Pathologist). <b>R. F. WRIGHT,</b> B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., (County Analyst). <b>R. C. HOATHER</b> } for water B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. } analyses. <b>R. WATTS,</b> M.R.C.V.S., (Veterinary Surgeon).</p>

TABLE  
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births		Deaths		Population Natural Increase	Infantile Mortality		Cancer Deaths		
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate		No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	73	15.0	8	x	172.8	x	x	
1901	6,232	108	17.3	66	10.5	42	x	64.8	x	x	
1902	6,439	145	22.5	80	12.4	65	x	96.5	x	x	
1903	6,647	118	17.7	76	11.4	42	x	59.3	x	x	
1904	6,854	137	19.9	82	11.9	55	x	124.0	x	x	
1905	7,062	118	16.7	71	10.0	47	x	127.1	x	x	
1906	7,269	131	18.0	66	9.0	65	x	83.9	x	x	
1907	7,477	133	17.7	75	10.0	58	x	67.6	x	x	
1908	7,685	121	15.7	69	8.9	52	x	82.6	x	x	
1909	7,892	132	16.7	103	13.0	29	x	83.3	x	x	
1910	8,100	130	16.0	82	10.1	48	7	53.8	10	1.23	
1911	8,191	153	18.6	105	12.8	48	15	98.0	13	1.58	
1912	8,387	133	15.8	110	13.0	23	16	120.0	10	1.19	
1913	8,583	151	17.5	112	13.0	39	14	92.7	16	1.86	
1914	8,779	165	18.7	122	13.8	43	13	78.7	13	1.48	
1915	8,779	152	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	
1946	24,330	402	16.5	341	¶14.0	61	15	37.3	68	2.79	
1947	25,090	458	18.2	339	¶13.5	119	11	24.0	61	2.43	

† 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 18)

¶ Crude death rates (See page 18).

x Information

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		
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
6	0.79	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
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	—	—	£309,816	£1230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	‡	7537	95	59†	—	£318,403	£1,260

\* 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 Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945, making a grand total of 503 (See page 48).

‡ No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 27).

not available.

**TABLE II**  
**Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital**  
**Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1947**

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	Bognor Regis
Population (estimated by Registrar-General for calculation of Birth and Death Rates) .....	163,540	135,310	298,850	25,090
Number of Live Births .....	2,788 (2758)	2,602 (2,462)	5,480 (5,220)	458 (402)
Birth Rate .....	17.59 (17.39)	19.20 (18.80)	18.33 (18.03)	18.25 (16.52)
Number of Deaths .....	2,486 (2,474)	1,651 (1,639)	4,137 (4,113)	339 (341)
Death Rate .....	15.20 (15.60)	12.20 (12.52)	13.80 (14.20)	13.51 (14.02)
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year .....	86 (108)	85 (73)	171 (181)	11 (15)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births .....	30 (39)	33 (30)	31 (35)	24.01 (37.31)
Number of Maternal Deaths .....	2 (1)	— (3)	2 (4)	— (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births .....	0.7 (0.3)	— (1.2)	0.3 (0.7)	— (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) .....	57 (53)	52 (37)	109 (90)	9 (8)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) .....	0.35 (0.33)	0.38 (0.27)	0.36 (0.31)	0.36 (0.33)
Number of Deaths from Cancer .....	404 (425)	269 (266)	673 (691)	61 (68)
Death Rate from Cancer .....	2.5 (2.7)	1.9 (2.0)	2.2 (2.4)	2.43 (2.79)
Zymotic Death Rate .....	0.06 (0.12)	0.08 (0.04)	0.07 (0.08)	0.07 (0.12)
Natural Increase—Excess of Births over Deaths .....	392 (284)	951 (823)	1343 (1,107)	119 (61)

**STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES**

Birth Rate ... ..	20.5 (19.1)
Death Rate ... ..	12.0 (11.5)
Infant Mortality Rate ... ..	41 (43)

(The figures in brackets represent the rates for the year 1946)

# SECTION I.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

### 1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	(land)	2,695
	(foreshore)	352
Population (Census, 1921)		11,490
Population (Census, 1931)		13,510
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1947)		25,090
Number of inhabited houses (1921)		2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1947)		7,537
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)		2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)		3,239
Rateable value (April 1st, 1948)		£318,403
Sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1948)		£1,260

### 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

<b>Births :—</b>	<i>Ttl.</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Live Births—				18.25
Legitimate .....	431	234	197	
Illegitimate .....	27	16	11	
	458	250	208	
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate .....	10	4	6	23.45
Illegitimate .....	1	—	1	
	11	4	7	

#### Deaths :—

	339	145	194	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population	13.51
				(See page 18)	
Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions					116
(Percentage of total deaths, 34.22)					
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—					
From Sepsis					0
From other causes					0
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age					11
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births					24.01
There were 431 legitimate children born and 11 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is					25.52
There were 27 illegitimate children born and no deaths					0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)					61
Deaths from Measles (all ages)					1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)					1
Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)					0



## BIRTHS

SECTION 1

The following figures show for 1947 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
1946	402	206	196	16.5	105.1
1947	458	250	208	18.2	120.2

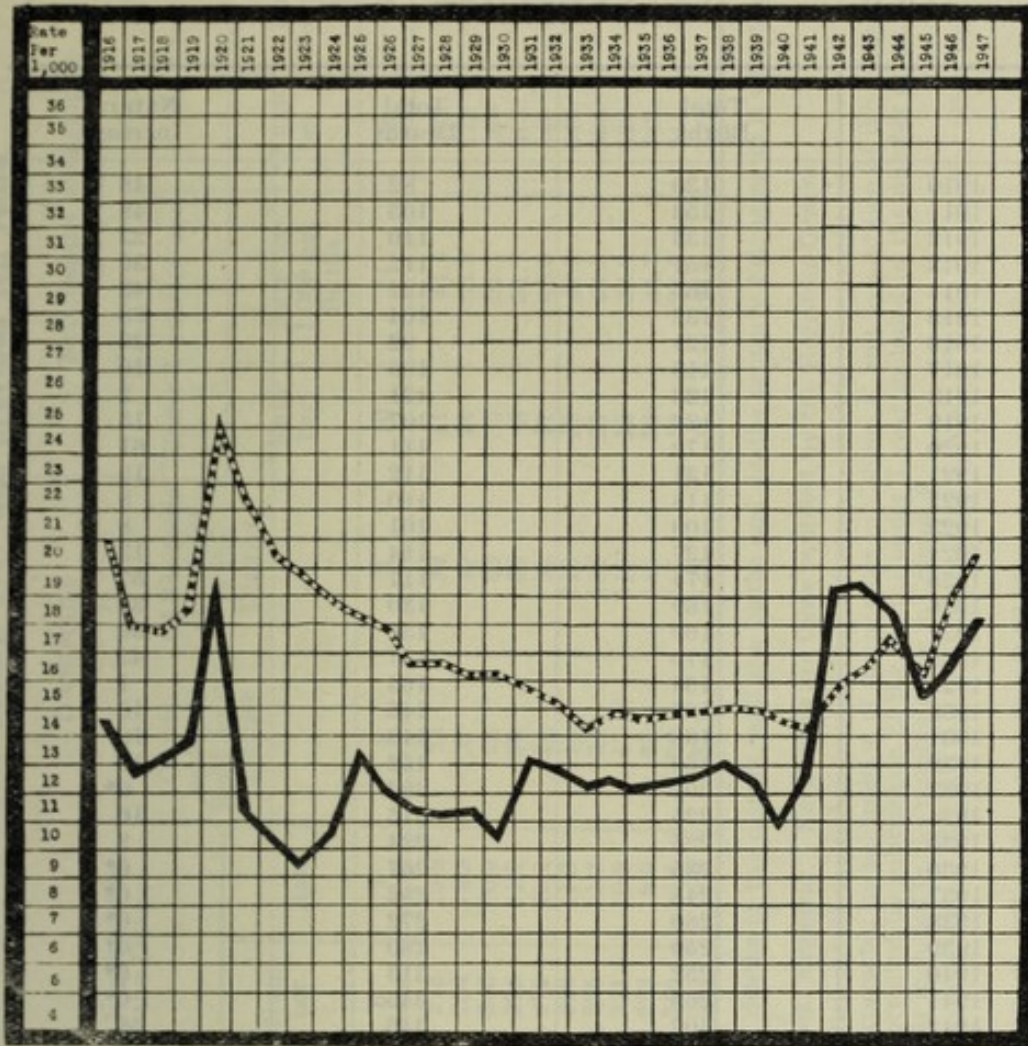
The birth rate for England and Wales in 1947 was 20.5 live births per 1,000.

### WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central	35	17	52
East	68	64	132
Felpham	34	27	61
North	43	29	72
West	18	24	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>359</b>

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.

## CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1917



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.  
The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

## NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

The following figures show the natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deaths, from 1910-1947.

	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
1946	402	341	61
1947	458	339	119

\* Deaths exceed births.

It will be noted from Table IV (page 17) 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 1947 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1946	24,330	323	402	16.5	246	10.1	22	117	15	37.3	341	14.0
1947	25,090	359	458	18.2	242	9.6	22	119	11	24.0	339	13.5

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 1937 to 1940 are 11.9, 11.4, 10.3 and 11.3 respectively. See page 18.

