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Bognor Regis Urban District



REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH OF BOGNOR REGIS

1968

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including Reports by

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER





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Committee	Responsible for:
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Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; Cert of
R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as applied to
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Chief Public Health Inspector.

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(Diploma of Public Health Inspector's
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School Medical Officer, West Sussex County
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Consultant Venereologist, Chichester and
Graylingwell Hospital Management Committee.Inspector under Petroleum Acts;
Inspector under Prevention of Damage by
Pests Act, 1949; Shops Inspector under Shops
Act, 1950; Inspector under Pet Animals Act,
1951; Inspector under Heating Appliances
(Fireguards) Act, 1952.

Meteorological Observer.

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(Veterinary Surgeon)

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bognor Regis.
October, 1969.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of Bognor Regis for the year 1968.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The various tables referring to population changes are of considerable interest and significance. It can be seen on pages 6-9 how the post-War figures compare with those of the pre-War period, and how the post-War population ageing trend is continuing. Firstly, the **natural increase** of population, i.e. more births than deaths up to 1936, will be seen to have become a **natural decrease** since 1949. In fact, in 1968 the natural decrease was 213, our highest figure on record. In spite of this high excess of deaths over births, the estimated population actually rose by 380 to 31,220. This increase must be due to immigration into the area from elsewhere. We know from an analysis of previous census figures that there has also been a consistent increase in the number of persons in the age-group 60 and over living in the area, and it may be assumed that a significant proportion of these immigrants are in the age-group 60 and over.

The high number of deaths (630) was the highest so far recorded, and is an increase of 79 over the previous year. Of these deaths:-

514	or 82%	were of persons over 65 years
352	or 56%	were of persons over 75 years
232	or 37%	were of persons over 80 years
41	or 7%	were of persons over 90 years

Set against the total deaths, however, are 417 births, giving an adjusted birth-rate of 19.9, compared with 16.9 for England and Wales as a whole. This relatively high birth-rate is of particular interest, because facilities for contraception in the area have never been more widely available to all classes of women. The local Family Planning Clinic reports a continuing increase in the attendance figures, and it is apparent from other sources of information that distribution of contraceptive materials is increasing. The explanation for this high birth-rate in a local population where there has not been a significant recent increase in the number of fertile women, must be simply that women are marrying younger and having their babies in the early years of marriage.

This trend of younger age at marriage/high birth-rate is reflected in the housing waiting list. These young married couples with young children are rarely in a financial position to purchase their own properties, though many of them are anxious to be owner-occupiers in preference to renting a council house. In some cases the deterrent is the difficulty of finding the initial deposit, but there is no doubt whatsoever that the current interest rates make purchase an impossibility for the very many couples with an income of about £20 per week.

MEALS ON WHEELS.

The W.R.V.S. under the direction of Mrs. C. Cronk, B.E.M., and her deputy, Mrs. J.H. Birchall, continued to provide lunches to many of our elderly residents. The numbers are as follows:-

Number of meals provided in 1968	- 27,203
Average numbers per day	- 131

These figures once again show a rise over the previous year, and they illustrate very clearly the splendid work of this organisation.

FIRST AID STATION.

The First Aid Station was open during the summer season from 1st June, 1968 to 19th September, 1968. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. O.M. Hoar (Commandant, Sx 88 Detachment, British Red Cross Society) assisted by volunteers from the local British Red Cross Detachments (Bognor Regis Sx 88, Chichester Sx 76 and Rustington Detachment).

Altogether 1,132 persons received first aid treatment, and 76 lost children were cared for until claimed by their parents.

The value of this service undertaken on behalf of the Council by volunteers of the British Red Cross Society cannot be overestimated.

STAFF.

Once again I must record my appreciation of the consistently high standard of service provided by all members of the department for the benefit of both residents and visitors.

D. WARREN BROWNE

Medical Officer of Health

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	* Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate	No.	* Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
		No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	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
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.98
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.15
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.23
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.64
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	2.72
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2.70
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11.7	-103	10	31.3	85	3.26
1959	26,310	306	11.6	13.9	459	17.4	12.6	-153	8	26.1	83	3.15

STATISTICS 1900-1968

Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate				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	-	-	£216,592	£960
12	0.65	-	-	6.39	1.95	6141	400	-	-	£243,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	-	£256,095	£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	104	-	£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
4	0.16	-	-	0.68	+ -	7992	58	36	3	£337,908	£1,380
2	0.08	-	-	1.2	+ -	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	-	-	0.36	+ -	8539	269	102	-	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	-	-	0.35	+ -	8921	252	56	6	£594,632	£2,350
2	0.08	-	-	0.08	+ -	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	-	-	0.04	+ -	9308	169	34	1	£564,330	£2,240
5	0.19	-	-	0.08	+ -	9520	143	36	-	£588,323	£2,400
3	0.11	-	-	0.34	+ -	9780	147	14	-	£603,074	£2,475

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate	No.	Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1960	26,920	354	13.2	15.8	519	19.3	13.9	-165	12	33.9	96	3.57
1961	27,200	329	12.1	14.5	479	17.6	12.7	-150	4	12.2	98	3.60
1962	28,070	366	13.0	14.2	453	16.1	13.1	-87	7	19.1	90	3.21
1963	28,620	409	14.3	18.9	538	18.8	11.7	-129	13	31.8	96	3.35
1964	29,620	388	13.1	17.3	489	16.5	10.2	-101	2	5.2	93	3.14
1965	30,590	431	14.1	20.9	572	18.7	9.7	-141	8	18.6	115	3.76
1966	30,800	394	12.8	19.1	605	19.6	10.2	-211	4	10.2	135	4.38
1967	30,840	419	13.6	20.2	549	17.8	9.4	-130	7	16.7	105	3.40
1968	31,220	417	13.4	19.9	630	20.2	10.5	-213	8	19.2	143	4.58

- * "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.
- ‡ Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rate for 1933.

STATISTICS 1900-68 (continued)

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate			By Council	By other persons		
3	0.11	2	0.07	0.37	+ -	9,983	181	39	-	£630,583	£2,675
3	0.11	-	-	-	+ -	10,208	282	-	-	£666,224	£2,735
3	0.11	-	-	0.07	+ -	10,863	397	57	-	£1,826,264	£7,220
1	0.04	-	-	0.35	+ -	10,979	235	-	-	£1,855,526	£7,330
2	0.07	-	-	0.03	+ -	11,408	394	20	-	£1,932,407	£7,750
2	0.07	-	-	-	+ -	11,689	435	74	-	£1,994,418	£8,000
4	0.13	-	-	0.03	+ -	12,047	319	34	-	£2,053,270	£8,300
2	0.06	-	-	0.13	+ -	12,402	301	25	-	£2,123,533	£8,600
2	0.06	-	-	0.03	+ -	12,941	545	50 [†]	40	£2,232,111	£9,000

* 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, the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945 and 25 other properties purchased since 1945, making a grand total of 1460.

+ No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 14).

