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Bognor Regis Urban District

# REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1949

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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## **Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1949-1950**

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### **Public Health Committee**

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D. G. GATES, Esq.

LT.-COL. F. C. GODDARD

F. T. KENNEDY, Esq.



# 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> (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.)). <b>Medical Officer of Health.</b></p>	<p>Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council; Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester; Medical Supt. Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital.</p>
<p><b>*F. A. C. CULLEN</b> (Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, and as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Board of Education Certificate in Advanced Building Construction.) <b>Chief Sanitary Inspector.</b></p>	<p>Inspector under Petroleum Act; Inspector under Rats and Mice Destruction Act. Meteorological Observer.</p>
<p><b>L. ALLATT</b> <b>Chief Clerk.</b></p>	
<p><b>*R. G. COYSH</b> (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.) <b>Additional Sanitary Inspector.</b></p>	
<p><b>CLERICAL STAFF.</b> Senior Clerk : <b>A. G. COOK</b> (to 9-3-49). <b>A. S. BLACKWELL</b> (from 23-5-49). 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). Temporary Clerk : <b>D. CRIPPS</b></p>	<p><b>CONSULTANTS :—</b> <b>C. J. HARWOOD LITTLE</b>, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Group 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>



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
BOGNOR REGIS.

*September, 1950.*

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twentieth Annual Report, namely that for the year 1949, on the health of Bognor Regis, which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2/50.

The high standard of health shown by the statistics for 1948 and previous years has been generally 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 I would ask you to remember that in a town such as Bognor Regis with a relatively small population, a slight variation in the number of births, deaths and infant deaths, etc., will tend to be reflected disproportionately in the resultant rates per 1,000.

**1. BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.**

There has been a decrease in births from 383 in 1948, to 334 in 1949, the rates being respectively 14.84 and 13.08 per 1,000 of the population. This reduction in the number of births is in common with the decrease nationally, the birth rate for England and Wales being 17.9 in 1948 and 16.7 in 1949, but it will be seen on reference to pages 8 and 12 that, following the higher rates during and since World War II, the birth rate for Bognor Regis in 1949 proximates to the rates for the years immediately preceding the War.

There was no change in the number of illegitimate births which was 24 in 1948 and 1949.

**2. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.**

There was an increase of 45 in the number of deaths from 316 in 1948, to 361 in 1949, the crude death rates being respectively 12.25 and 14.41 per 1,000 of the population. The death rates for England and Wales were 10.8 per 1,000 in 1948 and 11.7 in 1949.

The Registrar General has this year resumed the issue of Comparability Factors, suspended since 1940, and it is again possible 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 the country as a whole (see pages 16).

The death rate for Bognor Regis for 1949, when adjusted by the comparability factor is reduced to 10.4 which it will be seen is considerably lower than the national death rate of 11.7.

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

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis, which was 11 in 1948 and 9 in 1949. The 1949 rate for Bognor Regis was 0.35 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the provisional figure of 0.45 for England and Wales in 1949.

**(b) Maternal Mortality.**

It is gratifying to be able to report that for the fourth successive year no deaths occurred during 1949 from maternal causes.



(c) **Infant Mortality Rate.**

There were 8 deaths in 1949 as compared with 16 deaths in 1948, the rates being 23.95 and 41.78 per 1,000 live births respectively. The 1949 Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales was the lowest ever reached in the country, namely 32 per 1,000 live births as compared with 34 the previous year, showing a continuance of a regular decline in deaths of infants under 1 year of age which has occurred during the past 9 years.

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

There was an increase in the number of deaths from cancer from 51 in 1948, to 58 in 1949. The rates were respectively 1.98 and 2.27 per 1,000 of the population.

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

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease, excluding Tuberculosis, notified during 1949 was 641 compared with 478 in 1948. There were 557 cases of Measles, which represent 87% of the total notifications received.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever from 98 in 1948, to 20 in 1949, and again all the cases were of a mild character.

For the third successive year it is pleasing to be able to report that no cases of Diphtheria were notified. This again bears witness to the importance and value of Diphtheria Immunisation in support of which a campaign has been conducted locally and nationally for a number of years.

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

Statistics relating to Diphtheria Immunisation in the Town and nationally are given on page 40. Since 1949 a total of 6,633 children in Bognor Regis have been artificially immunised. It is estimated that by the end of 1949, immunisation had resulted in the protection of 46.1% of children under five years of age, and 94.9% of children between the ages of five and fifteen years. 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 1949 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. In addition to the facilities provided by the West Sussex County Council at Welfare Centres, etc., free immunisation is also available under the National Health Service through the family doctor.

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

Information is contained on pages 38 and 37 of this Report regarding the facilities which are available for the 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 a later section of the Report show that a considerable amount of work has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cullen, and his assistant, Mr. Coysh, in this connection.



## **7. HOUSING.**

The position in this connection is of some concern as it is difficult to appreciably reduce the number of applicants on the waiting list. During the year 109 permanent houses were erected by the Council making a total of 637 houses owned and administered by the Council. It will, however, be seen that the total number of applicants as at the end of 1949 on the waiting list for houses was 677, which had been reduced, as a result of re-registration, to 568 at the time of going to press. A Points Scheme is in operation to separate, on the strict basis of need, the more urgent from the less urgent applicants, and the Housing Committee has very sympathetically considered any recommendations I have made for extra points for medical grounds.

## **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 the 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 the residents.

## **9. WATER SUPPLIES.**

The water supplies of the district maintained 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, shortly be made, as a Scheme has been prepared for 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 valuable set of statistics, including some most interesting extracts from the records of the twenty-five years 1924-48, which may be found at the end of the Report.

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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. L. Allatt ; also to the other members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

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.*



**TABLE**  
**GENERAL AND VITAL**

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births		Deaths			Popu- lation Natural Increase or Decrease	Infantile		Cancer	
				No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed Rate †		Mortality		Deaths	
		No.	Rate				No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	73	15.0	—	8	x	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	66	10.5	—	42	x	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	80	12.4	—	65	x	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	76	11.4	—	42	x	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	82	11.9	—	55	x	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	71	10.0	—	47	x	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	66	9.0	—	65	x	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	75	10.0	—	58	x	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	69	8.9	—	52	x	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	103	13.0	—	29	x	83.3	x	x
1910	8,100	130	16.0	82	10.1	—	48	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	105	12.8	—	48	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	110	13.0	—	23	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	112	13.0	—	39	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	122	13.8	—	43	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	104	13.5	—	28	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	92	12.0	—	29	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	105	13.0	—	10	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	121	14.5	—	2	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	107	11.5	—	15	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	111	12.7	—	61	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	112	9.7	—	19	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	110	9.5	—	8	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	101	8.6	—	8	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	114	9.3	—	13	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	117	9.1	—	57	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,022	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	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	‡17,530	202	12.3	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.77
1935	18,440	226	12.3	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.00
1936	18,930	235	12.4	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.01
1937	19,560	248	12.7	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.04
1938	19,890	260	13.1	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.36
1939	22,650	259	12.5	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.89
1940	23,410	252	10.8	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.07
1941	21,260	269	12.7	345	16.2	—	-76	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
1948	25,800	383	14.8	316	12.2	—	67	16	41.8	51	1.98
1949	25,530	334	13.1	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.27

\* "Crude death rate" shows the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population.

† "Adjusted death rate" adjusts the "crude death rate" to allow for variation of age and sex constitution of the local population in relation to the average type of population, so that a true comparison can be made with the death rate for the country as a whole, and also other local areas. (See page 16).

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

x Information



## I

## STATISTICS 1900-1949

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with State assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate				Total	By Council	By other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
15	1.74	—	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	x
9	1.02	—	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	x
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	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—	—	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	—	—	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1,138
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	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	—	—	—	£308,773	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	—	—	—	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	—	—	1.5	0.09	7266	—	—	—	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	—	—	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	†	7537	95	59	—	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	†	7650	51	25	—	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	†	7861	134	109†	—	£325,302	£1,306

\* 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 637. (See page 44.)

