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REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1951

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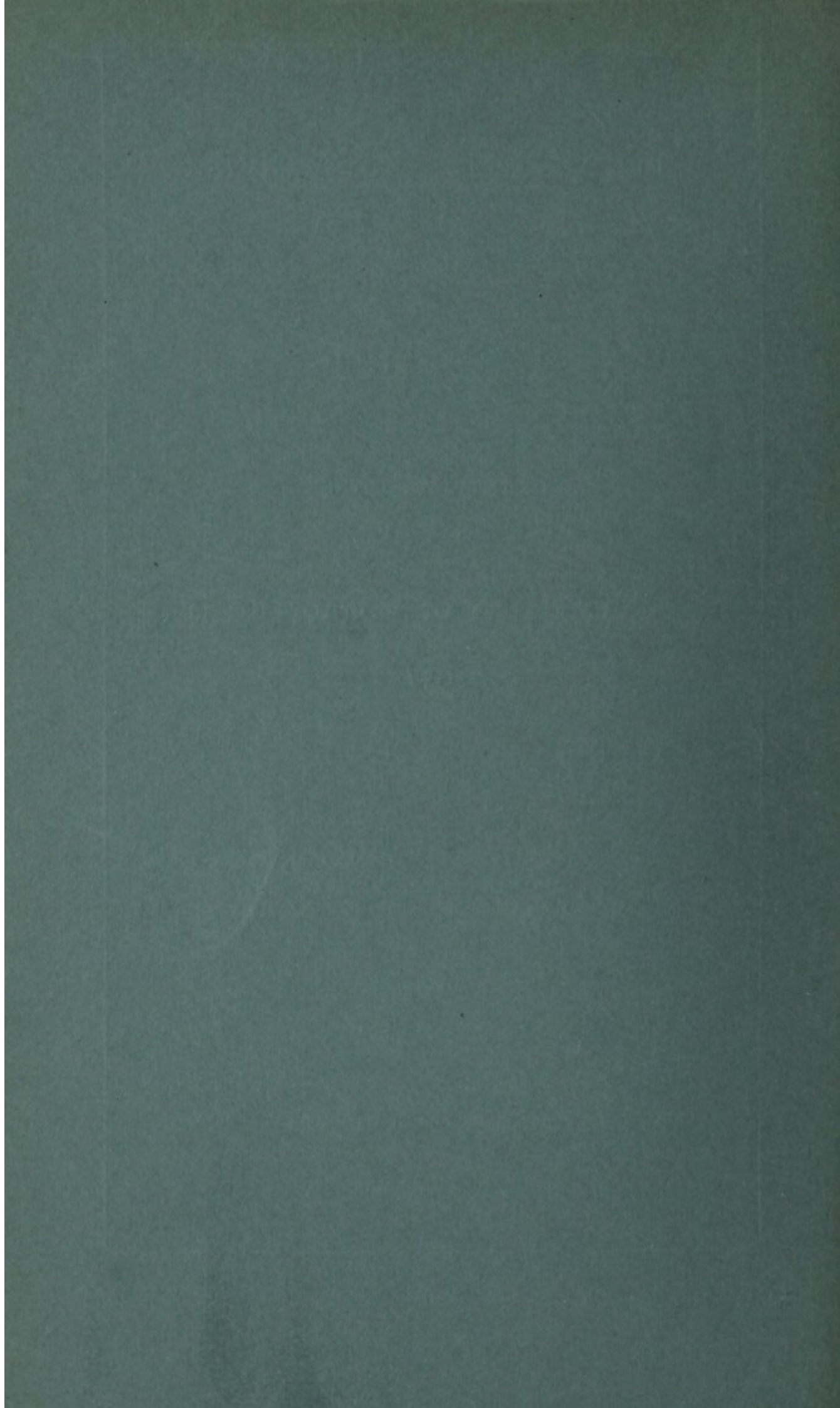
H. MICHAEL AYRES, O.St.J.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M.&H., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including

A Meteorological Report by F. A. C. CULLEN,

M.S.I.A.
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER



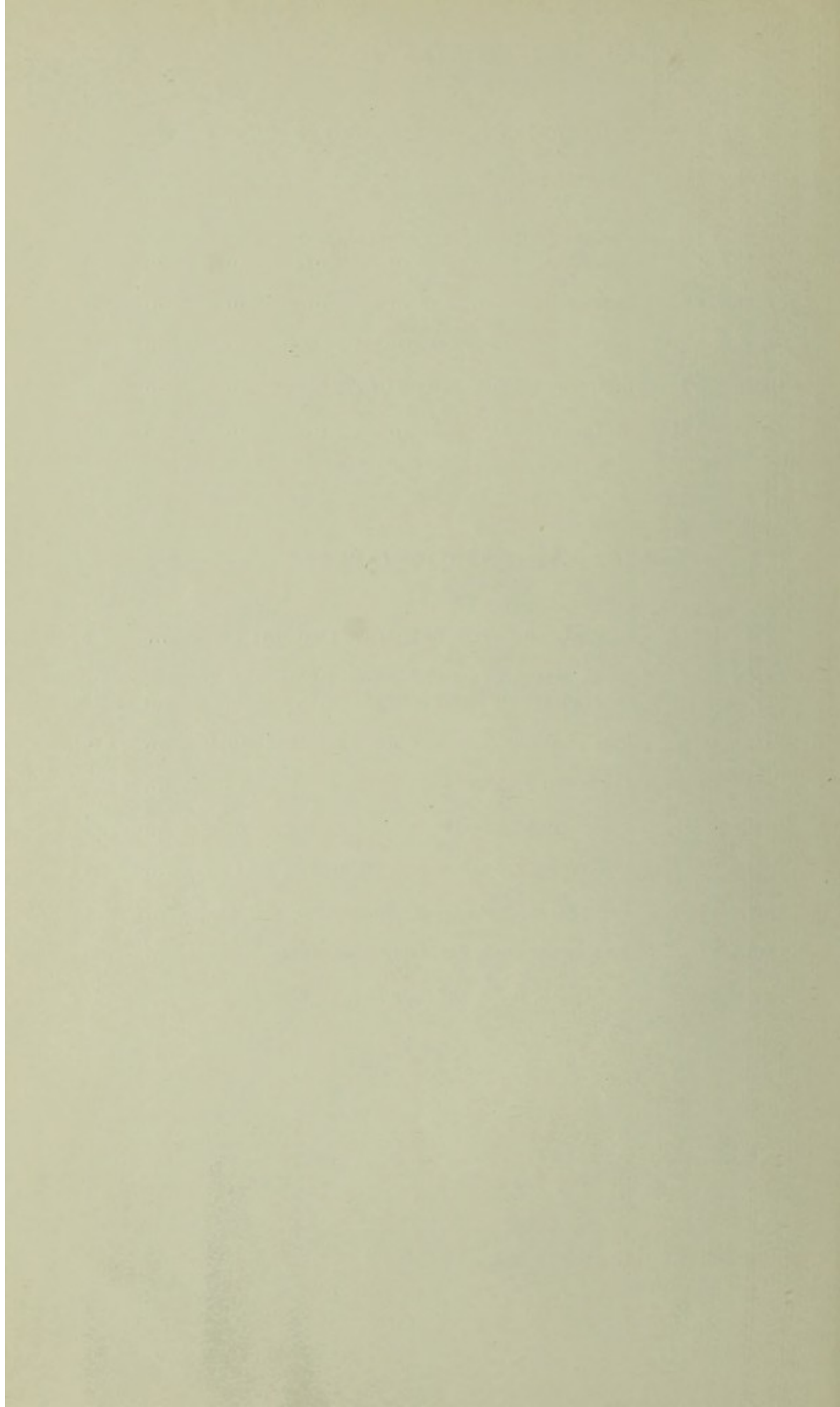
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Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1951-1952

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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, and five 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

*H. MICHAEL AYRES

(Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.), Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Camb. Univ.), Diploma in Public Health (Camb. Univ.)).
Medical Officer of Health

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council; Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester; Medical Supt. Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital.

*F. A. C. CULLEN

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

Inspector under Petroleum Acts; Inspector under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949; Meteorological Observer.

L. ALLATT

Chief Clerk.

*R. G. COYSH

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

CLERICAL STAFF.

Clerk :

A. S. BLACKWELL (to 7.4.51)
B. A. CANTWELL (from 2.7.51)

Clerk/Shorthand/Typists :

MISS E. J. GREEN
MISS J. I. GRAY
MRS. F. M. MOTH

Junior Clerk :

P. F. AYLING

CONSULTANTS :—

K. E. A. HUGHES, M.B.E., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (Director, Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth).

R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (County Analyst).

R. C. HOATHER for water analyses B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

R. WATTS, M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary Surgeon).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BOGNOR REGIS.

July, 1952.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-second Annual Report, namely that for the year 1951, on the health of Bognor Regis, which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 42/51.

The high standard of health shown by the statistics for 1950 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 302 in 1950, to 271 in 1951, the rates being respectively 11.82 and 10.84 per 1,000 of the population.

The Registrar General has this year again supplied an Area Comparability Factor for births, which allows for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and enables a more accurate comparison to be made between the birth rate for Bognor Regis with that for England and Wales (see pages 8 & 10).

The birth rate for Bognor Regis for 1951, when adjusted by the comparability factor, is increased from 10.84 to 11.59 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 15.5 in 1951 compared with 15.8 in 1950.

2. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

There was an increase of 36 in the number of deaths from 374 in 1950, to 410 in 1951, the crude death rates (i.e. the unadjusted death rate) being respectively 14.64 and 16.4 per 1,000 of the population. The death rates for England and Wales were 11.6 per 1,000 of the population in 1950 and 12.5 in 1951.

The Registrar General has again supplied an Area Comparability Factor for deaths, and it is therefore 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 page 16).

The death rate for Bognor Regis for 1951, when adjusted by the area comparability factor, is reduced from 16.4 to 11.97, which, it will be seen, is lower than the national death rate of 12.5.

(a) Death Rate from all Forms of Tuberculosis.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis, which was 11 in 1950, and 7 in 1951. The 1951 rate for Bognor Regis was 0.28 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the provisional figure of 0.31 for England and Wales.

