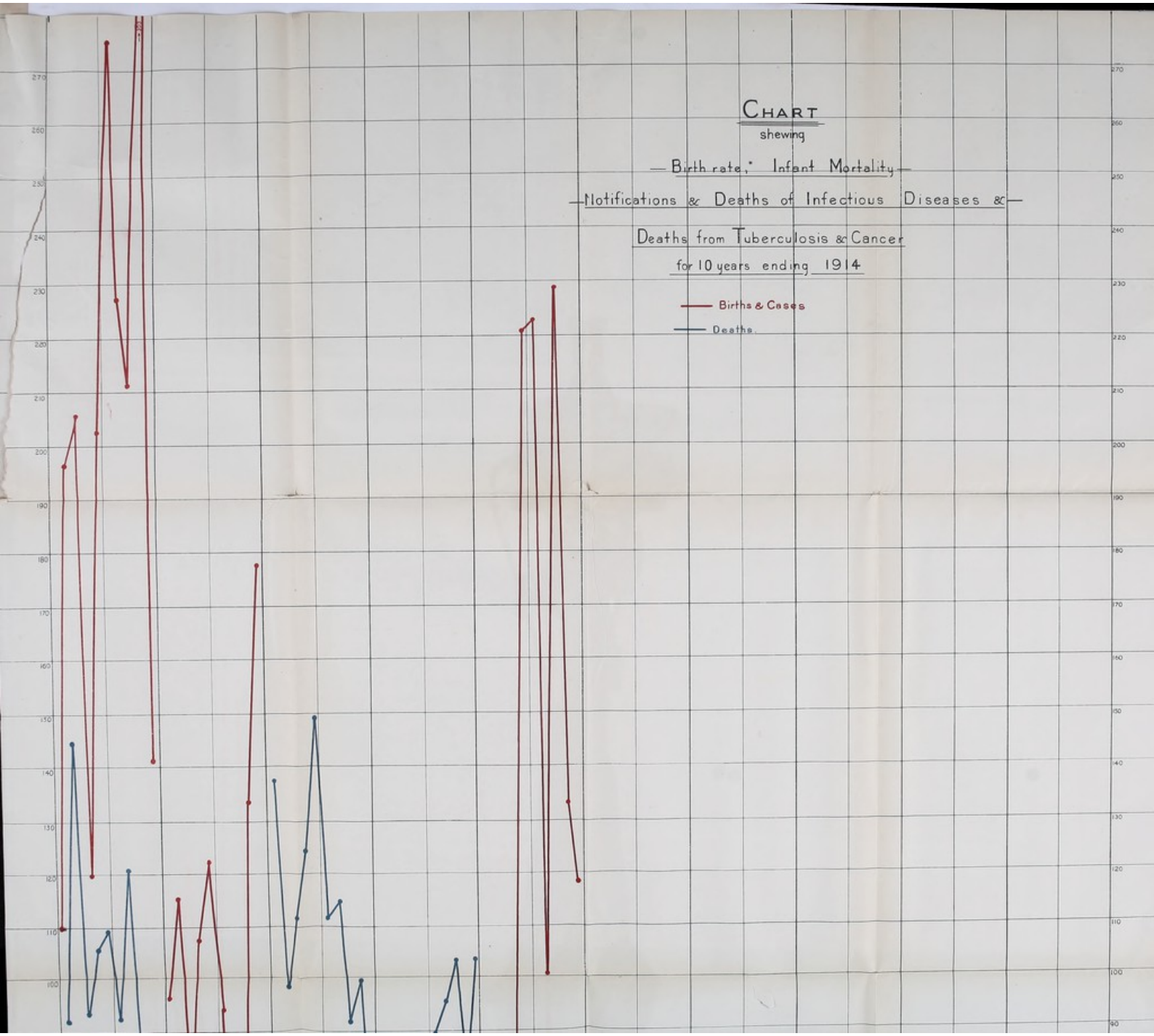
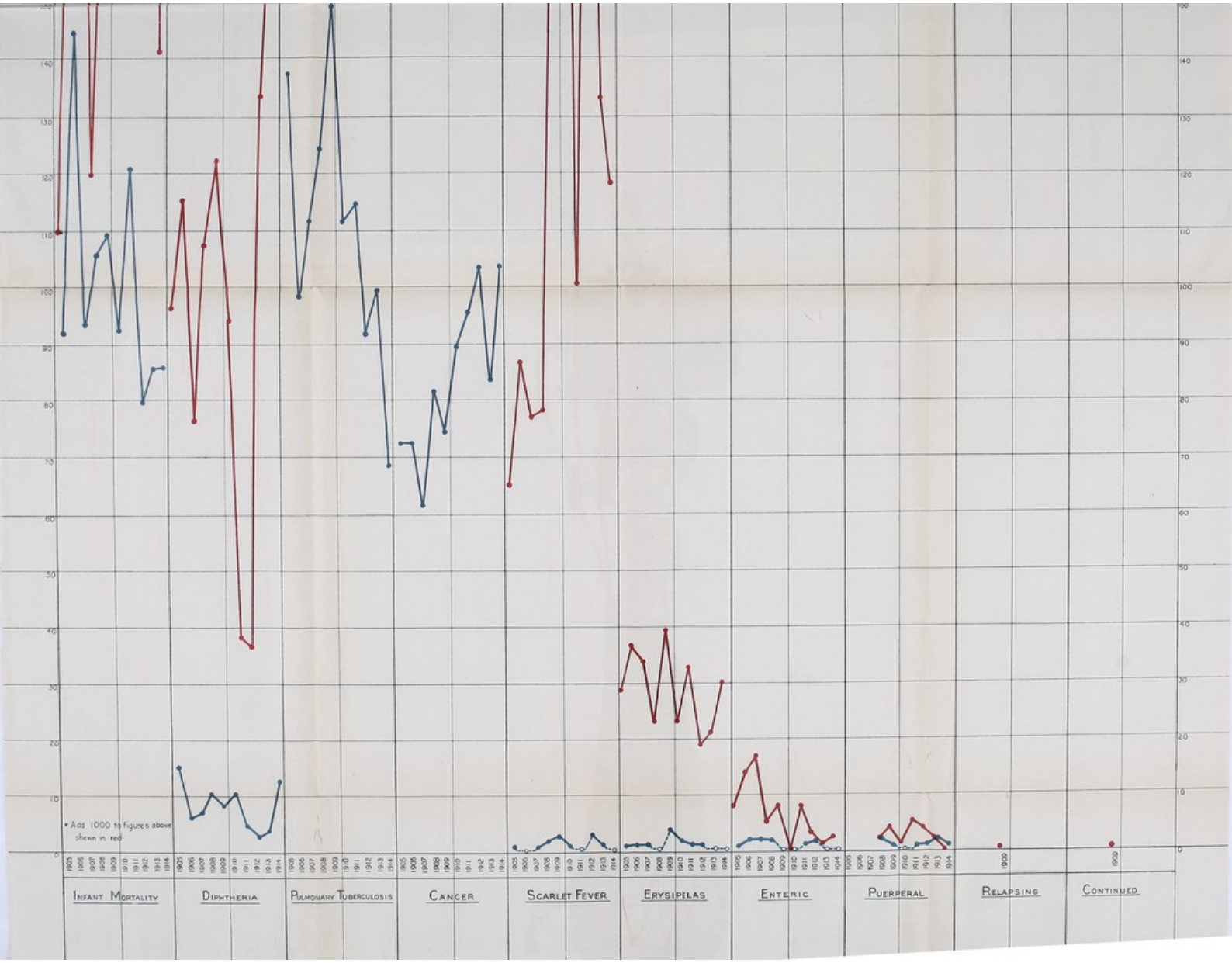


CHART
shewing
— Birth rate, Infant Mortality —
— Notifications & Deaths of Infectious Diseases &c —
Deaths from Tuberculosis & Cancer
for 10 years ending 1914
Births & Cases
Deaths.


* Add 1000 to figures above shewn in red
Infant Mortality
Diphtheria
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Cancer
Scarlet Fever
Erysipelas
Enteric
Puerperal
Relapsing
Continued

County Borough of Bournemouth,

1914.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

With which are included the REPORTS
of the

BOROUGH BACTERIOLOGIST,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

AND

PUBLIC ANALYST.

BOURNEMOUTH :
Printed at the "Guardian" Office, Commercial Road.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Mr. Alderman James Druitt, J.P.).
Mr. Alderman J. E. Beale, J.P. (Chairman).
Mr. Councillor J. J. Brazier (Vice-Chairman).

Mr. Alderman F. Elcock.	Mr. Councillor C. Hunt, J.P.
,, ,, H. Sparkes.	,, ,, W. E. Jones.
Mr. Councillor W. J. L. Beaton.	,, ,, C. Long.
,, ,, J. J. Empson.	,, ,, G. I. Luckham.
,, ,, C. A. D. George.	,, ,, F. S. Mate.
,, ,, R. Neville Hart, M.D.	,, ,, F. B. Summerbee.

GENERAL SUB-COMMITTEE FOR HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

The Chairman. Vice-Chairman.
Councillors Empson, Hart, Hunt, Long and Summerbee.

HEALTH AND SANITARY DEPTS.

Medical Officer of Health	A. D. Edwards, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H.
School Medical Officer	
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	P. W. G. Nunn, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Assistant School Medical Officer ..	F. W. Waterworth, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer	W. B. Parsons, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)
Chief Sanitary Inspector	W. G. Cooper, F.I.S.E., M.R.San.Inst.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	Messrs. J. Lewis, A. J. Phillips, W. J. S. Adams, E. Smith, W. D. Carter (all certified Royal Sanitary Institute).
Food Inspectors and certified Meat Inspectors	W. Pearce (1st London Sanitary Corps), (acting inspector, W. D. Carter).
Shops Inspector	C. T. Newlyn.
Superintendent Health Visitors and Inspector of Midwives	Miss Brock.
Health Visitors	Misses Law and Bentley.
School Nurse	Mrs. Webster.
Matron, Sanitary Hospital ..	Miss M. Balme.
Assistant Matron..	Miss A. Balme.
Clerks	Messrs. Darville, Rilstone, Kilby, Hayward, and Blackie.
Superintendent of Public Conveniences, Mortuary and Water Meters ..	T. H. Bailey.
Disinfectors and Drain Testers ..	E. Benjafield, H. Chick, F. Chick, F. J. Smith.
Corporation Rat Catcher	M. Hood.
Bacteriologist	F. J. Tanner.
Veterinary Surgeon	J. Steward Wood, M.R.C.V.S.
Meteorologist	C. Dales, F.R.Met.S.

The undermentioned have joined the King's Forces :

Food and Meat Inspector	Mr. W. Pearce (1st London Sanitary Corps).
Clerks	A. Hurley, 7th Hants (India). S. Galton, 9th Hants Cycle Corps. O. Willis, R.A.M.C.
Disinfectors	A. Jones, 1st Hants (France). F. Loveless, R.N. Reserves (Isle of Wight). A. Grose, ,, Plymouth.

INDEX.

	Page
Area of Borough	13
BOURNEMOUTH (Physical Features)	10
,, (Social Conditions)	11
,, (Development of the Town)	12
Birth-rate	15
Bacteriological Work	35, 47
Cancer (Chart)	26, 27, 28
Deaths (Table shewing causes of and ages)	45
Diphtheria	22
Enteric Fever	23
Erysipelas	26
Factories' and Workshops' Acts	42, 43, 44
Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909	41
Infant Mortality	16, 20
Infectious Disease and Tables	21, 22, 23
Influenza	25
Mortality rate	14
Midwives' Act	34
Measles	24
Milk Supply	79
Notification of Births Act, 1907	17, 18, 19
New Buildings	13
National Health Insurance	33
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29
do. Summary of Notifications	31
do. Treatment of	32
Population	13
Puerperal Fever	34
Scarlet Fever	23
Sanitary Hospital	36
do. Expenditure	37
do. Stock and Loan Tables	38
do. Cases Treated (Table for 15 years) ...	39
Summary of Statistics	9

INDEX—continued.

Page
Vital Statistics 14, 15
Whooping Cough 25
Water Supply 40, 41

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Billeted Troops 52
Common Lodging Houses 69
Cesspool Drainage 71
Cinemas and Picture Palaces 55
Conveniences, Public 73
do. Hotel 74
Dirt in Food 54
Dairies and Cowsheds 61
Disinfection 69
District Sanitary Inspector's Summary of Works ... 67, 68
Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1907 ... 56, 57, 58
Fried Fish Shops 69
Female Domestic Servants (Registration of) 61
Food Supplies, Inspection of 62
House to House Inspection 64
do. Details of Works Executed 65, 66
Infectious Disease 70
Legal Proceedings Taken 81
Milk and Cream Regulations 83
Private Schools 64
Piggeries 71
Public Mortuary 72, 73
Preservatives and Colouring Matter 81
Receipts from Public Conveniences 75
Shops Act, 1912 ... ... 58, 59
Street Trading 60
Smoke Nuisances 61
Slaughter Houses 63
Stables and Mews 63
Statement of Accounts 78

INDEX—continued.

Page

Sale of Food and Drugs' Act 79
Samples Taken, *re* same 79, 80
Water Meters 76, 77

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT.

Butter 89
Cream 90
Cream Sold as Preserved Cream 91
Cooked Meats 91
Summary of Samples:
Table 1. Comparison of Results 86
,, 2. Summary of Official Samples 87
,, 3. ,, Unofficial ,, 87
,, 4. Adulterated Official Samples 88
,, 5. ,, Unofficial ,, ... 88

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1914.

Health Department,
Borough Offices,
Bournemouth.
May, 1915.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report relating to the Public Health of the County Borough of Bournemouth for the year 1914.

The statistics for the year will be found to be very satisfactory.

The high standard of sanitation required by this Borough as one of the leading Health Resorts has been well maintained.

The subject matter relating to the Natural and Social conditions is information required by the Local Governmnet Board and other Public Bodies and is therefore re-inserted as in previous years.

The incidence of Diphtheria has been higher this year than usual.