‡ No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 26.)

not available



**TABLE II**  
**Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital**  
**Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1949**

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	Bognor Regis
Population (estimated by Registrar-General for calculation of Birth and Death Rates) ..	168,110 (166,690)	144,590 (143,610)	312,700 (310,300)	25,530 (25,800)
Number of Live Births	2,293 (2,507)	2,341 (2,370)	4,634 (4,877)	334 (383)
Birth Rate .. .. .	13.64 (15.04)	16.19 (16.50)	14.82 (15.72)	13.08 (14.84)
Number of Deaths ..	2,507 (2,267)	1,806 (1,627)	4,313 (3,894)	361 (316)
Death Rate .. .. .	14.91 (13.60)	12.49 (11.33)	13.79 (12.55)	14.01 (12.25)
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year ..	58 (60)	66 (53)	124 (113)	8 (16)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	25 (24)	28 (22)	27 (23)	23.95 (41.78)
Number of Maternal Deaths .. .. .	2 (—)	3 (2)	5 (2)	— (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	0.8 (—)	1.2 (0.8)	1.0 (0.4)	— (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respira- tory System) .. .. .	51 (61)	35 (43)	86 (104)	9 (10)
Death Rate from Tuber- culosis (Respiratory System)* .. .. .	0.30 (0.37)	0.24 (0.30)	0.27 (0.34)	0.35 (0.39)
Number of Deaths from Cancer .. .. .	428 (375)	316 (306)	744 (681)	58 (51)
Death Rate from Cancer*	2.55 (2.25)	2.18 (2.13)	2.38 (2.19)	2.27 (1.98)
Zymotic Death Rate*..	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04 (0.04)
Natural Increase — Excess of Births over Deaths .. .. .	214† (240)	535 (743)	321 (983)	27† (67)

\* Rate per 1,000 population  
† Deaths exceed Births

#### STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate .. .. .	16.7 (17.9)
Death Rate .. .. .	11.7 (10.8)
Infant Mortality Rate .. .. .	32 (34)

(The corresponding figures for the year 1948 are shown in brackets)

# SECTION 1.

## 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 (1949) .. .. .		25,530
Number of inhabited houses (1921) .. .. .		2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1949) .. .. .		7,861
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921) .. .. .		2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931) .. .. .		3,239
Rateable value (April 1st, 1950) .. .. .		£325,302
Sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1950) .. .. .		£1,306

### 2.—Social Conditions and Occupations

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

### 3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births :—				Total	Males	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. ..
Live Births—							
Legitimate .. .. .				310	147	163	13.08
Illegitimate .. .. .				24	10	14	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
				334	157	177	
Still Births—				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate .. .. .				8	5	3	23.39
Illegitimate .. .. .				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
				8	5	3	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Deaths :—				361	141	220	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population .. ..
							14.14
							(See page 16)

Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions .. .. .	145
(Percentage of total deaths, 40.17)	
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—	
From Sepsis .. .. .	Nil
From other causes .. .. .	Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age .. .. .	8
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births .. .. .	23.95
There were 310 legitimate children born and 8 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is .. .. .	25.81
There were 24 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is .. .. .	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. .. .	58
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age) .. .. .	1



## BIRTHS

The following figures show for 1949 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
1948	383	203	180	14.8	112.8
1949	334	157	177	13.1	88.7

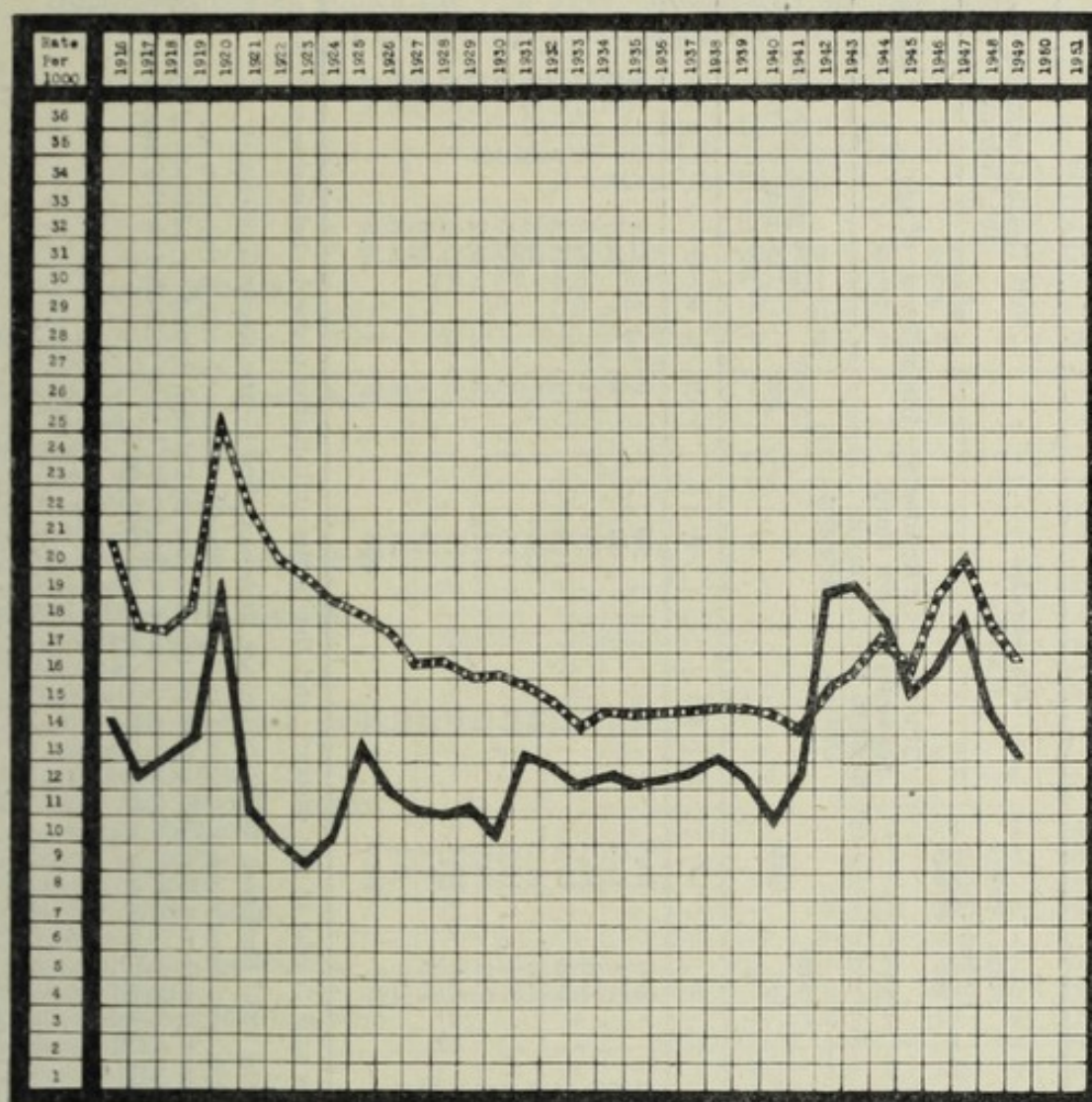
The birth rate for England and Wales in 1949 was 16.7 live births per 1,000.

## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central .. .. .	44	46	90
East .. .. .	50	75	125
Felpham .. .. .	7	8	15
North .. .. .	26	32	58
West .. .. .	6	6	12
Total .. .. .	133	167	300

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 1916



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



TABLE III—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1949 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			
		Uncor- rected 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 nett Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1948	25,800	342	383	14.8	216	8.4	20	120	16	41.8	316	12.2
1949	25,530	300	334	13.1	267	10.5	32	126	8	23.9	361	14.1

This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Uncorrected births are the figures supplied by the local Registrar. Nett births are those supplied by the Registrar-General.

\* In Column 6 is included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is 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 and 1949 are 11.9, 11.4, 10.3, 11.3 and 10.4 respectively. See page 16.



TABLE IV

Deaths Registered during the year 1949, 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 .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. ..	9	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	7	2
7. Other forms of tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilitic diseases .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
9. Influenza .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute polio-myel. and polio-enceph. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute inf. enceph. .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity, oesoph. and uterus .. ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	4
14. Cancer of stomach .. ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	3	8
15. Cancer of breast .. ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	10
16. Cancer—other sites .. ..	32	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	18	14	18
17. Diabetes .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
18. Intra-cranial vasc. lesions .. ..	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	39	21	27
19. Heart disease .. ..	119	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	103	45	74
20. Other diseases of circ. system .. ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	5	11
21. Bronchitis .. ..	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	4	6
22. Pneumonia .. ..	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	13	9	8
23. Other respiratory diseases .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
24. Ulcer of stomach .. ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26. Appendicitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases .. ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	6
28. Nephritis .. ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	3	8
29. Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Premature birth .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Congen. malformations, etc. .. ..	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
33. Suicide .. ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	4	2
34. Road traffic accidents .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Other violent causes .. ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
36. All other causes .. ..	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	32	11	25
TOTAL .. ..	361	8	1	—	2	3	15	67	265	141	220



## 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.

The Registrar-General has this year resumed the pre-war practice of supplying an "Area 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 "Area Comparability Factor" for Bognor Regis, which was 0.83 for the years 1931-40, is 0.74 for 1949.

The adjusted death rate for Bognor Regis for the years 1940 and 1949 are given below, together with the crude death rates for the years 1941-1948 inclusive, during which years no comparability factor was issued.

	Crude Death Rate			Adjusted Death Rate		
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	"	"
1947	..	..	..	13.5	"	"
1948	..	..	..	12.2	"	"
1949	..	..	..	14.1	10.4	

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

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF BOGNOR REGIS PEOPLE WAS 361, AND THE ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION WAS 10.4. THE DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES WAS 11.7.

It will be noted in Table IV (on the preceding page), where the deaths at all ages are analysed, that over 73 per cent. of the deaths are of persons from 65 years of age and upwards.