(b) **Maternal Mortality.**

It is gratifying to be able to report that no deaths occurred in 1951 due to maternal causes.

(c) **Infant Mortality Rate.**

There were 10 deaths in 1951 as compared with 7 deaths in 1950, the rates being 36.90 and 23.18 per 1,000 live births respectively. The 1951 Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales was the *lowest ever reached* in the country, namely 29.6 per 1,000 live births as compared with 29.8 the previous year, showing a continuance of a regular decline in deaths of infants under 1 year of age. It is pointed out that with a very small number of births, as in this area, a few extra deaths of infants will considerably increase the infantile mortality rate.

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

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from cancer from 57 in 1950 to 60 in 1951. The rates were respectively 2.23 and 2.40 per 1,000 of the population.

The provisional Cancer death rate for England and Wales was 1.99 in 1950 and 1.95 in 1951.

3. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease, excluding Tuberculosis, notified during 1951 was 890 compared with 276 in 1950. There were 613 cases of Measles and 216 cases of Whooping Cough which together represent 93% of the total notifications received.

There were 19 cases of Scarlet Fever in 1951 compared with 18 in 1950 and again all the cases were of a mild character.

For the fifth 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 00. Since 1927 a total of 7,297 children in Bognor Regis have been artificially immunised. It is estimated that by the end of 1951 immunisation had resulted in the protection of 62.1% of children under five years of age, and 87.9% 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 more than one-third of the town's children who were under five years of age in 1951 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 is 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. VENEREAL DISEASE.

Information is contained on page 37 of this Report regarding the facilities which are available for the appropriate treatment.

6. FIRST AID STATION.

A short paragraph will be found in the body of the Report (see page 34) in connection with the invaluable work carried out by the British Red Cross Society's volunteers at the First Aid Station on the Esplanade.

During the last five years 7,900 cases have been treated. The numbers vary from year to year according to the weather and the consequent number of visitors to the town.

Attached to the Station is a room for lost children and during the last five years 648 children have been cared for until their relatives claimed them. This Station also gives an opportunity to the young Cadets who receive practical experience under supervision, and they have shown tremendous keenness in their work.

It appears that a more permanent structure of larger dimensions is now highly desirable, and this could be erected at a not unreasonable cost compared with the valuable work carried out there, and in fact, it could be constructed in conjunction with a larger Information Bureau.

I cannot speak too highly of the work accomplished, and the interest taken by the volunteers in the visitors, including a large number of older people who can always feel that they will be cared for, and children, who, when they are lost, can be looked after in a sympathetic and understanding way by those on duty.

The town is most fortunate in having such splendid volunteers to man this First Aid Station.

7. MORTUARY.

The provision of a more modern mortuary is long overdue, and prior to the war plans were being prepared, but unfortunately the scheme had to be temporarily abandoned. It is recommended that this matter be further considered at an appropriate date, and it is understood that it might be possible to use a site either north or south of the Police Station in London Road, for a building which could include a waiting room for the bereaved relatives and friends.

8. 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 food-stuffs, 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. F. A. C. Cullen, and his assistant, Mr. R. G. Coysh, in this connection.

9. 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 63 permanent houses were erected by the Council, making a total of 743 houses owned and administered by the Council. It will, however, be seen that the total number of applicants as at the end of 1951 on the waiting list for houses was 522, which had increased to 608 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 applications, and the Housing Committee has very sympathetically considered any recommendations I have made for the granting of extra points on medical grounds.

10. 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 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. It is felt that the Scheme of Rodent Control is one which meets a very real need, and is appreciated by the Residents.

11. WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supplies of the district *maintained a very high standard*, and I would again express my indebtedness to Mr. E. H. Baccus, 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.

12. 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 two extensive private Estates. During 1951 progress was made by the provision of sewers upon a third private Estate—the Hurstwood Estate—and at the time of going to press a considerable number of cesspools in this Estate had been connected to the sewer. 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 have been made to existing sewers, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector has carried out some excellent work in making the necessary arrangements.

13. CAMPING GROUNDS.

It is pleasing to report that although in many parts of the country somewhat unfavourable reports have appeared in the national and local papers, the limited number of camping grounds in this area, as reported on page 55 have, generally speaking, been quite satisfactory.

The modern type of camping, chiefly in caravans, is now firmly established, and with the assistance of Officers of the Council, and the co-operation of the Council itself and the Organisers of the camps, there is no doubt that the campers from various parts of the Country can really enjoy themselves in the way they select, and at the same time the camps can be maintained in a perfectly sanitary condition.

14. METEOROLOGY.

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

15. PREVIEW OF 1952.

It will be remembered that a considerable time elapses before the Registrar General's figures are available, upon which our local statistics must necessarily be based, so that the Annual Report for 1951 does not reach the Council until late Summer or early Autumn, and during the early part of 1952 several important factors are reported to the Council. I have therefore, rather felt a short preview of the next Report might be included.

Mass Radiography.

From the 9th April until the 25th April, Dr. J. D. Lendrum, Medical Director and Chest Physician in charge of the Mass Radiography Unit at Portsmouth, very kindly arranged to visit the district, and established his Clinic at St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, where we received the very kind co-operation of the Church Authorities.

The following X-Ray examinations were carried out, and I am pleased to report that very favourable co-operation was received from the Traders and the Directorate of Industry in the town as well as a ready response from the General Public :—

Number of miniature X-Rays taken : Males 1,663. Females 1,423=3,086.

These comprise of :—

Organised Groups—Schools	31	
Industry	1,695	
General Public	1,070	3,086

Number of persons recalled for large films :—

Males 104 Females 80=184

Number of cases referred to Consultant Chest Physician for investigation:—

Males 21 Females 7=28

The final results of the findings of the Consultant Chest Physician are not yet available but it is understood that so far as pulmonary tuberculosis is concerned this area compares very favourably with other districts which have been visited by the Unit.

I am pleased to report that the Housing Committee have very sympathetically considered the re-housing of any cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and a large majority of cases living in less favoured conditions have been re-housed and the remainder will be re-housed at an early date.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The County Council report shows that B.C.G. (bacillus calmette-guerin) vaccinations for children of tuberculous parents has been extended, and this automatically protects these children against infection. These inoculations are being carried out by the appropriate Chest Physicians.

Housing.

The Council has now approved quite an extensive programme for the construction of more houses in the northern part of the area, and this no doubt, will relieve quite a number of the worst cases in the town, and so reduce the rather long waiting list.

I again wish to express my deep appreciation of the unstinted interest taken in the health of the town by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and by the Chairman and other Members of the Council.

A very large amount of excellent work has been carried out by Mr. F. A. C. Cullen, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his Assistant, Mr. R. G. Coysh, to whom I extend my thanks. I also wish to record my thanks to the Chief Clerk, Mr. L. Allay and all the other members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I am extremely indebted to the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Officers of the other departments for their friendly and close co-operation and assistance at all times, also to the local doctors and general public for their most willing co-operation.

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	No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed Rate†		Mortality		Deaths	
									No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	—	73	15.0	—	8	14	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	—	66	10.5	—	42	7	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	—	80	12.4	—	65	14	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	—	76	11.4	—	42	7	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	—	82	11.9	—	55	17	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	—	71	10.0	—	47	15	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	—	66	9.0	—	65	11	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	—	75	10.0	—	58	9	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	—	69	8.9	—	52	10	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	—	103	13.0	—	29	11	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
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.23
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2.40

*"Crude birth rates and death rates" show the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population.

†"Adjusted birth and death rates" are the "crude birth and death rates" as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factors for births and deaths, 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 birth and death rates 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

STATISTICS 1900-1951

Pul- monary Tuber- culosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scar- let Fever Attack Rate	Diph- theria Attack Rate	No. inhab- ited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with state assistance		Rate- able Value	Sum repre- sented 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	0.80	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	—	—	—	£308,778	£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
11	0.43	—	—	0.70	†—	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	†—	7974	73	63†	—	£335,082	£1,340

*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 700. (See page 45.)

†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, 1951

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1950

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	Bognor Regis
Population estimated by Registrar-General	169,300 (169,540)	148,600 (146,550)	317,900 (316,090)	25,000 (25,550)
Number of Live Births	1,986 (2,112)	2,082 (2,091)	4,068 (4,203)	271 (302)
Birth Rate	11.73 (12.46)	14.01 (14.27)	12.80 (13.30)	10.84 (11.82)
Number of Deaths	2,763 (2,622)	1,891 (1,832)	4,654 (4,454)	410 (374)
Death Rate	16.32 (15.47)	12.72 (12.50)	14.64 (14.09)	16.40 (14.64)
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year	48 (52)	52 (57)	100 (109)	10 (7)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ...	24 (25)	25 (27)	25 (26)	36.90 (23.18)
Number of Maternal Deaths	1 (3)	1 (2)	2 (5)	— (2)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	0.5 (1.4)	0.5 (0.9)	0.5 (1.2)	— (6.62)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	35 (49)	30 (32)	65 (81)	6 (11)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	0.20 (0.29)	0.20 (0.22)	0.20 (0.26)	0.24 (0.43)
Number of Deaths from Cancer ...	478 (447)	339 (319)	817 (766)	60 (57)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.82 (2.64)	2.28 (2.18)	2.57 (2.42)	2.40 (2.23)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 777, whilst in the Rural Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 191. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Deaths exceeded Births by 586. In Bognor Regis Deaths exceeded Births by 139.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	15.5	(15.8)
Death Rate	12.5	(11.6)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	29.6	(29.8)

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	(land foreshore)	2,695 352
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,490
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,510
Population (Provisional figure for Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,624
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,974
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,239
Rateable value (April 1st, 1952)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£335,082
Sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1952)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,340

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, but several small and important industries have been established in the northern part of the town.

3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births :—			Total	Males	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 10.84 (See page 12).
Live Births—						
Legitimate	...	...	247	121	126	
Illegitimate	...	...	24	10	14	
			<u>271</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>140</u>	
Still Births—						Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births ... 18.12
Legitimate	...	...	5	4	1	
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
			<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	

Deaths :—			410	197	213	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population ... 16.40 (See page 16).

Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions	...	...	...	150
(Percentage of total deaths, 36.58)				
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	...	...	...	10
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	36.90
There were 247 legitimate children born and 10 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	40.49
There were 24 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	60
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 1951 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	Crude 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	104.1
1914	165	79	86	18.7	91.8
1915	132	80	52	15.0	153.8
1916	121	58	63	14.6	92.1
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	120.1
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	89.1
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
1950	302	144	158	11.8	91.1
1951	271	131	140	10.8	93.6

The Registrar-General has again supplied an "Area Comparability Factor" for adjusting the crude birth rate (i.e. the number of births per 1,000 of the population) to allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas and to make it comparable with the birth rate of the country as a whole and of any other local area.

The "Area Comparability Factor" for births for Bognor Regis for the year 1951 is 1.07.

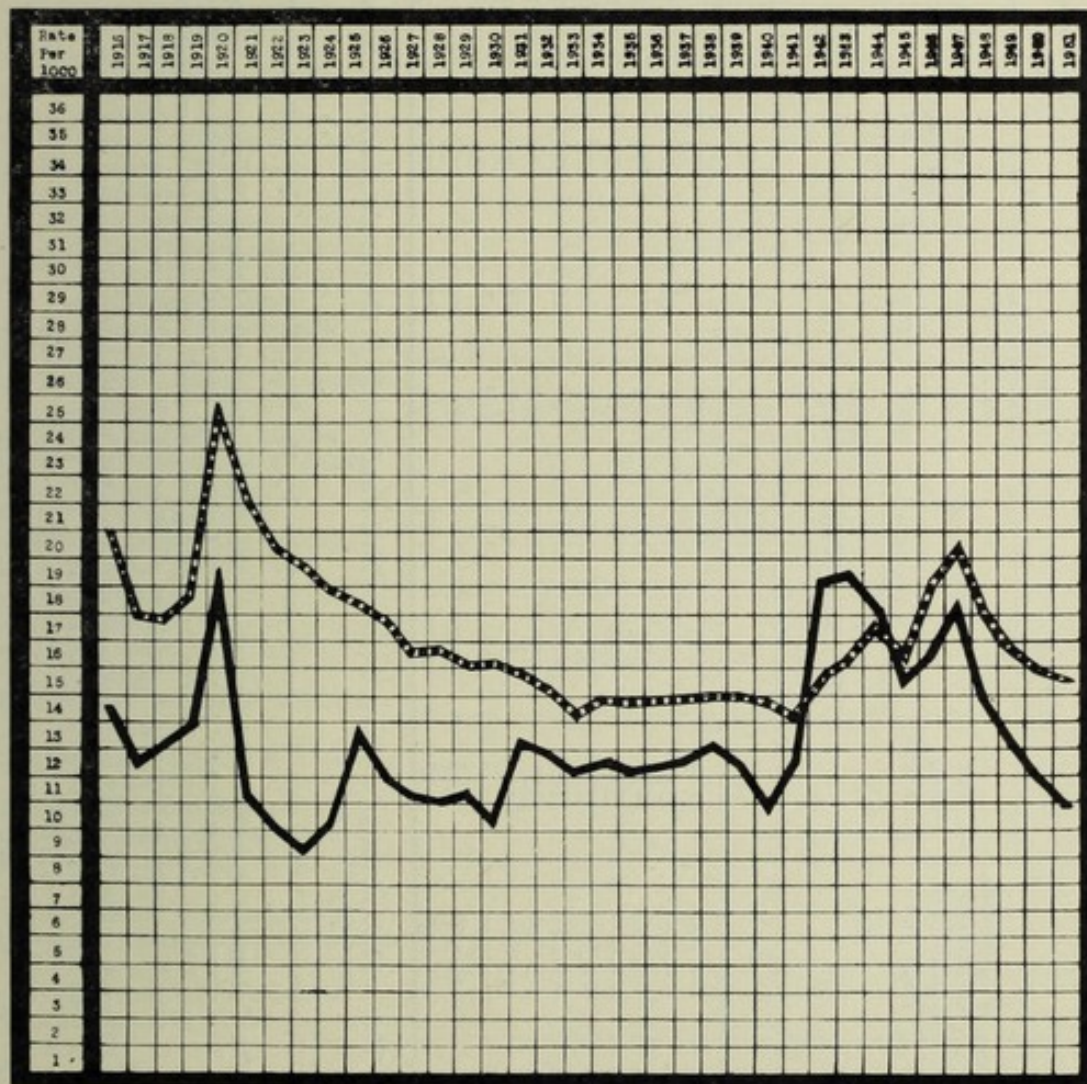
The adjusted birth rate for Bognor Regis for 1951 was, therefore, 11.6. The birth rate for England and Wales was 15.5.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS

Ward				Males	Females	Total
Central	...	...	...	56	48	104
East	...	...	...	16	11	27
Felpham	...	...	...	7	12	19
North	...	...	...	24	24	48
West	...	...	...	10	19	29
Total	...	...	...	113	114	227

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 1951 and previous ten years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Numbers	Net		*Num-ber	Rate	Of non-residents Regd. in the District	Of Residents not Regd. in the District	Under 1 year of age		All ages	
			Num-ber	Rate					*Num-ber	Rate per 1,000 net Births		
												*Num-ber	Rate (See page oo)
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1950	25,550	248	302	11.8	287	11.2	44	131	7	23.2	374	14.6
1951	25,000	227	271	10.8	291	11.6	22	141	10	36.9	410	16.4

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

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

*In Column 6 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.

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

The adjusted birth rate for 1951 is 11.6 (See page 12).

The adjusted death rates for 1949, 1950 and 1951 are 10.4, 10.8 and 11.9 respectively. (See page 16).

TABLE IV

Deaths Registered during the year 1951, classified by age and cause

(See notes on next page)

Causes of Death		Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District								MALES	FEMALES	
		All Ages	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74			75 and upwards
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...		6	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	1
2. Tuberculosis, other ...		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
4. Diphtheria ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...		2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach		11	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	7	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...		8	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	5	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast		6	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...		31	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	8	16	15
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...		3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
16. Diabetes ...		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...		49	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	26	18	31
18. Coronary disease, angina ...		54	—	—	—	—	2	7	28	17	33	21
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...		18	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	15	10	8
20. Other heart disease ...		95	—	—	—	—	—	7	22	66	38	57
21. Other circulatory disease ...		12	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	5	9	3
22. Influenza ...		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	7	4
23. Pneumonia ...		8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	1	7
24. Bronchitis ...		26	1	1	—	—	—	4	8	12	11	15
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...		4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...		5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...		38	7	—	—	—	1	6	3	21	15	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...		2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
34. All other accidents ...		6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	5
35. Suicide ...		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
36. Homicide and operations of war ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		410	10	3	3	—	6	67	121	200	197	213

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 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 again this year supplied an "Area Comparability Factor" for adjusting the local death rate to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the 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 and 0.74 for 1949 and 1950, is 0.73 for 1951.

The adjusted death rate for Bognor Regis for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 are given below, together with the crude death rates for the years 1942-1948 inclusive, during which years no comparability factor was issued.

	Crude Death Rate			Adjusted Death Rate		
1942	16.5	(no comparability factor issued)		
1943	16.8	"	"	"
1944	15.4	"	"	"
1945	15.1	"	"	"
1946	14.0	"	"	"
1947	13.5	"	"	"
1948	12.2	"	"	"
1949	14.1		10.4	
1950	14.6		10.8	
1951	16.4		11.9	

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 410, AND THE ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION WAS 11.9. THE DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES WAS 12.5.

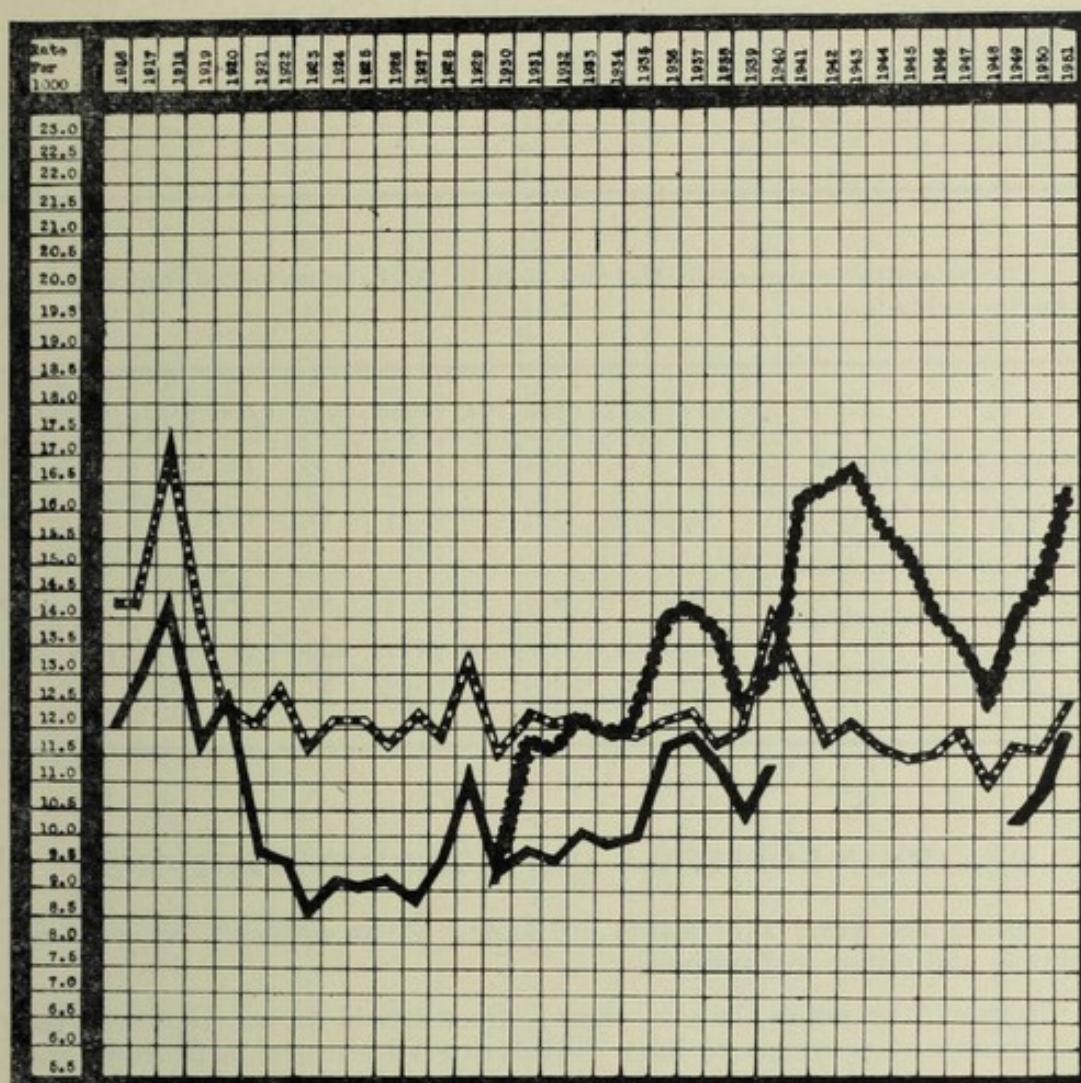
It will be noted in Table IV (on the preceding page), where the deaths at all ages are analysed, that over 78 per cent of the deaths are of persons from 65 years of age and upwards, and over 49% of the deaths are of persons from 75 years and upwards.