TABLE IV

Deaths Registered during the year 1947, 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									MALES 11	FEMALES 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 upwards 10		
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	9	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	4	5
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
8. Syphilitic diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
9. Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
10. Measles	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
11. Acute polio-myel. and polio-enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute inf. enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity, oesoph and uterus	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	4	3
14. Cancer of stomach	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	5	3
15. Cancer of breast	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	7
16. Cancer—other sites	39	—	—	—	—	1	18	20	—	15	24
17. Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
18. Intra-cranial vasc. lesions	56	—	—	—	—	3	12	41	—	20	36
19. Heart disease	93	—	—	—	1	3	15	74	—	44	49
20. Other diseases of circ. system	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	6	7
21. Bronchitis	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	8	5
22. Pneumonia	12	1	1	—	—	1	1	8	—	3	9
23. Other respiratory diseases	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	4	2
24. Ulcer of stomach	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	4
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
28. Nephritis	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	2	5
29. Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Premature birth	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
32. Congen. malformations, etc.	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
33. Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Road traffic accidents	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1
35. Other violent causes	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
36. All other causes	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	34	16	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>194</b>

## DEATHS

Age and sex constitution of the population have 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 1931 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 1939 and 1940 are given below, together with the crude death rates for the years 1941-1946 inclusive, during which years no comparability factor was issued.

				Crude Death Rate	Adjusted Death Rate
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	" " " "
1945	...	...	...	15.1	" " " "
1946	...	...	...	14.0	" " " "

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 339, AND THE CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION WAS 13.5. THE DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES WAS 12.0.

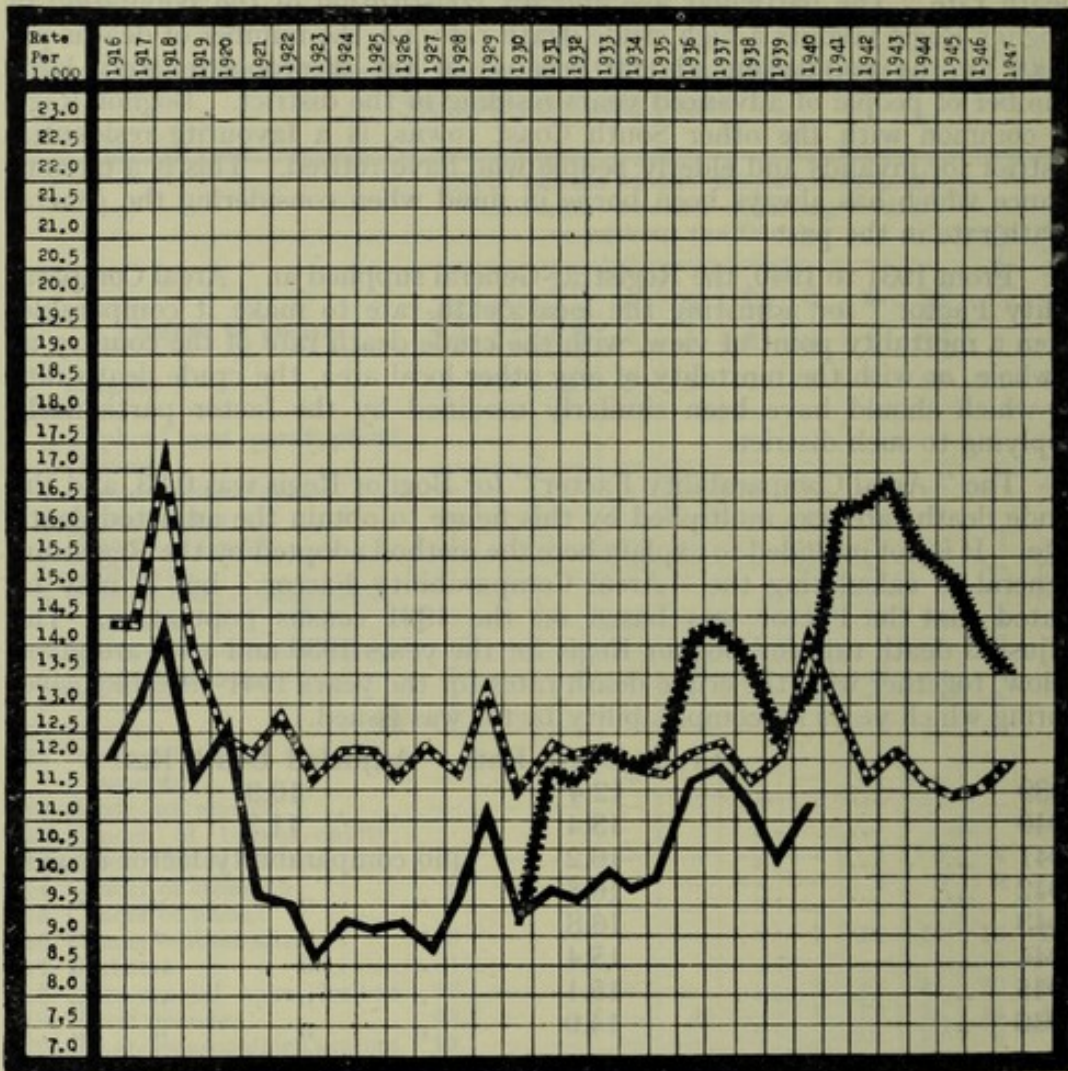
It will be noted in Table IV (on the preceding page), where the deaths at all ages are analysed, that over 68 per cent. of the deaths are of persons from 65 years of age and upwards.

### 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	....	....	117	18.7	17.2
Second Quarter	....	....	71	11.3	11.1
Third Quarter	....	....	68	10.8	9.0
Fourth Quarter	....	....	83	13.2	11.0
			339	13.5	12.0

## CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



- Bognor Regis adjusted Death Rate (see page 18).
- England and Wales Death Rate.
- Bognor Regis Crude Death Rate for years 1931-1947.

The district was extended on 1st April, 1933.

It will be noted in Table IV on the preceding page, where the death rate at all ages are analysed that over 68 per cent of the deaths are of persons from 65 years of age and upwards.

Rate for England and Wales		Deaths	Rate for Bognor Regis
1931	1932	1931-1947	1931-1947
11.7	11.3	417	11.7
11.1	10.8	71	11.3
11.0	10.8	68	11.0
11.0	10.8	61	11.0
11.0	10.8	61	11.0
11.0	10.8	61	11.0
11.0	10.8	61	11.0
11.0	10.8	61	11.0
11.0	10.8	61	11.0
11.0	10.8	61	11.0

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central	21	41	62
East	31	52	83
Felpham	25	37	62
North	29	25	54
West	35	39	78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>339</b>

The principal causes of death from 1939 to 1947 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	11	17	16	14	9	11	8	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	1	6	1	3	—	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	7	9	11	6	7	8	11	12
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	5	11	17	9	21	13	18	12	19
Diseases of heart and blood vessels	100	112	107	130	84	127	126	114	106
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	30	38	35	37	44	33	49	34	56
Cancer	43	40	56	51	62	56	42	68	61

**DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**

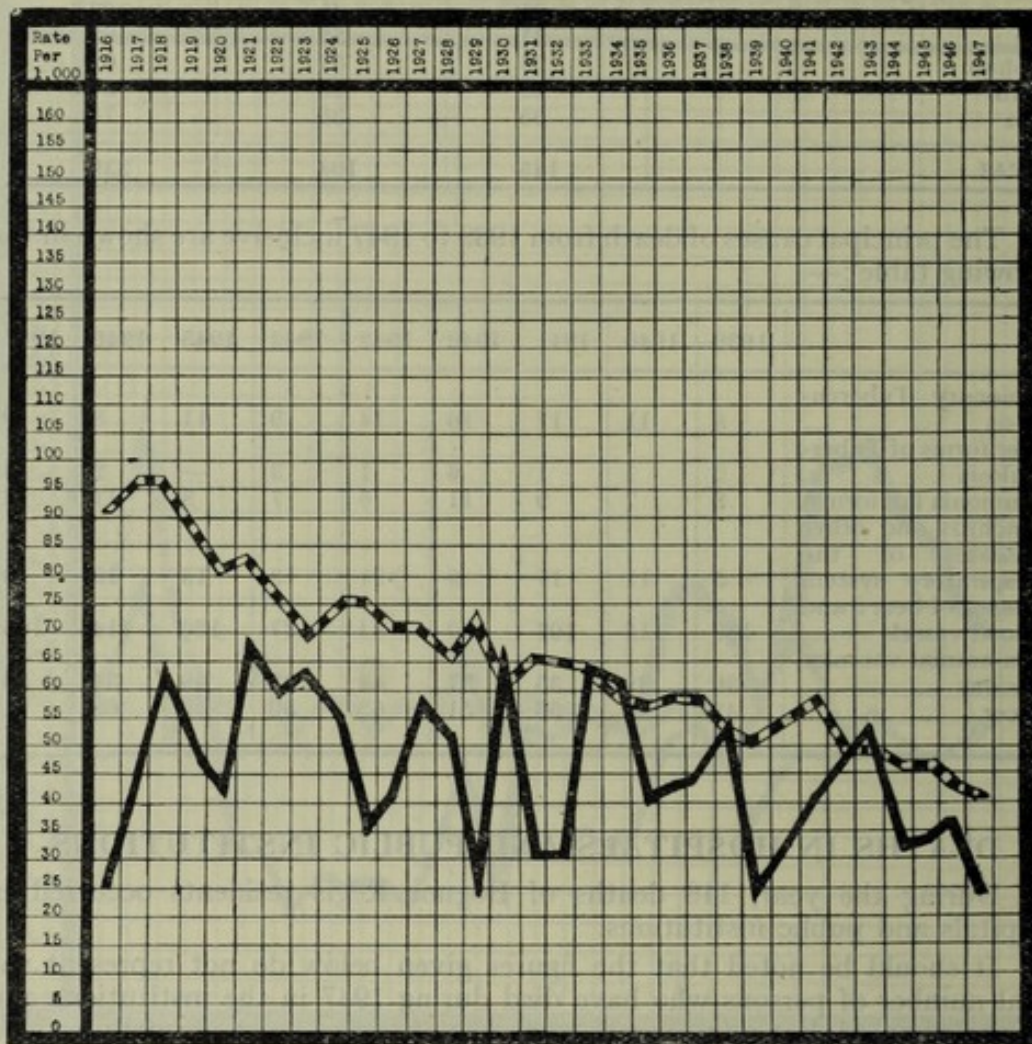
During the year, 116 deaths of Bognor Regis residents occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