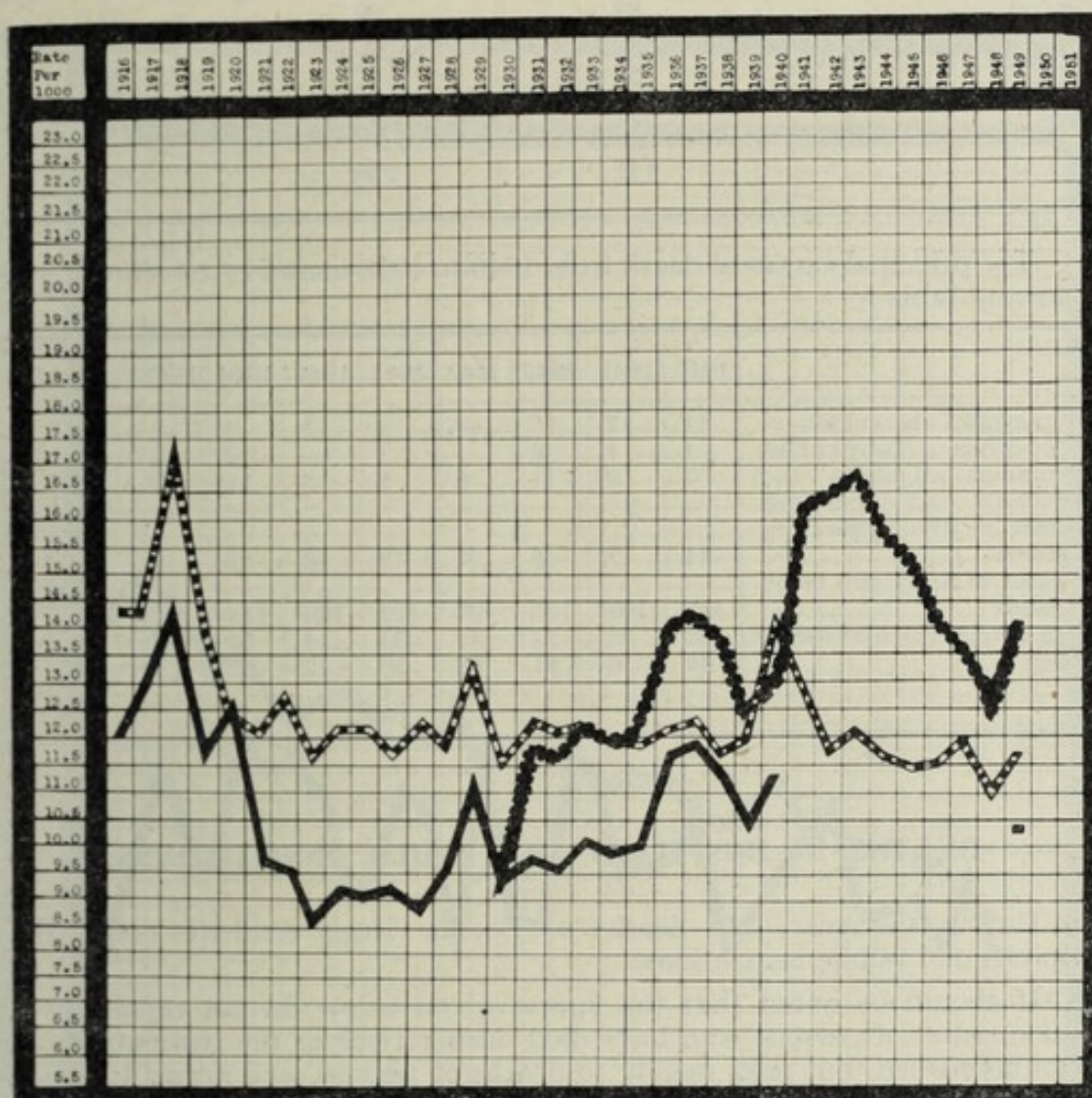
## SEASONAL MORTALITY

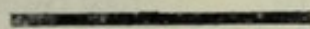


The mortality in the four Quarters of the year is shown below :—

	Deaths	Adjusted Death-rate per 1,000	Rate for England and Wales
First Quarter .. ..	95	11.0	15.3
Second Quarter .. ..	92	10.7	11.2
Third Quarter .. ..	89	10.3	9.3
Fourth Quarter .. ..	85	9.8	11.8
	361	10.4	11.7



# CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



 Bognor Regis adjusted Death Rate (see page 16).  
 England and Wales Death Rate.  
 Bognor Regis Crude Death Rate for years 1931-1949

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.



## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central .. .. .	32	39	71
East .. .. .	35	60	95
Felpham .. .. .	25	31	56
North .. .. .	27	38	65
West .. .. .	22	52	74
TOTAL .. .. .	141	220	361

The principal causes of death from 1940 to 1949 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	11	17	16	14	9	11	8	9	10	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	6	1	3	—	2	2	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	7	9	11	6	7	8	11	12	15	17
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	11	17	9	21	13	18	12	19	7	13
Diseases of heart and blood vessels .. .. .	112	107	130	84	127	126	114	106	112	135
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	38	35	37	44	33	49	34	56	39	48
Cancer .. .. .	40	56	51	62	56	42	68	61	51	58

## DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

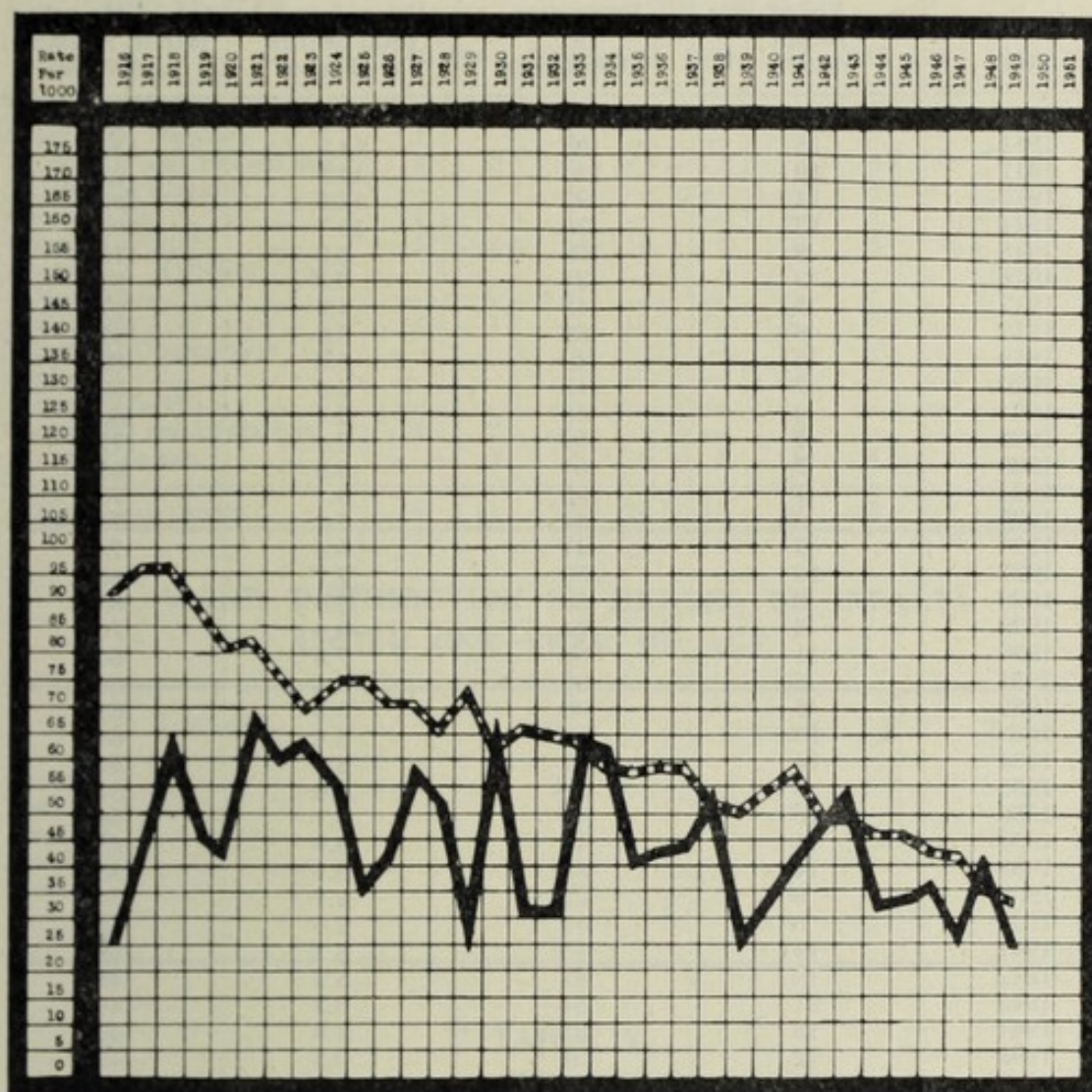
During the year, 145 deaths of Bognor Regis residents occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

It should be noted that the figures given below do not represent the total number of persons who have died during 1949 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 Sanatorium Annexe .. .. .	1	.3
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital .. .. .	18	4.9
North View, East Preston .. .. .	3	.8
Graylingwell Hospital .. .. .	12	3.3
St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester .. .. .	58	16.1
Royal West Sussex Hospital .. .. .	25	6.0
Royal Alexandra Hospital, Brighton .. .. .	1	.3
Worthing Hospital .. .. .	1	.3
Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington .. .. .	2	.6
King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst .. .. .	1	.3
Portsmouth Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	1	.3
Others .. .. .	22	6.1
TOTALS .. .. .	145	40.2



# 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.



## INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 8, 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
1948	16	42	5.1	34
1949	8	24	2.2	32

It will be noted in the following table, where the causes of death of children under one 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 ten years are as follows :—

Causes of Infant Deaths	Deaths of Infants under one year of age									
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases .. ..	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia .. ..	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	4	1
Tubercular diseases .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Convulsions .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Premature birth .. ..	1	2	8	5	5	6	5	6	7	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Atelectasis .. ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asphyxia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Injury at birth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Congenital malformations .. ..	4	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	2
All other causes .. ..	—	3	4	5	6	2	4	2	—	1
<b>TOTAL—all causes .. ..</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>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>

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

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central .. ..	1	—	1
East .. ..	1	1	2
Felpham .. ..	—	—	—
North .. ..	1	3	4
West .. ..	—	1	1
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>

**TABLE V**

#### Infantile Mortality 1949

Nett deaths from causes at various <b>ages</b> under one year										
Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteritis .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Premature birth .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other causes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES .. .. .	4	—	—	1	5	1	2	—	—	8

Nett births in the year (Legitimate 310), (Illegitimate 24) : 334.