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 ...	153	17.8	19.1
Second Quarter ...	75	8.8	11.1
Third Quarter ...	86	10.0	9.1
Fourth Quarter ...	96	11.2	11.0
	410	11.9	12.5

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The plain black line represents the Bognor Regis adjusted Death Rate (see page 16)
 The dotted line represents the England and Wales Death Rate.
 The black crossed line represents the Bognor Regis Crude Death Rate for years 1931-51

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central	33	53	86
East	43	54	97
Felpham	32	28	60
North	40	31	71
West	49	47	96
TOTAL	197	213	410

The principal causes of death from 1942 to 1951 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	16	14	9	11	8	9	10	9	11	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	1	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	11	6	7	8	11	12	15	17	8	8
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	9	21	13	18	12	19	7	13	20	30
Diseases of heart and blood vessels	130	84	127	126	114	106	112	135	150	179
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	37	44	33	49	34	56	39	48	58	49
Cancer	51	62	56	42	68	61	51	58	57	60

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

During the year, 150 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 1951 in the institutions and hospitals named, but refer merely to the deaths of persons who normally resided in Bognor Regis.

Hospital or Institution	Number	Percentage of Total Deaths
Bognor Regis Sanatorium Annexe	2	0.5
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital	22	5.4
North View, East Preston	3	0.7
Graylingwell Hospital	5	1.2
St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester	85	20.7
Royal West Sussex Hospital	24	5.9
Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton	1	0.2
King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst	2	0.5
Others	6	1.5
TOTALS	150	36.6

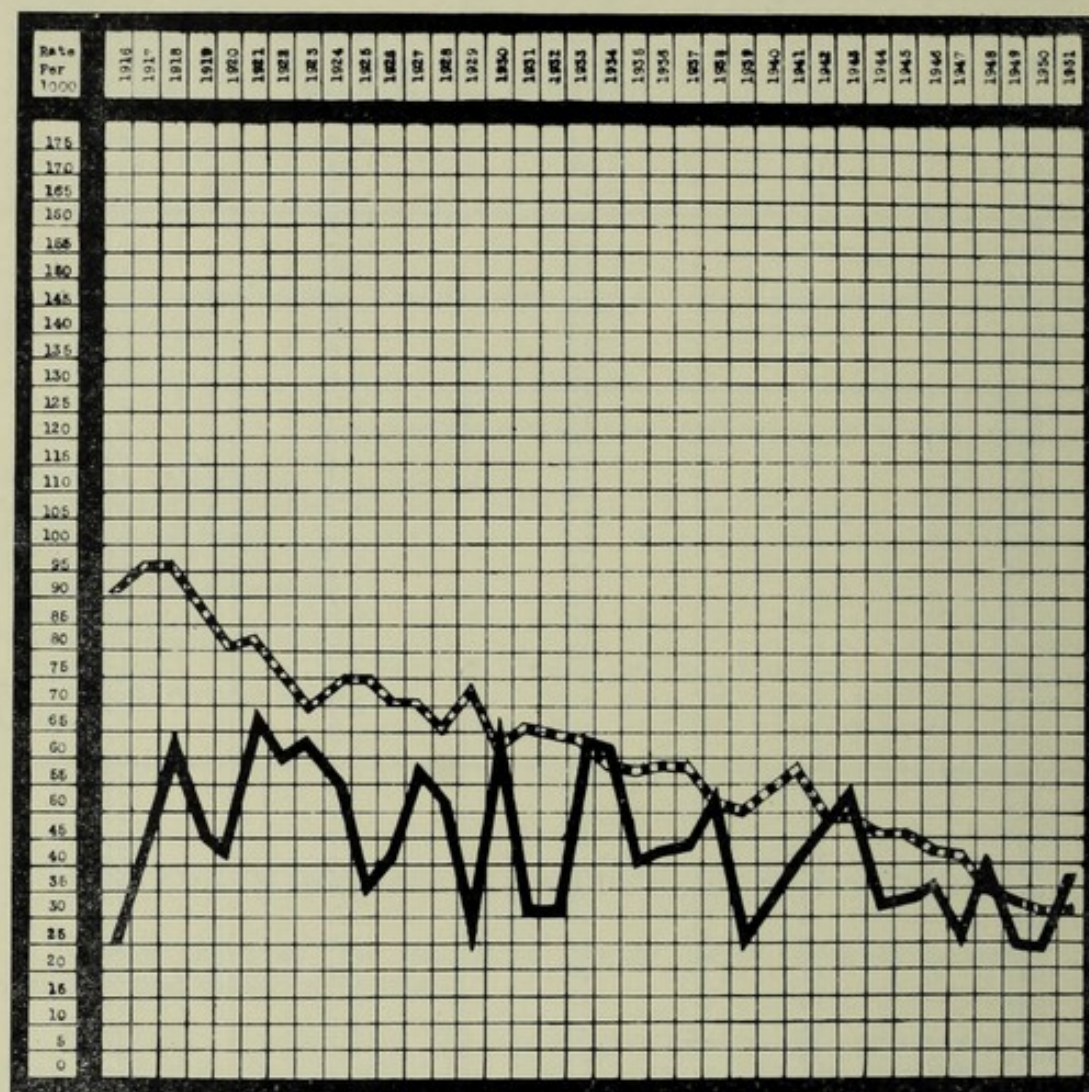
INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 10, or 37 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
1950	7	23	1.9	30
1951	10	37	2.4	30

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.**

CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

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									
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	3	3	1	2	2	1	4	1	2	1
Tubercular diseases ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Premature birth ...	8	5	5	6	5	6	7	1	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Injury at birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	1
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
All other causes ...	4	5	6	2	4	2	—	1	2	1
TOTAL—all causes ...	19	21	13	12	15	11	16	8	7	10

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central ...	—	2	2
East ...	3	1	4
Felpham ...	—	1	1
North ...	—	—	—
West ...	2	1	3
TOTAL ...	5	5	10

TABLE V
Infantile Mortality 1951

Net deaths from causes at various ages 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
Acute Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ...	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
ALL CAUSES ...	6	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	1	10

Net births in the year (Legitimate 247, Illegitimate 24) : 271.

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 10, Illegitimate —) : 10.

The following table shows the birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates for the years 1942 to 1951.

Years	No. of Births	Crude 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
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
1950	302	11.8	374	14.6	23
1951	271	10.8	410	16.4	37

CANCER

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

The total number of deaths in 1951 was 60, giving a rate of 2.40 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a provisional rate of 1.96 per 1,000 for England and Wales. The mortality from this cause for the years 1942-1951 inclusive is as follows :—

Years	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
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
1950	24	33	57	2.23
1951	28	32	60	2.40

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1951 :—

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.
—	—	7	4	3	10	5	3	—	6	—	—	13	9	28	32

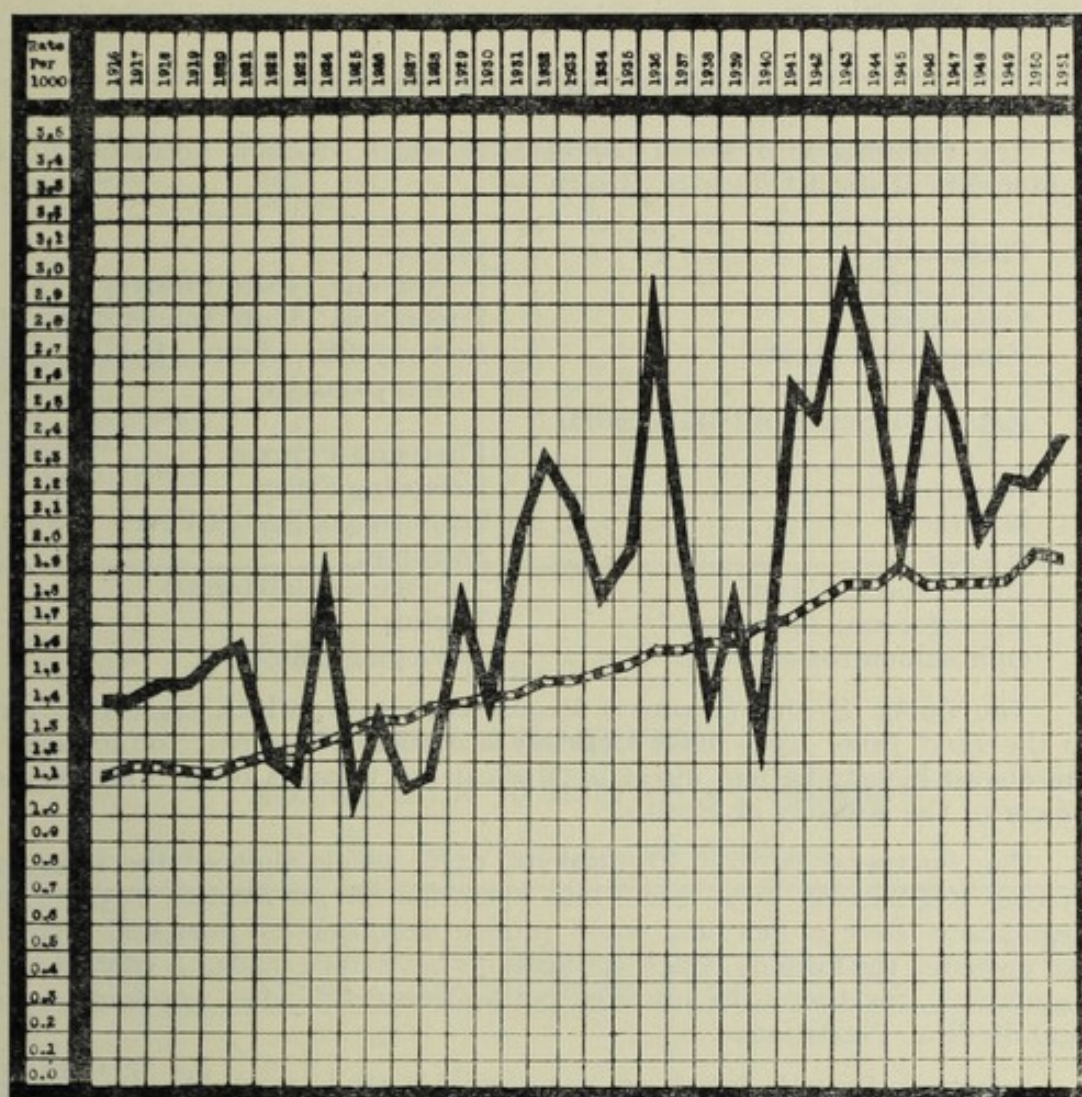
Ages.—The following were the ages of all persons dying from Cancer during 1951 :—