It should be noted that the figures given below do not represent the total number of persons who have died during 1947 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	10	2.9
East Preston Institution	3	.9
Graylingwell Hospital	12	3.5
St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester	54	15.9
Aldingbourne Sanatorium	3	.9
Royal West Sussex Hospital	16	4.7
Swandean Hospital, Worthing	1	.3
Royal Alexandra Hospital, Brighton	2	.6
Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton	3	.9
Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital	1	.3
Easebourne Institution	1	.3
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	2	.6
Others	8	2.4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>34.2</b>



## CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

Year	Rate	Notes
1916	25	
1917	40	
1918	62	
1919	45	
1920	42	
1921	65	
1922	58	
1923	62	
1924	55	
1925	35	
1926	40	
1927	55	
1928	50	
1929	25	
1930	60	
1931	30	
1932	30	
1933	60	
1934	55	
1935	40	
1936	45	
1937	55	
1938	25	
1939	30	
1940	40	
1941	45	
1942	50	
1943	45	
1944	35	
1945	32	
1946	35	
1947	25	
TOTAL	118	

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 11, or 24 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
1946	15	37	4.4	43
1947	11	24	3.2	41

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 table above.

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								
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases .....	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia .....	—	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	1
Tubercular diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Convulsions .....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Premature birth .....	1	1	2	8	5	5	6	5	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis .....	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria and Croup .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations .....	2	4	2	—	4	—	2	—	—
All other causes .....	2	—	3	4	5	6	2	4	2
<b>TOTAL—all causes</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>

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

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central .....	2	1	3
East .....	1	1	2
Felpham .....	—	1	1
North .....	2	—	2
West .....	3	—	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>

TABLE V

Infantile Mortality 1947

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tubercular diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature birth	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syncope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<b>ALL CAUSES</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11</b>

Nett births in the year (Legitimate 431), (Illegitimate 27): 453.

Nett deaths under 1 year of age (Legitimate infants 11), (Illegitimate 0): 11

The following table shows the birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates for the years 1936 to 1947.

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
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
1946	402	16.5	341	14.0	37
1947	458	18.2	339	13.5	24

### CANCER

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

The total number of deaths in 1947 was 61. The mortality from this cause for the years 1936-1947 inclusive is as follows :—

Years	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
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
1946	30	38	68	2.79
1947	24	37	61	2.43

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1947 :—

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.
4	1	6	5	2	7	—	7	—	7	1	—	11	10	24	37

### Ages.

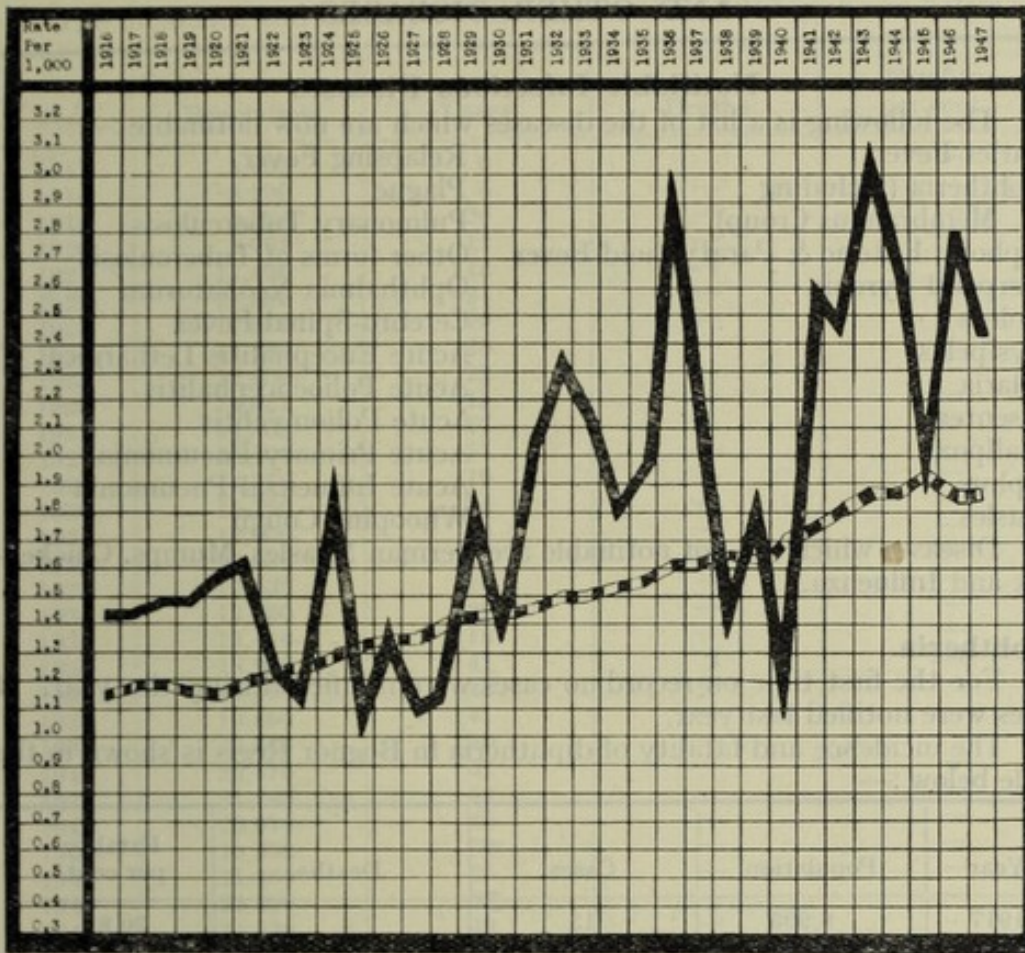
The following were the ages of all persons dying from cancer :—

MALES.—Two at 47, 48, 51, 55, two at 56, 57, 59, 63, 65, two at 68, 69, 70, 71, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 85 and two at 86.

FEMALES.—39, 45, 48, 50, two at 51, 52, 53, 58, 60, two at 61, two at 63, three at 64, 68, three at 69, 71, 72, 75, two at 76, three at 77, three at 79, 80, two at 81, 85 and 87.

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

## CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

## SECTION II.

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

#### Notifiable Infectious Diseases

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

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

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

#### Diphtheria.

For the first time on record no cases were notified during the year. 4 cases were notified last year.

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	—	—
1946	24,330	4	1	25.0
1947	25,090	—	—	—

As far as can be ascertained, no deaths have occurred at any time of immunised children (see page 42 for statistics relating to immunisation).

### Scarlet Fever.

During the year 70 cases were notified, as compared with 49 last year.

The attack rate was 2.79 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	—	—
1946	24,330	49	—	—
1947	25,090	70	—	—

Sixty-one cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The following is an analysis of the cases admitted :—

Local	45
Local contacts with previous cases	2
Visitors	3
Cases from Chichester Rural District	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>

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	—	—
1946	24,330	49	—	—
1947	25,090	70	—	—
<b>Total</b>				



**TABLE VI**  
**WARD DISTRIBUTION OF**  
**NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Disease	Ward					Total
	Central	East	Felpham	North	West	
Scarlet Fever	3	13	3	41	10	70
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	20	26	20	4	24	94
Measles	79	117	68	80	88	432
Pneumonia	1	1	—	7	3	12
Erysipelas	—	1	—	1	2	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	—	1	—	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Ant. poliomyelitis	—	1	1	—	—	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ac. polio-encephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>620</b>

**TABLE VII**  
**NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

The following are details of cases notified during 1947 showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis:—

	Originaly Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)									Total
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	
		Scarlet Fever	71	—	5	11	41	4	1	8	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	94	10	26	28	27	2	—	1	—	—	94
Measles	432	10	67	111	174	46	16	5	2	1	432
Acute Pneumonia	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	12
Paratyphoid B. Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Ant. poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ac. polio-encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>620</b>

## 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. One case, however, originally notified as suffering from para-typhoid fever was subsequently diagnosed as suffering from salmonella poisoning.