Nett deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 8), (Illegitimate —) : 8.



The following table shows the birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates for the years 1939 to 1949.

Years	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births
1939	259	12.5	280	12.4	22
1940	252	10.8	313	13.4	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
1948	383	14.8	316	12.2	42
1949	334	13.1	361	14.1	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 1949 was 58, giving a rate of 2.27 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 1.87 per 1,000 for England and Wales. The mortality from this cause for the years 1939-1949 inclusive is as follows :—

Years	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
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
1948	26	25	51	1.98
1949	18	40	58	2.27

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1949 :—

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.
—	—	3	7	3	6	1	5	—	10	—	1	11	11	18	40

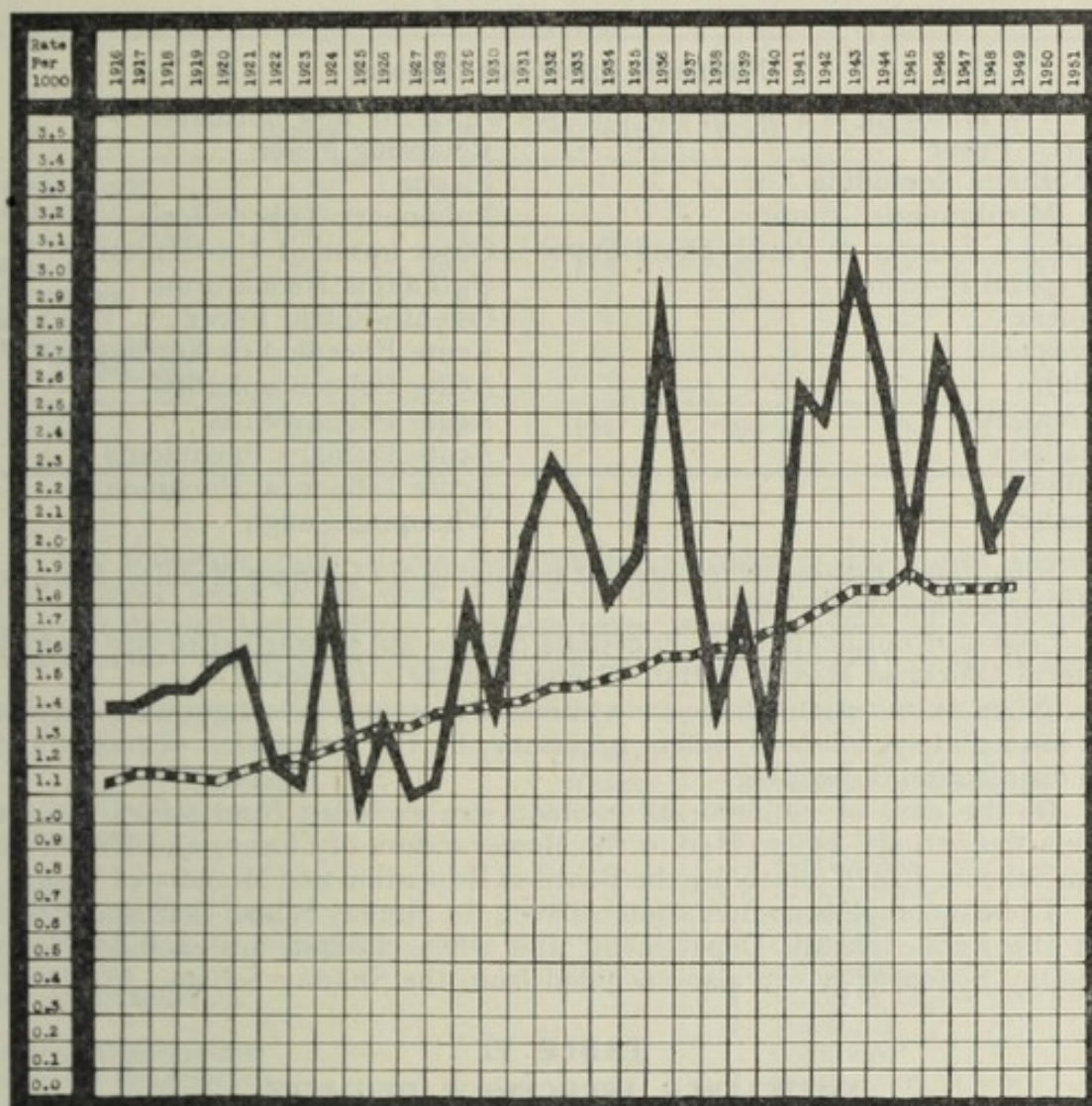
**Ages.**—The following were the ages of all persons dying from Cancer during 1949 :—

**MALES.**—30, 33, 53, two at 57, 62, 63, 66, 68, two at 71, two at 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 82.

**FEMALES.**—34, 45, 48, 51, 52, two at 54, two at 55, 56, three at 58, 61, 62, two at 65, two at 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, two at 75, 76, two at 77, two at 79, 80, three at 81, two at 83, 84, 88, 90, 93.

68.9% 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	Plague
Membranous Croup)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Typhoid, Enteric & Paratyphoid Fever	Other forms of Tuberculosis
Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cholera	Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Erysipelas	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Malaria	Acute Poliomyelitis
Dysentery	Acute Poliomyelitis
Smallpox	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Typhus	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
Measles	Whooping Cough

Infectious Diseases which are not notifiable are German Measles, Mumps, Chickenpox and Influenza.

Copies of notifications of infectious disease are forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health within 48 hours of their receipt.

When an infectious disease is notified a thorough investigation is carried out immediately, followed, where necessary, by the fumigation of rooms and the disinfection of bedding.

In the case of children, all contacts are excluded from school for the regulation periods, as specified in the Memorandum of Closure and Exclusion from Schools, issued jointly by the Board of Education and Ministry of Health.

There is 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.

**TABLE VI**  
**NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

The following are details of cases notified during 1949 showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis :—

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Cases re- moved to Hos- pital
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	
Scarlet Fever ..	22	—	1	6	11	1	—	1	—	—	20	13
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	35	2	7	15	10	—	—	—	—	1	35	—
Measles .. .. .	557	12	125	145	244	12	8	8	3	—	557	7
Acute Pneumonia	16	—	2	1	1	—	2	3	3	4	16	N.A.
Erysipelas .. ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	7	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
TOTALS .. .. .	641	14	135	167	266	13	11	17	7	9	639	21

No deaths from notifiable infectious disease occurred during the year.



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

Disease	Ward					Total
	Central	East	Felpham	North	West	
Scarlet Fever ..	5	1	—	4	10	20
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	8	6	8	10	35
Measles .. ..	84	107	114	183	69	557
Pneumonia ..	1	4	2	8	1	16
Erysipelas .. ..	3	2	1	1	—	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	1	—	3
Ant. Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS .. ..	97	122	124	206	90	639

The following table shows the number of cases of Infectious Disease from Bognor Regis which were isolated in the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital during 1949. Many of these cases were admitted on account of unsatisfactory home conditions and not because of the severity of the disease.

Disease	Number of cases	Diagnosis on Discharge
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	14	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">           } 13 Confirmed            } 1 Septicaemia         </div>
Measles .. .. .	5	All Confirmed
Measles with Bronchitis .. .. .	1	Confirmed
Measles and Broncho Pneumonia .. .. .	1	Confirmed
Chicken Pox .. .. .	4	All Confirmed
Suspected Diphtheria .. .. .	2	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">           } 1 Vincents Angina            } 1 Tonsillitis         </div>
Anterior Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	Confirmed
Suspected Poliomyelitis .. .. .	4	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">           } 1 Rheumatism in arm            } 1 Painful hip            } 2 Not confirmed         </div>



## Diphtheria.

For the third successive year no cases were notified during the 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	—	—	—
1948	25,800	—	—	—
1949	25,530	—	—	—

As far as can be ascertained, no deaths have occurred at any time of immunised children (see page 40 for statistics relating to immunisation).

### Scarlet Fever.

During the year 20 cases were notified, as compared with 98 last year.

The attack rate was 0.78 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	—	—
1948	25,800	98	—	—
1949	25,530	20	—	—

Fourteen cases were removed to the Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The following is an analysis of the cases admitted :—

Local	.. .. .	10
Local contacts with previous cases	..	—
Visitors	.. .. .	4
		—
		14
		—



## 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.

Year	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
1948	—	—
1949	—	—

## Whooping Cough.

The mortality record is as follows :—

Year	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
1948	—	—
1949	—	—

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



## POLIOMYELITIS.

One case of Anterior Poliomyelitis was notified during 1949, the patient making a good recovery.