MALES :—37, 47, two at 48, 55, two at 62, two at 67, two at 68, 69, two at 70, two at 71, 72, three at 73, 74, two at 76, 77, 78, 83, two at 88.

FEMALES :—7, two at 47, 49, 50, two at 51, 59, 62, three at 64, two at 66, two at 67, 69, two at 70, 71, two at 72, two at 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, two at 81, 83, 86.

68.3% of the cases are over 65 years of age.

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATE 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 to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health :—

Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Dysentery	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Encephalitis (Acute)	Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic and Non-paralytic)
Enteric (Typhoid or Paratyphoid)	
Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia
Erysipelas	Relapsing Fever
Malaria	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Measles	Smallpox
Membranous Croup	Tuberculosis (all forms)
Meningococcal Infection	Typhus
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1951, which came into force on the 22nd June, 1952, make **Leprosy** a notifiable disease. Notifications of this disease have to be sent direct by Medical Practitioners to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, which replaced the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939, came into operation on 1st August, 1951. These Regulations gave a new and more precise definition of puerperal pyrexia, and amended the form on which notifications have to be made. A copy of these Regulations, together with amended notification certificates, was sent to each local Medical Practitioner.

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. Weekly returns of numbers of cases of infectious disease notified are made to the County Medical Officer and Registrar-General.

All Medical Practitioners within the area are supplied weekly with the figures showing the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease in West Sussex, and also within each ward of the district.

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 (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1951 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 ...	21	—	1	4	11	3	—	—	—	—	19	13
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	216	18	49	69	69	1	2	8	—	—	216	6
Measles ...	613	9	111	189	271	17	6	10	—	—	613	12
Acute Pneumonia	33	1	3	—	2	3	3	3	11	7	33	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	7	—
TOTAL ...	892	28	164	262	353	24	15	24	12	8	890	31

TABLE VII

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(excluding Tuberculosis)

Disease	Ward					Total
	Central	East	Felpham	North	West	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	5	—	4	9	19
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	43	55	24	67	27	216
Measles ...	90	120	77	199	127	613
Pneumonia ...	4	7	—	10	12	33
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	2	1	—	7
TOTALS ...	143	188	103	281	175	890

TABLE VIII

The following table shows the number of cases of Infectious Disease from Bognor Regis which were isolated in the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital during 1951. 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	{ 13 Confirmed 1 Suspected Scarlet Fever
Suspected Diphtheria	2	2 Tonsillitis
Measles	12	{ 10 Confirmed 1 Laryngeal Stridor 1 German Measles
Whooping Cough	6	6 Confirmed
Chicken Pox	2	2 Confirmed
Paratyphoid B	1	1 Confirmed
Suspected Poliomyelitis	1	1 Not Confirmed

Diphtheria.

For the fifth 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	—	—	—
1950	25,550	—	—	—
1951	25,000	—	—	—

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 19 cases were notified, as compared with 18 last year.
The attack rate was 0.76 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	—	—
1950	25,500	18	—	—
1951	25,000	19	—	—

Fourteen cases were removed to the Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The following is an analysis of the cases admitted :—

Local ...	...	...	...	...	11
Local contacts with previous cases	...	...	...	...	1
Visitors	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					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	—	—
1950	—	—
1951	—	—

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	—	—
1950	—	—
1951	—	—

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

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified during 1951.

One case of suspected Poliomyelitis was admitted to the Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital from Bognor Regis during the year, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Investigations are made immediately notifications are received and a full report of each case is sent to the County Medical Officer of Health. To assist in research of poliomyelitis an individual case report, in a prescribed form, is forwarded to the Medical Research Council.

Medical Practitioners within the Urban District are kept fully informed of all cases of poliomyelitis occurring in West Sussex as soon as details are received from the County Medical Officer.

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 or suspected 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 1951 :—

No. of Outbreak	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible	Foods causing Outbreak
1	1	Nil	Not known†	Occasional purchase of Cream suspected
2	1	Nil	Not known†	Not known†
3	4*	Nil	Not known†	Duck egg in Yorkshire Pudding suspected. No residue available.

*In this 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

Additions to Register.

Seventeen cases, i.e. cases notified for the first time (compared with 28 in 1950) and 10 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 12 in 1950) were added to the Register during 1951, as shown below.

Three cases were restored to the Register during 1951, having been removed in 1944, 1946 and 1950 respectively.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	10	5	1	1	17
Cases transferred from other districts	6	2	1	1	10
Cases restored to Register ...	2	1	—	—	3
TOTALS	18	8	2	2	30

Removals from Register

Thirty-three cases were removed from the Register during 1951, as follows :

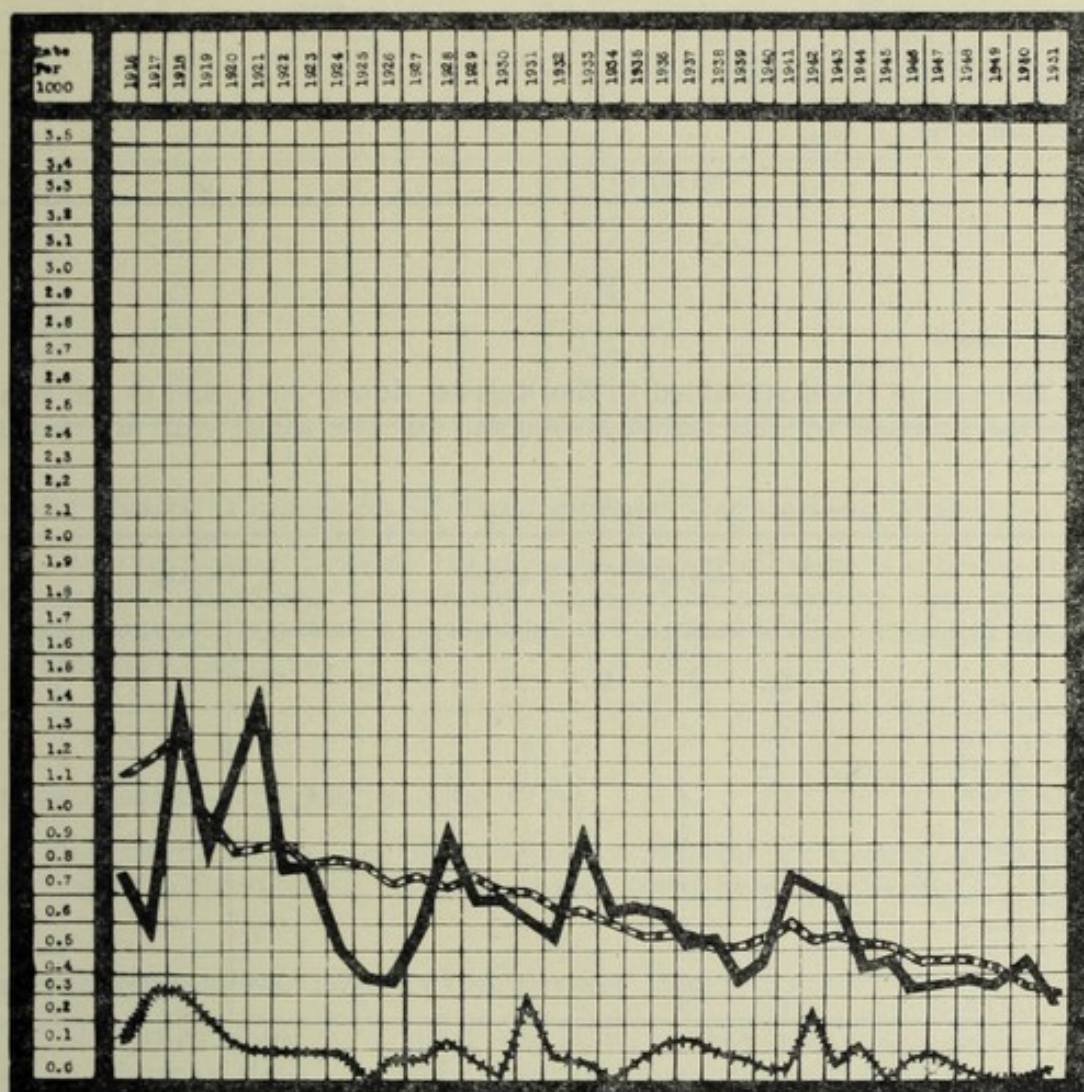
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Lost sight of (i.e. changing address without notifying Authorities concerned).	1	1	—	—	2
Cases transferred to other districts	7	8	—	—	15
Deaths	4	2	1	—	7
Recovered	3	4	1	1	9
TOTALS	15	15	2	1	33

Cases on Register.