The Department has been shorthanded since the outbreak of the War in August last, owing to Members of the Staff having joined the King's Forces, but the staff remaining have loyally done their best to carry out the extra duties devolving upon them during their absence, as evidenced by the particulars detailed in the Reports following.

Considerable additional work has been carried out by the Department due to the billetting of troops of the 25th Division in the Borough and from the returns of the Chief Inspector it will be seen that he and his Staff have put in a large amount of extra overtime, to cope with the demands for the inspection of billets, food supplies, disinfection of clothing and persons. The staff loyally supported the Chief Inspector and ungrudgingly gave their time and best efforts to do all they could to promote the comfort and health of the men billeted, as well to the householders. These efforts were appreciated by the Military Medical Staff as evidenced by the courteous letter of thanks from the Senior Medical Officer of the 25th Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson.

During the coming year the working schemes for the Tuberculosis Order, Dispensary and Sanatorium treatment, the Mental Deficiency Act and Maternity and Infant Care, will be further developed, which schemes your Authority have carefully considered from time to time.

I beg gratefully to acknowledge the kind consideration and assistance which the Members of the Committee and the Council have invariably given to the Department during the year.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. D. EDWARDS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

And General Information relating to the County Borough of Bournemouth.

---

(1) **Area of County Borough.** 6643 acres.

(2) **Geological Information.** Bagshot Sands Series.
Subsoil—Silicious sand

(3) **Population.** Census of March, 1911: 78.674.
Density of Population:
No. of persons per acre, 12.79.
,, ,, house, 5.24 (Census 1911).

(4) **Birth Rate.** 13.42 per 1,000 in 1914.

(5) **Infantile Mortality.** 75.3 per 1,000 births.

(6) **Death Rate** (Corrected). 9.53 per 1,000.

(7) **Zymotic Death Rate.** 0.16 per 1,000.

(8) **Phthisis Death Rate.** .81 per 1,000.

(9) **Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases** per 1,000 of the Population. Scarlet Fever 1.4, Diphtheria 2.09, Enteric Fever .03, Variola .0.

(10) **Number of Inhabited Houses.** (1911) 15,000, (1914) 16,300.

(11) **Rateable Value.** £761,434 13s. 6d.

(12) **Rates.** General District Rate. 5s. 3d., includes Poor Rate, Education Rate, and Borough Rate.

(13) **Water Supply.** Constant Service from deep artesian wells at Wimborne, situate about 11 miles from Bournemouth.

(14) **Sewage Disposal** by water carriage, outfalls into the sea at Double Dykes, Fisherman's Walk, Boscombe Chine, Bournemouth, and Alum Chine. There are separate Storm-water Outfalls also discharging into the sea.

(15) **Price of Gas.** 2s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet.
Price of Water. 4¾ per cent. under £20 rental; 5 per cent. over £20 rental.
Price of Electric Light. 6½d. for lighting, 2½d. for power, 1½d. for heating.

(16) **Rainfall.** 42.70 inches.

(17) **Bright Sunshine.** 1841 hours 50 minutes.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH.

Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. The town is divided into two parts by the valley of the Bourne, which runs serpentine through the town to the sea; and numerous smaller valleys or chines also intersect the town, opening on to the free air of the bay.

Whilst the Chines add greatly to the natural beauty of the town they have also a very material influence in increasing its hygienic circumstance, for they serve as watersheds, carrying off the surface water from the rising ground and moisture that percolates readily through the sandy soil, so that the subsoil is kept always in a state of sanitary dryness. And the Chines serve also as channels through which the fresh sea air is carried into the heart of the town; in my opinion this is one of the main reasons for the fact that whilst the winter climate is mild, the summer temperature throughout the town is also temperate, a fact which is becoming more fully realised by visitors and which is clearly shown by the comparative meteorological records.

To the north the town stretches away in open heathland, interrupted only by belts of pine woods.

The site of Bournemouth may be described as belonging to the Bagshot Sands series; the subsoil is silicious sand and it is difficult to find any considerable outcrop of clay within fifty feet of the surface. The lower beds are of the middle Eocene period (Lower Tertiary) and have yielded a good supply of fossil pines and leaves.

One of the most marked physical features of the town is the amount of foliage therein. In addition to the Public Gardens, with their abundance of trees and shrubs, many parts of the town are built among trees which are mainly pines, although deciduous trees are also numerous.

Whilst the thousands of pine trees in Bournemouth constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as aesthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere.

The policy of the makers of modern Bournemouth has been to retain the trees wherever possible, and young trees are continually being planted. It is well that a County Borough of 85,000 inhabitants should make every effort to retain such a valuable asset as this.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH.

This subject specified by the Local Government Board in connection with the "chief occupations of the inhabitants" as matter for report by the Medical Officer of Health may be dealt with negatively; there is practically no great industrial occupation in the town.

Coincident with the growing reputation of the town as a health resort and largely as a result of that reputation, its permanent population has increased chiefly by the immigration of well-to-do residents who have sought and found in the town rest and enjoyment after a strenuous business or professional life, or who have come to Bournemouth in order to give their children the educa-

tional advantages among health-giving and beautiful surroundings which the excellent Private Schools offer.

There is also a large number of people who come to live in Bournemouth for many months of the year, either in Boarding Houses or Private Apartments, and there are also the people who come for holidays of shorter duration.

As a result of the increasing number of the resident-class an increasing number of the population is employed in or in connection with the building trade; as a result of the increasing number of visitors an increasing number of the population is employed to cater for their wants in connection with the Boarding-Houses and Laundries.

There is thus no particular occupation which has any marked deleterious effect on the public health of the community.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN.

Although the early history of Bournemouth was connected intimately with the suitability of its climate for the treatment of tuberculosis, its more recent development has been due largely to the beneficial effect of its climate on a wide range of diseases and on its attractions as a health and holiday resort. Whereas in 1884 (when Robert Louis Stevenson sought relief in our climate from the infliction of Tuberculosis) the reputation of the town rested mainly on its beneficial effects on the disease, there has been a gradual growth of the realisation that the climate and the special natural circumstance of Bournemouth have a wider field of utility in therapeutics. And at the present time there is a recognition alike in the lay and the medical mind that Bournemouth offers healing powers

for ailments apart from, and in addition to, "chest" diseases.

POPULATION AND AREA.

The population of Bournemouth to the middle of the year 1914 is estimated at 85,000. The area at that time was 6,643 acres, the estimate of the average distribution of the population being therefore 12.79 persons per acre.

The extension of the County Borough recently granted by the Local Government Board brings in an additional 774 acres with an estimated population of 1,758.

TABLE OF NEW BUILDINGS.

Two hundred and thirty-three new houses were erected in the County Borough during 1914; and there were 138 "large additions" to existing buildings. The following table shows the number of new buildings erected in Bournemouth during the past fourteen years:—

Year.	New Houses.	Large Additions, Stables, Workshops, and other Buildings.	Total.
1901	200	122	322
1902	294	99	393
1903	436	120	556
1904	440	106	546
1905	479	103	582
1906	493	98	591
1907	522	103	625
1908	549	90	639
1909	566	79	645
1910	536	156	692
1911	538	131	669
1912	383	167	550
1913	287	179	466
1914	233	138	371

MORTALITY RATE.

During 1914 there were 943 deaths registered in the district; and of these 149 were deaths of non-residents. There were 92 deaths of Bournemouth residents registered elsewhere and transferred to the Bournemouth statistics. The nett number of deaths of Bournemouth was thus 886, which makes a rate of 10.42 per thousand population.

The correcting factor given by the Registrar-General for Bournemouth's *1911 population* gives the death-rate as 9.53.

In the following table the calculation basis of 1911 and 1912 differs from that of the previous years (L.G.B. order). It is obvious also that the rates, based on an estimate of the population of the nine intercensal years, are not reliable as a comparative factor.

(Table 1. L.G.B.)

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births.			Total deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.				Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.	
			No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.			No.	Rate per 1000 Nett B'ths	No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	76527	1120		14·63	934	12·20			106	94·64	728	9·51
1909	79288	1203		15·17	909	11·46			110	91·43	728	9·18
1910	81812	1276		15·59	871	10 64			93	72·88	688	8·40
1911	79150	1201	1228	15·51	1020	12·88	174	89	121	98·54	935	11·81
1912	82000	1175	1211	14·89	912	11·12	167	81	80	66·06	826	10·07
1913	83000	1257	1303	15·69	929	11·19	159	97	86	66·00	867	10·44
1914	85000	1115	1141	13·42	943	11·09	149	92	81	70·98	886	10·42

Table 1a.

At the latest Census (1911).

Area of the County Borough of Bournemouth	5,850	acres
Total population at all ages ...	78,674	,,
Number of inhabited houses ...	15,000	,,
Average number of persons per house	5.24	,,

BIRTH-RATE.

The birth-rate for Bournemouth in 1914 was 13.42 per 1,000 population, and the rate for the past ten years is as follows:—

BOURNEMOUTH.

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
16·3	17·6	16·5	14·7	15·1	15·5	15·5	14·8	15·6	13·42

It is obvious that Bournemouth is in special circumstance in regard to its birth-rate; so many of our residents seek the health-giving town in the evening of their lives, and a representative birth-rate would be shown, not as per thousand of the population (as these tables show), but as per thousand of the women of child-bearing age.

The birth-rate of Bournemouth compared with other records is as follows:—

England and Wales	23.8	per 1,000
97 Great Towns	25.0	,,
145 Smaller Towns	23.9	,,
Rural England and Wales ...	22.2	,,
Bournemouth	13.42	,,

It is clear that the birth-rate is diminishing; it is clear also that more children born survive their first year of life.

There are fewer children born, but more are saved to healthy adolescence and adulthood.

But it is fact of importance to the nation that the birth-rate among the poorest classes is not diminishing rapidly, whilst among the people who have moderate or abundant means, the birth-rate *is* diminishing rapidly—very rapidly. It means that the people who cannot afford to rear children well have too many children, whilst the people who can afford to rear children have too few children.

The Registrar-General's new term known as the nett birth-rate means that the numbers are now recorded to the District to which they really belong.

Twenty-six births were transferred to Bournemouth, and NO Bournemouth births were transferred to other districts. Of the births thus allocated to Bournemouth 25 were illegitimate.

Of the total number of births registered 37 were illegitimate (one in every 30), or the rate of 32.4 per 1,000 births.

This is 10 less than average proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births throughout England and Wales which, up to 1913, was 40 to each 1,000 births.

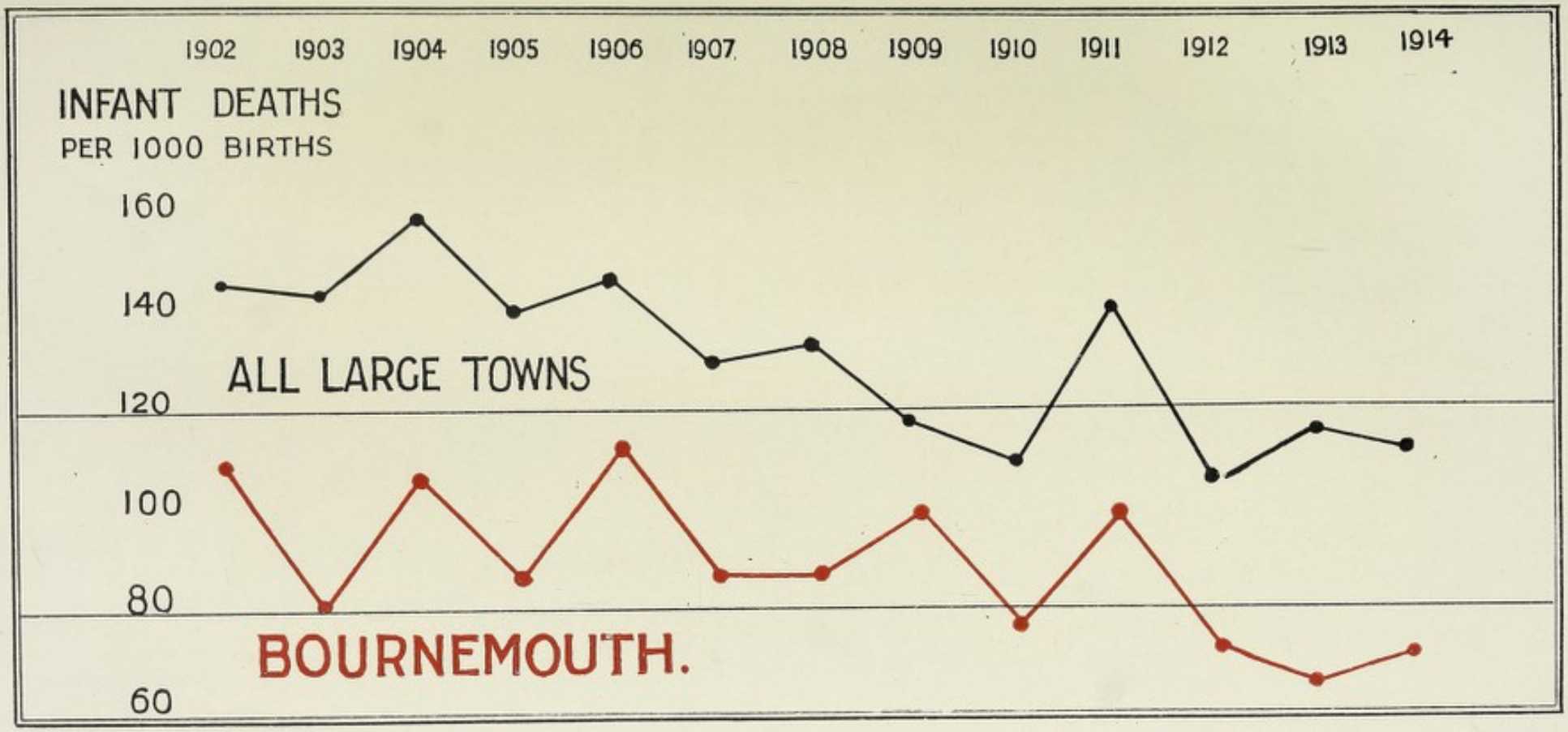
The nett number of births exceeded that of the nett deaths in Bournemouth by 255.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Infantile mortality is the ratio of the number of deaths of infants under twelve months to every 1,000 births during the year.