♀ New Valuation List.

x Information not available.

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the
Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1968.

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1967.

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General (mid-1968)	274,990 (270,310)	190,670 (185,620)	465,660 (455,930)	31,220 (30,840)
Number of live births	3,628 (3,685)	2,766 (2,735)	6,394 (6,420)	417 (419)
Standardised rate per 1000 population	15.2 (15.4)	18.7 (18.7)	16.6 (16.6)	19.9 (20.2)
Number of deaths	4,561 (4,106)	2,842 (2,559)	7,403 (6,665)	630 (549)
Standardised rate per 1000 population	10.6 (10.0)	9.5 (9.1)	10.2 (9.5)	10.5 (9.4)
Number of deaths of infants under one year	51 (49)	40 (33)	91 (82)	8 (7)
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	14.1 (13.3)	14.5 (12.1)	14.2 (12.8)	19.2 (16.7)
Number of maternal deaths	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)	- (-)
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 total live and still births	- (-)	0.4 (-)	0.2 (-)	- (-)
Number of deaths from tuberculosis (respiratory system)	6 (10)	3 (4)	9 (14)	2 (2)
Death rate from tuberculosis (respiratory system)	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.06 (0.06)
Number of deaths from cancer	876 (862)	524 (571)	1,400 (1,433)	143 (105)
Death rate from cancer	3.2 (3.2)	2.7 (3.1)	3.0 (3.1)	4.6 (3.4)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts deaths exceeded births by 933, and in the Rural Districts deaths exceeded births by 76. In the Administrative County, as a whole, deaths exceeded births by 1,009. In Bognor Regis deaths exceeded births by 213.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth rate	16.9 (17.2)
Death rate	11.9 (11.2)
Infant mortality rate	18.0 (18.3)

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. - General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(land)	2,695
											(foreshore)	352
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,302
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,521
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		25,647
Population (Census, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		28,064
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1968)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		31,220
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1968)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,941
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,239
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,839
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,801
Rateable value (April 1st, 1969)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,232,111	
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1969)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£9,000	

2. - Social Conditions and Occupations

The district is a residential one and a seaside resort. There are several factories in the northern part of the town but there are no occupations which have a definitely prejudicial effect on health.

3. - Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births -			Total	Males	Females	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 13.36 (Crude) 19.90 (Adjusted)	
Live Births -							
Legitimate	...	...	376	191	185		
Illegitimate	...	...	41	22	19		
			<u>417</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>204</u>		
Still Births -						Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births - 11.85	
Legitimate	...	...	2	1	1		
Illegitimate	...	...	3	2	1		
			<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>		
Total live and stillbirths			422	216	206		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			...	...	...	9.83%	
Deaths -			630	274	356	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 20.18 (Crude) 10.49 (Adjusted)	
Total number of deaths occurring in Hospitals and Homes			...	...	...	415	
(Percentage of total deaths, 66.0)							
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth -							
From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age			...	...	...	8	
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births			...	...	...	19.18	
There were 376 legitimate children born and 7 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is						18.62	
There were 41 illegitimate children born and one death, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is						24.39	
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age			...	...	...	4	
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births			...	...	...	9.59	
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age			...	...	...	3	
Early Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births			...	...	...	7.19	
Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week			...	...	...	8	
Perinatal death rate per 1,000 total live births and stillbirths			...	...	...	18.96	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			...	...	...	143	

TABLE III

Deaths registered during the year 1968, classified by age and cause

Causes of Deaths	Deaths of "Residents" occurring within or without the District in age groups												MALES	FEMALES
	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 and over		
Col: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
3. Tuberculosis, other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
4. Malignant neoplasm - stomach	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	3	7	7
5. Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	16	11	26	8
6. Malignant neoplasm - breast	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	5	5	-	17
7. Malignant neoplasm - uterus	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	6
8. Leukaemia	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	2
9. Other malignant neoplasms	66	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	31	23	22	44
10. Benign and unspecified neoplasms	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	4
11. Diabetes mellitus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	2
12. Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
13. Anaemias	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
14. Mental disorders	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
15. Other diseases nervous system	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	4	5
16. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	4
17. Hypertensive disease	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	6	4
18. Ischaemic heart disease	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	18	41	92	73	85
19. Other heart disease	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	34	15	23
20. Cerebrovascular disease	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	69	32	56
21. Other circulatory diseases	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	28	11	24
22. Influenza	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
23. Pneumonia	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	28	15	24
24. Bronchitis and emphysema	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	11	17	6
25. Asthma	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
26. Other respiratory diseases	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
27. Peptic ulcer	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	3
28. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
29. Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
30. Other digestive diseases	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	5	7	4
31. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
32. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
33. Other genito-urinary diseases	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	4
34. Musculo-skeletal diseases	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
35. Congenital anomalies	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2
36. Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
37. Perinatal mortality - other causes	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
38. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
39. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
40. All other accidents	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	4	5
41. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1
TOTAL	630	4	4	3	1	-	5	9	20	70	162	352	274	356

The principal causes of death from 1959 to 1968 inclusive are shown in the following table:-

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Pneumonia (all forms)	15	20	18	29	26	24	30	31	24	39
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	20	21	23	27	35	22	31	33	24	29
Coronary Disease	84	123	102	81	104	102	124	119	121	158
Other Diseases of Heart and blood vessels	107	99	98	97	118	99	113	94	124	99
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	74	73	69	62	71	80	85	109	82	88
Cancer	83	96	98	90	96	93	115	135	105	143

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

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Erythroblastosis foetalis	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Premature birth	4	5	2	4	-	2	5	1	2	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Atelectasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Mongolism	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Injury at birth	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital anomalies	3	4	-	3	5	-	2	1	2	2
All other causes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - all causes	8	12	4	7	13	2	8	4	7	8

TABLE IV
Infant Mortality 1968

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 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accident	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Injury at birth	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital anomalies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
All other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ALL CAUSES	3	1	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	8

Net births in the year (Legitimate 376, Illegitimate 41): 417

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 7, Illegitimate 1): 8

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1968, 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 removed to hospital
		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	
Measles	17	-	7	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	17	-
Dysentery	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	19	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	7	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Infective Jaundice	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-
TOTAL	46	1	8	10	2	-	4	3	-	-	28	-

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

POLIOMYELITIS

For the tenth successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1968.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is available to all persons up to the age of 40 years. Application should be made to the Public Health Department, Town Hall Annexe, Clarence Road, Bognor Regis; the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, or the County Hall, Chichester.

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 a person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case.