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1951

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	13	9	22	1	2	3	25
East	9	13	22	5	1	6	28
Felpham	8	8	16	4	—	4	20
North	18	19	37	4	4	8	45
West	16	12	28	6	6	12	40
TOTALS	64	61	125	20	13	33	158

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



The plain black line represents Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Bognor Regis.
The dotted line represents Pulmonary Tuberculosis—England and Wales.
The black crossed line represents Other Tubercular Diseases—Bognor Regis.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933

Treatment

The number of patients from Bognor Regis treated at Sanatoria during 1951, is as follows :—

Admitted to		Males	Females	Total
Aldingbourne House Sanatorium, Chichester	...	8	5	13
Bognor Regis Sanatorium Annexe	...	4	6	10
Other Sanatoria	...	—	1	1
TOTAL		12	12	24

Fatal Cases

The ages of the cases added to the Register during 1951, and of the fatal cases (as supplied by the Registrar-General) for the same year are shown below :—

Age Periods	Cases added to Register				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	—
15—24 years	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 years	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—44 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 years	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—64 years	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	18	8	2	2	5	1	1	—

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
1950	11	0.43	0.36
1951	7	0.28	0.31

In the following table, the mortality since 1940 is shown (at all ages, and for the first five years of life).

Deaths at all ages				Deaths under 5 years of age			
Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1940	11	1	12	1940	—	—	—
1941	17	1	18	1941	—	—	—
1942	16	6	22	1942	—	2	2
1943	14	1	15	1943	—	—	—
1944	9	3	12	1944	—	—	—
1945	11	—	11	1945	—	—	—
1946	8	2	10	1946	—	1	1
1947	9	2	11	1947	—	—	—
1948	10	1	11	1948	—	—	—
1949	9	—	9	1949	—	—	—
1950	11	—	11	1950	—	—	—
1951	6	1	7	1951	—	—	—

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 1951.

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

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 1951, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the bodies of four 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 British Red Cross Society at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in November, 1951. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. K. Davidson (a trained Nurse, and Commandant of the Sussex 88 Detachment, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by Volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society, including 6 British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from 21st April to the 5th May, 1951, during the visit of the Wimbledon Old People, and then from the 13th May until the 16th September, 1951. First Aid was rendered to 1,827 persons and 139 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 room for lost children. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the First Aid Station to the residents and the visitors, as it 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.

The Ambulances manned by personnel of the local Ambulance and Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade have carried out excellent work by their invaluable co-operation.

4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are six registered Nursing Homes, which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers. One of these Nursing Homes will take a limited number of maternity cases.

5. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND.

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932 by your Medical Officer of Health, 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 have been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys which are distributed to those less fortunate children. Arrangements can 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. Drainage of Existing Buildings	... ..	November, 1912
2. Slaughterhouses	... ..	August, 1935
3. Cleansing of Footways, Nuisances and the Removal or carriage of Offensive Matter or Liquid	... ..	September, 1925
4. 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.		
5. Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation	... ..	September, 1925
6. Houses Let in Lodgings	... ..	September, 1925
7. Management of a Mortuary	... ..	September, 1925
8. Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences	... ..	July, 1927
9. Regulation of Tipping of Refuse	... ..	September, 1937
10. Prevention of Discharge of Slop Water into Gullies	... ..	March, 1937
11. Pleasure Fairs	... ..	April, 1939
12. Camping Grounds	... ..	September, 1949
13. Building	... ..	November, 1939
14. Offensive Trades	... ..	June, 1947
15. Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	... ..	August, 1950
16. For Preventing Waste, Undue Consumption, or Contamination of Water	... ..	November, 1950

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 1,150 beds.)

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

Royal West Sussex Hospital		
Chichester	... ..	Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Horsham Hospital	... ..	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Worthing Hospital	... ..	Tuesdays, 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 28 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 Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 71 persons, and an Annexe to this Sanatorium is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 31 beds.

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

Cases for thoracic surgery 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.

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, West loats Lane, Bognor Regis, and also monthly 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 unsatisfactory 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, four 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 1951:—

		Bognor	Felpham	Total
(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	...	240	28	268
Number of attendances made	...	600	80	680
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	...	75	18	93
Number of attendances made	...	91	20	111
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre.</i>				
Number of children under 5 years of age examined	...	619	196	815
Number of attendances made	...	4,433	1,232	5,665

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 477 children attended the clinic, making 827 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 320 children attended the clinic, making 728 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.

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 are made, in conjunction with the County Medical Officer, for the display, at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, 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 :—

Breast feeding.
Milk
Diphtheria Immunisation

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 of tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Chest Physicians 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 Aldingbourne Sanatorium, near Chichester, every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. An additional Clinic for Contacts only is held on the afternoon of the first Friday in each month.

(b) Patients discharged from Hospital.

Two Care Almoners were 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 Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance 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 by the County Council.

During 1951, 261 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 229 and the number of school children 32. In addition 169 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
1950	26	235	77	19	7	13	6	2	6	6	2	3	—	—	1	403
1951	35	136	47	8	3	6	5	4	6	2	2	2	3	—	2	261
Totals	84	1857	753	415	383	556	486	455	443	418	357	339	283	257	211	7,297

It is estimated that up to and including December, 1951, 62.1% of children under 5 years, and 87.9% 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 fifth successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1951 (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 1951 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	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	34*	699*

*Provisional figure.

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 1951					Built during 1951				Under construction 1952				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 ...	16	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane ...	1	55	-	18	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue ...	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue ...	27	128	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	41	32	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane ...	4	11	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 ...	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Pevensey Road ...	12	-	-	24	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Frith Road ...	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rodney Close ...	-	-	†13	-	†13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Arnham Road ...	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Greynville Close ...	-	-	†8	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Frobisher Road ...	-	-	†4	-	†4	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Anson Road ...	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Raleigh Road ...	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	29	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
21. Middleton Road ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	26	-	29	-	-	-	-
22. South Bersted Site																	
No. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	28	106
23. " " " 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	90
															†12		
24. " " " 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150
TOTALS ...	228	298	96	58	680	63	-	-	63	4	26	-	30	-	318	28	346

*10 purchased in 1945

†Bungalows

I am indebted to Miss T. H. 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 ap- plications 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
1950	596	151	23	174
1951	522	157	10	167

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

In July, 1952, the total number on the waiting list had increased to 608.

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) ... 221
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 845
- (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 ... 105

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-1951 notices, 65; 1951 notices, 83) ... 148

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 | ... | ... | ... | <i>Nil</i> |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | | | | |
| (a) | By owner (pre-1951 notice) | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (b) | By local authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | <i>Nil</i> |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|------------|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | 6 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | | |
| (a) | By owners | ... | <i>Nil</i> |
| (b) | By local authority in default of owners (pre-1951 notices, 6; 1951 notices, 3) | ... | 9 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
No action was taken.

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

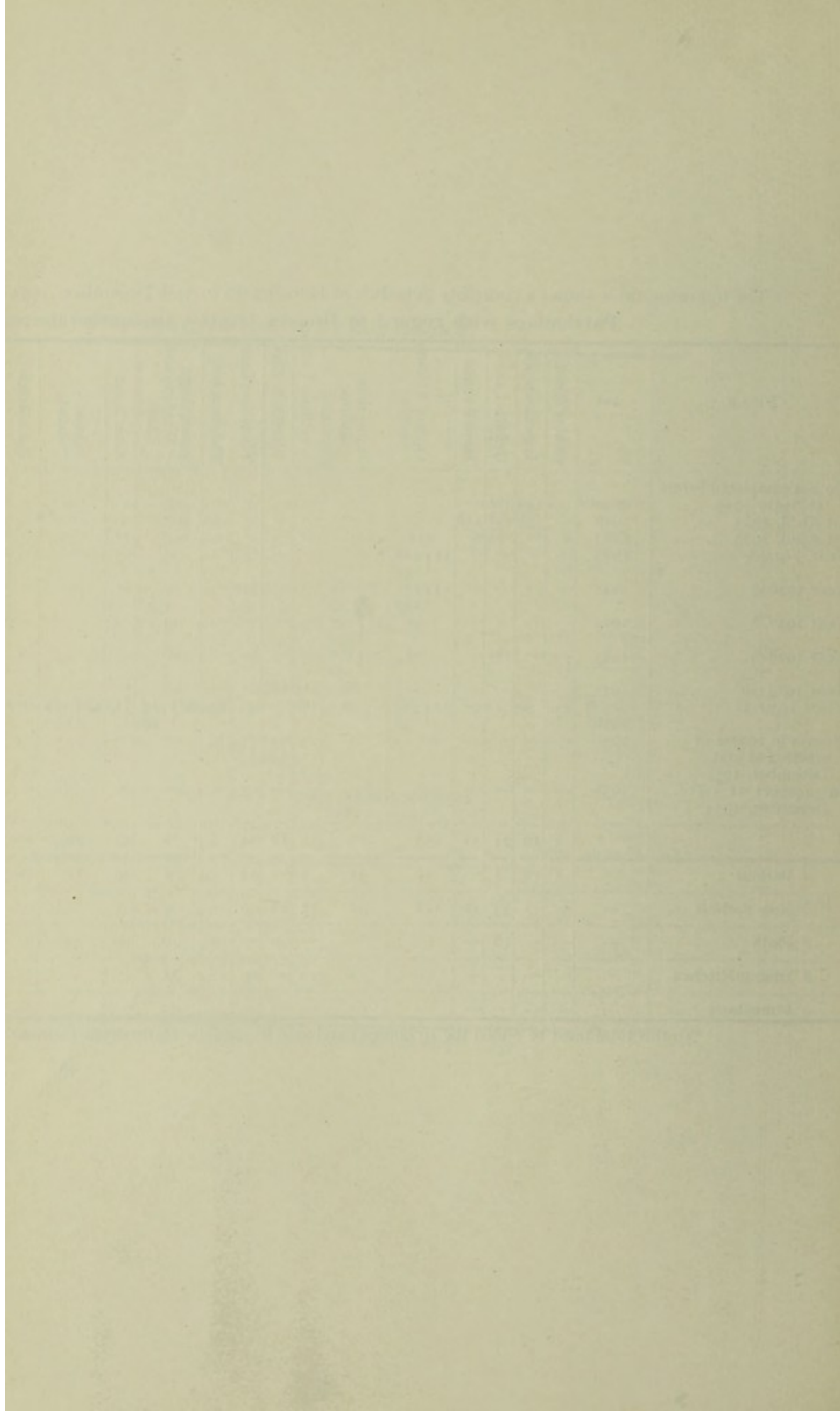
The following table shows a complete Schedule of Housing up to 31st December, 1951 :—