Eighty-six children under the age of 12 months died last year, the mortality being 75.3 per 1,000 births.

The Bournemouth infant mortality rate compared with other records is as follows:—



INFANTILE MORTALITY. Annual Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births.

NOTE: Basis of calculation—Registrar General's Statistics.

England and Wales ...	... 105
97 Great Towns ...	... 114
145 Smaller Towns ...	... 104
Rural England and Wales	... 93
Bournemouth ...	... 75.3

The scope of health work relating to Infant Care is year by year being extended by the Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes approved by your Authority, and I am confidently looking forward to a still further reduction in our Infant Mortality Death Table.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act, which requires all births to be notified within 36 hours to the Medical Officer of Health by the (1) parent and (2) the person in attendance on the mother, came into force in this Borough in April, 1914. During the eight months 639 notifications were received, and 430 cases were visited by the Health Visitor. Advice is given as to the feeding and clothing of infants, as to the storage of food. Special advice has been given to the mother to persevere with Nature's provision for the feeding of infants, and to pay particular attention to her own diet. There is no doubt that the breast-fed baby stands the best chance of surviving the first year of its existence, and is less likely to succumb to an attack of summer diarrhœa and overcome infantile complaints generally.

Table showing mode of feeding Infants under 1 year of age:—

Breast-fed	270
Cow's Milk	41
Nestles Milk	25
Artificial Foods	10

Partly Breast and Cow's Milk ...	9
Partly Breast and Artificial ...	14
Not visited, wrongly addressed, left the town	61
Total visited ...	430

The adoption of the Notification of Births Act carries with it the promise of great benefit to the children of the future, and through them the whole community. It is well known that in the poorer houses of our people there is much needless loss of infant life, and much avoidable suffering which results in feebleness and disease, and consequent inefficiency in after-life among the children who survive.

Poverty and hard circumstances in the home are, no doubt, largely contributory causes, but much is due simply to ignorance and lack of sufficient care on the part of the mothers.

The Bournemouth Health and Mothers' Aid Association established at four centres in the Borough, strengthened by the co-operation and help of the Bournemouth Health Committee, is doing admirable work in offering both sympathetic advice and instruction to expectant and nursing mothers, and on helping them in the continued care of their children.

Under the new scheme adopted by your authority the Medical Officer of Health becomes Directing Superintendent, and the "Infant Care" Health Visitor becomes the Superintendent of the Bournemouth Health and Mothers' Aid Association. Voluntary assistance will be given by the ladies working for the Association, and the value of their assistance has been fully demonstrated in recent years.

I take this opportunity of expressing my best thanks to the Managers of the Clubs for their ready assistance and efficient usefulness, and also to the doctors, who so willingly give their time and professional services to this voluntary public work.

TABLE No. 4 (L.G.B.).

INFANT MORTALITY.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

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.
All causes { Certified.	28	1	6	1	36	9	12	15	14	86
All causes { Uncertified.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Diphtheria and Croup...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	9
Pneumonia (all forms)...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	2	9
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	5
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Premature birth ...	23	—	3	—	26	1	—	—	1	28
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes... ...	4	1	2	—	7	3	6	4	1	21
	28	1	6	1	36	9	12	15	14	86

Nett Births in the year ... 1141. Nett Deaths in the year ... 86.

TABLE No. 2 (L.G.B.).

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Notifiable Disease.	No. of Cases Notified. At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upw'ds.	Total Cases Notified in each Locality. 1	2	3	4	5	Total cases removed to Hospital.
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	178	2	34	110	14	15	2	1	23	91	11	25	28	191
Erysipelas	31	—	—	1	4	9	10	7	6	4	5	8	8	—
Scarlet Fever	119	—	26	67	13	12	—	1	27	31	16	28	17	116
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	332	2	60	178	33	37	13	9	57	127	33	62	53	311

* See special table.

26 additional doubtful cases were reported, and dealt with as Observation Cases, and were not recorded in the weekly lists to the Local Government Board.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is the table of the mortality from the diseases which have been notifiable during the whole of the period 1904-1914. No deaths were recorded from Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, or Erysipelas.

DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Year.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.	Deaths per 1,000 population.
1904	0	7	1	1	1	4	14	0·21
1905	0	15	1	1	0	1	18	0·27
1906	0	5	0	2	0	1	8	0·11
1907	0	7	1	2	0	1	11	0·15
1908	0	11	2	2	1	0	16	0·22
1909	0	9	3	0	1	4	17	0·21
1910	0	11	1	0	0	2	14	0·17
1911	0	5	0	1	1	1	8	0·10
1912	0	3	3	2	1	1	10	0·12
1913	0	4	1	0	2	0	7	0.08
1914	0	13	0	0	1	0	14	0·16

DIPHTHERIA.

During the past year there has been an increased incidence of this disease in the Borough. The total number of cases dealt with being 191, of which 13 were admitted to the Hospital as observation cases, 178 being notified and bacteriologically proved to be positive cases.

All contact cases at School, Home and Workshop were carefully supervised, and watched, and in nearly all instances the throats were "Swabbed" for bacteriological examination.

The number of deaths from Diphtheria during the year was 13.

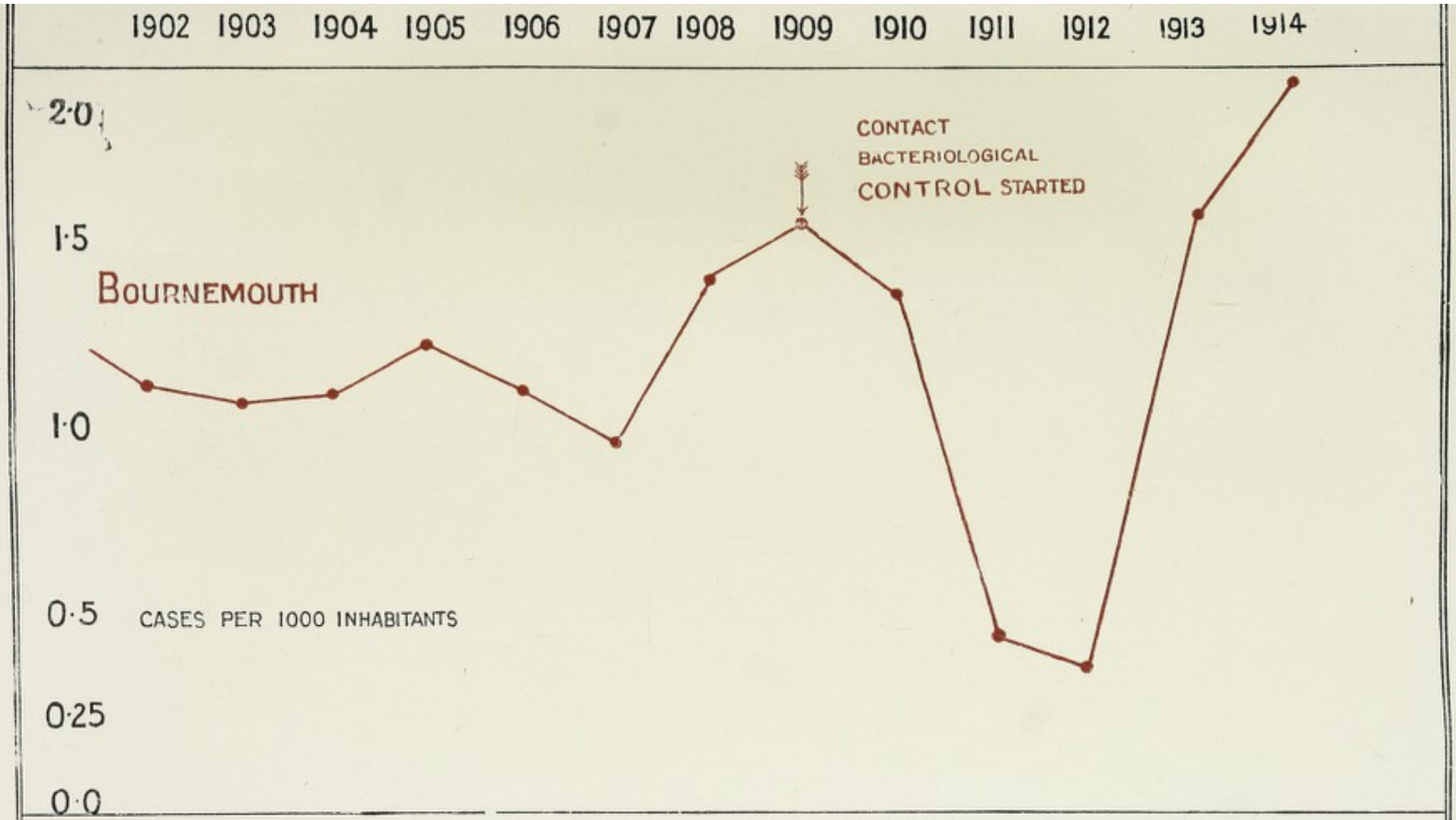


CHART. D. The record of the number of Diphtheria Cases in Bournemouth.
Statistics: Registrar General's

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 119 cases of scarlet fever were notified, and, as will be seen, not a single death occurred.

The number of cases increased during the months of June, July and August, but no particular part of the Borough was specially affected.

A few "return cases" have occurred during the year, but each year's experience is more convincing that the use of an Isolation Hospital does restrain the liability of other cases arising in the family, and acquaintances of the infected person.

The severity of the symptoms for some years past has been more modified until this last year.

A number of the cases notified this year can be classed as of the virulent or malignant type of disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

During the year 3 cases of enteric fever were notified, an incidence of only .03 per thousand, which is one of the lowest recorded among the large towns.

In no case was the disease due to a cause which could be attributed to Bournemouth. The record of two cases notified shows that the disease had been contracted elsewhere. One of the cases afterwards proved to be embolism.

(a) Patient visited London at the end of January, and was taken ill on February 20th.

(b) Patient (a wounded Belgian soldier) was admitted to the Sanitary Hospital on December 26th from the Herbert Home. The patient contracted the disease before arrival to Bournemouth.

(c) This proved not to be a case of typhoid. Death certified as embolism. Patient had been suffering for 2 months with poisoned leg.

MEASLES.

The total number of deaths from this disease was 10, nine of which occurred in children under five years of age.

It is regretable that a disease which is in high degree fatal to infants and young children is still regarded by many parents as quite a mild ailment of childhood. Efficient nursing and medical treatment of the patient from the earliest stages would do much to diminish both the fatality of the disease and the occurrence of its many complications.

It is now recognised that for the successful control of this disease the parents must be depended upon; there is no other disease which is less influenced in its spread by public health administration. The high infectivity, which exists for some days before the disease has actually declared itself, the long period which passes between the day of contracting the disease and the day on which it produces its first symptoms, and the fact that few children—less than 10 per cent.—have a natural immunity against the disease, combine to make measles a difficult problem to the Public Health worker. The hope of success in combating this disease lies in the education of the parents; in the present generation this is being effected to some extent by the efforts of the Voluntary Health Associations and of the Municipal Health Visitors. I have greater hope for the coming generation of parents; the older School children are receiving instruction in the elementary principles of hygiene.

Education and instruction are necessary in matter of hygiene. Spiritual righteousness may be

inborn, but physiological righteousness is to be acquired by training.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease resulted in three deaths in Bournemouth during 1914. In two cases the children were under 1 year of age, and one under 2 years.

INFLUENZA.

Unlike the above-mentioned diseases, influenza includes cases of illness which are not clearly defined. The term is used to designate a wide range of illnesses.

During 1914 "influenza" was the cause of 11 deaths in Bournemouth; comparison with previous years is not possible, for in the Local Government Board table the previous records were tabulated under the name "*Epidemic Influenza.*" But there is no doubt but that the group of symptoms classed under the name "influenza" is become a larger factor in the death-rate of the community; the group may be the predecessor of fatal complications, such as pneumonia, but as a first cause of fatality it is itself potent, especially in the later years of life. Of the 11 deaths, 9 were of persons of 45 or more years of age.

Apart from the mortality of the influenza groups of diseases they have a great economic interest to the nation.

No known disease interrupts the continuation of the individual work to so great an extent; there are comparatively few workers who escape altogether; the interruption of work may be a few days or a few weeks, but the sum total of interrupted work is enormous; it has an enormous economic significance to the nation.

A lesser economic significance is also apparent in the less severe manifestations of the influenza-catarrh group of illness. I refer to the frequent "coughs and colds," which make irregular the school attendance of very many children. It is right that a child with a "cough and cold" should be kept at home, but this very rightness means an economic loss to a Local Authority, for the child's absence from School results in a loss of grant money.

ERYSIPELAS.

During the year 31 cases of this disease were notified in Bournemouth; in no instance was there any spread of infection from one case to another. No death occurred in the 31 cases.

CANCER.

The deaths from cancer (malignant disease) during 1914 numbered 104. Of these 56 occurred in persons of 65 or more years, and 42 in persons between 45 and 65 years of age.

The number of deaths recorded per thousand population is gradually increasing throughout the country, and the increase in Bournemouth is indicated in the chart inserted under the next section of this report.

Innumerable theories have been brought forward to account for this increase in the comparative death-rate from cancer; hitherto not one has survived scientific criticism. But in recent years the theory of the possible infectivity or contagiousness of cancer has been considered.

I believe that cancer is a contagious disease, not rapidly infectious as is measles or even less rapidly infectious as are most of the notifiable

zymotic diseases, but *slowly infecting* from patient to healthy individual, and also slowly infectious through inanimate things.

It is for this reason that I have recommended facilities for disinfection in every case of cancer, facilities which are now provided by the Health Authority of Bournemouth. I believe that arrest of the increase in the cancer death-rate of the country would result if disinfection were carried out in cancer cases. I am convinced that Bournemouth has taken a step in the right direction.