Nineteen notifications of Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning were received during the year, seven of which were confirmed. On bacteriological examination of stools by the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, the causative organism was found to be *Salmonella typhimurium* (Type 29). No residue of suspected food was available for laboratory investigation.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register

Two new cases, four cases transferred from other districts, as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis, and one case who died but had not been previously notified, were added to the Register during 1968 as shown below. No cases were restored to the Register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	2	-	-	-	2
Cases transferred from other districts	2	2	-	-	4
Cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-
Case added at time of death	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	4	3	-	-	7

Removals from Register

Nine cases were removed from the Register during 1968, as follows:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	3	2	-	-	5
Lost sight of	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered	2	1	-	1	4
TOTALS	5	3	-	1	9

Cases on Register

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1968

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	11	7	18	-	1	1	19
East	13	7	20	3	1	4	24
Felpham	12	5	17	-	2	2	19
North	7	8	15	2	2	4	19
West	5	8	13	1	2	3	16
TOTALS	48	35	83	6	8	14	97

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

The following statement shows the mortality from Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales during the last ten years:-

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1958	6	0.23	0.10
1959	3	0.11	0.09
1960	4	0.15	0.08
1961	3	0.11	0.07
1962	3	0.11	0.07
1963	1	0.04	0.06
1964	2	0.07	0.05
1965	2	0.07	0.05
1966	5	0.16	0.05
1967	2	0.06	0.04
1968	3	0.09	0.04

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 1968

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 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 statutory action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any person in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 42 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

During 1968 it was necessary to make arrangements under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 for the funeral and burial of the body of six 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. PUBLIC MORTUARY

A modern mortuary built by the Council in 1956, provides adequate mortuary (including 3-body refrigeration unit) and post-mortem facilities for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural areas. 111 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 25 were brought from the Chichester Rural District.

4. FIRST AID STATION

A report of 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 October, 1968. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. O.M. Hoar (Commandant, Sussex 88, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 1st June to 19th September, 1968. First Aid was rendered to 1132 persons and 76 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. O.M. Hoar 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 visitors, as it is open for the whole of the season, 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.

There has been general approval, both by the staff and visitors of the excellent facilities provided, and there is no doubt that the First Aid Station is a great asset to the town.

5. REGISTERED HOMES

There were nine registered Nursing Homes, and twenty Homes for Disabled Persons and Old Persons which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers. There are no Maternity Homes in Bognor Regis.

6. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND

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

Help, usually in the form of footwear and clothing, is given particularly to the children of unsupported mothers, or where there is sickness, handicap, or unemployment in the home. Any other special needs of such children are considered, and assistance given where appropriate.

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.

7. LEGISLATION IN FORCE

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

ACTS -

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

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

BYE-LAWS -

With respect to	Date of Confirmation
1. Drainage of Existing Buildings	November, 1912
2. Slaughterhouses	August, 1935
3. Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances, and the removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious 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. Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse	September, 1937
10. Preventing the Discharge of Slop Water into Street Gullies ...	March, 1937
11. Pleasure Fairs	April, 1939
12. Camping Grounds	November, 1954 and April, 1957
13. Offensive Trades	June, 1947
14. Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	August, 1950
15. Hairdressers and Barbers	January, 1964

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 nine hospitals, including Graylingwell Psychiatric Hospital, managed by the Chichester and Graylingwell Group 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 and St. Richard's
Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 359 beds).
Broyle Road, Chichester.
(Accommodation 198 beds).

(b) Maternity Hospital

Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital, Rustington.
(Accommodation 50 beds).

(c) Psychiatric Hospitals

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 1074 beds).
Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.
Kingsmead Day Hospital, Chichester.
The Acre, Worthing.
(Day Hospital and Clinic)

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

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

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester	...	...	...	Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.
Horsham Hospital	...	...	...	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Worthing Hospital	...	...	...	Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

(d) Infectious Disease Hospitals

- (i) Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital,
Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 12 beds and 4 cots)
- (ii) Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
This Hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis.

(e) Tuberculosis

There is a Chest Hospital for the treatment of Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 54 persons, and an Annexe to this Chest Hospital is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 45 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 The Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's, Chichester.

(f) Venereal Diseases

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics:-

Chichester

The Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's	Men and Women:	Wednesdays 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
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Portsmouth

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward C2)	Men and Women:	Mondays, 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Thursday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon Fridays, 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
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Worthing

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road	Men and Women:	Wednesdays, 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Fridays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
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SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held weekly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. and in addition a midwives' ante-natal clinic is held weekly on Fridays at 2.30 p.m. These sessions are held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis.

At these sessions expectant mothers receive advice from the doctor and 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 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 Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. at Johnston Memorial Hall, Gossamer Lane, Rose Green, Bognor Regis, and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or health visitors 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 reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, five 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 following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1968:-

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Total
(a) Ante-Natal Clinic				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	409	-	-	409
Number of attendances made	2,226	-	-	2,226
(b) Post-Natal Clinic				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	120	-	-	120
Number of attendances made	122	-	-	122
(c) Infant Welfare Centre				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	595	191	118	904
Number of attendances made	3,130	1,071	1,041	5,242

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths during the year from puerperal causes.

2. SCHOOL CLINIC

A modern Health Clinic in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic, Physiotherapy 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 265 children attended the clinic, making 466 attendances.

Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A Dental Clinic is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from orthopaedic 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 Clinic by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors gave lectures on health matters to various Organisations in the town.

3. HOME NURSING

Since the 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service had been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are ten general nurses and two auxiliary 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 and treatment service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service.

Patients in need of help are referred by the Chest Physician to care almoners who visit and through the Sussex Rural Community Council arrange for help of various kinds to be given, e.g. fuel, clothing, holidays and other needs not met from statutory sources.

Chest Clinics are held at the Bognor Annexe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons for patients residing in Bognor Regis.

(b) County Almoner Service

A County Almoner, who also acts as almoner to Aldingbourne Chest Hospital and Bognor Regis Annexe undertakes a domiciliary service for persons needing help with social problems arising from illness. The service includes provision of recuperative holidays, assistance with plans for the care of the elderly sick and after-care of patients discharged from hospital.

(c) Provision of Nursing Equipment

The County Council supplies a wide variety of equipment for use in nursing patients in their homes, and requests have increased considerably as the service has become more widely known.

5. HOME HELP SERVICE

With effect from 1st October, 1964, the County Council provided a directly administered Home Help Service. Previously, the Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, undertook 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 (mothers being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the Area Organiser, Health Clinic, Chapel Street, Chichester. 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 Clinic 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 1968, 395 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 391 and the number of school children 4. In addition 969 children had re-inforcing injections.

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

Year	AGES						Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4 to 8	9 to 16	
1927	-	-	1	1	39	33	74
1936-7	-	22	31	32	530	233	848
1938	-	1	3	2	57	37	100
1940	-	-	2	3	10	1	16
1941	-	33	150	125	1,072	780	2,160
1942	-	158	119	95	457	199	1,028
1943	-	152	61	48	194	68	523
1944	-	183	49	27	88	30	377
1945	-	189	61	17	65	20	352
1946	-	189	48	17	37	6	297
1947	-	121	45	8	31	8	213
1948	9	265	38	6	39	11	368
1949	14	173	21	7	56	6	277
1950	26	235	77	19	40	6	403
1951	35	136	47	8	26	9	261
1952	49	159	15	6	28	12	269
1953	46	156	21	4	18	-	245
1954	66	165	71	7	57	6	372
1955	82	157	19	17	42	7	324
1956	132	94	9	5	21	-	261
1957	149	110	15	4	10	2	290
1958	141	103	14	7	24	3	292
1959	156	100	14	5	17	1	293
1960	256	75	29	8	27	4	399
1961	118	250	47	22	73	14	524
1962	168	193	19	5	30	2	417
1963	191	180	19	10	18	2	420
1964	186	156	74	21	104	2	543
1965	242	160	10	5	47	48	512
1966	187	174	11	3	8	1	384
1967	185	183	8	5	6	1	388
1968	196	187	6	2	4	-	395
Totals	2,634	4,459	1,154	551	3,275	1,552	13,625

No cases of Diphtheria have been notified during the past twenty years.