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

YEAR	Act	Ockley Road	Hawthorn Rd.	Gravits Lane	Mons Avenue	Collyer Avenue	Hampshire Avenue	Westlofts Lane	Westlofts Gns.	Flansham Lane	Felpham Way	Hatherleigh Gardens and Close	Arum Road	Pevensey Road	Frith Road	Rodney Close	Anthem Road	Greynville Close	Frobisher Rd.	Anson Road	Raleigh Road	Middleton Road	S. Bersted Site 1	S. Bersted Site 2	S. Bersted Site 3	TOTALS				GRAND TOTAL		
																										Non-assisted	ACTS					
																											1919	1923	1925		1936	
Houses completed before 1st April, 1925 ...	Non-Ass'd	2a	13a	28b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st April, 1925 ...	1919	—	3b	19b	51b	—	—	—	—	—	5a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	43
1st April, 1925 ...	1923	—	—	8b	—	24b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	78
Year, 1925-6 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	44 { 42b 2a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	32
Year 1926-7 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	24 { 12b 12a	8 { 6b 2a	—	—	34a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44
Year 1927-8 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	5a	35 { 10b 25a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	66
Year 1928-9 ...	1923	—	—	18c	—	6a	20 { 16b 4a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	40
Year 1929-30 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	—	8a	11b	18b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44
Years 1930-51 ...	1925 & 1936	—	3a	1a	—	52 { 50b 2a	2a	4a	—	—	72 { 71d 1a	45a	36 { 12a 24c	20a	13c	10a	24 { 8c 16c	23 { 4e 19a	13a	29a	2a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	37
Houses in course of erection at 31st December, 1951	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1a	29 { 3a 26d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	299	349
In prospect at 31st December, 1951	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	
		2	19	74	51	155	73	15	18	34	5	72	45	36	20	13	10	24	23	13	30	31	106	90	150	43	78	263	50	675	1109*	
a Parlour ...	—	2	16	1	—	27	41	4	—	34	5	1	45	12	20	—	10	—	19	13	30	5	—	—	—	15	5	98	—	167	285	
b Non-Parlour ...	—	—	3	55	51	128	32	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	73	147	50	—	298	
c Flats ...	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	68	86
d Dining-Kitchen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	78	78	150	—	—	—	—	—	403	403
e Bungalows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	37	37

*To this total must be added the 10 houses purchased in 1945 in Hatherleigh Gardens.

The prospective total of Council houses therefore, becomes 1,119.



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 1951, 6 cases of food poisoning were notified. (See page 29).

MILK

There have been revolutionary changes in the control of the milk supply since October 1st, 1949, when the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, came into force.

Production.—Dairy farms are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the execution and enforcement of Regulations relating to the health of cattle and clean milk production are the responsibility of that Ministry. The Medical Officer of Health for the District within which such farms are situate remains responsible for ensuring that no disease communicable to man is spread by milk from cattle or personnel.

Milk sold under Special Designations.—The Special Designations now authorised are Tuberculin Tested, Accredited, Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurize, originally the responsibility of this authority, are now issued, and control exercised, by the County authority. There is one such licensed establishment in this district. Frequent samples of milk produced at these premises are taken by the County Council Officer and information as to the results of examination are regularly communicated to me.

Dairies and Distribution.—Registration of dairies, other than dairy farms, and the control of milk distribution, remain the responsibility of this authority. There are eleven registered dairies in the district, all being satisfactory with regard to structure, ventilation, lighting and water supply. All these dairies, with one exception, are distribution depots, distributing milk (Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised) bottled in modern dairies outside this area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the following licences were issued during 1951 :—

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	Eleven
To sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	Ten

During the year the following samples, taken from distributors were submitted to Laboratory examination :

Eight samples of Pasteurised milk were submitted to Methylene Blue Test (examination as to cleanliness and keeping quality) and to Phosphatase Test (examination as to whether properly pasteurised) and were reported as conforming to the prescribed conditions.

Two samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were submitted to Methylene Blue Test (examination as to cleanliness and keeping quality), and were reported as conforming to the prescribed conditions.

Four samples (3 Tuberculin Tested milk and 1 Undesignated milk) were submitted to Biological Test as to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and were reported negative.

Quality.—The West Sussex County Council continues to be the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, samples being taken by its Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform to 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.

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 57.

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 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 of May to August, 53 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 52 examined. 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 examined were taken from 13 different supplies, in 33 cases of pre-packed articles, or from the unbroken bulk as prepared by or received from the manufacturer, and in 19 cases as passed to the public by retailers' own servers from broken bulk. In cases of unsatisfactory samples from unbroken bulk or of pre-packed ice cream, the results were communicated to the manufacturer, and in cases of unsatisfactory samples from broken bulk ice cream, appropriate action was taken with the retailer, particularly in connection with sterilization of serving equipment. The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows :—

SUPPLY	Pre-packed or unbroken bulk					From broken bulk, using retailers' servers				
	No. examined	GRADE				No. examined	GRADE			
		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
A	4	3	1	—	—	4	2	1	1	—
B	7	1	2	4	—	2	—	—	1	1
C	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—
D	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
E	6	3	1	2	—	3	1	1	—	1
F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
G	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J	2	1	—	1	—	4	2	—	1	1
K	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
L	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	33	18	8	7	—	19	9	3	4	3

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).

CLEAN FOOD BYELAWS

Byelaws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, came into operation on October 1st, 1950. Circular letters having been addressed to all food traders affected by the Byelaws, a comprehensive survey of all such premises was carried out during the year (see page 57).

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 :—

Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading	...	...	...	53
Milk for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	10
Milk for Tuberculosis examination	...	...	...	4

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
1950	—	53	—	—	53
1951	14	53	—	—	67
GRAND TOTAL					3,971

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.

Area of Supply.

The Statutory Area of Supply is 58 sq. miles in extent, and consists of the Urban District of Bognor Regis and the undermentioned parishes, in all of which water mains are available.

Aldingbourne	Eartham	Slindon
Bersted	Ford	Tangmere
Boxgrove	Middleton	Tortington
Barnham	†N. Mundham	Walberton
Climping	*Oving	Yapton
Eastergate	Pagham	

* This parish is at present mainly supplied by the Chichester City Water Undertaking

† This parish is at present supplied by the Selsey Water Company with the consent of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council.

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

The Eastergate Pumping Station is equipped with pumping plant of modern design, and the installation of new plant of greater capacity was completed during the year.

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	...	...	...	...	8,906	25,000
Aldingbourne	...	...	...	...	513	1,691
Barnham	...	...	...	...	176	441
Bersted	...	...	...	...	229	939
Boxgrove	...	...	...	...	213	705
Climping	...	...	...	...	76	254
Eartham	...	...	...	...	23	126
Eastergate	...	...	...	...	302	995
*Ford	...	...	...	...	89	133
Middleton	...	...	...	...	1,048	2,452
Oving	...	...	...	...	2	12
Pagham	...	...	...	...	580	1,253
Slindon	...	...	...	...	205	559
†Tangmere	...	...	...	...	54	349
Tortington	...	...	...	...	29	487
Walberton	...	...	...	...	506	1,648
Yapton	...	...	...	...	470	1,378
					<u>4,515</u>	<u>13,422</u>
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	<u>12,575</u>	<u>38,422</u>

* R.N. Air Station Personnel 1,275 } not included

† R.A.F. Aerodrome Personnel 1,100 } in above

Water is supplied in every case direct to the houses.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Macchus, 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. During the year the number of cesspools in this area has been reduced by the provision of sewers in the Upper Bognor Road area and upon the Hurstwood private Estate. This latter provided drainage facilities for 106 houses and work of abolishing cesspits was continued during the year under review. There are, however, a number of private roads in the area still unsewered.

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 three 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 1949, provided much needed drainage facilities for this residential, camping and light industrial area.

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 residents, 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 has resulted in the abolition of 522 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 1951 there were no less than 250 cesspools upon private estates not yet sewered, out of a total of 281 cesspools in this area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1951

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	145	44	—	101
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	12	1	—	11
Aldwick	285	4	—	281
	442	49	—	393

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, 1951.

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 31.12.51 ...	222	46	442	710
	542	211	803	1,556
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.51	441	200	522	1,163
	101	11	281	393

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 at least four times a year by modern cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1952, the vehicles carried out 2,580 cesspool cleansings in 3,832 journeys. Approximately 3,657,200 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 15,146 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 or more frequent 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 Barrier Loading S.D. Freighters operating a door to door service.

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 are used for camping purposes during 1951	...	...	...	...	...	13
(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.