Whilst the rapid infectivity of some diseases resulted in the early realisation that their suppression could be obtained by public health administration, the slow infectivity of other diseases gave no guide to the scientists engaged in medical work.

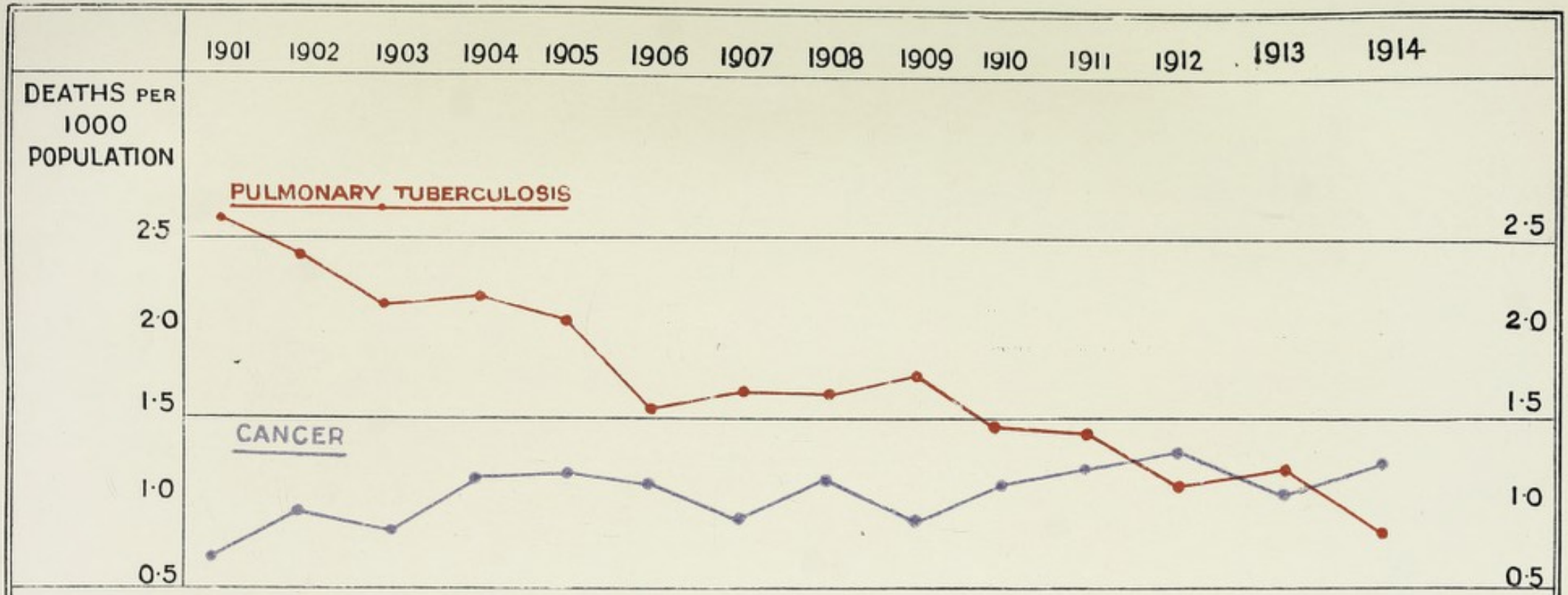
This was the case in the disease of pulmonary phthisis (consumption). In the early Victorian days patients were said to "fall into a decline," a phrase facile to the novelists of that day; then it was realised that the disease could be transmitted, and about the year 1880, mainly by the work of Koch, the disease was not only recognised as slowly infectious, but was proved to be due to the (now well recognised) bacillus of tuberculosis. That was in the Victorian era; because the disease was not vividly infectious, but only slowly infectious, its true nature was unrecognised. But as soon as its slow infectivity was realised measures were taken for its suppression and the death-rate from the disease began to decrease. This decrease has continued ever since, and the continuance in the past twelve years is shown plainly in the next chart of the Bournemouth death-rate.

The Analogy of "Consumption."

Now, in the mid-Victorian years consumption ("the decline") was causing an ever-increasing death-rate, but later, when its slow infectivity was

realised, before 1882, even the crude late-Victorian measures of public health control resulted in an annual diminution of the death-rate from the disease. At the present time, the infectivity of Cancer is not fully realised, nor has its causative organism been discovered—microbe or parasite; but the analogy is fair and scientific: whilst "Consumption and the decline" were less infectious than other rapidly infecting diseases, so Cancer is very much more slow in its infection than Consumption. But I believe it is infectious—slowly; and so Bournemouth is well advised in providing facilities for disinfection in cases of Cancer.

The following chart shows the gradual increase of the recorded death-rate from Cancer and the decrease of Consumption:—



MORTALITY, FROM 'CONSUMPTION' AND FROM 'CANCER'

Showing the decreasing mortality from Pulmonary Phthisis and the increasing mortality from Cancer and malignant disease recorded for 14 years

BOURNEMOUTH

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Since January, 1912, all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Whilst the need for the notifications to be of a confidential character has been realised, there appears to be still some fear that the notification will brand the patient as an infecting agent. Not all cases are to be regarded as infectious; nor is there, even in the infectious cases, any very rapid transmission of infection. It is the prolonged and repeated exposure of an individual to the attacks of the Tubercle Bacilli which it is important to prevent, and all measures adopted by the Health Authority have this end in view.

During the year 74 cases were visited and revisited. The selection of these cases was based mainly on the degree of infectivity of the case and the exposure of adults or children to infection by the patient.

This preliminary information was supplied by the notifying medical attendant on the form of notification.

The total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors in connection with Tuberculosis during the year 1914 was 505.

In 91 cases the medical attendant was communicated with concerning the disinfection of the room or rooms occupied by the patient.

A patient suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis at an early stage of the disease, who shared neither living-room nor bedroom with other persons, need not be regarded as an infecting agent, and therefore does not require the active supervision of the Local Health Authority.

The advanced cases of the disease, especially if the patients live in small houses where they share a bedroom or living room with other persons, must be regarded as dangerous in slow measure to these other persons. The problem of dealing with these patients is a difficult one. For the present, apart from the temporary isolation of these patients in a Sanatorium, the Tuberculosis Nurse (Health Visitor) visits the homes and advises the patients as to the best methods of avoiding the infection of other people who lve with them.

It is doubtful whether all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are notified to the Medical Officer of Health; but the fear of patients that they will be interfered with economically or stigmatised in any way by notification will gradually disappear as the administration of the Tuberculosis Order becomes better known.

It is not possible in a health resort to utilise the number of deaths occurring from Pulmonary Tuberculosis as a basis for estimating the actual number of cases of the disease: the factor of immigration would make the calculation incorrect.

Under the recent Insurance Act your Corporation is required to expend certain sums of money for the provision of patients in Sanatoria, the provision of a Dispensary, and for the supervision of patients suffering from the disease in their own homes. This expenditure is apparently to be directed towards the treatment and possible cure of the patients suffering from the disease. From experience and a study of the returns, the incidence rate and the death-rate of this disease appears to be affected by the density of the population, the housing conditions, and sanitary environment in which the persons live. It is evident legislation will be required to deal with the whole question from a preventive point of view as well as from a curative one.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of notifications during the period from 3rd January, 1913, to the end of the week ending on the 31st December, 1914.

Age Periods.	Number of notifications on Form A.													Number of notifications on Form B.					Number of notifications on Form C.	
	Primary notifications												Total notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Primary notifications.				Total notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwards.	Total.		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.			
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	—	2	4	20	18	25	16	7	2	94*	104	1	1	—	2	2	3	27
,, Females ..	—	—	2	3	6	11	30	24	7	6	2	91†	95	1	2	1	4	4	3	26
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	7	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Females	—	—	7	5	3	4	5	1	—	1	—	26	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

* Plus 4 : no age given. † Plus 2 : no age given.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis notified numbered 46. Of these notifications, 29 were concerning patients under 20 years of age, and 25 of them were concerning children under 15 years of age.

These forms of Tuberculosis affect children relatively more frequently: the Tubercle Bacilli produce disease in the bones and joints and other parts more often than they do in the lungs of children.

The following table gives the classification of the locations of the Tuberculosis in the patients of all ages who were notified:—

Location.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Diseases of Bones and Joints	11	15	26
Diseases of Larynx	1	0	1
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	2	1	3
Abdominal Disease	2	3	5
Diseases of Glands	0	4	4
Diseases of other parts	4	3	7
Totals	20	26	46

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 1914 there was no municipal provision for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

The Scheme presented to your Authority and approved by the L.G.B., which includes the pro-

vision of Sanatorium beds, Hospital beds, and a Tuberculosis Dispensary will be started in the near future.

The arrangements relate to the whole of the community, and include, therefore, insured and uninsured persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

As the Act is a measure concerned with the health of a large section of the community, its administration during the past year has been of interest to all concerned in public health matters.

It was hoped that by the provision of prompt and adequate medical attention for insured persons the standard of health among them would be raised; and also, in a more direct way, the efforts of the local Health Authorities towards the prevention of infection would be rendered more successful by the earlier notification of disease.

More than any other part of the Act, the Sanatorium Benefit provisions were marked out as offering a basis for the development of an extensive campaign against Tuberculosis, aiming at the prevention and ultimate elimination of the disease.

The hope is justified that after the initial difficulties have been overcome, the administration may be developed so that it will be successful in its aim.

It would appear, however, that Institution treatment, to be successful in restoring a patient to health, must be applied in the very early stages of the disease, and that even for these early cases, the minimum period in an institution should be at least three months. If a fair measure of success is to be obtained in dealing with these early cases the

disease should be discovered early and the administration of Sanatorium Benefit should be developed on lines similar to those of a Health Authority in dealing with the more rapidly infectious diseases, i.e., supervision of contacts of actual patients. Whilst the Insurance Act, in its Sanatorium Benefit provision, aims both at the prevention and the care of disease, it appears to me that in the administration of its medical benefit it is most desirable that the ideal of preventive medicine should be encouraged.

MIDWIVES ACT.

Sixteen Midwives gave notice to the Medical Officer of Health of their intention to practise during 1914.

Twenty-six notices were received from Midwives that they had sent for medical practitioner's assistance in cases of difficult labour, and five notifications of still-birth were received.

The Midwives on the Roll who practise in Bournemouth are periodically visited, their case bags and homes are supervised, and all case books signed, and kept up to date. The Medical Officer of Health gives attention to any instance reported of a Midwife not carrying out the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board, and occasionally interviews the Midwives as required.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case of this condition was notified during the year, and this case died.

CEREBO SPINAL MENINGITIS AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

No notifications were received during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

On the receipt of the approval of the Local Government Board this condition has been made a compulsorily notifiable disease. The midwives and doctors are required to notify these cases, and it is important that the child should receive immediate attention, as any neglect in the treatment may result in its blindness for life. Five cases were notified in 1914, all of which were mild cases and made complete recovery.

At the special visits made, the midwives and person in charge of the infants were informed of the infective nature of the disease. In special necessitous cases, nurses are provided by the Sanitary Authority under the provisions of the Bournemouth Improvement Act, 1892.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The report of the County Borough Bacteriologist is included in this book. The bacteriological work has increased considerably during recent years.

I wish to record my appreciation of the promptness and accuracy of the bacteriological reports, for they have rendered more successful the efforts to limit the spread of disease, and thereby have saved life and minimised the damage done by illness.

The bacteriological reports on the cleanliness of milk indicate a general improvement in the control of the sources of supply. As the sources of supply are nearly all outside the County Borough, the Local Authority has little control over them. but in some cases of unsatisfactory milk, your Medical Officer has acted in conjunction with the Medical Officer of the district concerned.

SANITARY HOSPITAL.

During the year 358 cases were notified, and of these 328 were admitted into the Sanitary Hospital.

Of the total number notified 24 were admitted as doubtful and carrier cases to the Observation Wards. These Wards are of value in the prevention of the spread of disease, and are usually patients residing in hotels and large boarding-houses. The use of the smaller (single) Isolation and Observation Wards for this class of case is of great value in the prevention of the spread of disease.

The total number of deaths which occurred in the hospital during the year was 17, viz., 13 diphtheria, 1 puerperal, 1 measles, 1 embolism, and 1 acute gastritis.

Bournemouth Sanitary Hospital Table A.

Year.	No. of patients admitted.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality Rate.	Average cost per person per day of provisions and stimulants.
1904	220	12	5·4 per cent.	8¾d.
1905	261	15	5·7 ,,	9¾d.
1906	237	10	4·1 ,,	10½d.
1907	206	7	3·3 ,,	11d.
1908	229	15	6·5 ,,	10½d.
1909	333	11	3·3 ,,	8½d.
1910	322	12	3·7 ,,	10d.
1911	177	4	2·2 ,,	10¼d.
1912	292	9	3·0 ,,	9½d.
1913	308	7	2·2 ,,	10d.
1914	328	17	5·1 ,,	1/0½

HOSPITAL TABLE C (1).

Sanitary Hospital Expenditure, &c., for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914.