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 which reveal the success of the Diphtheria prophylaxis scheme are given below.

DIPHTHERIA

(England and Wales)

For the ten-year period 1941-1950 the average number of cases notified in England and Wales was 19,268 and the average number of deaths was 850.

Year	Deaths	Cases
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	51
1957	6	40
1958	8	79
1959	Nil	103
1960	5	52
1961	10	52
1962	2	16
1963	2	33
1964	Nil	20
1965	Nil	26
1966	5	18
1967	Nil	5
1968	1*	15*

* Provisional figure

7. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Similar arrangements to those made for diphtheria immunisation are also made for immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus. Parents may have their children inoculated with a combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Vaccine, or Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined, or Diphtheria and Tetanus combined, or any of the three injections separately. During 1968 the number of children immunised was as follows:-

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS						Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961 to 1964	Others under 16	
Tetanus							
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Tetanus							
Primary injections	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
Reinforcing injections	-	1	4	1	535	100	641
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus (Triple)							
Primary injections	196	187	6	1	-	-	390
Reinforcing injections	-	141	174	12	1	-	328
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus & Polio (Quadruple)							
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Apart from single Tetanus injections, these figures, together with those of children given a separate Diphtheria inoculation, are included in the Table shown on page 22.

8. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Sessional arrangements are made for vaccination to be carried out at the Health Centre as may be necessary, and for adults, and in certain instances for children, on Saturday mornings at the Public Health Department, Bognor Regis. Vaccination is also undertaken by General Practitioners at their surgeries. The number of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1968 was as follows:-

AGE GROUP	Primary vaccination (three doses Sabin oral)	Reinforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral)
Children born 1968	194	-
Children born 1967	192	142
Children born 1966	6	176
Children and persons born 1965	4	11
Young Persons 1961-1964	14	357
Others under age 16	5	26
TOTAL	415	712

9. 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. The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out during 1968:-

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	TOTAL
PRIMARY	2	324	29	3	358
REVACCINATION	-	-	7	191	198

10. AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

The County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Service is intended for persons who are unfit to travel by public transport, and requests are made normally by Hospitals and Doctors.

11. 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 informal 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.

12. MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

Residential care is provided by the Regional Hospital Board for persons in need of hospital accommodation or treatment, and by the County Council for short and long-term stay cases who are capable of living in the community. A comprehensive day training centre in Summersdale Road, Chichester, serves the needs of the Bognor Regis and Chichester districts.

SECTION IV

HOUSING

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

SITUATION	Built or acquired prior to 1968					Built or acquired during 1968					Under construction 31/12/68				In prospect			
	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	TOTAL	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	TOTAL	1 Bedrooms	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	TOTAL	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road	-	13	6	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane	-	35	39	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue	-	-	51	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue	-	-	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	-	-	73	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens	-	-	54	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Hatherleigh Close	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Arun Road	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Pevensey Road	38	25	12	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Frith Road	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rodney Close	-	*11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rose Green Road	-	*2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Arnhem Road	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Greynville Close	-	*8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Frobisher Road	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Anson Road	-	*4	19	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Hawkins Close	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	23	33	-	-	-	-
23. Raleigh Road	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Orchard Way	-	38	60	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
25. Corbishley Road	34	29	46	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Corbishley Green	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Ash Grove	-	46	28	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Chestnut Grove	*20	24	32	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Towncross Avenue	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Oak Grove	-	4	44	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Oak Close	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Middleton Road	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Pennyfields	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Hazel Road	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Essex Road	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Highfield Road	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Ivy Lane	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
38. Annandale Avenue	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. Bramber Close	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Amberley Drive	-	29	3	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Lewes Close	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Hastings Court	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43. Hastings Close	-	-	-	-	-	39	11	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Arundel House	33	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Murina Avenue	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Bedford Street	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Longford Road	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Highland Avenue	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Firs Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	1	37	-	-	-	-
50. Argyle Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	8	34
TOTALS	169	353	878	10	1410	-	39	11	-	50	46	-	24	70	23	6	20	49

* Bungalows

Note: Included in the total of 169 one bedroom properties built during or before the year 1968, are 77 single unit and 28 double unit flats.

The following table indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation:-

Year ended 31st December	Total number of applicants on waiting list (including new applications 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
1952	530	180	14	194
1953	615	165	11	176
1954	512	160	9	169
1955	433	122	12	134
1956	393	103	7	110
1957	431	141	5	146
1958	450	197	11	208
1959	565	147	7	154
1960	476	157	9	166
1961	625	182	7	189
1962	700	213	6	219
1963	879	204	10	214
1964	747	302	13	315
1965	716	241	15	256
1966	751	266	9	275
1967	910	244	41	285
1968	1010	216	14	230

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

Housing Inspections

The following housing inspections were carried out during the year by the Public Health Inspectors:-

Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	67
Houses for Defects	...	...	...	...	469
Houses re Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	11
Houses re Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	40
Houses for Unfitness	...	...	...	...	393
Total inspections of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	<u>980</u>

Remedy of Defects by Informal Action

(a) Notices served	...	...	...	...	96
(b) Notices complied with during 1968	...	...	...	...	72

Remedy of Defects by Statutory Powers

Under the Public Health Acts

(a) Notices served	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	2

Remedy of Defects by Statutory Powers (Cont.)**Under the Housing Acts**

(a) Notices served	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	1

Individual Unfit Houses

(a) Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Undertakings not to re-let given by owners	...	...	...	...	2

Clearance Areas

The 9 Clearance Areas declared in 1967 were dealt with in 1968 by the making of 5 Compulsory Purchase Orders. These, together with the decisions of the Minister of Housing and Local Government, were as follows:-

Steyne Street/Chapel Street C.P.O. - confirmed with modification
 Bedford Street/John Street C.P.O. - confirmed with modification
 Blakes Road C.P.O. - confirmed without modification
 Bedford Street C.P.O. - confirmed without modification
 London Road C.P.O. No. 2 - confirmed without modification

Of the 70 houses represented as unfit in these Areas and the 6 houses represented as unfit by reason of bad arrangement, the Minister adjudged 63 houses to be unfit and 3 houses badly arranged.