Four cases of suspected Poliomyelitis were also admitted to the Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital from Bognor Regis during the year, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Details of all cases occurring within the West Sussex County area, as supplied by the County Medical Officer, were sent to the local doctors weekly during the period whilst the disease was prevalent.

## FOOD POISONING.

In accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17) and the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 (Section 88), every registered medical practitioner attending 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.

The following are the details of the cases which were notified during 1949 :—

No. of Outbreak	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible	Foods causing Outbreak
1	6*	Nil	Not known†	Tinned beans in tomato sauce suspected
2	4*	Nil	Not known†	Not known†
3	3*	Nil	Not known†	Sponge sandwiches suspected
—	1	1	Salmonella Aetrycke	Chicken Liver, but no residue available for examination
—	1	Nil	Not known†	Not known†
—	1	Nil	Not known†	Not known†
—	1	Nil	Not known†	Not known†
—	1	Nil	Not known†	Not known†

\* In each outbreak, the cases were all members of one household.

† "Not known" because organisms or other agents responsible not ascertainable as no suitable material available.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Thirty-eight cases (compared with 43 in 1948) were added to the register during 1949 :—

Pulmonary— Males 17 Females 15 <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 5px auto;"/> <div style="text-align: right;">32</div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 5px auto;"/>	Non-pulmonary— Males 3 Females 3 <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 5px auto;"/> <div style="text-align: right;">6</div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 5px auto;"/>
---	--

One hundred and twenty-five cases were removed from the Register during the year, consequent upon death, recovery or movement to other areas, a large number of these being struck off the Register, following a thorough investigation by the County Health Department.

### Tuberculosis Cases on the Register, December 31st, 1949

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central .. ..	13	13	26	2	2	4	30
East .. ..	12	13	25	7	2	9	34
Felpham .. ..	12	14	26	4	5	9	35
North .. ..	16	23	39	4	6	10	49
West .. ..	14	15	29	6	4	10	39
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>187</b>

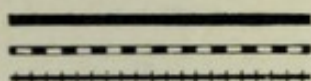
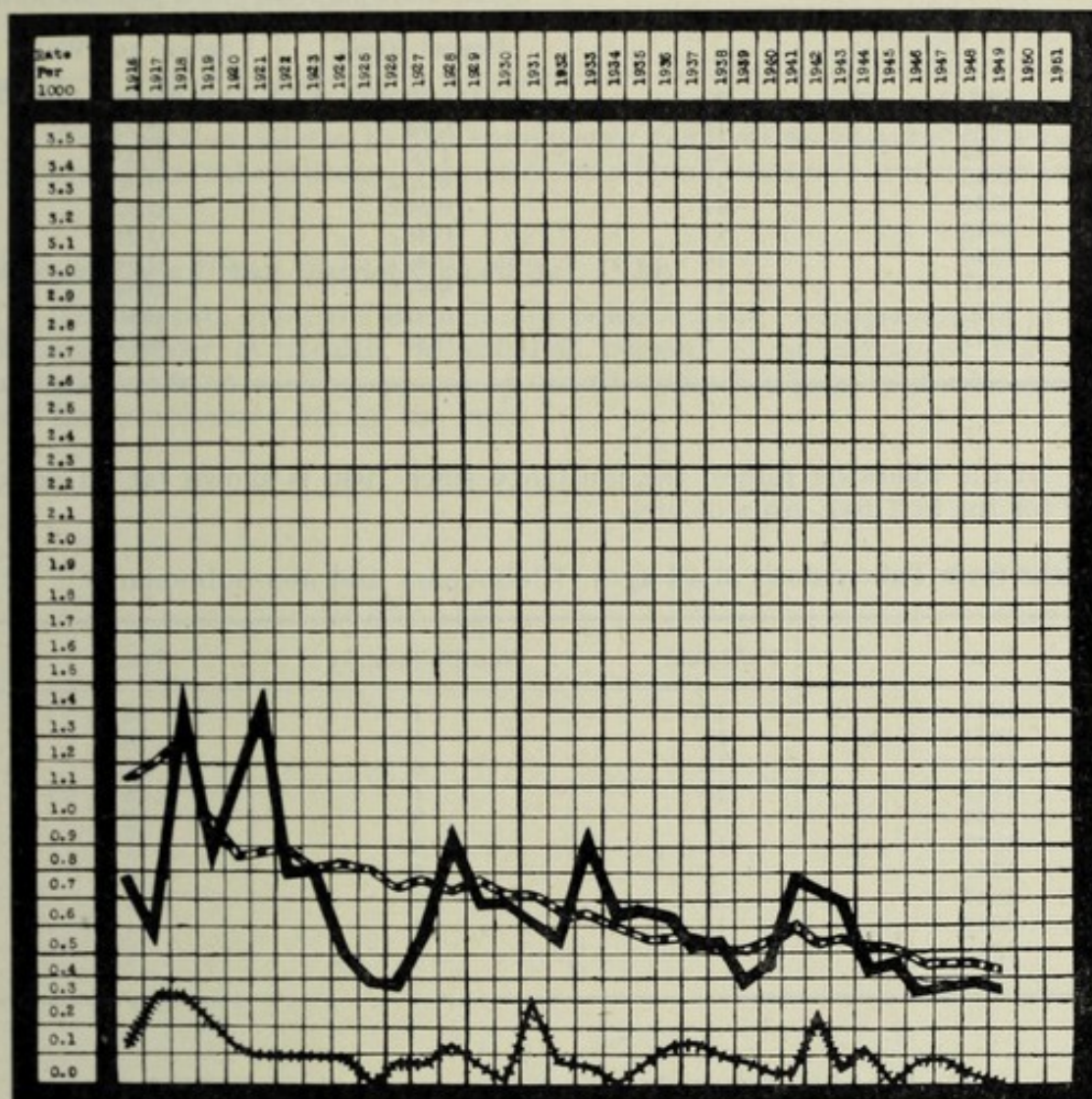
The ages of the new cases in 1949 and of the fatal cases for the same year are shown below :—

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 .. ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 years .. ..	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 years .. ..	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
35—45 years .. ..	5	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
45—55 years .. ..	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—65 years .. ..	3	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
65 upwards .. ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	17	15	3	3	7	2	—	—

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, two 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 1940 :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
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
1948	11	0.426	0.507
1949	9	0.35	0.45

In the following tables, the mortality since 1940 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
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
1948	10	1	11
1949	9	—	9

**Deaths from Tuberculosis under 5 years of age since 1940**  
(Pulmonary and non-pulmonary).

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
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
1948	0	0	0
1949	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 1948.

### **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.



## **SECTION III.**

### **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA**

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#### **1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.**

It was not found necessary for action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any persons in need of care and attention.

#### **2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.**

During 1949, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the bodies of eight persons who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the Local Authority.

#### **3. 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 November, 1949. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. K. Davidson (a trained Nurse, and Commandant of the Sussex 88 Detachment, British Red Cross Society). Valuable assistance was given by Miss E. Burgess, who is also a trained Nurse, and other volunteers from the local British Red Cross Detachment.

The First Aid Station was open from 1st to 6th May, 1949, during the visit of Wimbledon Old People, and from the 4th June to 25th September, 1949. First Aid was rendered to 2,396 persons, and 268 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. Davidson and the other volunteers. In addition the Red Cross Cadets assisted in looking after lost children who were cared for and entertained in the new additional room for lost children, which was constructed in 1949, prior to the opening of the Station. 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.

#### **4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.**

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

#### **5. 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 special preparations of oil and malt are provided, either free or at reduced prices according to the financial circumstances.

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



In urgent cases, boots and clothing have been provided. 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.

## 6. 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 Acts, 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 .. .. .	August, 1935
2. Cleansing of Footways, Nuisances and the Removal or Carriage of Offensive Matter or Liquid .. .. .	September, 1925.
3. New Streets and Buildings* .. .. .	October, 1925 and July, 1934.
*Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets.	
4. Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation .. .. .	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 .. .. .	November, 1949.
13. Building .. .. .	November, 1939.
14. Offensive Trades .. .. .	June, 1947.

## HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals and the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital which serve the town form part of a group of eight hospitals, managed by the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

The Graylingwell Mental Hospital has its own Hospital Management Committee.



Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows :—

(a) **General Hospitals.**

- (i) *Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.*  
(Accommodation 32 beds.)
- (ii) *Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester.*  
(Accommodation 202 beds.)
- (iii) *St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.*  
(Accommodation 400 beds.)

(b) **Mental Hospitals.**

*Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.*  
(Accommodation 1,049 beds.)

Arrangements have been made at Graylingwell Mental Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows :—

Horsham Hospital	.. ..	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Worthing Hospital	.. ..	Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester	.. ..	Thursdays, 2.30 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.

(c) **Infectious Disease Hospitals.**

- (i) *Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.* (Accommodation 44 beds and 4 cots.)
- (ii) *Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.*

This hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis, and arrangements for admission of cases have to be made by the County Medical Officer.

The services of a Consultant in Smallpox may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**

There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 70 persons, and an Annexe to this Sanatorium is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 32 beds.

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, who arrange admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases for thorocoplasty are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.



(e) **Venereal Diseases.**

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.

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**SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL**

**1.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

**(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.**

*Ante-natal and post-natal clinics* are held three times per month on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, and also fortnightly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Methodist Hall, Felpham.

At these clinics expectant mothers can receive advice from the doctors or nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g., on the grounds of home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental supervision and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Midwife, or Health Visitor.