Month	Total Expenditure, including Repairs, Wages, &c. 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Expenditure on Provisions only. 1909	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Daily Average Number of Persons per month, inclusive of staff. 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Average Cost per Head per Day. 1909	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913	1914
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	311 6 0	329 4 0	334 9 8	302 15 9	560 13 9	594 2 11	63 13 6	96 12 1	78 7 8	64 9 4	84 11 0	121 5 1	59·77	67·2	58·8	58·20	61·32	33·16	3 4¾	3 1¾	3 8	3 4¼	5 11	11 7
Feb...	209 1 5	261 15 11	296 16 2	293 9 5	346 17 7	491 19 2	64 8 9	58 12 1	71 19 11	60 3 4	71 1 10	108 7 11	64·0	57·9	52·3	53·34	59·14	84·7	2 4	3 2¾	4 0½	3 9½	4 2¼	4 2
March	450 12 5	400 2 0	369 1 4	397 7 4	519 13 3	690 7 7	65 8 0	73 1 9	76 9 5	81 8 6	72 12 11	103 18 4	68 61	64·8	45·03	50·8	50·93	74·51	4 3	3 11½	5 3½	5 0½	6 7	6 0
April	200 17 3	171 5 6	252 18 7	191 13 2	184 14 8	255 9 7	67 8 2	61 7 6	51 17 3	56 19 8	57 1 10	93 2 11	54·0	57·3	38·0	50·33	52·8	67·3	2 5¾	2 0	4 5¼	2 6½	2 4¾	2 6½
May ..	215 12 11	276 15	199 3 7	265 0 8	267 14 6	303 3 8	54 7 11	67 1 5	56 2 5	72 5 11	66 11 4	91 12 0	44·42	66 7	33·6	54·0	51·7	66·3	3 1½	2 8	3 10	3 1¾	3 4½	2 11½
June..	173 13 9	271 8 6	168 5 1	273 11 11	331 14 8	312 18 10	43 18 8	69 19 5	44 17 0	82 2 11	57 3 3	89 8 7	27 3	58·6	29·6	81·45	50·76	64 2	3 1¾	3 3¾	3 9½	2 2¾	4 4	3 3
July	235 2 6	189 15 6	200 9 0	279 0 8	299 4 9	263 10 10	52 9 1	65 16 6	46 16 11	82 19 5	65 16 9	79 12 4	49·64	47·2	37·8	91·64	59·58	57·63	3 0½	2 7	3 5	1 11½	3 3¼	2 11½
Aug...	162 5 11	192 2 6	230 4 11	433 3 8	339 18 9	231 6 1	52 3 9	50 3 6	54 11 11	82 19 4	86 3 2	85 17 1	49·68	38·2	34·7	59·58	82·45	55·74	2 1¾	3 2¾	4 3½	4 8	2 8	2 8
Sept..	291 11 0	392 1 11	303 15 6	495 5 8	357 2 9	405 19 5	48 11 0	61 10 0	51 11 4	82 0 0	81 19 1	74 11 3	46·53	38·1	31·8	54·86	66·9	48·5	4 2	6 10¼	6 4½	6 0¼	3 6½	5 7
Oct. ..	244 12 9	191 12 2	251 18 8	289 2 5	357 9 3	203 15 7	56 7 7	66 15 5	59 10 3	57 7 9	89 0 3	73 18 9	57·61	53·9	43·2	60·83	65·45	15·4	2 9	2 3½	3 9	3 0¾	3 6½	8 6½
Nov...	195 2 3	239 0 8	192 9 9	223 6 2	277 8 9	353 15 0	72 7 1	77 11 3	58 12 5	96 4 7	99 2 3	92 12 1	67·2	70·0	47·3	68·43	69·0	67·8	1 11¼	2 3¼	2 8½	2 2	2 8	3 6
Dec...	258 18 1	309 11 2	376 18 10	461 17 5	317 5 3	415 7 8	76 3 3	111 11 5	84 4 5	86 7 8	120 9 5	93 14 4	73·29	84·3	59·87	66·82	87·6	60·7	2 3¼	2 4½	4 1	4 5½	2 4¼	4 5
Totals	2948 16 3	3224 15 5	3176 11 1	3905 14 3	4159 17 11	4521 16 4	717 6 9	860 2 4	735 0 11	905 8 5	951 13 1	1107 18 8												

HOSPITAL TABLE C (2).

Comparative Statement for 6 Years.

Year.	Average number of persons, inclusive of Staff in Hospital per day.	Total Average cost per person per day, which includes all administrative expenses.	Average cost per person per day for provisions alone, including stimulants.	Maintenance charges. Income for the year.	Total Expenditure for the year, after deducting receipts from patients.	Total of all cases received into Hospital.
		£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1907	40·34	0 3 9½	0 0 11	447 2 2	2350 3 1	206
1908	39·87	0 3 5¾	0 0 10½	369 0 1	2170 14 6	229
1909	55·97	0 2 10½	0 0 8½	578 19 7	2369 16 8	333
1910	55·84	0 3 0¼	0 0 10	504 18 10	2719 16 –	322
1911	42·6	0 4 1¾	0 0 10¼	219 0 8	2957 10 5	177
1912	62·52	0 3 5	0 0 9½	401 3 2	3504 11 1	292
1913	63·13	0 3 8¾	0 0 10	522 10 10	3637 7 –	306
1914	57·99	0 4 3½	0 1 0½	526 0 11	3995 15 5	328

HOSPITAL TABLE C (3).

Statement of Stock and Loans relating to Land and Buildings in connection with the Sanitary Hospital, 31st March, 1914.

Amount originally sanctioned	Amount originally borrowed		Amount unredeemed at comm'nceme't of the year.	Amount redeemed or transferred during the y'r.	Amount outstanding at the end of the year	Amount in redemption or sinking fund	Net debt	To whom owing
	Stock	Loans						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1400 0 0	1395 6 8		569 18 5	48 5 3	521 13 2	50 9 3	471 3 11	Stockholders
2717 8 0	2708 12 7		1089 17 9	95 13 8	994 4 1	98 9 10	897 14 3	,,
610 13 8	608 9 0		211 5 0	21 0 10	190 4 2	22 7 6	167 16 8	,,
1100 11 0	1097 0 1		481 7 11	37 18 11	443 9 0	39 9 9	403 19 3	,,
4116 0 0	4004 9 9		1874 12 11	159 10 11	1717 2 0	162 4 3	1554 17 9	,,
624 0 0	607 2 7		303 16 2	24 10 9	279 5 5	25 10 6	253 14 11	,,
160 0 0		160 0 0	113 9 0	2 18 3	110 10 9		110 10 9	Ancient Order of Foresters Society
3800 0 0		3800 0 0	3100 0 0		3100 0 0	456 18 7	2643 1 5	E.C., E.S. & A.S. Wills.
475 0 0		475 0 0	344 0 0		344 0 0	11 7 4	332 12 8	Short Term Lenders.
7000 0 0		7000 0 0	6233 6 8	233 6 8	6300 0 0		6300 0 0	National Provincial Bank of England.
375 0 0		375 0 0	92 3 9	15 12 6	351 11 3		351 11 3	,,
22378 12 8	10421 0 8	11810 0 0	14413 17 7	636 17 9	14351 19 10	866 17 0	13485 2 10	
	22231 0 8							

Table showing Number of Cases Treated in the Sanitary Hospital for the last 15 years.

Year	Estim'd Population	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Variola	Other Cases	No. of Cases in Quarantine Cottages	Deaths	Total of all cases received in Hospital	Giving a Death Rate p.c. of all cases admitted	Remarks
1900	60,104	115	58	1		7		7 Deaths	181	3·8	In addition, 23 cases were admitted from the Urban District of Pokesdown (11 S.F., 11 Diph., 1 Enteric).
1901	59,625 CensusYr.	75	64	16	1	9		7 Dip. 3 En. 1 Variola	167	6·5	Including cases from added Districts.
1902	61,628	61	72	9	1	35	9	6 Dip. 1 Ey. 1 Heart 1 Pneu.	187	4·6	Ditto. Old Pavilion painted.
1903	63,000	122	70	7		21		4 Diph.	220	1·8	New Observation wards being erected, also large additions to administration block. 10 cases of Diph. and 1 S.F. were admitted from District of Mudeford.
1904	64,000	95	85	12		27	1	6 Dip. 1 S.F. 1 Ery. 3 Pneu. 1 Phth.	220	5·4	Observation Wards completed and used. Administrative block alterations completed, grounds re-modelled and altered.
1905	66,000	83	110	8		45		15	246	5·7	13 cases admitted from the Districts of Poole, Christchurch, Branksome, Hordle and Canford.
1906	67,700	78	100	9		50		8	237	3·4	Several cases were admitted from outside the District.
1907	73,000	90	79	12		25		7	206	3·3	9 cases were admitted from outside the District.
1908	76,527	85	102	2		36	4	15	229	6·5	12 cases were admitted from outside the District.
1909	79,288	213	110	8		2		11	333	3·2	9 cases were admitted from outside the District.
1910	81,812	196	89	1		36		12	322	3·7	5 cases were admitted from outside the District.
1911	79,150	94	32	5				3	177	1·6	37 patients were admitted to the Hospital suffering from non-notifiable diseases. 9 cases were admitted from outside the District.
1912	81,000	215	29	2		33		9	292	3·08	13 patients admitted from outside the District.
1913	83,000	124	131	2				7	308	2·0	13 patients admitted from outside the District.
1914	85,000	116	195	3				17	328	5·1	8 patients admitted from outside the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

Bournemouth is supplied by two Water Companies; about 80,000 inhabitants are supplied by the Bournemouth Gas and Water Company, and about 2,000 by the West Hants Water Company.

A sample of the analyses of the main supply taken at random from the frequent analyses made of the water is given below; it indicates that the water is of a high degree of purity.

LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

REPORT ON BOURNEMOUTH MAIN WATER SUPPLY.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.

The sample was marked "Standpipe, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth. Collected 10.30 a.m., 27/7/14."

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The sample was free from smell, and deposited a slight sediment on standing.

ANALYTICAL DATA.

Chemical	Parts per 100,000	Chemical	Parts per 100,000
Suspended Matter	...	Nitrogen as Nitrites	None
Dissolved Solids	23·8	Nitrogen as Nitrates	0·092
Chlorine	2·2	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate at 80° F:	
Alkalinity	14·0	(a) 15 minutes	...
Permanent Hardness	5·8	(b) 4 hours	0·023
Free and Saline Ammonia	0·001	Lead	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·010		

Total Hardness 15·1=10·6 grains per gallon.

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

The specimen contains—

7 Bacteria per c.c. capable of growth under aerobic conditions at 37° C.

2 do. do. at 22° C.

B-Coli not present in 250 c.c.

Chemically and Bacteriologically satisfactory.

E. E. ATKINS.

ROBERT ROBINSON.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER RECEIVED FROM BOURNEMOUTH.

Description of Sample.

The sample was marked "Filtered Water Chamber, Water Works, Christchurch, 11.15 a.m., 29/9/15."

General Characteristics.

The sample was clear and free from smell.

Analytical Data.

Chemical	Parts per 100,000	Chemical	Parts per 100,000
Suspended Matter	...	Nitrogen as Nitrites	None
Dissolved Solids	27·3	Nitrogen as Nitrates	0·14
Chlorine	1·73	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate at 80° F:	
Alkalinity	19·25	(a) 15 minutes	...
Permanent Hardness	4·27	(b) 4 hours	0·088
Free and Saline Ammonia	0·0025	Lead	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0115		

Total Hardness 17·6=12·3 grains per gallon.

Bacteriological.

No. of Bacteria per c.c. at 37°=5, at 22°=3.

Bac.-Coli not present in 250 c.c.

The sample is satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

ARTHUR HARDEN.
E. E. ATKINS.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT. HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS,, 1910.

The house-to-house inspection of the Borough is steadily proceeding. The number of houses inspected in 1914 was 2,381, being 116 more than in 1913. Further particulars are given in the Inspector's reports.

In three cases houses were found unfit for human habitation, and they were voluntarily closed by the Owners until they had been structurally renovated.

One house at Moordown, consisting of two rooms, was a typical old mud cottage occupied by the same tenants for over fifty years. Ten sons had been born in the cottage during this period, and all have grown into unusually stalwart men. A notable exception to the general rule in the housing question.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The following is a tabulated report on the above Acts as applied to Bournemouth. Further details are included in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries and Homework

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
1	2	3	4
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	3	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1212	29	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report) ...	33	—	—
Total	1248	31	4

2—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	No. of Defects. Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	No. of Prosecutions.
1	2	3	4	5
*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—**				
Want of cleanliness ...	12	12	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	10	10	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	3	3	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	84	84	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

* Standard of the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 4th February, 1903, is enforced. Section 22 of P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, has been adopted by the Council.

3.—Homework.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PERMISES. SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES. SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	LISTS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	PROSECUTIONS.							
	Sending Twice in Year			Sending Once in Year				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers					In-stances	Notices served.	Prose cutions	In-stances	Orders made (S. 110).	Prose-cutions (Sects 109,110)
		Con-tract'rs	Work-men.		Con-trac'rs	Work-mn.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—*															
(1) making, &c. ...	*70	—	*210	7	—	26	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains & furniture hangings	4	—	*18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery ...	2	—	*9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags and boxes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and Sweetmeats..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	76	—	237	7	—	26	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Two lists sub-divided × 13 individual outworkers, reported as 20 outside Borough.
×108 " " " 243 in the Borough.
121 263

4—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. 1	Number. 2
Bakers	77
Dressmakers and Milliners	153
Tailors	86
Bootmakers and Saddlers	73
Laundries	77
Carpenters and Builders	57
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	32
Coachbuilders	13
Watchmakers, &c.	14
Kitchens and Restaurants	38
Metal Workers	39
Cycle Builders and Motor Works	33
Miscellaneous	53
	745

5—Other Matters.

Class. 1	Number 2
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133)	4
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	16
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...	16
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	5

TABLE III. (L.G.B.)

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1914.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified ...	886	82	24	15	17	25	99	222	402	...
All Causes { Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Enteric Fever	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	10	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	13	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	11
Influenza...	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	4	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	69	...	...	...	...	11	33	19	6	32
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	7	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	23	4	5	1	1	2	7	5	...	6
Cancer, malignant disease ...	104	...	...	...	...	1	5	42	56	21
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	133	5	...	...	1	2	13	32	80	12
Bronchitis	66	5	4	1	...	...	2	12	42	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	42	11	2	1	1	1	7	8	11	3
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	8	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	6	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1
Alcoholism	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	11	8
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	19	1	...	2	1	...	4	7	4	6
Suicide	13	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	1	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	274	12	8	...	2	2	12	62	176	35
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	6	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1
	886	82	24	15	17	25	99	222	402	156

A. D. EDWARDS
Medical Officer of Health.

Causes of Death during the Year 1914.