35 bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in 34 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 1951 :—*

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a)	Recorded under the Housing Regulations	...	—
(b)	Under the Public Health Acts :—		
	(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	116	
	(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	105	
		—	221

The number of inspections made :—

Primary inspections	...	...	...	...	221
Revisits	...	...	...	...	564
Smoke tests to drains	...	...	...	...	2
Water tests to drains	...	...	...	...	58
				—	845

B. *The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1951 :—*

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1951 less those for which Statutory Notices were served during the year (see below)	...	...	...	79
STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1951				7
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1951	...			104
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1951 (1950 inspections 5; 1951 inspections 1)	...	...		6
			—	196

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

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1950, and since complied with	65	
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1951 which were served during the year 1951	83	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1951 which were outstanding at 31st December, 1950 (Housing Act 1; Public Health Acts 6)	7	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1951 which were served during the year 1951 (Public Health Acts)	3	158
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the books at 31st December, 1951 (Informal 35; Statutory 3)	38	

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A)

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers Shops and Stores	76	13	—
Other Food Shops and Stores	862	299	—
Ice Cream Premises	290	29	53
Dairies	99	18	14
TOTALS	1,327	359	69

(B)—Contraventions dealt with :—

(a) Protection from contamination	226
(b) Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances	120
(c) Personal cleanliness and washing facilities	41
(d) Failure to display name and address on stall or container	7
(e) Other offences	16

(C)—Unsound Food Surrendered :—

Home-killed Beef ... 101 lb.	Tinned preserves ...	106 tins
Home-killed Lamb ... 2 lb.	Jarred preserves ...	4 jars
Pork ... 99 lb.	Tinned paste ...	9 tins
Liver ... 4 lb.	Jarred paste ...	1 jar
Wet or cured fish ... 1,752 lb.	Pickles ...	1 jar
Shellfish ... 70 lb.	Cheese ...	17 lb.
Tinned fish ... 140 tins	Sausages ...	22 lb.
Tinned meat ... 185 tins	Meat pies ...	6
Tinned ham (1,213 lb.)	Eggs ...	837
Tinned vegetables ... 171 tins	Cereals ...	62 packets
Tinned soup ... 13 tins	Cake mixtures ...	59 packets
Tinned fruit ... 431 tins	Biscuits ...	42 packets
Bottled fruit ... 67 bottles	Jellies ...	70 packets
Dried fruit ... 30 lb.	Coffee Essence ...	2 bottles
Fresh fruit ... 468 lb.	Sweets ...	38 lb.
Tinned milk ... 109 tins		

3.—(A)—**FACTORIES (Mechanical).**

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	108
(ii) Notices :—					
(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	11
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—					
Sanitary accommodation—					
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	0
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	11
not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	0

(B)—**FACTORIES (Non-Mechanical).**

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	20
(ii) Notices :—					
(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—					
(a) Sanitary accommodation					
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	0
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	0
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	0
(b) Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	0
(c) Other offences	...	...	...	...	1

(C)—**FACTORIES (Bakehouses).**

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	53
(ii) Notices :—					
(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	23
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—					
(a) Sanitary accommodation—					
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	0
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	1
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	18
(c) Other offences	...	...	...	...	6

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

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	0

5.—**SHOPS ACT, 1950 (Section 38) : Ventilation, Temperature and Sanitary Conveniences.**

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	209
(ii) Informal Action	...	...	...	...	3

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

(a) **Stables.**

Inspections	2
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

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

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	108
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	8
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—					
(a) Insufficient spacing of vans	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Cleanliness of site	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Vans not removed on expiration of licence	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Other contraventions	...	...	...	...	2

(c) **Pleasure Fairs**

Inspections	3
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

7.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i)	Visits	...	...	...	...	156
(ii)	Action taken :—					
	(a)	Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	24
	(b)	Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease				7
	(c)	Houses disinfected after Tuberculosis	...			31
	(d)	Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...		22
	(e)	Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	35
	(f)	Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis				29
	(g)	Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	6
	(h)	Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis				1
	(i)	Notices excluding contacts from day schools				21
	(j)	Notices excluding contacts from Sunday Schools				2
	(k)	Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected				36
	(l)	Letters to other Authorities <i>re</i> contacts	...			36

8.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.—Infestation Order, and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

(i)	Premises inspected	...	...	...	1,728
(ii)	Number of inspections	...	...	...	2,784
(iii)	Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	437
(iv)	Estimated kill (M.O.F. Formula)	...	...	...	1,846
(b)	Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year.				
	Manholes baited—First Treatment	...	...	...	688
	Second Treatment	...	...	...	683

9.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	37
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	7

10.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	49
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	11

11.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	156
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	25

12.—DITCHES.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	21
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	1

13.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	26
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	1

14.—CESSPOOLS.

(i)	Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	...			21
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	5

15.—SMOKE.

(i)	Observations	...	...	...	...	7
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	I

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

(i)	Observations	...	...	...	...	26
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	I

17.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	44
(ii)	Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iii)	Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	5

In addition, 3 Council houses and 25 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 1951

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-eight 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 in the following pages. These tables and notes are prepared from the monthly register of readings and observations taken in Bognor Regis, and submitted monthly to the Meteorological Office. 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 1951 was 1817.2 hours, being 63.2 hours above the average of the twenty-five years 1924-48, and 100.6 hours above the previous year. The average amount of bright sunshine each day during the year was 5.0 hours and the total number of sun recorded days 306.

TABLE I

Year 1951	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	Date	Calm	Number of times Observed to be blowing from :—										
		Inches	Date				N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW			
January	29.820	30.506	16th	29.002	1st	1	1	2	0	2	1	13	3	8
February	29.654	30.384	28th	28.770	4th	0	4	4	0	2	2	12	2	2
March	29.802	30.422	21st	29.182	13th	0	7	4	0	1	1	10	4	4
April	30.000	30.332	15th	29.170	9th	0	4	6	1	2	0	8	2	7
May	29.974	30.250	12th	29.540	27th	0	5	13	0	4	0	6	1	2
June	30.064	30.392	30th	29.836	8th	0	1	9	1	3	0	9	4	3
July	30.146	30.404	1st	29.790	11th	0	0	6	1	2	0	13	3	6
August	29.914	30.266	23rd	29.592	8th	0	1	2	0	1	0	14	7	6
September	30.046	30.380	20th	29.638	23rd	0	3	11	0	1	1	7	3	4
October	30.140	30.470	16th	29.780	21st	0	3	19	0	1	0	3	0	5
November	29.712	30.646	27th	29.266	21st	0	0	0	0	3	2	12	4	9
December	30.046	30.492	21st	29.274	27th	0	1	2	1	0	1	12	5	9
Average for the year	29.943	—	—	—	Totals	1	30	78	4	22	8	119	38	65

TABLE II

Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit																	
Year 1951	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of twenty-five years 1924-1948	Maximum				Minimum				Sub-Soil Average Temperature 4ft. below Grass at 0900 G.M.T.	On Grass Date Lowest	Frosts No. of times 30° & under in screen Ditto on Grass		
					Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest						
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date					
January ...	45	38	41.5	+0.5	50	17, 18, 19th	35	2nd	45	16, 18, 21	23	30th	44	20	29 & 30th	2	10
February ...	45	37	41.0	+0.5	49	8th	41	14th	45	8th	31	1st & 26th	44	23	1st & 26th	0	10
March ...	46	37	41.5	-2.0	50	13, 15, 17 & 22nd	37	9th	47	23rd	29	1st	45	21	5th	2	14
April ...	53	39	46.0	-2.0	72	25th	45	9th	46	25th	34	11th & 15th	47	24	11th	0	8
May ...	57	47	52.0	-1.0	65	31st	50	8th & 9th	56	24th	39	8th	51	36	8th & 12th	0	0
June ...	63	52	57.5	-1.0	70	21st	59	9th	59	18 & 22nd	46	3, 8, 19th	56	42	3rd & 6th	0	0
July ...	68	56	62.0	Nil	74	30th	62	12th	64	31st	49	13th	60	45	13th	0	0
August ...	66	56	61.0	-1.0	72	22nd	62	11th	61	1, 3, 4, 19 & 20th	48	14th	61	43	21st	0	0
September ...	65	55	60.0	+1.0	74	6th	60	18th	63	6th	45	18th & 19th	60	41	29th	0	0
October ...	57	46	51.5	-1.0	65	6th & 15th	46	22nd	57	2nd & 3rd	32	23rd	58	26	24th	0	2
November ...	54	46	50.0	+3.5	58	5th & 7th	47	26th	54	18th	32	26th	53	25	22 & 26th	0	4
December ...	49	41	45.0	+3.0	53	5th	43	10th	49	16th & 19th	23	11th	50	21	11th	1	6
Average for year	56	46	51.0	+0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—Totals	5	54

TABLE III

Year 1951	HUMIDITY			RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)				
	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
	Dry Bulb Degrees Fahr.	Wet Bulb Degrees Fahr.		Day 0900 to 1700 G.M.T.	Night 1700 to 0900 G.M.T.			
January ...	41.6	40.6	91	1.72	2.38	+0.66	0.97 on 1st	19
February ...	40.8	39.8	91	2.18	3.80	+3.83	0.94 on 8th	22
March ...	42.3	40.6	85	1.56	2.23	+1.99	0.69 on 13th	21
April ...	47.5	43.9	73	0.84	0.94	-0.14	0.35 on 8th	14
May ...	52.1	49.4	82	0.14	2.27	+0.35	1.04 on 26th	11
June ...	59.7	55.9	77	0.04	1.93	+0.27	1.32 on 11th	7
July ...	63.6	59.9	80	1.29	1.43	+0.52	1.33 on 22nd	9
August ...	62.0	58.6	81	1.20	3.66	+2.51	1.06 on 30th	19
September ...	60.4	58.0	86	1.18	2.06	+0.97	1.47 on 27th	11
October ...	52.1	50.1	86	0.63	0.58	-1.93	0.32 on 29th	8
November ...	50.1	48.4	87	2.10	3.09	+1.48	0.85 on 5th & 18th	23
December ...	45.0	43.6	89	0.94	1.82	-0.37	0.5 on 28th	14
Year's average ...	51.4	49.0	84	—	—	+10.14	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	13.82	26.19	—	—	178
					40.01			145

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE					
Year 1951	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 ...	67.7 (65.5)	± 1.6	19 (23)	15th	7.3
February ...	80.1 (81.2)	Nil	23 (22)	19th & 23rd	8.2
March ...	112.4 (142.5)	—30.5	22 (27)	15th	10.0
April ...	215.7 (188.6)	+43.1	28 (28)	22nd	13.0
May ...	195.7 (201.7)	—22.5	29 (29)	30th	14.1
June ...	291.2 (243.5)	+57.2	29 (29)	20th	14.7
July ...	241.5 (206.6)	+28.2	30 (30)	3rd	14.8
August ...	190.2 (199.3)	—19.6	29 (29)	2nd	14.1
September ...	122.6 (133.4)	—39.6	28 (26)	28th	10.1
October ...	147.7 (118.2)	±28.2	29 (24)	7th	9.4
November ...	83.9 (76.3)	+11.8	21 (25)	3rd	8.3
December ...	68.5 (59.8)	± 5.3	19 (20)	7th	7.1
TOTALS ...	1,817.2 (1,716.6)	±63.2	306(312)	—	—

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year

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