**(b) Young Children.**

*Child Welfare Centres* are held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or nurses in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.



Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at cost or reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, three Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and upbringing of young children, and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

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

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1949 :—

(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic.</i>		<i>Bognor</i>	<i>Felpham</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of expectant mothers who				
attended clinic .. .. .		272	49	321
Number of attendances made .. ..		658	210	868
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic.</i>				
Number of mothers who attended clinic		65	16	81
Number of attendances made .. ..		79	38	117
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre.</i>				
Number of children under 5 years of age				
examined .. .. .		749	250	999
Number of attendances made .. ..		5,980	2,003	7,983

#### **Maternal Mortality.**

There were no deaths during the year from puerperal causes.

## **2.—SCHOOL CLINIC.**

A modern Health Centre in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Nutrition, Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Speech clinics.

A *Minor Ailments Clinic* is held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 677 children attended the clinic, making 1,555 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 *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 309 children attended the clinic, making 552 attendances.

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.

School children suffering from Scabies are seen at the Clinic and, if necessary, referred to St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester. During 1949, 4 cases received treatment at this Hospital.



## **Health Education.**

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

Arrangements were made, in conjunction with the County Medical Officer, for the display, at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, and the Public Library, London Road, of an Exhibition Stand supplied by the Central Council for Health Education. The undermentioned topics were displayed on the Exhibition Stand, each for a period of one week and appropriate leaflets were available for the public, in holders fitted at the front of the Stand :—

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Local Authority Services under Part III of the National Health Services Act, 1946.

The Food and Drink Infections.

Sleep.

## **3.—HOME NURSING.**

Since the 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service has been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are five general nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

## **4.—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.**

### **(a) Tuberculosis.**

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service. The County Council has made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care work of tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Tuberculosis Officers are visited by their organisers or representatives, and help of various kinds is given, e.g., supplying beds, bedding, clothes, extra nourishment, domestic help in the house, and the boarding-out of child contacts.

A Chest Clinic is held at the Chapel Street Clinic, Chichester, every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. The Chest Physician attends every week. He also places his services at the disposal of local Medical Practitioners in any case where they desire specialist's opinion.

### **(b) Patients discharged from Hospital.**

Two Care Almoners are to be appointed in January, 1950, to conduct a domiciliary welfare service in the County area.

### **(c) Provision of Nursing Equipment.**

A limited supply of medical and nursing requisites is provided by District Nursing Associations, stored in the homes of the nurses, and these are loaned to patients at the discretion of the nurses, either free or at a small charge. This service is supplemented by certain depots of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society.



## 5.—HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Womens' Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instance, cases of maternity, illness, young children (mother being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the W.V.S. Centre Organiser in the town. A charge for the services of a Home Help is made according to the means of the user.

## 6.—IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Centre as may be necessary. In addition, immunisation is carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made with the County Council.

During 1949, 277 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 at least four weeks' interval, and a reawakening dose of 0.5 c.c. four years later). The number of pre-school children immunised was 226 and the number of school children 51. In addition 293 children had reawakening injections.

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

Year	AGES															Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 & over	
1927	—	—	1	1	—	7	4	7	11	10	9	9	8	6	1	74
1936-7	—	22	31	32	53	75	95	85	115	107	94	60	40	31	8	848
1938	—	1	3	2	4	13	20	8	5	7	6	8	14	5	4	100
1940	—	—	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
1941	—	33	150	125	119	170	189	207	196	191	179	176	130	146	149	2,160
1942	—	158	119	95	85	140	81	71	42	38	33	43	51	47	25	1,028
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
1948	9	265	38	6	9	7	7	8	2	6	3	2	4	2	—	368
1949	14	173	21	7	11	18	11	9	6	1	1	5	—	—	—	277
Totals	23	1496	629	388	373	537	475	449	431	410	353	334	280	257	208	6,633

It is estimated that up to and including December, 1949, 46.1% of children under 5 years, and 94.9% 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 third successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1949 (see page 26).

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 1949 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 in England and Wales.



## 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	244	10,465
1948	150	8,034
1949	84	4,971

### 7.—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The earlier Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against smallpox is now on a voluntary basis. General Practitioners now carry out vaccination against smallpox as part of their service with the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act.

### 8.—AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade acting as agents for the County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Hospital Car Service is primarily intended for persons who have an appointment at a Hospital, Clinic, etc., and are unfit to travel by public transport.

### 9.—MENTAL ILLNESS.

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board and partly by the County Council. Arrangements for the admission of voluntary cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-Patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

### 10.—MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Institutional treatment is provided by the Regional Hospital Board but a domiciliary Welfare service is provided by the County Council.



# 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 1.1.49					Built during 1949				Under construction				In prospect			
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road ..	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road ..	13	3	-	-	16	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane ..	-	55	-	18	73	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue ..	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue ..	27	128	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	39	32	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane ..	-	11	-	-	11	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane ..	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way ..	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close ..	*11	-	71	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Arun Road ..	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
13. Pevensey Road ..	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Frith Road ..	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rodney Close ..	-	-	-	-	-	†13	-	†13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Carlton Avenue ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	12	16	90
17. Arnhem Road ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	141	298	71	18	528	72	†13	24	109	10	-	-	10	65	12	16	93

\* Ten purchased in 1945.

† Bungalows.

I am indebted to Miss T. Humphries, the Housing Manager, for the following table 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
1948	645	186	31	217
1949	677	210	34	244

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

At the end of August, 1950, the total number on the waiting list had decreased to 568, following re-registration of applicants, which indicated that for various reasons a number did not wish to remain on the list.



The following is detailed information of inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cullen and his Assistant.

**Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.**

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	289
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	1,289
(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 .. ..	141

**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-1949 notices, 34; 1949 notices, 76) ..	110
--	--	-----

**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 .. .. .	6
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners (pre-1949 notices, 4; 1949 notices, 5)	9
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ..	Nil

*B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	32
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners (pre-1949 notices, 1; 1949 notices, 11)	12
(b)	By local authority in default of owners (pre-1949 notices, 1; 1949 notices, 18) .. ..	19

*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.







## SECTION V.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Food Poisoning.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, 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 1949, 18 cases of food poisoning were notified. (See page 29).

#### 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 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.

(b) 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 eight 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 these Orders, the following licences were granted during 1949 :—

To bottle and sell Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .	One
To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .	Nine
To sell Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	Eight



## Results of Examinations of Milk Samples as to Cleanliness.

In explanation of the classification in the subjoined tables, Tuberculin Tested milk, including Tuberculin Tested (Certified) milk, and Accredited milk, when tested in accordance with the prescribed method, must not decolourise methylene blue within  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st May to the 31st October; or within  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st November to the 30th April. The milk should not contain coliform bacilli in 1/100 millilitre.

Pasteurised milk was submitted to  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour methylene blue test.

### (a) Undesignated Milks.

No. of samples examined	Methylene Blue Test			Coliform Test		
	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory
46 (48)	37 (31)	9 (17)	80.4 (64.5)	33 (29)	13 (19)	71.7 (60.4)

Four samples were not examined owing to delay in reaching the Laboratory.

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
9 (13)	7 (9)	2 (4)	77.8 (69.2)	4 (11)	5 (2)	44.4 (84.6)

Last year's figures are shown in parentheses

Pasteurised Milk						
No. of samples examined	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test		
	Satisfied	Failed	% Satisfactory	1	Groups 2	3
Pasteurised 40 (39)	35 (36)	5 (3)	87.5 (92.3)	40 (38)	0 (0)	0 (1)

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 56.

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 June to November, 50 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 15 supplies, the source of eight supplies (A-H) being within the district and subject to local inspection and control, and 7 supplies (I-O) 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	
		1	2	3	4	Present	Absent
A	3	3	—	—	—	—	3
B	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
C	2	—	1	1	—	—	2
D	4	2	2	—	—	—	4
E	4	1	—	2	1	1	3
F	2	1	1	—	—	1	1
G	3	1	—	2	—	1	2
H	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
I	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
J	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
K	3	1	—	1	1	2	1
L	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
M	5	—	1	2	2	1	4
N	4	1	—	2	1	—	4
O	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
	38	13	10	10	5	6	32

Twelve samples were not examined owing to delay in reaching the Laboratory.

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., OF FOOD

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.

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	..	..	46
(2) Tuberculin Tested Milk for Bacteriological Test	..	..	9
(3) Ice Cream for Bacteriological Count	..	..	50
(4) Pasteurised Milk for Phosphatase Test	..	..	40
			145

This gives a grand total of 145 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
1948	111	70	—	—	181
1949	95	50	—	—	145
GRAND TOTAL ..					3,851



## 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 51 samples, and the results of chemical examination of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. Fifty-one 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.

<i>District</i>					<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
Bognor Regis	..	..	..	..	7,864	25,370
Aldingbourne	..	..	..	..	489	1,712
Barnham	..	..	..	..	172	602
Bersted	..	..	..	..	215	752
Boxgrove	..	..	..	..	207	724
Climping	..	..	..	..	76	266
Eartham	..	..	..	..	23	81
Eastergate	..	..	..	..	300	1,050
*Ford	..	..	..	..	89	312
Middleton	..	..	..	..	1,023	3,581
Oving	..	..	..	..	2	12
Pagham	..	..	..	..	575	2,013
Slindon	..	..	..	..	194	679
†Tangmere	..	..	..	..	54	189
Tortington	..	..	..	..	29	103
Walberton	..	..	..	..	469	1,642
Yapton	..	..	..	..	437	1,529
					4,354	15,247
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	12,218	40,617

\* R.N. Air Station Personnel 225 } not included  
 † R.A.F. Aerodrome Personnel 650 } 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. A number of private roads and estates in the area are, however, still unsewered, and although, as will be seen from the following table, the provision of sewers since extension resulted in the abolition of 339 cesspools, there are still 203 cesspool drained houses in this area. The year under review shows an actual increase in cesspools, no cesspools being abolished, but 3 added.