During the year a further 69 houses were inspected for their suitability for inclusion in Clearance Areas. The following 7 Clearance Areas containing 63 houses were declared:-

London Road No. 3	...	...	...	...	4 houses
Sea Road No. 1	...	...	...	...	10 houses
Sea Road No. 2	...	...	...	...	13 houses
Sea Road/Longbrook	...	...	...	...	18 houses
Market Street No. 1	...	...	...	...	5 houses
Market Street No. 2	...	...	...	...	11 houses
Mead Lane No. 1	...	...	...	...	2 houses

Of these 63 houses represented, 6 were included by reason of bad arrangement and 57 as unfit having regard to Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957. 14 of the houses were occupied, and of these 1 was owner/occupied and 1 was owned by the Local Authority.

These 7 Clearance Areas were dealt with by the making of 4 Compulsory Purchase Orders and 2 Clearance Orders, namely:-

London Road C.P.O. No. 1 (comprising the London Road Clearance Area No. 1 declared in 1967 and London Road Clearance Area No. 3)
 Sea Road Clearance Order
 Sea Road C.P.O.
 Sea Road/Longbrook C.P.O.
 Market Street C.P.O.
 Mead Lane Clearance Order

By the end of the year, 1 Clearance Order (Sea Road) had been confirmed by the Minister without modification, and the 10 houses within the Order Area demolished. The remainder of the Orders were awaiting the Minister's decision, but, nevertheless, 7 houses have been demolished within the Sea Road/Longbrook C.P.O. area, and 4 houses demolished within the Market Street C.P.O. area.

The Medical Officer of Health certified as unfit, 8 Local Authority houses in Ivy Lane.

It had been hoped that the representation of all the houses contained in the Council's current programme would have been completed during the year, but due to various factors a few houses are still outstanding.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, only 7 confirmed cases of food poisoning were notified during 1968. (See page 14). These cases were all members of one family, infected by *Salmonella typhi-murium* Type 29. In spite of most detailed investigations the source of infection was not discovered.

It should be remembered however, that with the change in the eating habits of the public and the marked trend towards communal feeding involving the greater increased use of processed, reheated and made-up food dishes, danger from outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country has increased.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health cases or suspected cases of food poisoning. Early notification is of paramount importance, together with the retention of suspected food and/or specimens of vomit, faeces, etc., from patients so that early laboratory investigation can be carried out to trace the source of the illness.

MILK

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 cattle or personnel.

Milk sold under Special Designations - The Special Designations now authorised are Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Tuberculin Tested milk of whom there are 4, are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurise, originally the responsibility of this authority, are now issued, and control exercised, by the County authority.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, includes Bognor Regis in Area 5 as a specified area in which the use of Special Designations for retail sales of milk is compulsory.

Dairies and Distribution - The registration of persons carrying on the trade of distributor at or from premises within the district, and of premises within the district used as dairies (other than dairy farms), remains the responsibility of this Authority under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Within the meaning of these Regulations there are 58 distributors and 2 dairies in the district.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the issue of dealers' licences to use a special designation "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised", or "Sterilised" was transferred from this Authority to the West Sussex County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. During 1966, 41 licences were issued by the County Council in respect of dealers in the Bognor Regis Urban District Area.

Quality - The West Sussex County Council continues to be the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 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 Public Health Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

Sampling - Sampling of milk for bacteriological and biological examination was carried out by officers of the West Sussex County Council following the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

MEAT**Slaughterhouses**

There is one private slaughterhouse in the District, which complies with the general requirements relating to such premises. Every carcase and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse have been inspected by the Public Health Inspectors and complete details of such inspections are shown below:-

Number of visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	72
Informal notices	...	...	Nil

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	326	-	-	513	663	-
Number inspected	326	-	-	513	663	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis						
Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	71	-	-	14	86	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	21.78%	-	-	2.73%	12.97%	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Butchers' Shops and Stores

Visits were paid to Butchers' Shops to ensure the maintenance of hygienic practices and where necessary to examine meat found to be affected by conditions not detectable during the normal post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter. No informal nor statutory action was necessary.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all meat retailers in the district, and shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS**Bakehouses**

There are 4 bakehouses in the district. The premises were in a satisfactory condition.

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

Ice Cream Premises

Under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, there are 243 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream, and 24 premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Visits were paid to all places of manufacture and retail to ensure the safety of the product.

During the months of May to September, 76 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 76 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 19 different retailers; 25 samples were from broken bulk using retailers' servers, and 51 samples were soft ice cream from manufacturing and dispensing machines. In all cases the results are communicated to both the retailer and the manufacturer.

The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows:-

From broken bulk using retailers' servers					Soft Ice Cream from Manufacturing and dispensing machines				
Number Examined	Grade				Number Examined	Grade			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
25	18	7	-	-	51	30	6	12	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).

Other Food Premises

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

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, concerning the hygienic preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs, empower public health authorities to deal with a wider range of food premises, e.g. hotels, boarding houses, private clubs, schools, etc.

A comprehensive survey of all food premises has been carried out since 1st January, 1956, and any necessary action taken. During 1968 a total of 436 inspections were carried out in this connection.

1. Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is shown in the following table:-

Food Premises	546
Meat	28
Fish	16
Fried Fish	13
Grocery	89
Green Grocery	87
Ice Cream	243
Milk	58
Confectionery	157
Pastry Cakes etc.	79
Restaurants and Cafes	84
Licensed Premises	61
Hotels & Boarding Houses	93
Holiday Camps	27

2. Registered Food Premises

The number of Food Premises registered under local Act powers:-

(i) Ice Cream Premises (Section 84 - Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936)	243
(ii) Premises used for preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat, fish, or other food, intended for the purpose of sale (Section 100 - Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1928)	20

3. Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk

The number of premises registered for the distribution of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959

2

4. Inspection of Food Premises

The following inspections were made by your Inspectors during the year:-

Premises Inspected	Inspections	Informal action	Statutory action
Butchers' Shops and Stores	27	2	-
Other Food Shops and Stores	372	31	-
Ice Cream Premises	21	1	-
Dairies	9	-	-
Transport	7	-	-
Totals	436	34	-

5. Unsound food surrendered:-

					Cwt	lb
Meat at slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	14	106
Meat at retail shops	...	...	...	...	8	86
Cooked meat and meat products	...	...	...	...		35
Canned meats	...	...	...	...	1	28
Fish (fresh)	...	...	...	...	2	22
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	...	...	...	...		16
Other foods	...	...	...	...	4	50

All condemned food was destroyed by burning in the Council's Destructor.

6. Food Sampling

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 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	...	...	...	...	76
Other Foods for Chemical examination	...	...	...	...	Nil
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	7
Water for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	3

7. Educational Activities

A complete card record of all food premises in the area has been compiled and progress reports have been maintained. Advice, as in previous years, has been given to shop keepers during routine visits carried out by the Food Inspectors.

The campaign for clean food handling has been continued by lectures to local organisations, distribution of suitable literature and posters, and discussions at the various premises with management and staff.