Under	Causes of Death	1 — 10	10 — 20	20 — 30	30 — 40	40 — 50	50 — 60	60 — 70	Totals
	Diseases ill defined or unknown	*							1
	Puerperal fever	*							1
	Whooping cough	*							3
	Alcoholism	*							4
	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	*							5
	Appendicitis and typhlitis	*							6
	Meningitis	*							6
	Tuberculous meningitis	*							7
	Diarrhœa and enteritis	*							7
	Cirrhosis of liver	*							7
10									
	Measles	*							10
	Influenza	*							11
	Diphtheria and croup	*							13
	Suicide	*							13
	Other diseases of respiratory organs	*							14
	Violent deaths excluding suicide	*							19
20									
	Nephritis and brights disease	*							22
	Other tuberculous diseases	*							23
	Congential debility and malformation including premature birth	*							26
30									
50	Pneumonia (all forms)	*							42
	Bronchitis	*							66
70	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Phthisis.	*							69
	Cancer malignant disease	*							104
100	Organic heart disease	*							133
200	Other defined diseases	*							274
									886

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOROUGH BACTERIOLOGIST

For the Year ending 31st December, 1914.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL,

BOURNEMOUTH.

Gentlemen,

I herewith beg to submit to you my Annual Report concerning the duties entrusted to me as Bacteriologist for the County Borough of Bournemouth.

During the past twelve months I have made 1,622 bacteriological and other investigations.

The examinations in question consisted of:—

Sanitary Hospital—Throat Swabs	944
Do. Vaccines, Cultures, etc.	15
Borough "Free" Examinations (Sundry)	51
School Bacteriology (Education Department)—	
Throat Swabs, Cultures, &c.	378
Hair and Skin Specimens for Ringworm	117
Samples of Milk, re Tuberculosis	52
do. General Examination	52
Samples of Ice Cream	13
	1622

The distribution of these investigations throughout the various months of the year was somewhat irregular. The highest number was 214 for February, the lowest 47 for August.

The following is a complete monthly list:—

In January	...	122	examinations were made.
February	...	214	,,
March	...	166	,,
April	...	130	,,
May	...	158	,,
June	...	201	,,
July	...	132	,,
August	...	47	,,
September	...	105	,,
October	...	108	,,
November	...	129	,,
December	...	110	,,

During the past twelve months 52 samples of milk have been examined for evidence of Tuberculosis, and a similar number of samples with special reference to other products of disease, cleanliness, etc.

It is very satisfactory to be able to say that no Tubercle bacilli were found in any of the samples of milk, as supplied to Bournemouth.

It is also gratifying to be able to state that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the milk, especially as regards dirt and impurities due to negligence.

For years past the Health Department has been carrying on a campaign in Bournemouth, with the object of correcting many of the shortcomings responsible for the frequency of dirty milk; but the difficulties met with have been many, and progress has been slow. Recently, however, there has been a more rapid change for the better, and it is only reasonable to assume that the improvement is largely due to the methods adopted in Bournemouth for the supervision of the milk supply.

As far as I am able to ascertain, the bacteriological administration of the Borough continues to work quite smoothly. The three sections: (1) the

Sanitary Hospital, (2) the Borough Free Examinations, and (3) the Education Department, have all grown considerably, as regards their bacteriological requirements, and it has been necessary to reorganise the system occasionally as circumstances demand.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. J. TANNER,

Borough Bacteriologist.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

Sanitary Inspector's Department.

March, 1915.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of work carried out by this Department for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

The progress of the sanitary inspection of the Borough has been well maintained throughout the year.

2,381 houses have been inspected and brought up to the standard of Regulations for the House to House inspection as adopted by your Authority.

942 notices were served and the Owners of these properties have complied with the requests of your Sanitary Committee.

No formal proceedings were therefore required to be taken.

The following special subjects have been considered by your Sanitary Committee and reported to the Council during the year:—

(1) Means of Fire Escapes in large workshops and premises and as to the issue of Certificates.

(2) Febrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913, and the issue of a special circular to tradesmen in the Borough.

(3) Wart Disease of Potato Order 1914. The circular published by the Board of Agriculture has been sent to the Greengrocers, Potato Merchants, Gardeners, and Allotment Holders.

(4) Closure of Cottage, Nursery Lane.

(5) Sunday Trading and Employment of Children.

(6) Poole Oyster Fishery and the Southern Sea Fisheries District Order.

(7) Shops Act, 1912, relating to stalls on Beach, Licensed Hotels, Railway Bookstalls.

(8) Reports as to special Hospitals, Nursing Homes for wounded Soldiers, Disinfection Schemes, Billeted Houses, and as to Co-operation with Military Authorities.

BILLETED TROOPS.

The following arrangements for billeting the Soldiers were agreed upon by the Military Authorities, the Billeting Officers, and the Sanitary Department:—

(1) A list of unsuitable houses in the various districts was sent from time to time to the Billeting Officers, including houses occupied by consumptives, and where special cases of illness were being nursed at home.

(2) Arrangements were made as far as practicable for the soldiers to occupy the ground floor apartments and the civilians the first floor rooms.

(3) Periodical inspections were made of the houses wholly occupied by the Troops.

(4) On the removal of an infectious civilian case, a notification was sent to the Military Sanitary Authorities and the men were detained in the billets until visited by the Military Medical Officer and until the necessary disinfection was carried out, and isolation of contacts supervised.

(5) Four special disinfecting stations were fitted out with suitable apparatuses and baths for treatment of verminous persons and their clothing, and for cases of scabies.

(6) Periodical inspection was made of Food supplies sent to houses wholly occupied by the Troops.

(7) Daily collection of house and other refuse was made at the houses.

(8) Additional temporary sanitary conveniences were provided in those districts where the troops were billeted in large numbers.

In the periodical inspections of the billets special attention was paid to the general cleanliness of the floors, and premises, storage of food supplies, larders, cooking utensils, tables, etc., in mess rooms; basins, towels, and washing accommodation generally, sanitary convenience accommodation; the flushing of drainage and temporary obstructions were immediately attended to, by the Drain Testers of your Health Department.

The one great drawback experienced was the insufficient bathing accommodation for the Billeted men in the occupied houses. Several of the large laundries very generously assisted in helping to overcome this difficulty by allowing the men to bath and wash in certain suitable portions of their premises once a week.

The long-looked for Corporation Public Baths and Public wash-houses would have been a great boon to the billeted men, and also to the householders in the working class districts of the Borough during the winter months.

These duties necessitated a good deal of extra attention and overtime on the part of the staff, but our services were considerably lightened by the prompt information and assistance given by the Military Senior Medical Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the R.A.M.C.

HOSPITALS FOR BRITISH WOUNDED, INDIAN WOUNDED, AND NURSING HOMES, FOR THE BELGIAN WOUNDED, AND REFUGEES, FROM THE FRONT.

These special Hospitals and Nursing Homes were all inspected, the drainage tested, and suitable Hospital sanitary fitments fixed under the supervision of this Department previous to the patients being received.

On the arrival of each batch of patients from the Front immediate arrangements were made with the Hospital Authorities for the disinfection of all articles of clothing, uniforms, and kit bags, at the Hot Air and Steam Disinfecting Station.

DIRT IN FOOD.

It is of importance in the interests of Public Health that householders and the public generally should be asked to strongly support the efforts of your Authority in requiring that certain vendors should take more reasonable precautions in protecting from dust, flies, etc., the food supplies exposed for sale outside the premises.

There has been some improvement in this respect during the past year in the shops of the more careful tradesmen but until legislation enforces proper and suitable protection the objectionable practice of exposing goods to such pollution will continue.

Several cases have been detected where goods were polluted by dogs, and the food was surrendered by the tradesmen, and destroyed by the Inspectors.

This action by the Department has been the means of preventing articles of food being exposed near the surface of footpaths and public thoroughfares.

RE CINEMAS AND PICTURE PALACES.

During the year special arrangements have been made under your Authority for the regular disinfection of these premises, by the Public Disinfector, once a fortnight. The charge to cover his time and materials used, has been defrayed by the Proprietors.

A general inspection has also been made of the premises, as to the Sanitary Conveniences, Lighting and Ventilation.

The Owners have in the interests of their patrons adopted the suggestions made in the Sanitary reports, as to light and ventilation.

Structural arrangements have been made, so that each Cinema can be provided with sufficient natural day light during the intervals of the performances, also for the efficient ventilation during the performances by mechanical and electrical exhaust fans.

The Cinemas can now be said to be a credit to the Borough from a Health point of view, and the

Proprietors are to be congratulated on the care and attention they have given to these important details.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS,

1901-1907.

The total number of Workshops and Workplaces now registered in the Borough is 745, a decrease of 33 on last year's total.

During the year 42 new workrooms have been registered, 53 workrooms have been measured, and cards, and cubic space, etc., have been supplied to the occupiers.

In all cases where nuisances have been found notices have been given to the Owner or Occupier of the premises to remedy the defects, and it is very satisfactory to be able to report that in every case the nuisance has been abated without legal action.

During the year 1,212 inspections, including Bakehouses and Restaurants, have been made and notices have been served.

Bye-laws with respect to the provision of means of escape in Factories and Workplaces can now be enforced. The approved Bye-laws came into force 5th June, 1914. Two large premises have been granted Special Fire Certificates under the Act.

The Occupation Cards have been revised and all are now brought up to date.

The following is the list of Workshops on the register at the end of the year, classified according to trade and showing the number of rooms occupied:—

Trade.	Premises Registered.	Rooms Occupied.
Bakehouses	77	79
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	153	218
Tailors	86	112
Bootmakers and Saddlers... ...	73	77
Laundries	77	166
Carpenters and Builders	57	74
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers ...	32	51
Coachbuilders	13	33
Watchmakers, &c.	14	19
Kitchens of Restaurants, &c. ...	38	38
Metal Workers, &c.	39	49
Cycle Builders and Motor Works ...	33	35
Miscellaneous	53	88
	745	1039

BAKEHOUSES.

Of the 77 Bakehouses occupied in the Borough, five are occupied as underground bakehouses and the remainder are on, or above, the ground level.

All the underground Bakehouses are certified by your Authority to be suitable (as regards light, ventilation, construction, etc.) to be used as bakehouses.

During the year two additional bakehouses have been entered on the Register.

In three bakehouses structural alterations have been carried out, and the work supervised by this Department.

The whole of the bakehouses in the Borough have been cleansed or limewashed twice during the year, in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

231 visits have been made of these premises during the year.

KITCHENS OF RESTAURANTS, ETC.

These premises, 38 in number, have been inspected, and special attention has been given to the cleanliness of the larders, tables, and cooking utensils, and these have been found to be satisfactory.

HOMEWORK.

During the year 77 lists containing the addresses of 263 "Outworkers" have been received.

Twenty of these addresses were outside the Borough, and the usual particulars were sent to the Authorities of the District in which the work was done.

Four addresses were received from outside Authorities.

148 visits were made to out-workers' premises, and in only instance was it found necessary to serve a notice for the abatement of nuisance.

14 employers of out-workers failed to send in their lists of out-workers at the specified time. In 8 cases verbal warning was given by the Inspector, and in 6 cases reported to Committee. Letters of warning were sent by the Town Clerk, the requirements were subsequently complied with.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

During the year 1,693 visits have been made to Shops in the Borough under this Act. In numerous cases the Exemption Notice under the second schedule, the Assistants' Weekly Half-holiday Notice, under section 1, and Young Persons' Notice under section 2, were not found to be affixed as required by the Act.

In most cases a verbal warning was sufficient, the requirements being subsequently complied with. 7 letters of warning were sent.

Special inspections with regard to the sale of non-exempted goods on the half-day of closing have been made, and in 3 cases letters of warning were sent.

In one case only was a non-exempted shop found open on the half-day of closing. A letter of warning was sent.

A petition for Closing Order to exempt the Beach area, has been presented to your Council during the year. No action was taken as the requisite majority was not received.

Special night inspections have been made under the Hairdressers' and Barbers' Closing Order. In one case a letter of warning was necessary, regarding Exemption Notices and closing at the specified hours, and in 3 cases 3 children were found to be employed in the Saloon under age. Warning letters were sent.

EARLY CLOSING DAY.

A special Poll was taken in May of all the Shopkeepers throughout the Borough, with the view of obtaining an Order for fixing Wednesday as the Weekly Half Holiday in the Borough, with the following results:—

In favour of Wednesday	497
Against	92
Not voting and spoilt voting papers ...	1204
	1793

The total number of shops in the Borough at the time was 1,946. Out of these, 117 have an Order dealing with their particular trade (Barbers' and Hairdressers' and Cycle Orders), and 36 are licensed Hotels and premises.

STREET TRADING.

Bye-laws under the employment of Children Act, 1903, have been adopted by your Authority and enforced since June 24th, 1912.

Forty-five evening and Sunday inspections have been made. 67 boys were found working in contravention of the Bye-laws and verbally warned, 54 letters of warning were sent to the parents.

In the case of 11 children whose parents had been previously warned, legal proceedings were taken, and 8 fines of 2s. 6d., 1 fine of 5s., 1 fine of 1s., were enforced. One case was bound over. One employer was convicted and fined 20s.

No. of Badges out at the end of 1913 ...	125
Do. ,, ,, issued 1914	82
Do. ,, ,, returned in 1914 ...	63
Total do. ,, ,, out at end of 1914 ...	127
Junior Boys transferred to Senior List	6
Badges lost	7

A deposit of sixpence has been paid by each Licensee.

Employment in Shops, Etc. 50 premises have been visited with regard to the employemnt of children. 23 boys were found to be working in contravention of the Bye-laws. In all instances warnings by letter have been sent to the Parents and employers.

Employment in Places of Entertainment. During the year 6 copies of licences have been received under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, as to children appearing in Public entertainments. On each occasion the place of entertainment was visited and the conditions of the License enforced, 13 evening and 1 matinee inspections were made by the Inspector.

REGISTRIES FOR FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The number of the premises on the Register at the end of the year was 28.

During the year, business has been discontinued at 3 premises, 5 new offices have been registered.

27 visits have been made to the premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Bye-Laws relating thereto were complied with.