Year	Male	Female	Total
1917	1	1	2
1918	1	1	2
1919	1	1	2
1920	1	1	2
1921	1	1	2
1922	1	1	2
1923	1	1	2
1924	1	1	2
1925	1	1	2
1926	1	1	2
1927	1	1	2
1928	1	1	2
1929	1	1	2
1930	1	1	2
1931	1	1	2
1932	1	1	2
1933	1	1	2
1934	1	1	2
1935	1	1	2
1936	1	1	2
1937	1	1	2
1938	1	1	2
1939	1	1	2
1940	1	1	2
1941	1	1	2
1942	1	1	2
1943	1	1	2
1944	1	1	2
1945	1	1	2
1946	1	1	2
1947	1	1	2
1948	1	1	2
1949	1	1	2
1950	1	1	2
1951	1	1	2
1952	1	1	2
1953	1	1	2
1954	1	1	2
1955	1	1	2
1956	1	1	2
1957	1	1	2
1958	1	1	2
1959	1	1	2
1960	1	1	2
1961	1	1	2
1962	1	1	2
1963	1	1	2
1964	1	1	2
1965	1	1	2
1966	1	1	2
1967	1	1	2
1968	1	1	2
1969	1	1	2
1970	1	1	2
1971	1	1	2
1972	1	1	2
1973	1	1	2
1974	1	1	2
1975	1	1	2
1976	1	1	2
1977	1	1	2
1978	1	1	2
1979	1	1	2
1980	1	1	2
1981	1	1	2
1982	1	1	2
1983	1	1	2
1984	1	1	2
1985	1	1	2
1986	1	1	2
1987	1	1	2
1988	1	1	2
1989	1	1	2
1990	1	1	2
1991	1	1	2
1992	1	1	2
1993	1	1	2
1994	1	1	2
1995	1	1	2
1996	1	1	2
1997	1	1	2
1998	1	1	2
1999	1	1	2
2000	1	1	2

### Whooping Cough.

The following record is as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1917	1	1	2
1918	1	1	2
1919	1	1	2
1920	1	1	2
1921	1	1	2
1922	1	1	2
1923	1	1	2
1924	1	1	2
1925	1	1	2
1926	1	1	2
1927	1	1	2
1928	1	1	2
1929	1	1	2
1930	1	1	2
1931	1	1	2
1932	1	1	2
1933	1	1	2
1934	1	1	2
1935	1	1	2
1936	1	1	2
1937	1	1	2
1938	1	1	2
1939	1	1	2
1940	1	1	2
1941	1	1	2
1942	1	1	2
1943	1	1	2
1944	1	1	2
1945	1	1	2
1946	1	1	2
1947	1	1	2
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1961	1	1	2
1962	1	1	2
1963	1	1	2
1964	1	1	2
1965	1	1	2
1966	1	1	2
1967	1	1	2
1968	1	1	2
1969	1	1	2
1970	1	1	2
1971	1	1	2
1972	1	1	2
1973	1	1	2
1974	1	1	2
1975	1	1	2
1976	1	1	2
1977	1	1	2
1978	1	1	2
1979	1	1	2
1980	1	1	2
1981	1	1	2
1982	1	1	2
1983	1	1	2
1984	1	1	2
1985	1	1	2
1986	1	1	2
1987	1	1	2
1988	1	1	2
1989	1	1	2
1990	1	1	2
1991	1	1	2
1992	1	1	2
1993	1	1	2
1994	1	1	2
1995	1	1	2
1996	1	1	2
1997	1	1	2
1998	1	1	2
1999	1	1	2
2000	1	1	2

Mumps and whooping cough became notifiable infectious diseases on the 3rd October 1939.

### 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	—	—
1946	1	.04
1947	1	.04

### 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	—	—
1946	1	.04
1947	1	.04

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

## TUBERCULOSIS

Twenty-one new cases (compared with 34 in 1946) were added to the register during 1947 :—

Pulmonary—	Males	9		Non-pulmonary—	Males	3
	Females	9			Females	0
		18				3
		—				—

One male and one female case of pulmonary tuberculosis, previously removed from the Register, were restored to it during the year. Thirty-two cases were removed from the Register during the year.

### Tuberculosis Cases on the Register, December 31st, 1947

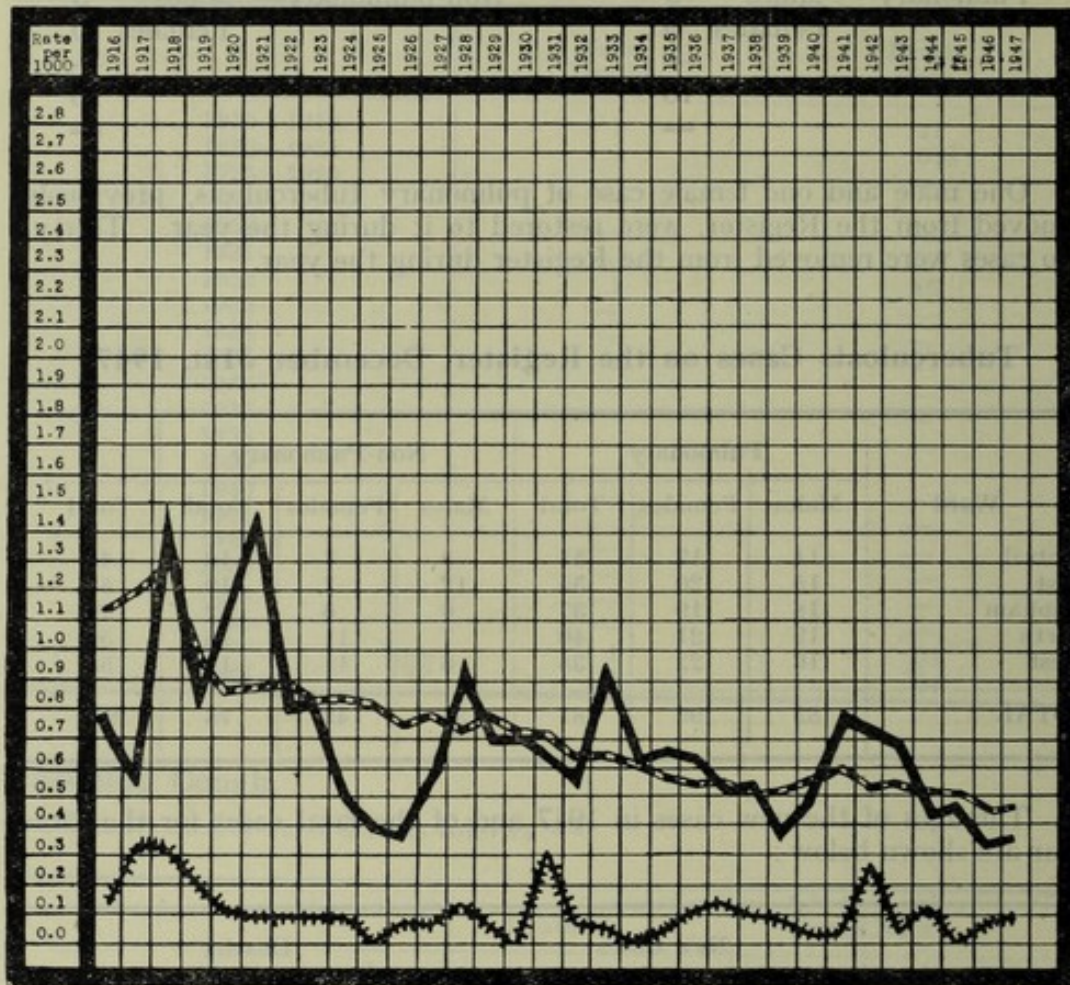
Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central .....	14	17	31	5	7	12	43
East .....	15	20	35	12	7	19	54
Felpham .....	18	19	37	6	6	12	49
North .....	19	21	40	7	11	18	58
West .....	16	22	38	6	11	17	55
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>259</b>

The ages of the new cases in 1947 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	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
15—25 years	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
25—35 years	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—45 years	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
45—55 years	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
55—65 years	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	9	3	—	4	5	2	—

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

## CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1916



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

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933. ●

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
1946	10	0.411	0.547
1947	11	0.438	0.549

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

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

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935	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
1946	8	2	10
1947	9	2	11

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

Year	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
1946	0	1	1
1947	0	0	0

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

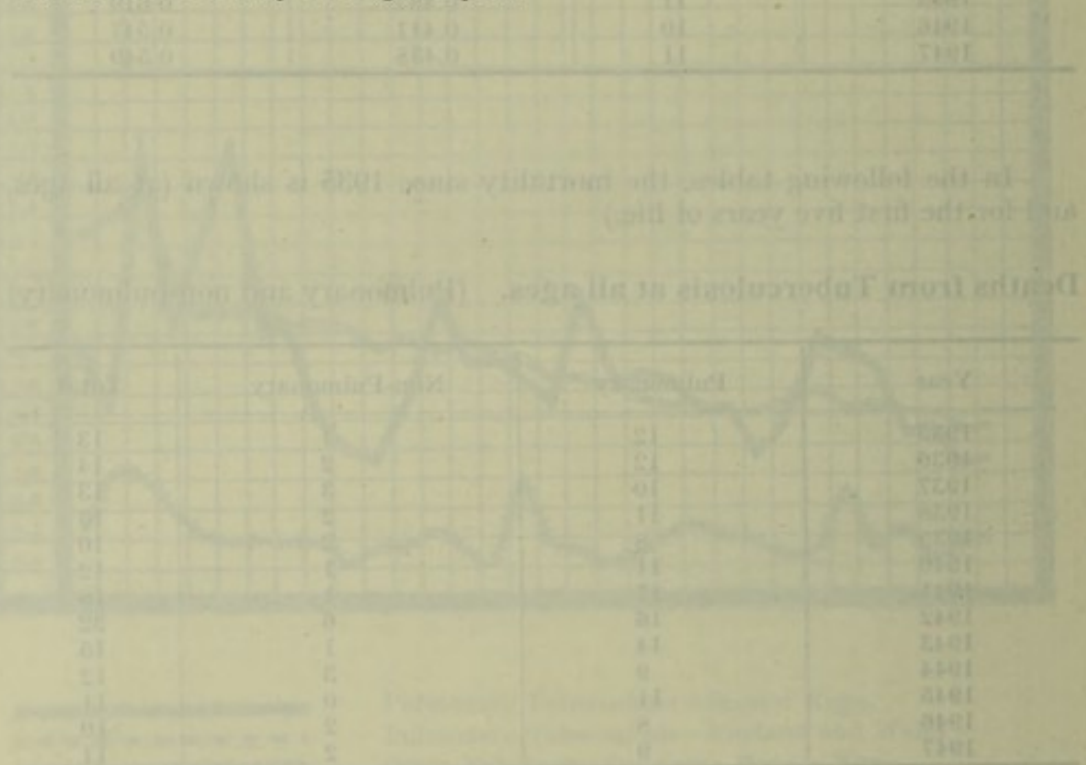
These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1946.