As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, every opportunity is taken of talking to groups of mothers and children regarding clean food.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. L. J. Simpson, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer, Portsmouth Water Company, for the following short report on the Waterworks undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, to the 30th September, 1963, consisted of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929, under powers conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931. The Undertaking was transferred to the Portsmouth Water Company on the 1st October, 1963.

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24 in. boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. Water from Eastergate is re-pumped from this station for the purpose of supplying the high-level area. During July, 1963, a new source of supply was brought into service at Westergate Woods, Aldingbourne.

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times, without restriction.

The following chemical and bacteriological examinations were made of the water supplied to the area throughout the year:-

Raw water chemical samples	...	...	...	24
Raw water bacteriological samples	...	...	...	100
Treated water chemical samples	...	...	...	24
Treated water bacteriological samples	...	...	...	202

All treated water samples proved bacteriologically excellent.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment by continuously applied superchlorination and dechlorination, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. The fluoride content of the water supplied was less than 0.1 p.p.m. The water has no plumbo-solvent action. 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. No action was necessary in respect of any contamination.

Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population of Bognor Regis supplied with Water by the Portsmouth Water Company:-

District	Properties	Estimated Population
BOGNOR REGIS	12,939	31,220

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Condensation in Buildings

Condensation is the biggest single problem to the Public Health Inspectors in Bognor Regis at the present time and appears to be growing winter by winter.

Reasons for the increase in the number of complaints are considered to be:-

- (a) increase in multi-occupation of former single units;
- (b) increase in number of new houses and repaired houses when non-absorbent materials have been used;
- (c) the mode of occupation, i.e. a house untenanted all day and allowed to grow cold, quickly being filled with warm moist air when the family returns in the evening;
- (d) decrease in the use of open fires usually accompanied by the sealing of fire-places;
- (e) the increased proliferation of mould becoming winter by winter more evident and more decoratively destructive;
- (f) the increased use of paraffin for economic reasons;
- (g) increase in the use of domestic washing machines, spin driers and airers. (In some cases no provision made for clothes drying areas or means of conveying water vapour to the external air.)

It is increasingly evident in:-

- (a) old houses being used as two or more units of accommodation;
- (b) new houses by virtue of their layout and construction and the use of hard impermeable materials.

The problem has to be tackled in one of three ways or a combination of the three:-

- (1) reduction of water vapour being released to interior of building;
- (2) extraction of water vapour from within the building;
- (3) the elimination of cold surfaces.

Considering each of these methods in sequence, our experience has been in relation to

- (1) that the co-operation of occupants is very rarely forthcoming;
- (2) that this is generally a simple, effective and inexpensive method provided that extractor fans are intelligently sited and used; and
- (3) that this is very much a trial and error exercise. The warming, even very slightly, of surfaces by the use of expanded polystyrene or the addition of a small heater may be totally effective. On the other hand, wall and ceiling insulation, double glazing and central heating may be necessary.

Additional ventilation, long thought to be the remedy, is useless unless it can be guaranteed to evacuate the moisture laden air. In some cases the problem would be reduced if the amount of ventilation were decreased.

Precautions should be taken at the planning stage to prevent the inbuilding of condensation by creating cold areas of wall and excessive water vapour from kitchens and bathrooms having no induced outlet to the exterior.

A lead should be given by the Council by its eliminating condensation from all affected Council houses.

Caravans

During November I attended the International Caravan and Camping Exhibition held at Earls Court. I was appalled at the current trend of providing large numbers of sleeping berths in relatively small caravans, and closet compartments not properly separated from the living/sleeping sections. The following examples will illustrate the reasons for my concern:-

- (a) A caravan 9'4" in length by 6'4" in width, having headroom of 6'1", is provided with "sleeping accommodation for four people" and "a full size toilet compartment" which is in direct communication and not properly closed off from the living/sleeping section.
- (b) A caravan 15'4" in length by 6'6" in width is advertised as having "the added advantage of being able to sleep seven people in comfort". A toilet compartment is in direct communication with the living/sleeping section.

These features, which are most undesirable from the public health aspect, are not confined to one make but are included, to my knowledge, in models being produced by six firms, and no doubt there are others.

I have made representation in the appropriate quarters, and it is hoped that some modification of such models may result.

Ditches

Residential development continues to extend into what has previously been agricultural land. In a few cases ditches have been piped and back-filled and thus have been dealt with quite satisfactorily, whilst others have been provided with concrete half-round channels at their bases, which in my opinion does not in every case provide a satisfactory solution to the problems involved.

Other ditches have not been treated to deal with the dangers and nuisances associated with ditches and stagnant water, to which reference was made in my report for 1965.

Reports reaching the Department from Veterinary Surgeons and dog owners in the town indicate that a large number of dogs are suffering from diseases which are transmitted by rats. Upon investigation it is quite usual to be informed that the dogs affected go to ditches, ponds and moist ground where rats may have contaminated the ground.

Dogs thus infected may easily transmit the disease to humans, particularly children, although the persons affected may not have gone near the ditches to have become directly infected.

In the case of dogs and humans infection can be very distressing and may lead to death.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

This Act, which in the main came into operation during 1964, makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in office or shop premises, and also in certain railway premises. Duties under the Act are carried out by the Factory Inspectorate or the Public Health Inspectorate of the Local Authority, depending upon the nature of the work and situation of the premises.

During the year under review the activities of the Public Health Inspectorate have been dominated by the Housing Clearance programme which has involved curtailment of activities in connection with this Act as well as in other fields.

During the year 17 accidents were reported, of which none was fatal. A total of 98 visits was paid to premises for the purposes of the Act.

R. G. COYSH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION VI

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of a small number of properties with cesspools, the town is provided with main drainage. The sewage discharges into storage tanks and is pumped to sea through a 24-inch outfall pipe half-a-mile long. These storage tanks have a total capacity of about 600,000 gallons and were designed to retain sewage for a period of 6 hours in each tidal cycle, the sewage to be pumped out to sea from five hours after high-water until one hour before. The tanks are capable of holding the sewage flow from a population of 34,000.

Following a second Public Inquiry held during the year, the Minister of Housing and Local Government approved the Council's application for loan sanction to renew the town's sewerage and sewage disposal system. The method of disposal will be by discharge to sea of screened and macerated sewage through a 1½-mile long outfall from the Sea Outfall Pumping Station to be sited in the West End Car Park.

Cesspools

The following table shows the number of cesspools abolished during the year and the number remaining in the district:-

	Existing at January 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	20	9	-	11
North Bersted & Shripney Road	5	1	-	4
Aldwick	74	39	-	35
	99	49	-	50

Since the extension of the area in 1933, 1,581 cesspools have been abolished, and it is hoped that in the next two years, apart from a few isolated properties, all the houses in the district will have main drainage.

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of boundaries in April 1933. All cesspools are completely emptied at least four times a year by a 1000-gallon capacity cesspool vehicle. During the year ended 31st March, 1969, 282 cesspools emptyings were carried out involving 466 journeys. Approximately 418,000 gallons of cesspool contents were removed and 1,724 miles were covered by the vehicle.