In 7 cases the records were found not to be in order, and letters of warning were sent in all instances, which have since been attended to.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

During the year general inspections of the Borough have been made of special premises, such as bakehouses, laundries, factories, etc., for the detection of nuisances arising from black smoke and where found necessary observations of 60 minutes' duration were made.

23 letters of warning have been sent, and these had the desired effect.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS ORDERS.

Two hundred and eighty-five inspections have been made of cowsheds, dairies and milk purveyors in the Borough, and the regulations relating to cleanliness, limewashing and general sanitation have been enforced. 9 registrations have been made during the year for the sale of milk from milk shops.

The half-yearly limewashing of premises has in every instance been carried out after notice by your Inspector. There are only five cowsheds in the Borough.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

During the year 4,793 visits were made to shops in the Borough for the inspection of Meat and Food Supplies and in respect to the cleanliness of premises and stores.

Periodical and regular inspections of the Meat Supplies form an important part of the duties of the Food Inspectors. The tables appended prove how necessary these inspections are.

By arrangements with the retail traders early morning inspections of meat are made before the meat is "weighed in" by the butcher in all cases where the carcases have been slaughtered outside the Borough.

Members of the Master Butchers' Association have rendered a great assistance to this Department in calling attention to diseased or doubtful carcases. It is now the regular custom for the butcher to obtain the Inspector's opinion as to the carcase being fit for food before he completes the purchase should there be any doubt as to the meat being diseased or unsound.

The following quantities of meat and other foods were destroyed as diseased or unsound and unfit for consumption:—

	lbs.	No.
Butchers' Meat (diseased) ...	4154	
,, ,, (unsound) ...	5529	
Fish and Poultry	2423	
Fruit and Vegetables ...	7825	
Eggs		375

The following is a classified summary of the Food Purveyors' premises visited by the Food Inspector:—

	Visits.
Butchers Premises ...	3112
Fishmongers and Poulterers	693
Greengrocers	259
Grocers	260
Ice Cream Vendors' premises	88
Hawkers' Carts	228
Other premises	381
	5021

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are six slaughter houses in the Borough.

During the year 666 inspections have been made and the Regulations as to periodical lime-washing, cleansing, etc., carried out.

It is satisfactory to report that in our Borough the Master Butchers' insist on their employees using proper and suitable instruments for slaughtering, and in taking all reasonable precautions to secure the humane slaughtering of animals by up-to-date methods.

Special attention has been given to the inspection of pigs. Strict inspection clearly proves that it is essential, both for reasons of the Public Health and the pig trade generally, that all carcases should be carefully examined before being offered for sale.

Magisterial proceedings were instituted as to tuberculous meat being exposed for sale in 1 case.

STABLES AND MEWS.

During the summer months systematic inspections were made of the above premises with the view of minimising the nuisance and danger of the common house fly.

The Bye-laws as to the removal of the manure once a week have been strictly enforced.

Two special circulars were also drawn up and sent under your authority to Jobmasters and Owners of Stables in the Borough.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

An inspection of the Private Schools in the Borough has been made with the view of detecting overcrowding of Class Rooms and ascertaining the sanitary condition of the premises generally.

The total number of Schools in the Borough is 43, comprising 137 rooms. The number of scholars in attendance averages about 1,150.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The five District Sanitary Inspectors, acting under instructions, are proceeding with the House-to-House inspections after the usual daily routine work has been attended to.

The Owners of properties are still loyally supporting your Authority's demands and up to the present time all the notices served have been complied with and no prosecution has been found necessary.

Number of houses closed, the Owners having elected to do so voluntarily pending the necessary structural alterations being made	3
Total number of houses inspected ...	2381
Total number of Notices served to remedy the defects ascertained	942
Total number of Notices complied with	813*
Total number of Notices outstanding	160

NOTE.—In 96 cases the works are in hand at time of writing this report.

*This includes 31 standing cases from 1913.

DETAILED PARTICULARS OF REPAIRS, ETC., EXECUTED IN MAKING THE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	Total.
(1) Water Supply.						
(a) Taps provided direct from main	48	20	68	81	102	319
(b) Storage water cisterns cleansed and covered ...	98	14	18	13	13	156
(c) Defective water fittings repaired and put in order	51	6	21	4	2	84
(2) Closet Accommodation.						
(a) New w.c. basins provided	27	14	33	24	63	161
(b) W.C.'s repaired or cleansed	87	8	31	55	29	210
(c) W.C.'s provided with an effective flush of water	58	14	34	26	30	162
(3) Drainage.						
(a) Main Drains provided with fresh air inlets ...	46	17	53	21	23	160
(b) Drains repaired or cleared from obstruction ...	103	5	111	48	90	357
(c) Soil and ventilating pipes repaired	32	3	28	18	55	136
(d) New drains provided ...	7	18	24	6	5	53
(4) General Conditions as to Light, Ventilation, Cleansing, and Dampness.						
(a) Passages and Staircases provided with additional light	0	1	7	0	0	8
(b) Rooms provided with additional ventilation ...	98	6	21	22	23	170
(c) Rooms, etc., cleansed and purified	184	27	39	165	247	662
(d) W.C. walls repaired and cleansed or provided with light and ventilation ...	46	12	30	16	12	116

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	Total.
(e) Leaky roofs repaired or made sound	61	15	45	48	61	230
(f) Defective eaves, gutters, and stackpipes repaired or renewed	84	10	40	49	45	228
(g) Cavity walls cleared from obstruction to remedy dampness	30	0	28	25	11	94
(h) W.C.'s and outbuildings provided with eaves, gutters, etc.	22	10	17	29	54	132
(5) Ashbins.						
(a) Ashbins or Ashboxes provided	5	0	2	0	0	7
6) General Defects.						
(a) New sink provided in lieu of defective brick and cement	12	13	30	14	3	72
(b) Sink waste pipes trapped and made to discharge below iron gratings ...	46	15	98	76	162	397
(c) Houses provided with ventilation under floors	15	8	41	27	14	105
(d) Floors repaired and made sound	38	13	72	74	123	320
(e) New food stores provided	0	0	5	0	0	5
(f) Windows, doors, grates, etc., repaired ...	28	7	17	10	16	78
(g) Houses where windows were provided with new sash lines	39	6	8	5	5	63
(h) Nuisances abated from overcrowding ...	0	3	0	0	0	3
(i) Manure receptacles provided	0	0	6	2	3	11
(j) Back yards paved with impervious material ...	0	0	20	5	2	27

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS' SUMMARY OF WORKS.

1.—Nuisances.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	Total.
Complaints received and attended to	87	197	69	90	126	569
Number of Tests made for detection of nuisances ...	13	10	14	39	48	124
Visits *re* abatement of nuisances	404	140	233	416	474	1667
General Inspections of District	8	44	22	16	42	132
Premises inspected	83	197	333	172	204	989
Number of Nuisances detected...	70	154	69	73	64	430
Total number of nuisances abated...	63	119	73	63	73	391
Total number of nuisances outstanding end of Dec., 1914	7	3	0	10	4	24

2.—Infectious Disease.

Enquiries for Reports to M.O.H.	62	166	28	62	63	381
Premises tested	11	37	3	10	24	85
„ not tested	45	51	23	19	30	168
„ with defects ascertained	17	4	1	14	11	47
Nuisances detected	17	19	1	15	5	57
„ abated	22	23	1	10	10	66
Nuisances outstanding ...	1	4	—	1	1	7
Total No. of Visits	190	295	31	141	79	736
Total number rooms disinfected	64	132	30	79	72	377
Total number books disinfected	27	28	5	23	25	108
Rooms disinfected after Phthisis	28	36	21	53	54	192
Rooms disinfected after other non-notifiable disease ...	29	29	72	98	41	269
Number of school notices sent out	101	169	12	74	124	480

3.—New Buildings.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District Ho. 4.	District No. 5.	Total.
Water tests	125	158	32	73	65	453
Number of re-tests	12	8	5	9	3	37
Smoke tests	84	124	11	47	25	291
Number of re-tests	5	—	1	4	1	11
Total visits...	226	365	49	145	98	883
Number of reports made to B. I. *re* details of defects ascertained...	46	86	5	11	7	155

4.—Private Inspections.

Premises Inspected and Tested	41	22	78	48	38	227
Subsequent Water Tests ...	11	19	47	28	34	139
,, Smoke ,, ...	10	23	31	16	41	121
Visits *re* Supervision of Works	259	109	398	299	355	1420
Total Visits	297	205	554	386	362	1804
Reports outstanding end of Dec., 1914	5	8	9	2	13	37

5.—House-to-House Inspection of Districts.

Total No. of Premises inspected	509	201	437	625	609	2381
,, Notices served ...	245	36	172	256	233	942
,, ,, complied with	243	20	159	204	186	812
,, ,, works in hand	19	8	5	34	30	96
,, not commenced at end of Dec., 1914	3	9	8	18	27	65
,, outstanding 1913 & completed 1914	20	14	52	28	73	187
,, of notices verbal for abatement of nuisances ...	—	5	11	14	20	50
Number of tests	—	42	33	18	84	177
,, visits	1406	165	1255	1291	1166	5283

Winton Drainage.

No. of Plans deposited, &c.	9
,, Water tests	20
,, Smoke tests	12
,, Visits	65

DISINFECTION.

Notifiable Disease.

No. of Articles removed from Dwellings	1335
„ „ Disinfected at Hospital	6883
„ Wards „ „ „	179
„ Times Drains flushed at Hospital	111
Special Visits by Inspector	161

Non-notifiable Disease.

No. of Articles Disinfected after Phthisis	79
„ „ „ „ other non-notifiable Diseases	13938
Special Visits by Inspectors	163
No. of Articles destroyed	97
Public Ambulance Disinfected	1

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are only two registered common lodging-houses in the Borough.

The premises in both instances have been kept in clean and satisfactory condition, and no case of infectious disease has been notified.

The general supervision of these premises is under the control of the Police.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are now 14 of these shops in the Borough, and from time to time inspections have been made as to the cleanliness of premises, soundness of fish supplies and ingredients used in the trade.

Special improvements for consuming the fumes from cooking have been effected under advice in three instances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 355 reports, as per undermentioned table, have been made to the Medical Officer of Health as to infectious cases notified.

The drainage and sanitary arrangements of the premises have been examined and tested, and 47 preliminary notices have been served on the owners and occupiers for the abatement of nuisances ascertained.

These notices have in all cases been complied with satisfactorily.

The house drainage and sewers have also been flushed and disinfected where necessary.

In cases nursed at home the District Inspector leaves a pamphlet form of suggestions at the house, giving particulars as to nursing, disinfection, penalties, etc.

REPORTS OF INFECTIOUS CASES.*

						Total.
Scarlet Fever ...	23	35	16	32	19	125
Diphtheria ...	29	88	11	29	34	191
Typhoid Fever ...	1	1	2	2	—	6
Erysipelas ...	6	4	4	8	9	31
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Membraneous croup	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals reported	59	128	34	72	62	355
Houses with defects ascertained	17	4	1	14	25	47

* *Include Observation and Quarantine Cases.*

POKESDOWN NEW SEWERS.

The following new sewers have been constructed in the Pokesdown and Southbourne district:—

Relief Sewer, Southbourne Grove.
Surface Water, Irving Road.

The sewage from the cesspools in the outlying Rural Districts has been carted to Strouden Farm and utilised on agricultural land.

CESSPOOL DRAINAGE AT WINTON AND MOORDOWN.

During the past year the following works have been executed in connection with the emptying of cesspools in the above-named districts:—

Number of cesspools emptied	103
Number of loads of sewage removed ...	284
Number of cesspools condemned and filled in	14

The emptying of cesspools in the Winton and Moordown District is now practically completed. There are only 25 houses with cesspool drainage, and these are situated principally in the lower parts of Moordown and in roads that cannot at present be sewered owing to existing levels of sewers.

The cesspool cart (Merryweather's Patent Vacuum cart) was at work 77 days during the year.

Pokesdown District.

There are 15 cesspools in the District of Tuckton and Wick which require periodical attention:—

Number of cesspools emptied	30
Number of loads of sewage removed ...	54
Number of cesspools filled in	Nil

PIGGERIES. Winton District.

Periodical Inspections have been made of the piggeries in this district.

At present there are 14 piggeries at which 63 pigs are kept.

They are situated in the outlying parts of the district at Moordown and are kept in conformity with the Bye-laws.

Three piggeries have been removed during the year, and one new piggery has been erected.

Three complaints only have been received.

POKESDOWN DISTRICT.

Number of piggeries	15
Number of pigs kept when last inspection was made	127

All the piggeries are situated in the rural parts of the District and are in conformity with the Bye-laws.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

From January 1st, 1914, to December 31st, 1914, the total number of Inquests was 55 and Post Mortems 37.

The total cost as to working expenses for the year 1914, so far as this Department is concerned, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Proportion of Attendants' wages for daily cleansing	17	15	0
Attendance at Inquests and Post-Mortems	12	0	0
Gas from December 19th, 1913, to December 19th, 1914, including meter rent and upkeep of burners	1	12	9
Disinfectants, Soap, Laundry, Gloves, etc.	1	3	6
	£32	11	3

N.B.—The Water supply for the Mortuary, etc., is taken from the main supplying the Central Depôt and is not separately charged.

CERTIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH.

Asphyxia	5
Bronchial Pneumonia	2
Congestion of lungs	1
Capilliary Bronchitis	1
Exhaustion	1
Heart failure	13
Hemorrhage and Shock	7
,, Cerebral	1
,, Internal	3
Pneumonia	1
Pleurisy	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Meningitis	1
Syncope	3
Shock	9
Strangulations caused by hanging ...	1
Unknown	1
Wound in throat (self-inflicted) ...	1
Poisoning (self-administered) ...	2
	55

CORPORATION PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Working expenses of Public Conveniences from December, 1913, to December, 1914:—

	£	s.	d.
Repairs to Conveniences ...	152	17	9½
Wages paid to Attendants ...	577	17	7
Gas and Water, and hire of Meters and Automatic controllers ...	149	11	5¾
Disinfectants, Soap, Brushes Laundry work, etc.	29	1	11½
Total expenditure	909	8	9¾
Total Receipts	1127	19	9
,, Expenditure	909	8	9¾
Balance ...	218	10	11¼

HOTEL CONVENIENCES.