**On the North—North Bersted and Shripney Road Areas.** At the time of extension of boundaries, no sewers existed, the areas being drained to cesspools (165 in number), or by earth closets and soakaways. Since that date, however, sewers and 3 automatic lifting stations have been constructed. As will be seen from the following table, this work has resulted in the abolition of most of the cesspools taken over on extension, as well as a number of cesspools constructed since. The Shripney Road sewer and lifting station, completed during the year under review, provided much needed drainage facilities for the light industrial area and camping area. It is pleasing to record that the number of cesspool drained houses in these areas is now reduced to 15.

**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. This outfall was abolished by the incorporation of the sewer in the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme in 1940.
- (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 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 resulted in the abolition of 515 cesspools. Although the scheme also provided for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid upon the private estates in this area, circumstances have prevented this. At the end of 1949 there were no less than 256 cesspools upon private estates not yet sewered, out of a total of 288 cesspools in this area.

#### CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1949

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham .. .. .	200	—	3	203
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	29	14	—	15
Aldwick .. .. .	289	2	1	288
	518	16	4	506

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, 1949.

#### 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 31.12.49 ..	222	46	442	710
	542	211	803	1,556
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.49 .. .. .	339	196	515	1,050
	203	15	288	506

**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, 1950, three vehicles carried out 2,896 cesspool cleansings in 4,149 journeys. Approximately 3,972,800 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the three vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 17,688 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 was conveyed to the Refuse Destructor by three Scammell mechanical horses operating a door to door service, and a fourth vehicle in the Relay Service as and when required.

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 1949 .. .. .	9
(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 .. .. .	6

## 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-two bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in fifteen cases.

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

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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

### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

#### A. *The number and nature of the inspections made during the year 1949 :—*

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	148	
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist ..	141	
	—	289

Total number of houses inspected during the year .. 289

The number of inspections made :—

Primary inspections .. .. .	289	
Revisits .. .. .	950	
Smoke tests to drains .. .. .	10	
Water tests to drains .. .. .	40	
	—	1,289

#### B. *The number of notices served during the year 1949 (distinguishing statutory from informal) :—*

The number of :—

NOTICES on the Books, 31st December, 1948  
(Informal 57, Statutory 6) .. .. .

INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1949 112

STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year  
1949 (Housing Act, 6 ; Public Health Acts, 32) 38

— 213



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

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1948, and since complied with—less those for which Statutory Notices were served in 1949 ..	25	
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1949 which were served during the year 1949 .. ..	76	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1949 which were outstanding at 31st December, 1948	6	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1949 which were served during the year 1949 (Housing Act, 5 ; Public Health Acts, 29) .. ..	34	
	—	141
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the Books at 31st December, 1949 (for analysis see below) .. ..	54	
NOTICES OUTSTANDING :—		
Informal .. .. .	50	
Statutory .. .. .	4	
	—	54

**2.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

**(A)—Butchers' Shops and Stores.**

(i) Inspections (including vehicles) .. .. .	85
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	24
(a) Premises cleansed and limewashed .. ..	15
(b) Yard cleansed or paved .. .. .	2
(c) Premises for repair .. .. .	3
(d) Washing facilities—to be provided or not properly maintained .. .. .	6
(e) Other offences .. .. .	6
(iii) Unsound Food surrendered :—	
Corned Beef .. 202 lbs.   Tinned Pork .. 1 lb.	
Home-killed Beef 2,007 lbs.   Rabbits .. .. 102 lbs.	
Pork .. .. 79 lbs.	

**(B)—Other Food Shops and Stores.**

(i) Inspections .. .. .	560
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	119
(a) Premises cleansed and limewashed .. ..	32
(b) Defective drains remedied .. .. .	3
(c) Accumulations removed .. .. .	5
(d) Repairs to walls and floors .. .. .	6
(e) Yard cleansing .. .. .	16
(f) Washing facilities—to be provided or not properly maintained .. .. .	64
(g) Other offences .. .. .	10
(iii) Unsound food surrendered :—	
Wet or cured fish .. .. 3,258 lbs.   Flour .. .. .	770 lbs.
Shellfish .. .. .	231 lbs.
Tinned fish .. .. .	39 tins
Fish cakes .. .. .	6 doz.
Tinned meat .. .. .	124 lbs.
Pressed Lamb .. .. .	18 lbs.
Meat pies .. .. .	22
Sausages .. .. .	10 lbs.
Bacon .. .. .	63 lbs.
Barley flour .. .. .	50 pkts.
Cake and pudding mixture .. .. .	591 pkts.
Tinned pudding .. .. .	1 tin
Crumpets .. .. .	64 doz.
Pea flour .. .. .	16 pkts.
Dried peas .. .. .	36 pkts.
Biscuits .. .. .	4 lbs.
Ice cream cones .. .. .	250



Poultry .. .. .	12 lbs.	Preserves .. .. .	50 tins
Tinned vegetables .. .. .	221 tins	" .. .. .	3 jars
Tinned soup .. .. .	45 tins	Minced meat .. .. .	1 jar
Tinned fruit .. .. .	76 tins	Artificial cream .. .. .	2 galls.
Tinned milk .. .. .	374 tins	Paste .. .. .	10 tins
Milk powder .. .. .	56 lbs.	" .. .. .	11 jars
Butter .. .. .	12 lbs.	Pickles .. .. .	2 jars
Cheese .. .. .	135 pkts.	Sauce .. .. .	1 bottle
Eggs .. .. .	1,231	Mustard .. .. .	2 tins
Dried egg .. .. .	2 tins	Olives .. .. .	2 jars
Frozen egg .. .. .	40 lbs.	Dates (stoned) .. .. .	60 lbs.
Cereal .. .. .	37 pkts.	Sweets .. .. .	26 lbs.
Salad dressing .. .. .	32 bottles	Cough Lozenges .. .. .	44 lbs.
" .. .. .	56 lbs.	Chocolate spread .. .. .	4 cartons

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

### (C)—Ice Cream Premises.

(i) Inspections (including vehicles) .. .. .	278
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	33
(a) Utensils and appliances cleansed .. .. .	7
(b) Premises cleansed .. .. .	6
(c) Repairs and alterations .. .. .	1
(d) Washing facilities—to be provided or not properly maintained .. .. .	3
(e) Other offences .. .. .	16
(iii) Samples of ice cream for examination for bacterial content .. .. .	50

### (D)—Milk Supply.

(i) Inspections of dairies, vehicles and cowsheds .. .. .	207
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	16
(iii) Contraventions :— .. .. .	
(a) Limewashing and cleansing .. .. .	7
(b) Cleanliness—utensils and appliances .. .. .	3
(c) Washing facilities .. .. .	1
(d) Other insanitary conditions .. .. .	5
(iv) Samples of Undesignated Milk for bacteriological test .. .. .	50
(v) Samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk for bacteriological test .. .. .	3
(vi) Samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk for bacteriological test .. .. .	6
(vii) Samples of Pasteurised Milk for phosphatase test .. .. .	40

### 3.—(A)—FACTORIES (Mechanical).

(i) Inspections .. .. .	46
(ii) Notices :— .. .. .	
(a) Informal .. .. .	1
(b) Statutory .. .. .	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :— .. .. .	
Sanitary accommodation—unsuitable or defective .. .. .	1



**(B)—FACTORIES (Non-Mechanical).**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
(ii) Notices :—							
(a) Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(b) Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Sanitary accommodation						Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes	2 0 0
(b) Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(c) Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

**(C)—FACTORIES (Bakehouses).**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
(ii) Notices :—							
(a) Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
(b) Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Sanitary accommodation						Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes	0 0 0
(b) Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
(c) Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

**4.—FACTORIES (Out-Workers' Premises).**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

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

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

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

**(a) Stables.**

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Yard cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(b) Repairs required	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(c) Defective drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

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

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—							
(a) Defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation							1
(b) Receptacles for refuse provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(c) Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	8



(c) Transport of Food (Bognor U.D.C. Act, 1928).	
(i) Inspections .. .. .	15
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	11
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—	
(a) Vehicles cleansed .. .. .	3
(b) Exposure in transit .. .. .	6
(c) Other offences .. .. .	2

## 7.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i) Visits .. .. .	187
(ii) Action taken :—	
(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis) .. .. .	29
(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	6
(c) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis .. .. .	27
(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis) .. .. .	34
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease .. .. .	26
(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	27
(g) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease .. .. .	0
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	0
(i) Notices excluding contacts from day schools	15
(j) Notices excluding contacts from Sunday Schools	2
(k) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	61
(l) Letters to other Authorities <i>re</i> contacts ..	32

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

(a) Surface Infestations.	
(i) Premises inspected .. .. .	779
(ii) Number of inspections .. .. .	1,093
(iii) Infestations dealt with .. .. .	310
(iv) Estimated kill (M.O.F. Formula) .. .. .	1,940
(b) Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year.	
Manholes baited—First Treatment .. .. .	520
Second Treatment .. .. .	525

## 9.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS.

(i) Inspections .. .. .	28
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	5

## 10.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i) Inspections .. .. .	90
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	13

## 11.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

(i) Inspections .. .. .	26
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	5

## 12.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

(i) Inspections .. .. .	286
(ii) Informal action .. .. .	54



### 13.—DITCHES.

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

### 14.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

### 15.—CESSPOOLS.

(i) Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	..						24
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

### 16.—SMOKE.

(i) Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

### 17.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).

(i) Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(ii) Informal action	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

### 18.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

(i) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
(ii) Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(iii) Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

In addition, two Council houses and nineteen 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 1949

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-six years.

Detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall, and sunshine, together with comparison with averages of the previous twenty-five years, will be found in the tables set out on the following pages. In Table V at the end of this Report, will be found interesting extracts from the records of the twenty-five years 1924-48. 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. Certain readings and observations are also telegraphed to the Meteorological Office, each evening.

#### **Sunshine** (See Table IV).

The total number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the year 1949 was 2,027.1 hours, being 273.1 hours above the average of the twenty-five years 1924-48. The average amount of bright sunshine each day during the year was 5.5 hours and the total number of sun recorded days 319.



TABLE 1

Year 1949	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G.M.T. 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 .. .. .	30.206	30.786	30th	28.586	1st	0	4	5	1	0	2	6	5	8
February .. .. .	30.360	30.798	2nd & 3rd	29.564	9th	0	2	6	0	1	1	10	3	5
March .. .. .	30.184	30.564	2nd & 3rd	29.814	8th	0	14	6	0	1	2	3	2	3
April .. .. .	30.068	30.404	9th	29.548	7th	0	1	3	0	3	0	18	0	5
May .. .. .	29.986	30.532	10th	29.546	24th	0	1	8	0	1	0	12	3	6
June .. .. .	30.130	30.322	13th	29.736	1st	0	1	9	1	0	2	12	3	2
July .. .. .	30.124	30.408	1st	29.770	16th	0	3	5	3	2	0	7	3	8
August .. .. .	30.122	30.594	12th	29.412	2nd	0	4	4	1	1	2	8	1	10
September .. .. .	30.032	30.300	27th	29.674	15th	0	0	14	1	1	1	6	1	6
October .. .. .	30.016	30.567	31st	29.378	26th	0	2	11	0	2	1	10	3	2
November .. .. .	29.830	30.560	1st & 2nd	29.342	24th	0	5	8	0	1	1	7	2	6
December .. .. .	30.010	30.240	23rd	29.552	17th	0	2	4	0	1	0	12	4	8
Average for the year .. .. .	30.089	—	—	—	Totals :	0	39	83	7	14	12	111	30	69



TABLE II

Year 1949	Temperature in Shade—Degrees Fahrenheit												Sub-Soil	On Grass		Frosts	
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of twenty-five years 1924—1948	Maximum			Minimum			Lowest	Date		No. of times 30° 4 & under in screen	Ditto on Grass		
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date							
																Highest	Lowest
January .. ..	48°	38°	43° 0	+ 2° 0	51°	14th, 15th, 16th and 17th	42°	9th & 12th	46°	7th & 19th	31°	9th & 13th	45°	0			
February .. ..	49°	37°	43° 0	+ 2° 5	54°	15th	41°	3rd	48°	24th	28°	3rd	44°	2	No		
March .. ..	49°	37°	43° 0	— 0° 5	61°	24th & 25th	39°	5th	46°	23rd	29°	3rd	45°	5	record		
April .. ..	55°	44°	49° 5	+ 1° 5	68°	18th	50°	7th	53°	16th	32°	9th	50°	0			
May .. ..	58°	46°	52° 0	— 1° 0	68°	11th	53°	9th & 13th	54°	23rd & 28th	36°	10th	54°	0	0		
June .. ..	65°	52°	58° 5	Nil	79°	28th	58°	1st & 2nd	62°	28th	45°	16th	58°	0	0		
July .. ..	70°	57°	63° 5	+ 1° 5	80°	24th	60°	7th	66°	13th	48°	8th	63°	0	0		
August .. ..	70°	57°	63° 5	+ 1° 5	78°	15th	67°	4th, 9th & 17th	64°	20th	48°	12th	63°	0	0		
September ..	69°	58°	63° 5	+ 4° 5	77°	12th	64°	21st & 29th	67°	5th	49°	16th	63°	0	0		
October .. ..	62°	52°	57° 0	+ 4° 5	67°	1st, 5th, 10th and 13th	49°	31st	62°	11th & 16th	35°	27th & 28th	61°	0	No Record		
November ..	52°	42°	47° 0	+ 0° 5	57°	9th & 11th	45°	28th	52°	12th	34°	2nd, 29th & 30th	54°	0	1		
December ..	50°	40°	45° 0	+ 3° 0	54°	3rd	39°	10th	49°	27th & 28th	29°	12th	50°	2	6		
Average for year	58°	47°	52° 5	+ 2° 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54°	9	—		



TABLE III

HUMIDITY				RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)						
Year 1949	Average Temperature at 0900 G.M.T.		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals. Inches			Difference from Average of twenty-five years 1924—1948	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 0900 to 1700 G.M.T.	Night 1700 to 0900 G.M.T.	Totals				
January	42° 3	41° 2	90	.22	.86	1.08	— 2.36	.47 on 1st	12	6
February	42° 8	41° 0	85	Trace	.72	.72	— 1.45	.5 on 8th	4	3
March	42° 1	39° 3	77	.92	.31	1.23	— .57	.73 on 4th	5	4
April	51° 2	47° 8	77	.03	1.04	1.07	— .85	.30 on 28th	8	7
May	53° 5	50° 1	78	.14	1.33	1.47	— .59	.48 on 23rd	11	5
June	61° 0	57° 1	77	.28	.12	.40	— 1.30	.3 on 3rd	4	2
July	66° 1	60° 8	73	.11	.09	.20	— 2.00	.07 on 30th	5	3
August	65° 5	60° 9	76	.22	.89	1.11	— 1.24	.42 on 1st	6	5
September	60° 4	61° 4	83	.63	.92	1.55	— .72	.59 on 14th	7	7
October	57° 0	54° 8	86	2.54	5.48	8.02	+ 4.88	1.23 on 20th	16	16
November	46° 1	44° 5	87	.83	2.26	3.09	— .62	.70 on 20th	15	12
December	44° 8	43° 3	88	.49	1.78	2.27	— .86	.78 on 9th	16	8
Year's average	52° 7	50° 2	82	—	—	—	— 7.68	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	6.41	15.8	22.21	—	—	109	78



TABLE IV

## BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Year 1949	Totals : Hours and tenths	Difference from average of twenty-five years 1924—1948	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours and tenths
January .. ..	86.7	+ 20.6	23	28th & 29th	8.1
February .. ..	136.6	+ 56.5	28	16th & 19th	9.3
March .. ..	124.8	— 18.1	22	15th	10.6
April .. ..	210.2	+ 37.6	25	23rd	12.9
May .. ..	248.6	+ 30.4	31	30th	13.8
June .. ..	243.6	+ 9.6	30	24th	14.4
July .....	289.2	+ 75.9	30	10th	14.3
August .. ..	241.1	+ 31.3	31	4th	13.6
September ..	165.8	+ 3.6	26	7th	10.5
October .. ..	126.1	+ 6.6	28	3rd	9.6
November .. .	90.1	+ 18.0	26	2nd	7.7
December .. .	64.3	+ 1.1	19	21st	6.6
TOTALS .. ..	2,027.1	+ 273.1	319	—	—



TABLE V

Extracts from the Meteorological Records for 25 years, 1924—1948 inclusive.

<b>Sunshine</b> (hours and tenths)	<p>Average sunshine per year—1,753.8 hours.</p> <p>Average sunshine per day—4.8 hours.</p> <p>Average number of sun recorded days—307.</p> <p>Brightest year : 1933—2,066 hours.                      Sun recorded days 323</p> <p>Dullest year : 1932—1,519.7 hours.                      Sun recorded days 302</p> <p>Brightest month : July, 1928—309.4 hours.                      Sun recorded days 31</p> <p>Dullest month : February, 1947—27.2 hours.                      Sun recorded days 8</p> <p>Brightest day : August 20th, 1935—15.3 hours.</p>
<b>Rainfall</b> (inches)	<p>Mean yearly rainfall—25 years—29.88 inches.</p> <p>Greatest fall in 24 hours—3.49 inches on July 14th, 1945.</p> <p>Wettest year : 1935—38.16 inches on 187 days.</p> <p>Driest year : 1933—22.85 inches on 128 days.</p> <p>Wettest month : December, 1934—8.63 inches on 28 days.</p> <p>Driest month : February, 1934—.03 inch on 2 days.</p>
<b>Temperature</b> (Degrees Fahr.)	<p>Mean maximum temperature                      56 degrees.</p> <p>Mean minimum temperature                      45 degrees.</p> <p>Mean average temperature                      50.5 degrees.</p> <p>Hottest day : August 16th, 1947                      90 degrees.</p> <p>Coldest nights: January 26th and 27th, 1945                      12 degrees.</p>
<b>Humidity</b>	<p>Average humidity—25 years                      83 per cent.</p>



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