**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.



Deaths from Tuberculosis under 5 years of age since 1935

Year	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	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
1946	0	1	1
1947	0	0	0

## SECTION III

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

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#### 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 1947.

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

(a) STAFF HOME with administration offices.

(b) TWO WARD BLOCKS, each containing male and female wards, bathroom, offices and duty-room. One block provides 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 utilised fully, 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 around 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 1947.

Scarlet Fever	61
Diphtheria	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	5
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Chicken-pox	2
Whooping Cough (with complications)	1
Erysipelas	5
Measles	18
Measles and Pneumonia	6
Encephalitis lethargica	1
Vincent's angina	1
Observation	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127</b>

#### Analysis of Cases Admitted to the Isolation Hospital 1942-47

From	Number admitted						Total 1942 to 1947	
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	No	% of Total
	Private Schools	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Convalescent Homes	4	—	—	1	1	2	8	1.0
Hospitals	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.3
Council Houses	12	9	13	8	9	13	64	8.1
Hotels	—	1	1	3	6	2	13	1.7
Lodging and Apartment Houses	—	1	—	2	7	6	16	2.0
Homes under Children Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat and Milk Shops	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.1
Outside Areas	22	36	26	16	8	30	138	17.6
PRIVATE HOUSES	67	72	66	59	56	71	391	49.8
Evacuees' Billets	5	8	21	3	—	—	37	4.7
Military Billets (inside or outside U.D.)	13	53	28	15	—	—	109	13.9
Camping Grounds	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	0.5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>785</b>	

Of the total number of 127 cases of infectious disease admitted during the year, 71 were from private houses, where, if there had been suitable accommodation, they might have been isolated, but the remaining 26 cases (excluding cases admitted from outside areas) or 20.5% 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, at the London Chest Hospital, Arlesey, and, in the case of children, at Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital at Alton, Hants. Cases for thorocoplasty are now received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, instead of at the London Chest Hospital.

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

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aldingbourne House ... ..	11	11	22
Swandean Isolation Hospital ...	—	2	2
Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital ...	2	—	2
Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital ...	1	—	1
London Chest Hospital, Arlesey ...	—	1	1
St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester ...	3	2	5
	—	—	—
	17	16	33
	—	—	—

### 2.—Maternity.

The County Council arranges under its Scheme 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 ... ..	10
(e) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester ...	6 (for emergency cases)
(f) Zachary Merton Home, Rustington ...	36 (plus 10 for ante-natal conditions)
	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS RESERVED ... ..	79 (or more if available)

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

(a) Hospital for Women, Brighton ...	12
(b) Southlands Hospital, Shoreham ...	23
(c) Worthing Hospital Maternity Home ...	3
(d) Horsham Maternity Unit ... ..	3
(e) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester ...	30
(f) Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington ... ..	116
	—
	187

### 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.—Mental.**

Accommodation is available at Graylingwell Mental Hospital for 1,099 patients.

**6.—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 (212 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, 478 patients were admitted, and 3,814 out-patients were treated, the latter making 17,004 attendances, including attendances at the physio-therapy and X-Ray departments. Operations numbered 397, radiographs 3,804, and physio-therapy treatments 17,924. 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 motor ambulances, staffed by two whole-time Council drivers and volunteers from the local British Red Cross Detachments.

During the year, the mileage covered in conveying non-infectious and accident cases was 15,537, and the cases conveyed were as follow :—

Accident cases	...	93
Medical cases	...	763
TOTAL	...	<u>856</u>

(c) For persons needing transport to or from Hospital, Nursing Homes, etc., but who are not stretcher cases, the Local Authority has provided a Hospital Car Service, consisting of 17 volunteers and their cars.

During 1947, 762 cases were conveyed and 10 other journeys were made for urgent medical reasons.

The total mileage for the year was 17,363.

**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. Towers, Assistant County Medical Officer, at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis. Ante-natal, post natal and infant welfare clinics are also conducted at Felpham.

Statistics for 1947 are as follows :—

	<i>Bognor</i>	<i>Felpham</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>(a) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.</b>			
Number of Expectant mothers who attended clinic ... ..	282	77	359
Number of attendances made ... ..	803	310	1113
<b>(b) POST-NATAL CLINIC.</b>			
Number of mothers who attended clinic	77	40	117
Number of attendances made ... ..	93	59	152
<b>(c) INFANT WELFARE CLINIC.</b>			
Number of children under 5 years of age examined ... ..	490	224	714
Number of attendances made ... ..	4570	1671	6241

**Maternal Mortality.**

There were no deaths 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, 560 children attended the clinic, making 2,259 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. During the year, 444 children attended the clinic, making 1,177 attendances.

**HEALTH EDUCATION.**

Every effort is made, either by posters 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.**

Under a scheme established in January, 1946, clinics were set up in West Sussex, at Chichester, Horsham and Worthing, under a psychiatrist and trained staff. Suitable cases from this district were referred to the Chichester Clinic.

(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 six nurses, one of whom carries 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.

Two other nurses, under the direct supervision of the County Nursing Association, attend the Minor Ailments and Nutrition Clinics and carry 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 1947, 213 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 reawakening dose of 0.5 c.c. four years later). The number of pre-school children immunised was 180 and the number of school children 33.

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

Year	AGES													14 & over	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
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
1946	189	48	17	7	9	4	4	8	5	1	3	2	—	—	297
1947	121	45	8	6	7	5	3	2	8	3	3	1	1	—	213
	TOTAL														5988

It is estimated that up to and including December, 1947, 45.4% of children under 5 years, and 91.6% of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in Bognor Regis had been immunised.

It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the first time on record no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1947 (see page 5).

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below.

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme. Both the number of deaths and the number of cases in 1947 are the lowest ever recorded in the country.

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

#### DIPHTHERIA

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1940	2,480	46,281
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	29,949
1945	722	25,246
1946	472	18,283
1947	245*	10,469*

\* Provisional

#### SCABIES

The Scabies Order, which was introduced in October, 1941, ceased to be effective after the 31st December, 1947. There was no compulsory notification, but under the Order it gave power to inspect premises and secure the treatment of persons suffering from scabies.

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

During 1947, five cases were treated at the School Clinic and 12 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.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The undermentioned specimens were submitted by the Health Department and by general practitioners to Drs. C. J. Harwood Little and F. Standish for examination during 1947:—

<i>Specimens</i>	<i>No. submitted for examination</i>
1. Swabs for diphtheria bacilli ... ..	20
2. Swabs for haemolytic streptococci ... ..	10
3. Swabs for diphtheria bacilli or haemolytic streptococci	18
4. Blood or faeces specimens for paratyphoid ... ..	6
5. Other miscellaneous specimens ... ..	16
	—
	70

## FIRST AID STATION

A 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 September, 1947. Mrs. K. Davidson (Commandant of Sussex 88 Detachment, British Red Cross Society), who was the Officer-in-Charge, reported that the station was open from the 24th May until the 14th September. During the season, first aid was rendered to 1,328 persons and 85 lost children were cared for.

The station was entirely staffed by Mrs. Davidson, members of the British Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Brigade, and other volunteers. Miss Burgess, R.R.C., very kindly consented to be on call in case of an emergency when Mrs. Davidson was not available.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. Davidson and the volunteers. It would be difficult to estimate its 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.

## MIDWIVES

The County Council is the supervising authority under the Midwives Act. Nine midwives residing in this Urban District notified the Local Supervising Authority of their intention to practise in Bognor Regis during the year 1947.

## MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

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

## LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health :—

### ACTS—

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928 : Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

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

### BYE-LAWS—

<i>With respect to</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
1. Slaughterhouses ... ..	1925 and 1927 (Repealed). August, 1935.
2. Cleansing of Footways, Nuisances and the Removal or Carriage of Offensive Matter or Liquid ... ..	March, 1911 (Repealed). September, 1925.
3. New Streets and Buildings* ...	1909 and 1912 (Repealed). October 1925 and July 1934.

\*Repealed except in so far as they relate to new streets by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939).