RODENT CONTROL

Routine inspection of the district is systematically carried out by the Rodent Officer/Operative.

Complaints received are investigated, treatment is carried out if required, and where necessary advice is given to complainants to assist them in carrying out their obligations under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following shows the work carried out during 1968:-

(i) Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	554
(ii) Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1563
(iii) Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
(iv) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Routine treatment of sewers has been carried out at the rate of two treatments per annum over a long period. The treatments proved so effective that for the past 2 years only one treatment has been necessary. The presence of rats was indicated in 1 of the 175 foul sewer manholes tested. Further poisoned bait was laid, but was not disturbed.

REFUSE - COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected from residential premises at approximately weekly intervals. Where necessary, a more frequent collection is provided for shops, cafes, hotels, schools, and other large establishments.

Any complaints are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

Collection is by a fleet of eight modern refuse collection vehicles.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district; there are salvage arrangements for paper, tins, non-ferrous metals and rags. During the summer part of the refuse is disposed of at a tip operated by Chichester City.

Having regard to the growth of the town, the whole service is being reviewed by a firm of Work Study Consultants.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Two Swimming Baths - one indoor and one outside in the grounds - provide bathing facilities for campers at a large Holiday Camp in the district. Both Baths are provided with a water filtration and chlorination plant, the efficiency of which is carefully checked by the management whose records are subject to spot-checking. In addition, water sampling and chlorine estimation are regularly carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

There is also an outdoor Swimming Bath and a Paddling Pool at one of the caravan sites within the district, an outdoor Swimming Bath at a Junior School, and several private Swimming Pools situated in the gardens of private dwellings.

During the year, 79 samples of Swimming Bath or Paddling Pool water were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, of which 5 showed some contamination. Subsequent check samples proved satisfactory.

CARAVAN SITES

(1) The number of caravan sites in the area during 1968	...	...	...	9
(2) The number of caravan sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the local authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	...	...	...	9

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

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.

During the year, 25 inspections were carried out.

Pleasure Fairs

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, are in force within the district.

Offensive Trades

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

FACTORIES

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961:-

PART 1 of the ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	27	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	176	13	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	3	-	-
TOTAL	203	21	4	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H. M. Inspector (4)	By H. M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAYS PREMISES

98 visits were paid to premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and informal action was taken in 2 cases.

14 accidents (11 in retail shops and 3 in catering establishments) were reported and investigated. None of these was fatal and most of them were of a minor character. In 2 cases, however, it was necessary to make representations to the owners of the premises.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

A total of 37 inspections were carried out in connection with vermin.

Disinfestation of 26 Council houses and 26 non-Council houses was carried out during the year by staff of the Public Health Department.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

General inspections, not enumerated in previous pages, were as follows:-

Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	11
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	21
Nuisances from Animals	...	...	...	...	...	9
Accumulations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	92
Drain Testing	...	...	...	...	...	34
Obstructed and Offensive Drains	...	...	...	...	...	196
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	182
Ditches	...	...	...	...	...	136
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	23
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	109
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	64
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	3
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act 1956	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act 1952	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers & Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pet Animals Act 1951	...	...	...	...	...	4
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	216

1103

SECTION VII

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1968

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis

The Meteorological Station is situated in the Waterloo Square Gardens, and is 24 feet above Mean Sea Level.

The Station enclosure contains a Stevenson screen in which the shade thermometers - maximum, minimum, dry bulb and wet bulb - are mounted 4 feet above the ground; an earth thermometer at 4 ft. depth; a standard 5 in. rain gauge; a cup-counter anemometer to record wind movement as total daily run; and a patch of bare ground 6 ft. square for recording the daily state of the ground surface. A grass-minimum thermometer is placed at grass level within the enclosure at 6 p.m. each day. All the thermometers are Fahrenheit and certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of Fitzleet House, Queensway at a height of 136 feet above ground level.

The standard Fortin Barometer, the cistern of which is 32 feet above Mean Sea Level, is kept in the office of the Meteorological Observer.

All the instruments are examined and tested periodically by an Officer of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, when the general operation of the Station is scrutinized.

Observations are made every day throughout the year at 9 a.m. (10 a.m. during the operation of Summer Time) and 6 p.m.

A code report of the day's weather is sent by telegram each evening to the Meteorological Office, London, and the leading newspapers are supplied with reports from that office. Detailed reports of weather are supplied monthly to all local and regional newspapers. Weekly statistics are supplied to one national newspaper from May to October. Daily statistics are supplied at the end of each month to the West Sussex Rivers Board. Monthly reports are submitted to the Council's Amenities Committee.

Talks on the operation of the Station and the weather of Bognor Regis are given to classes of, and individual, students. Statistics are supplied to university, college and other students in connection with educational projects covering a diversity of subjects. Enquiries from builders, architects, insurers, natural history students, prospective residents and holidaymakers, etc. regarding past weather conditions and the climate of the district are answered.

A detailed report of observations is forwarded to the Meteorological Office each month for publication in their journals and for such other statistical purposes as they may deem them of use.

Observations for the year**Bright Sunshine**

The amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1,712.3 hours, (57.8 hours below average), giving a daily mean of 4.7 hours.

The average yearly sunshine in Bognor Regis over a period of forty years is 1,770.1 hours, giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

The Air Ministry Meteorological Office annual table giving monthly and annual totals of duration of bright sunshine at 382 stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed that BOGNOR REGIS had the THIRD position on the mainland for the year 1968; and the SECOND position both on the mainland and in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands) for the winter months of January, February, March, October, November and December, 1968. During the month of October, BOGNOR REGIS with 96.0 hours, had the most sunshine in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands).

Rainfall

The rainfall for the year was 26.31 inches, which was 3.12 inches below the local average of 29.43 inches. Seven months of the year showed rainfall figures below average.

It was the driest year since 1962, when there was 23.37 inches.

Humidity

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m. (G. M. T.) was 81% compared with the Normal Figure of 83%.

Temperature

The mean temperature for the year was 50.0°F. , $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the local average. The highest shade temperature recorded was 76°F. on the 1st July and 26th and 27th August. The lowest air temperature was 24°F. on 10th January and 14th and 15th December, and the lowest grass minimum was 19° on 4th February.

Tables I and IV in subsequent pages give detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall and sunshine, together with comparisons with averages of the 40 years from 1924 to 1963. The main features of the weather during the year, however, have been abstracted from the records:-

Total amount of bright sunshine;	1712.3 hours
Daily average of sunshine;	4.7 hours
Number of days with sunshine;	290
Sunniest day;	12th June (15.1 hours)
Warmest days;	1st July and 26th and 27th August (76°F.)
Coldest day;	22nd January (34°F.)
Lowest temperature on the grass;	4th February (19°F.)
Warmest nights;	1st and 2nd July (63°F.)
Coldest nights;	10th January and 14th and 15th December (24°F.)
Number of air frosts;	44
Number of ground frosts;	73
Warmest month;	August (mean average temperature 61.5°F.)
Coldest month;	February (mean average temperature 38.0°F.)
Mean yearly temperature;	50.0°F.
Rainfall;	26.31 inches
Number of rain days (0.01 in. or more);	154
Number of wet days (0.4 in. or more);	115
Number of days snow fell;	5
Number of days sleet fell;	1
Number of days hail fell;	3
Number of thunder storms;	10
Wettest day;	11th October (0.98 inches)
Mean relative humidity;	at 9 a.m. 81%
Number of days fog occurred;	4
Number of days gale force wind occurred;	3

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I.