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 4. Tents and Vans ... ..                                      | September 1925.                        |
| 5. Houses Let in Lodgings ...                                 | September 1925.                        |
| 6. Management of a Mortuary ...                               | September 1925.                        |
| 7. Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences ... ..                | July 1927.                             |
| 8. Transport of Food ... ..                                   | October 1935.                          |
| 9. Regulation of Tipping ... ..                               | September 1937.                        |
| 10. Prevention of Discharge of Slop Water into Gullies ... .. | March 1937.                            |
| 11. Pleasure Fairs ... ..                                     | April 1939.                            |
| 12. Camping Grounds ... ..                                    | May 1939 (amended June 1948).          |
| 13. Building ... ..   | November 1939.                         |
| 14. Offensive Trades ... ..                                   | February 1927 (Expired).<br>June 1947. |

### MIDWIVES

The County Council is the supervising authority under the Midwives Act. Four midwives residing in the Urban District notified the Local Supervising Authority of their intention to practise in Bogmor before the year 1917.

### MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

Of eleven registered Maternity Homes and nine registered Nursing Homes, including the Maternity Homes which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers, only one is now in operation.

### LEGISLATION IN FORCE

but not local Acts, Bylaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health—  
 Acts—  
 Bogmor Urban District Council Act, 1938; Parts V, VI and VII (ertain sections).  
 Bogmor Urban District Council Act, 1936; Parts IV, V, VI, VII, VIII (ertain sections).

### BYELAWS

1. Cleaning of Footways, Nuisances and the Removal of Garbage or Offensive Matter or Litter.  
 2. New Streets and Buildings.  
 3. October 1925 and July 1931.  
 4. 1909 and 1913 (repealed).  
 5. September 1925.

\*Repealed except in so far as they relate to new streets by the Building Bylaws (November, 1939).

## SECTION IV.

### HOUSING

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

SITUATION	Built prior to 1.1.47				Built during 1947				Under construction				In prospect				
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	Bungalows	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road	13	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
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	-	59	-	59	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
12. Waterworks Depot Site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
13. Frith Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
14. Rose Green Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
15. Carlton Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	79
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>94</b>

\* 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 columns)	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
1946	843	318	32	350
1947	716	315	35	350

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

By July 1948, the total number on the waiting list had increased to 801.

### Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	387
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	1964
(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 ...	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(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 ... ..	301

### 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-1947 notices, 70 ; 1947 notices, 201) ... 271

### Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	23
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners ... ..	11
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ... ..	5

#### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	16
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners ... ..	4
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ... ..	4

#### 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.

Year	Total	By Owners	By Local Authority
1947	271	11	5
1946	201	11	5
1945	127	11	5
1944	77	11	5
1943	71	11	5
1942	56	11	5
1941	48	11	5
1940	48	11	5
1939	48	11	5
1938	48	11	5
1937	48	11	5
1936	48	11	5
1935	48	11	5
1934	48	11	5
1933	48	11	5
1932	48	11	5
1931	48	11	5
1930	48	11	5
1929	48	11	5
1928	48	11	5
1927	48	11	5
1926	48	11	5
1925	48	11	5
1924	48	11	5
1923	48	11	5
1922	48	11	5
1921	48	11	5
1920	48	11	5
1919	48	11	5
1918	48	11	5
1917	48	11	5

The following table shows a complete Schedule of Housing up to 31st December, 1947 :—

**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	Frith Road	Rose Green Road	Carlton Avenue	TOTALS				GRAND TOTAL	
																	ACTS					
																	non-assisted	1919	1923	1925		1936
Houses completed before 1st April, 1925 (Non-Ass'd)																						
1st April, 1925	1919	2*	13*	28†	51†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	
1st April, 1925	1923	—	3†	19†	—	24†	—	5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	
Year 1925-6	1923	—	—	8†	—	44 (42† 2*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	
Year 1925-6	1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	
Year 1926-7	1923	—	—	—	—	24 (12† 12*)	34*	—	8 (6† 2*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	
Year 1927-8	1923	—	—	—	—	5*	—	—	35 (10† 25*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	
Year 1928-9	1923	—	—	18†	—	6*	—	—	20 (16† 4*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	
Year 1929-30	1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8*	11†	18†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	
Years 1930-47	1925 & 1936	—	—	—	—	50†	—	—	—	—	—	59‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	
Houses in course of erection at 31st December, 1947	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	
In prospect at 31st December, 1947	1936	—	3‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13‡	72*	10*	12a	79*	—	—	—	—	94	
		2	19	73	51	153	34	5	71	11	18	72	72	10	12	79	43	78	263	50	248	682‡
* Parlour		2	13	—	—	25	34	5	39	—	—	—	72	10	—	79	15	5	98	—	161	279
† Non-Parlour		—	3	55	51	128	—	—	32	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	28	73	147	50	—	298
‡ Flats		—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18
§ Dining-Kitchen		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	75
α Bungalows		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12

‡ To this total must be added the 10 houses purchased in 1945 in Hatherleigh Gardens. The prospective total of council houses, therefore, becomes 692.

## SECTION V.

### 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 1947, one case, originally diagnosed as suffering from paratyphoid, was ultimately ascertained to be a case of Salmonella (Newport) infection. The patient was admitted to the Isolation Hospital and no further cases were discovered.

#### MILK.

- (1) **QUALITY.**—For ascertaining the quality, as far as possible, 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 Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, of the West Sussex County Council, and submitted to the Public 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. 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. All of these have premises within the district, and 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 1946 :—

To bottle and sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	... ..	One
To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	... ..	Five
To sell Pasteurised Milk	... ..	Four

#### Results of Examinations of Milk Samples.

1.—For examination as to the presence of the Bacillus Tuberculosis. All samples were taken in the course of delivery to dairies.

No. of Samples taken	POSITIVE Tubercle Bacilli present	NEGATIVE Tubercle Bacilli absent	Percentage Tubercular
23	1	20	4.76%

Two samples were not examined, one as a result of damage in transit, and the other owing to a shortage of guinea pigs.

2.—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 4½ hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st May to the 31st October ; or within 5½ hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st November to the 30th April. The milk should not contain coliform bacilli in 1/100 millilitre.

Pasteurised and Heat-Treated milks were submitted to ½ hour methylene blue tests.

**(a) Undesignated Milks.**

No. of samples examined	Methylene Blue Test			Coliform Test		
	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory
70 (90)	43 (52)	27 (38)	61.4 (57.7)	51 (53)	19 (37)	72.8 (58.8)

Last year's figures are shown in parentheses

**(b) Designated Milks.**

Tuberculin Tested Milk						
No. of samples examined	Methylene Blue Test			Coliform Test		
	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory
7 (3)	4 (3)	3 (0)	57.0 (100.0)	4 (2)	3 (1)	57.0 (66.6)

Last year's figures are shown in parentheses

Pasteurised and Heat-Treated Milk						
No. of samples examined	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test		
	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory	1	Groups 2	3
Pasteurised 21 (10)	20 (9)	1 (1)	95.2 (90.0)	17 (9)	1 (0)	3(1)
Heat-Treated 12 (8)	9 (7)	3 (1)	75.0 (87.5)	12 (8)	—	—

Last year's figures are shown in parentheses

In explanation of the above Phosphatase Test table :—

Group 1 indicates milk sufficiently heat-treated.

Group 2 indicates either an insufficient temperature or holding time, or, alternatively, the addition of a small quantity of raw milk. The milk is insufficiently heat-treated.

Group 3. The milk is grossly untreated, or contains an appreciable quantity of raw milk.

## 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 61.

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.

### Bacteriological Examination and Bacteriological Grading of Ice Cream.

— During the months from April to July 59 samples of ice cream were taken and sent for bacteriological examination. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples were taken from 12 supplies, the source of 7 supplies (A-G) being within the district and subject to local inspection and control, and 5 supplies (H-L) coming in from premises outside the district. In every case where the manufacturing premises were within the district the results were communicated to the management and full co-operation secured.

SUPPLY	No. of samples examined	GRADE				B. Coli of Faecal type		REMARKS
		1	2	3	4	present	absent	
A	6	1	2	1	2	2	4	Unfrozen mix
B	5	2	2	—	1	—	5	
C	6	4	1	—	1	2	4	
D	6	2	1	1	2	1	5	
E	6	4	—	—	2	2	4	
F	6	2	2	1	1	1	5	
G	6	4	1	—	1	1	5	
H	6	2	1	—	3	2	4	
I	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	
J	3	1	—	—	2	2	1	
K	3	—	1	1	1	—	3	
L	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	
L	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	58	24	11	4	19	15	43	

One sample was not examined

In explanation of the above table :—

Grade 1—time taken to reduce methylene blue  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours or more.

Grade 2—time taken to reduce methylene blue  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 hours.

Grade 3—time taken to reduce methylene blue  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 hours.

Grade 4—time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (*i.e.* reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

### ADULTERATION, ETC.

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1946, but figures were not available at the time of going to print.



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) Undesignated Milk for Bacteriological Test	...	...	...	70
(2) Tuberculin Tested Milk for Bacteriological Test	...	...	...	7
(3) Ice Cream for Bacteriological Count	...	...	...	59
(4) Pasteurised Milk for Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	21
(5) Heat-Treated Milk for Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	12
				169
				169

This gives a grand total of 169 samples taken by officers of this Authority in addition to samples taken by the Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act on behalf of the West Sussex County Council.

The following is a record of samples taken by your Sanitary Inspectors 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
1946	122	34	—	—	156
1947	110	59	—	—	169
GRAND TOTAL ...					3525

### WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. E. H. Bacchus, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.INST.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	*Eartham	*Slindon
*Bersted	*Ford	*Tangmere
*Boxgrove	*Middleton	*Tortington
*Barnham	N. Mundham	*Walberton
*Climping	Oving	*Yapton
*Eastergate	*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 pumping plant of modern design, and it is the intention of the Council to replace the older plant by equipment of greater capacity.

The Undertaking possesses three service reservoirs as under :—

	<i>Gallons Capacity</i>
Nore Hill, Slindon ... ..	2,000,000
Balls Hut, Fontwell ... ..	500,000
Slindon ... ..	125,000

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year from the Council's Waterworks. 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 examinations of 53 samples, and the results of chemical examination of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. Fifty-seven samples of raw water, which is derived from a deep well in the chalk formation, were examined and the results indicated intermittent pollution, but not to an excessive degree, and no difficulty has been 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 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, but 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 sewage disposal for the area is carried out.

Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the sterilisation treatment.

### Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population Supplied with Water by Bognor Regis U.D.C.

District	Dwelling Houses	Estimated Population
Bognor Regis	7,587	25,000
Aldingbourne	432	1,590
Barnham	139	507
Bersted	200	730
Boxgrove	196	607
Climping	69	252
Eartham	23	81
Eastergate	295	1,080
*Ford	90	330
Middleton	1,009	3,697
Oving	1	13
Pagham	571	2,060
Slindon	190	700
†Tangmere	49	189
Tortington	29	103
Walberton	436	1,595
Yapton	403	1,475
	<u>4,132</u>	<u>15,009</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b><u>11,719</u></b>	<b><u>40,009</u></b>

\* R.N. Air Station Personnel 1,200 } not included

† R.A.F. Aerodrome Personnel 750 } in above

**Water is supplied in every case direct to the houses.**

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Bacchus, the Waterworks 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.

## SECTION VI.

### 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 320 cesspools have been abolished by the construction of sewers, 218 cesspools have been added during that period. The year under review shows a decrease in the number, 2 cesspools having been abolished and one 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 1947 there were no less than 255 cesspools upon private estates not yet sewered out of a total of 316 cesspools in this area.

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

#### CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1947

	At Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham ... ..	219	2	1	218
North Bersted ...	43	8	4	39
Aldwick ... ..	335	25	6	316
	597	35	11	573

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st, 1947.

#### CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted and Shripney Road	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at the 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
PLUS—New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.47	218	46	440	704
	538	211	801	1550
LESS—Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.47 ... ..	320	172	485	977
	218	39	316	573

**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, 1947, three vehicles carried out 3,192 cesspool cleansings in 4,210 journeys. Approximately 4,045,750 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the three vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 12,279 miles.

### **Refuse—Collection and Disposal.**

The provision of proper galvanised sanitary dustbins is required on all premises.

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 two Scammell mechanical horses 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 no swimming baths or pools in the area.

## CAMPING SITES

(1) The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1947	6
(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	4

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

### **Houses Let in Lodgings.**

There is one house in the district registered as a house let in lodgings.

### **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 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 nineteen 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.

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## 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 1947 :—*

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 86

(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist 301

— 387

Total number of houses inspected during the year 387

The number of inspections made :—

Primary inspections ... .. 387

Revisits ... .. 1507

Smoke tests to drains ... .. 7

Water tests to drains ... .. 63

— 1964

#### B. *The number of notices served during the year 1947 (distinguishing statutory from informal) :—*

The number of :—

NOTICES on the Books, 31st December, 1946

(Informal 129, Statutory 11) ... .. 140

INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1947 262

STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year

1947 (Housing Act, 23 ; Public Health Acts, 16) 39

— 441

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

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1946, and since complied with—less those for which Statutory Notices were served in 1947 ...	70	
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1947 which were served during the year 1947 ...	201	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1947 which were outstanding at 31st December, 1946	10	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1947 which were served during the year 1947 (Housing Act, 6 ; Public Health Acts, 8) ...	14	
	—	295
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the Books at 31st December, 1947 (for analysis see below) ...	146	
NOTICES OUTSTANDING :—		
Informal ...	120	
Statutory ...	26	
	—	146

2.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A.)—Butchers' Shops and Stores.

(i) Inspections ...	105
(ii) Informal action ...	10
(a) Premises cleansed and limewashed ...	4
(b) Bins for waste provided ...	1
(c) Protection against contamination provided ...	1
(d) Premises for repair ...	1
(e) Yards—cleansed or paved ...	2
(f) Washing facilities—to be provided or not properly maintained ...	3
(iii) Unsound food condemned :—	
Corned Beef ...479 lbs.	Home-killed Pork 18 lbs.
Corned Mutton ...145 lbs.	Rabbits ... 78 lbs.
Imported Beef ... 94 lbs.	Offal ... 27 lbs.
Home-killed Beef 994 lbs.	

(B.)—Other Food Shops and Stores.

(i) Inspections ...	290
(ii) Informal action ...	57
(a) Premises cleansed and limewashed ...	16
(b) Defective drains remedied ...	2
(c) Accumulations removed ...	2
(d) Walls repaired ...	3
(e) Floors repaired ...	1
(f) Yard cleansing ...	3
(g) Receptacles for waste provided ...	1
(h) Washing facilities—to be provided or not properly maintained ...	27
(i) Other offences ...	7
(iii) Unsound food condemned :—	
Wet and cured fish ... 8194 lbs.	Cooking fats ... 1 lb.
Shell fish ... 18 gals.	Sugar ... 3 lbs.
Fish cakes ... 6 doz.	Eggs ... 20
Bacon ... 20 lbs.	Tinned milk ... 459 tins
Butter ... 2 lbs.	Flour ... 85 lbs.
Cheese ... 1 lb.	Cornflour ... 8 lbs.
Margarine... 1 lb.	Cereals ... 1420 lbs.



Crisp bread ... ..	2 pkts.	Tinned soup ... ..	18 tins
Semolina ... ..	6 lbs.	Tinned puddings ... ..	4 tins
Tea ... ..	1 lb.	Sausages and sausage meat ... ..	27 lbs.
Sweets ... ..	9 lbs.	Jam and marmalade ... ..	75 tins
Tinned meat ... ..	55 tins	Tinned paste ... ..	284 tins
Meat pies ... ..	18	Jarred paste ... ..	3 jars
Tinned fish ... ..	869 tins	Spaghetti ... ..	1 tin
Tinned fruit ... ..	49 tins	Macaroni ... ..	85 lbs.
Bottled fruit ... ..	6	Piccillili ... ..	5 jars
Dried fruit ... ..	126 lbs.	Blancmange & custard powders	439 pkts.
Fresh fruit ... ..	11 lbs.	Pudding powders ... ..	3 doz.
Tinned vegetables ... ..	135 tins	Jellies ... ..	25
Nuts ... ..	13 lbs.	Mustard ... ..	1 tin
Raw vegetables ... ..	169 lbs.	Bisto ... ..	1 pkt.

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

### (C.)—Ice Cream Premises.

(i) Inspections ... ..	171
(ii) Informal action ... ..	48
(a) Utensils and appliances cleansed ... ..	25
(b) Premises cleansed, etc. ... ..	5
(c) Walls repaired ... ..	1
(d) Washing facilities—to be provided or not properly maintained ... ..	4
(e) Other offences ... ..	14
(iii) Samples of ice cream for examination for bacterial content ... ..	59

### (D)—Milk Supply.

(i) Inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds ... ..	143
(ii) Informal action ... ..	25
(iii) Contraventions :—	
(a) Limewashing and cleansing ... ..	14
(b) Cleanliness—Utensils and appliances ... ..	3
(c) Washing facilities ... ..	2
(d) Other insanitary conditions ... ..	7
(iv) Samples of Undesignated Milk for bacteriological test ... ..	70
(v) Samples of Undesignated Milk for tubercle bacilli test ... ..	23
(vi) Samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk for bacteriological test ... ..	7
(vii) Samples of Heat-Treated Milk for phosphatase test ... ..	12
(viii) Samples of Pasteurised Milk for phosphatase test ... ..	21

### 3.—(A)—FACTORIES (Mechanical).

(i) Inspections ... ..	48						
(ii) Notices :—							
(a) Informal ... ..	11						
(b) Statutory ... ..	0						
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Sanitary accommodation	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>        Insufficient</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>        Unsuitable or defective</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>        Not separate for sexes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Insufficient	2	Unsuitable or defective	6	Not separate for sexes	1
Insufficient	2						
Unsuitable or defective	6						
Not separate for sexes	1						
(b) Want of cleanliness ... ..	1						
(c) Other offences ... ..	1						