YEAR 1968	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		Number of times observed to be blowing from: -									
		Inches	Date	Inches	Date	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
January	30.122	30.570	20th	29.510	9th	0	1	2	2	1	0	10	6	9	
February	29.932	30.468	27th	29.256	6th	0	0	10	8	1	0	6	1	3	
March	30.088	30.638	27th	29.324	21st	0	2	4	2	1	1	9	4	8	
April	30.022	30.602	10th	29.412	29th	0	0	3	7	11	1	5	3	0	
May	30.034	30.430	29th	29.596	4th	0	1	5	3	4	0	13	2	3	
June	30.044	30.420	12th	29.590	23rd	0	0	5	1	6	2	14	1	1	
July	30.160	30.458	28th	29.732	14th	0	1	6	2	5	2	7	3	5	
August	29.950	30.340	25th	29.556	14th	0	1	15	1	2	0	8	3	1	
September	29.444	30.332	7th	29.606	21st	0	0	3	1	7	1	9	5	4	
October	30.068	30.420	2nd	29.438	31st	3	0	2	2	4	2	7	7	4	
November	29.982	30.388	21st	29.298	2nd	0	1	8	4	8	0	6	2	1	
December	29.912	30.392	31st	28.912	17th	0	0	10	4	3	2	3	1	8	
Average for the year	29.979	-	-	-	Totals	3	7	73	37	53	11	97	38	47	

TABLE II.

YEAR 1968	Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit												Sub- Soil	On Grass		Frosts	
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of forty-five years 1924-1968	Maximum				Minimum								
					Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest						
Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Average temperature 4 ft. below Grass at 0900 GMT.	Lowest	Date	Air Frost	Ground Frost	
January ...	46	36	41.0	Nil	52	26th	34	22nd	46	15th	24	10th	45	21	10th	12	14
February ...	43	33	38.0	-2.0	48	17th	37	24th	42	14th	25	4th	45	19	4th	12	19
March ...	49	39	44.0	+0.5	57	11th	38	1st	48	29th	30	1st	45	24	4th	5	11
April ...	52	41	46.5	-1.5	61	21st	45	8th	52	21st	30	9th	48	25	9th	5	10
May ...	57	46	51.5	-1.5	68	29th	50	4th & 7th	53	25th	39	2nd & 19th	52	35	2nd	0	0
June ...	64	54	59.0	+2.0	71	13th & 14th	60	7th & 22nd	58	2nd	46	10th	56	45	1st	0	0
July ...	66	55	60.5	-1.5	76	1st	62	12th & 16th	63	1st & 2nd	48	4th	60	44	4th & 18th	0	0
August ...	67	56	61.5	-0.5	76	26th & 27th	62	7th	61	21st	48	19th	60	46	2nd & 19th	0	0
September ...	64	54	59.0	Nil	68	9th	57	15th	62	10th	48	4th, 18th & 25th	61	43	5th	0	0
October ...	61	53	57.0	+3.5	66	6th	56	24th	58	31st	44	15th	59	40	14th	0	0
November ...	50	42	46.0	-0.5	58	1st	40	15th	53	1st	31	9th	54	28	9th	1	5
December ...	43	36	39.5	-2.5	52	22nd	35	12th, 13th 28th & 29th	47	2nd	24	14th & 15th	50	22	14th	9	14
Average for year	55	45	50.0	-0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Totals	44	73

TABLE III.

YEAR 1968	HUMIDITY			RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)						
	Average Temperature at 0900 G. M. T.		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals (Inches)		Difference from Average of forty years 1924-1963	Greatest fall in 24 hours (Inches)	No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more	No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more	
	Dry Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Wet Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)		Day 0900 to 1800 G. M. T.	Night 1800 to 0900 G. M. T.					Totals
January	40.7	39.5	88	0.66	1.96	2.62	0.87 on 8th	- 0.58	20	13
February	38.5	36.6	89	0.64	1.38	2.02	0.60 on 13th	- 0.17	14	10
March	44.9	41.9	76	0.22	0.54	0.76	0.18 on 20th	- 1.07	10	8
April	48.1	45.0	77	1.16	1.58	2.74	0.41 on 17th	+ 0.99	14	12
May	53.2	49.4	75	0.55	1.15	1.70	0.53 on 8th	- 0.23	14	7
June	60.5	56.5	77	1.32	1.21	2.53	0.74 on 3rd	+ 0.91	13	12
July	61.8	57.5	76	0.49	2.04	2.53	0.96 on 9th	+ 0.41	10	7
August	62.4	58.7	80	0.32	0.83	1.15	0.48 on 6th	- 1.30	10	8
September	60.7	57.1	81	0.90	2.51	3.41	0.74 on 14th	+ 0.89	16	14
October	57.8	55.3	85	1.27	2.10	3.37	0.98 on 11th	+ 0.30	15	10
November	47.0	44.8	83	0.25	0.49	0.74	0.25 on 26th	- 2.95	7	6
December	40.1	38.4	84	0.88	1.86	2.74	0.87 on 15th	- 0.40	11	8
Year's Average	51.3	48.4	81	-	-	-	-	- 3.12	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	8.66	17.65	26.31	-	-	154	115

TABLE IV.

YEAR 1968	BRIGHT SUNSHINE				
	Totals: Hours and tenths	Difference from average of forty years 1924-1963	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	61.3 (86.4)	- 7.2	18(20)	10th	7.1
February ...	93.9 (98.4)	+ 10.8	21(20)	27th	10.0
March ...	167.6 (181.1)	+ 27.8	28(30)	27th	11.1
April ...	207.6 (181.4)	+ 32.2	28(28)	26th	12.0
May ...	216.2 (223.2)	- 4.6	28(28)	31st	14.3
June ...	212.8 (244.0)	- 23.3	27(29)	12th	15.1
July ...	211.3 (274.2)	- 5.9	29(29)	3rd	14.5
August ...	166.9 (220.0)	- 42.0	26(30)	18th	13.5
September ...	169.3 (142.6)	+ 7.2	28(27)	9th	10.6
October ...	96.0 (111.5)	- 29.0	25(26)	14th	9.0
November ...	63.2 (97.2)	- 9.3	15(24)	4th & 9th	8.5
December ...	46.2 (59.6)	- 16.6	17(24)	28th	7.0
Totals ...	1712.3(1919.6)	- 57.8	290(315)	-	-

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year.

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