<b>(B)—FACTORIES (Non-Mechanical).</b>		
(i) Inspections	...	7
(ii) Notices :—		
(a) Informal	...	2
(b) Statutory	...	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—		
(a) Sanitary accommodation	...	2
	{ Insufficient	0
	{ Unsuitable or defective	0
	{ Not separate for sexes	0
(b) Want of cleanliness	...	0
(c) Other offences	...	0
<b>(C)—FACTORIES (Bakehouses).</b>		
(i) Inspections	...	43
(ii) Notices :—		
(a) Informal	...	22
(b) Statutory	...	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—		
(a) Sanitary accommodation	...	0
	{ Insufficient	0
	{ Unsuitable or defective	0
	{ Not separate for sexes	0
(b) Want of cleanliness	...	15
(c) Other offences	...	17
<b>4.—FACTORIES (Out-Workers' Premises).</b>		
(i) Inspections	...	25
(ii) Informal action	...	1
<b>5.—SHOPS ACT, 1934 (Section 10) : Ventilation, Temperature, and Sanitary Conveniences.</b>		
(i) Inspections	...	14
<b>6.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.</b>		
<b>(a) Stables.</b>		
(i) Inspections	...	14
(ii) Informal action	...	3
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—		
(a) Yard cleansing	...	1
(b) Repairs required	...	1
(c) Defective drainage	...	1
<b>(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.</b>		
(i) Inspections	...	28
(ii) Informal action	...	6
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—		
(a) Defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation	...	2
(b) Receptacles for refuse provided	...	1
(c) Other offences	...	3

(c) <b>Transport of Food (Bognor U.D.C. Act, 1928).</b>	
(i) Inspections ... ..	14
(ii) Informal action ... ..	5
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—	
(a) Vehicles cleansed ... ..	2
(b) Vehicles overhauled and repaired ... ..	1
(c) No name on vehicle ... ..	2

#### 7.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i) Visits ... ..	291
(ii) Action taken :—	
(a) Cases enquired into ... ..	190
(b) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis) ... ..	85
(c) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	8
(d) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis ... ..	23
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis) ... ..	88
(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after non- notifiable disease ... ..	40
(g) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	27
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease ... ..	2
(i) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	0
(j) Notices excluding contacts from day schools	91
(k) Notices excluding contacts from Sunday Schools ... ..	5
(l) Library books (exposed to infection) dis- infected ... ..	54
(m) Letters to other Authorities <i>re</i> contacts ...	29

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

(i) <b>Surface Infestations.</b>	
(a) Premises inspected ... ..	2105
(b) Number of inspections ... ..	2442
(c) Infestations dealt with ... ..	315
(d) Estimated kill (M.O.F. Formula) ... ..	2956
(ii) <b>Systematic Treatment of Sewers.</b>	
(a) Manholes baited ... ..	456
(b) Estimated kill ... ..	<i>No record</i>

#### 9.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS.

(i) Inspections ... ..	23
(ii) Informal action ... ..	6

#### 10.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i) Inspections ... ..	119
(ii) Informal action ... ..	34

#### 11.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

(i) Inspections ... ..	3
(ii) Informal action ... ..	2

#### 12.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

(i) Inspections ... ..	274
(ii) Informal action ... ..	78

<b>13.—DITCHES.</b>	
(i) Inspections ... ..	17
(ii) Informal action ... ..	7
<b>14.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
(i) Inspections ... ..	111
(ii) Informal action ... ..	40
<b>15.—CESSPOOLS.</b>	
(i) Inspections ... ..	17
(ii) Informal action ... ..	5
<b>16.—SMOKE.</b>	
(i) Observations ... ..	10
(ii) Informal action ... ..	3
<b>17.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).</b>	
(i) Observations ... ..	3
(ii) Informal action ... ..	1
<b>18.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.</b>	
(i) Inspections ... ..	37
(ii) Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested ... ..	2
(iii) Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested ... ..	6

In addition, 4 Council houses (including requisitioned property) and 10 non-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. 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.

## SECTION VII.

### METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947

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 considerable amount of time. Reports have been prepared for the past twenty-four 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 1947 was 1732.6 hours, being 32.8 hours below the average of the twenty years 1924-43. The average amount of bright sunshine each day during the year was 4.7 hours and the total number of sun recorded days 292.

#### A. NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS.

#### B. ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

#### C. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

#### D. OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

TABLE I

Year 1947	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	30.010	30.510	24th	29.426	13th	0	0	13	0	9	0	8	0	1
February	29.734	30.200	16th	28.968	3rd	0	0	23	0	5	0	0	0	0
March	29.622	30.164	15th	29.118	29th	0	0	5	0	8	0	14	0	4
April	30.066	30.718	10th	29.346	4th	0	0	3	0	6	0	12	0	9
May	29.992	30.314	21st	29.726	14th	0	0	1	0	14	0	4	0	12
June	30.008	30.376	9th	29.582	15th	0	0	0	0	7	0	14	0	9
July	29.986	30.308	13th	29.540	9th	0	0	1	2	5	1	12	4	6
August	30.100	30.290	25th	29.706	5th	0	1	22	0	3	0	3	1	1
September	30.092	30.582	22nd	29.778	16th	0	0	5	0	1	8	8	2	6
October	30.182	30.502	11th	29.702	31st	0	2	14	3	1	0	5	0	6
November	29.968	30.356	6th	29.486	29th	0	6	1	0	0	1	8	1	13
December	30.010	30.620	15th	28.944	5th	0	9	3	0	0	0	5	2	12
Average for the Year	29.980	—	—	—	Totals :	0	18	91	5	59	10	93	10	79

TABLE II

Year 1947	Temperature in Shade—Degrees Fahrenheit										Sub-Soil Average Temperature 4ft. below Grass at 9 a.m.	On Grass		Frosts No. of times 30°.4 & under in screen *Ditto on Grass		
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from aver- age of twenty years 1924—1943	Maximum			Minimum				*Lowest	*Date			
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date						
															Highest	Lowest
January	41°	33°	37°.0	-4°	52°	14th	30°	27th	46°	15th	15°	29th	—	16	—	
February	35°	28°	31°.5	-9°	42°	3rd and 4th	30°	12th, 16th, 17th, 21st and 22nd	38°	4th	19°	24th	—	21	—	
March	44°	36°	40°.0	-3°	52°	20th and 28th	31°	5th	45°	29th	24°	1st	—	5	—	
April	52°	46°	49°.0	+2°	63°	17th	45°	4th	48°	28th	35°	10th, 11th, and 27th	—	0	—	
May	60°	50°	55°.0	+2°	73°	30th	52°	1st and 18th	62°	30th	38°	1st	—	0	—	
June	66°	54°	60°.0	+1°.5	81°	3rd	58°	5th	65°	27th	44°	13th	—	0	—	
July	69°	57°	63°.0	+1°	84°	28th	60°	8th	70°	28th	43°	3rd	—	0	—	
August	75°	59°	67°.0	+5°	90°	16th	67°	7th	65°	2nd	52°	30th	—	0	—	
September	67°	53°	60°.0	+1°	74°	2nd	59°	24th	63°	8th & 20th	42°	30th	63°.7	0	—	
October	59°	49°	54°.0	+1°.5	66°	6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th	48°	28th	57°	11th	34°	21st	58°	0	—	
November	52°	41°	46°.5	Nil	59°	3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th 11th and 12th	39°	30th	56°	12th	25°	28th and 29th	53°	4	—	
December	48°	38°	43°.0	+1°.5	54°	27th	42°	1st and 2nd	46°	25th	24°	1st	47°	3	—	
Average for Year	55°.5	45°.5	50°.5	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total	49	—

\* No record.

TABLE III

Year 1947	HUMIDITY				RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)					
	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	37°.2	36°.2	91	1.48	2.80	4.28	+ .76	.56 on 28th	21	19
February	31°.0	30°.6	94	1.0	2.23	3.23	+ 1.06	1.04 on 1st	10	8
March	40°.0	39°.0	90	2.37	4.66	7.03	+ 5.32	.94 on 10th	25	19
April	48°.0	45°.8	83	.86	1.17	2.03	+ .03	.46 on 3rd	12	9
May	55°.5	52°.2	79	.27	1.11	1.38	— .73	.38 on 2nd	14	10
June	61°.4	57°.2	76	1.04	.88	1.92	+ .36	.37 on 14th	13	9
July	64°.9	61°.1	79	.21	1.3	1.51	— .56	.50 on 17th	9	8
August	68°.9	64°.5	78	.19	.88	1.07	— 1.19	.57 on 4th	4	4
September	62°.7	59°.7	83	.27	.89	1.16	— 1.19	.62 on 17th	5	5
October	53°.8	51°.5	85	.08	.59	.67	— 2.69	.34 on 22nd	4	3
November	46°.6	45°.8	93	.32	1.06	1.38	— 2.6	.40 on 14th	10	7
December	42°.5	41°.0	87	.3	2.21	2.51	— .64	.48 on 4th	11	11
Year's Average	51°.0	48°.7	85	—	—	—	— 2.08	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	8.39	19.78	28.17	—	—	138	112



TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Year 1947	Totals: hours and tenth	Difference from average of twenty years 1924-1943	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours and tenths
January	80.7	+ 15.0	22	2nd and 21st	6.8
February	27.2	- 56.2	8	24th	9.0
March	90.8	- 56.2	19	2nd and 7th	9.6
April	171.0	+ 5.2	25	13th	12.1
May	193.1	- 23.9	29	28th	13.7
June	223.7	- 17.7	29	10th	14.4
July	214.9	- 3.3	31	15th	13.6
August	270.1	+ 60.6	30	13th and 14th	13.0
September	173.8	+ 6.3	29	1st	11.1
October	148.9	+ 31.6	29	3rd and 4th	10.2
November	80.5	+ 9.3	20	25th	7.9
December	57.9	- 3.5	21	29th	6.8
TOTAL	1732.6	- 32.8	292		

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**Moore & Tillyer, Ltd.,     39, East Street,     Chichester**