At the Hotels and Public Houses where the conveniences are accessible to the general public, the arrangements made for the daily cleansing by the drain testers, continue to work satisfactory.

Statement of Receipts from Public Conveniences from December, 1913, to December, 1914.

Convenience.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	N'vemb'r	Dec'mb'r	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knyveton Gardens, Lawn Tennis ..	0 1 4	0 2 1	0 1 10	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 1 6	0 2 7	1 1 1	0 5 0	0 2 9	0 1 6	—	2 11 2
Westbourne	2 6 8	1 19 10	1 12 0	2 1 5	2 2 10	2 7 9	2 4 1	2 6 1	1 11 4	1 17 3	1 12 1	1 16 5	23 17 9
Poole Hill	1 14 7	1 7 1	1 10 11	2 1 11	1 16 4	2 0 10	2 3 11	2 10 7	1 16 4	1 17 5	1 9 11	1 2 7	21 12 5
The Triangle	1 12 10	1 10 7	1 0 9	2 6 6	1 19 5	2 10 4	2 14 3	3 4 2	2 1 6	1 19 3	1 14 7	1 11 7	24 5 9
Bourne Avenue..	2 8 9	2 3 0	2 2 9	3 6 9	3 1 9	4 8 2	4 7 7	5 0 8	3 7 11	3 11 3	3 3 11	2 16 2	39 18 8
Westover Road, Gents'	4 12 6	4 0 3	3 18 5	6 14 10	5 9 2	10 12 3	13 9 6	12 19 11	8 19 3	6 1 4	4 19 1	4 3 11	86 0 5
" " Ladies'	13 13 8	12 5 0	14 0 7	21 11 2	18 11 9	24 16 3	25 12 1	32 12 10	23 3 7	20 16 1	14 4 6	11 9 10	232 17 4
Engine House	0 7 0	0 9 8	0 9 11	1 0 4	0 13 10	1 4 0	1 11 1	1 13 0	0 17 10	0 14 9	0 9 1	0 9 7	10 0 1
Pier Approach	2 8 11	2 4 3	2 14 11	6 4 6	5 14 1	9 10 3	12 14 5	14 16 11	9 4 7	6 4 6	3 7 7	2 5 2	77 10 1
East Cliff, Ladies'	0 15 9	0 15 3	1 7 8	2 13 8	1 14 7	2 18 5	2 17 1	5 1 8	2 17 2	1 17 10	0 19 8	0 5 9	24 4 6
" " Gents'	1 2 1	0 4 3	0 10 8	0 19 5	0 14 9	1 5 1	1 10 10	2 1 6	1 2 11	0 18 10	0 10 4	0 8 3	11 8 11
Central Gardens, Ladies' No. 1 ..	9 3 2	8 10 3	9 9 6	17 11 9	14 12 8	22 7 3	23 15 1	30 6 9	16 19 6	15 5 11	9 7 8	6 19 7	184 9 1
" " " No. 2 ..	—	—	—	9 5 9	10 4 6	23 3 7	31 14 8	36 16 8	19 0 10	10 0 3	3 16 1	0 11 0	144 13 4
Lansdowne	3 15 6	3 7 4	3 6 0	5 2 1	4 3 7	5 4 11	6 9 5	7 16 1	4 14 3	4 15 10	4 1 8	3 11 7	56 8 3
Horse Shoe	1 9 5	1 2 11	1 13 6	1 12 1	1 8 0	1 8 6	1 11 5	1 16 11	1 8 11	1 8 10	1 9 1	1 11 8	17 4 3
Boscombe (Carnarvon Cres.), Gents'	2 3 6	1 17 0	1 19 5	1 13 6	2 5 7	2 11 2	2 12 9	3 17 0	2 9 3	2 9 1	2 13 5	2 18 4	29 10 0
King' Park, Ladies'	0 1 6	0 1 7	0 2 1	0 2 0	0 4 3	0 2 10	1 1 9	0 8 6	0 3 5	0 4 6	0 3 5	0 2 7	2 18 5
" " Gents'	0 4 5	0 4 4	0 4 3	0 6 1	0 8 9	0 9 4	1 14 11	0 14 1	0 5 3	0 7 10	0 9 0	0 18 6	6 6 3
Boscombe Gardens, Ladies' ..	1 4 4	1 4 5	0 18 5	4 10 5	3 11 7	6 19 1	7 12 3	11 0 4	7 14 6	3 6 0	1 5 7	0 10 4	49 17 3
" " Gents' ..	0 15 2	0 10 8	0 10 6	1 11 1	1 16 11	3 0 4	3 17 3	6 11 8	3 5 11	1 14 5	1 0 7	0 13 2	25 7 8
Boscombe Cliff Gardens, Ladies' ..	0 9 8	0 4 3	0 6 9	0 8 0	1 3 11	0 11 7	1 1 5	2 8 4	0 19 1	0 11 5	0 5 10	0 7 5	8 17 8
" " " Gents' ..	0 3 0	0 1 5	0 1 10	0 3 4	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 6 5	0 18 5	0 6 5	0 5 5	0 3 5	0 7 1	3 4 3
" " " Lawn Tennis ..	0 10 10	0 8 7	0 16 10	2 16 11	2 13 8	3 0 4	2 1 4	3 18 7	3 3 1	2 5 4	1 15 9	0 4 2	23 15 5
Bournemouth " " ..	0 3 0	0 4 7	0 5 10	0 6 4	0 8 4	0 12 6	0 5 1	0 14 5	0 6 4	0 6 6	0 4 8	1 2 11	5 0 6
Alum Chine	1 11 11	1 0 0	1 9 7	4 14 6	4 1 9	7 5 9	8 0 5	15 17 2	9 10 3	4 0 11	1 7 10	0 13 4	59 13 5
Durley Chine	1 0 10	0 13 9	0 13 3	1 14 3	1 12 11	1 15 2	1 10 8	1 19 11	1 5 10	1 2 7	0 14 8	0 8 2	14 2 0
Durley Road, Gents'	0 5 8	0 2 6	0 2 9	0 4 10	0 2 9	0 4 7	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 4 1	0 2 6	0 1 11	0 2 5	2 7 0
Meyrick Park, Ladies'	0 2 6	0 2 4	0 3 7	0 6 2	0 6 2	1 3 10	0 3 9	1 5 6	0 11 1	0 6 0	0 2 9	0 1 7	4 15 3
" " Gents'	0 1 7	0 2 2	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 4 2	0 4 10	0 11 5	0 7 2	0 7 1	0 2 7	0 2 8	0 2 6	2 10 10
Near Cemetery, Ladies'	0 10 3	0 14 5	0 13 5	0 9 11	0 19 6	0 15 4	0 11 8	1 2 4	0 11 1	0 14 9	0 15 9	0 9 0	8 13 5
" Gents'	1 4 5	1 12 4	1 10 0	0 18 1	1 13 10	1 8 0	1 3 5	1 18 11	1 5 8	1 3 2	1 14 9	1 5 6	16 18 1
Fisherman's Walk, Ladies' ..	0 8 10	0 11 6	0 7 0	0 16 10	1 11 6	1 5 10	1 17 6	4 12 1	2 3 9	1 1 5	0 6 10	0 5 5	15 8 6
" " Gents' ..	0 4 9	0 5 8	0 3 11	0 12 9	0 12 9	0 14 6	1 0 6	2 1 9	1 2 6	0 13 2	0 9 4	0 14 7	8 16 2
Holdenhurst Road, Gents' ..	1 2 7	0 14 6	0 16 4	1 2 10	0 17 10	1 5 1	1 7 5	2 1 11	1 5 1	1 6 10	1 8 6	0 18 1	14 7 0
Alma Road, Gents'	0 14 9	18 0	0 11 2	0 13 1	0 19 2	0 14 10	0 9 3	1 1 2	0 15 11	0 11 2	1 11 3	1 11 11	11 1 8
Markets	0 1 5	0 8 0	0 5 9	0 14 5	0 8 11	0 18 9	0 19 1	0 16 10	0 15 3	0 16 7	0 12 4	1 1 2	7 18 6
TOTAL	58 17 1	52 3 9	55 14 1	107 7 10	98 10 4	149 5 3	172 2 3	224 7 11	136 7 9	101 4 3	68 17 0	54 0 9	1278 18 3

WATER METERS.

The following is a comparative statement of the consumption of water supplied by the Gas and Water Company to your Authority for the years 1913 and 1914:—

Situation of Meter.	Consumption in 1913.	Consumption in 1914.
Cabstand, Littledown Road	2,700	5,600
,, St. Swithun's Road	15,900	13,800
,, Waverley Road	6,300	5,700
Fire Station, Holdenhurst Road...	78,500	70,800
Cabstand, Meyrick Road	16,700	10,100
,, Madeira Road	21,700	11,100
Borough Offices	139,200	190,800
Yelverton Chambers	24,200	27,700
West Gardens Tennis	20,700	12,400
Corporation West Yard	24,900	117,900
Wharf Road Depot	59,400	65,000
Drinking Trough, Chine Road	86,700	87,800
Cabstand, Durley Road	3,700	2,000
,, West Cliff Road	15,300	12,400
,, No. 1 West Cliff	18,100	18,100
,, Exeter Road	2,300	5,200
West Fire Station	41,800	43,300
Mess Room, Westover Gardens	28,700	30,400
Engine House in Gardens	968,400	922,500
Lansdowne Drinking Trough	58,800	57,900
Cabstand, Charminster Road	5,800	2,600
Cemetery, Wimborne Road	142,600	141,200
The Refuse Destructor...	436,200	385,500
Alum Chine Cliff Gardens	29,600	21,400
Cabstand, Gervis Road	3,900	2,500
,, Derby Road	7,800	8,600
Knyveton Road	2,900	5,000
Boscombe Gardens	63,200	31,700
East Yard	583,100	695,400
Cabstand, Spa Road	10,600	18,200
,, Adeline Road	7,300	5,400
,, Palmerston Road	3,300	2,800
Boscombe Depot	119,600	117,300
King's Park	271,200	250,300
East Cemetery	68,000	89,000
Sanitary Hospital	850,200	1,041,200
Parkwood Road .. Flushing Meters ...	68,400	60,300
Queensland Road ... ,, ,, ..	17,200	16,400
Rosebery Road ... ,, ,, ...	13,900	21,900
Clarence Park Road and Fountain ,, ,, ..	15,900	13,900
Stourwood Avenue ... ,, ,, ..	100	—
Clifton Road .. .. ,, ,, ..	52,800	39,800
Stourwood Road .. ,, ,, ..	10,500	11,000
Fountain, Parkwood Road	46,900	36,500
Boscombe Cliff Gardens	68,100	55,700
Wharncliff Road	7,700	10,000
Electric Car Sheds	168,300	250,400
Knyveton Gardens	30,900	27,800

	Consumption in 1913.	Consumption in 1914.
Meyrick Park Pavilion and Mr. Curtis' Workshop ..	96,600	87,900
*Golf Clubs, and Caddies' Shelter	257,600	242,000
Bourne Avenue Cabstand	36,300	57,100
Urinal, Westbourne	69,300	84,700
,, Triangle	120,000	99,800
,, Bourne Avenue	109,500	93,300
Ladies' Lavatory, Exeter Lane	157,300	141,800
Winter Gardens	489,600	456,000
Urinals, facing Pier	380,600	349,200
The Pier	230,900	357,000
,, (Special for Boats)	120,000	103,000
Urinal and Cabstand, The Westover	351,900	329,300
Urinal and Cabstand, Firs Glen..	115,500	130,500
,, Lansdowne Crescent ...	147,200	120,000
Urinal and Fountain, Boscombe Gardens.. ...	164,400	155,400
Urinal, Carnarvon Crescent	96,700	122,000
Gervis Road Drinking Trough	19,500	19,800
Bowling Green, Meyrick Park	29,000	34,600
Christchurch Road Depôt	72,400	81,600
West Refreshment Rooms (recoverable)	59,900	53,200
East Refreshment Rooms (recoverable)	64,200	54,000
Poole Hill Urinal	52,300	65,400
Alum Chine	207,900	162,600
Durley Chine...	28,200	38,600
Boscombe Pier	51,400	43,900
The Square, for watering lines	6,200	9,200
Queen's Park Caddies' Shelter	20,900	21,800
Winton Recreation Grounds	82,000	102,200
Boscombe Refreshment Rooms (recoverable) ..	7,500	12,500
Pokesdown Tram Sheds	98,200	97,700
Argyll Gardens	59,900	56,900
Fountain, East Beach	19,000	18,000
Fountain, West Beach..	8,800	11,000
Moordown Car Sheds	900	19,600
Queen's Park Golf Pavilion (recoverable) ..	127,300	114,900
Queen's Park Golf Links	187,600	201,100
East Beach Convenience	378,500	317,100
West Beach Convenience	301,600	288,100
East Cliff Urinal	14,500	51,900
Queen's Park Rifle Range	1,700	5,100
Nursery, King's Park	5,500	14,800
Alum Chine Refreshment Room (recoverable) ..	14,400	14,200
Durley Chine Refreshment Room (recoverable) ..	10,000	19,700
Pavilion, Winton Recreation Ground	15,200	19,800
Cromwell Road Urinal..	8,500	18,200
Durley Road Gents.	11,200	38,500
King's Park Cricket Pitch	3,600	1,800
Mess Room facsng Southcote Road	103,700	139,600
Lavatories near Cemetery	58,200	58,100
Boscombe Beach Boat House	20,300	21,500
‡Fisherman's Walk Convenience..	56,600	65,400
‡Holdenhurst Road Gents' ,, ...	59,000	46,200
‡Sanitary Offices	30,200	42,700
Total ..	9,978,900	10,344,700

‡ New Meters.

*This meter supplies Bournemouth Golf Club and Meyrick Park Golf Club, which are recoverable.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

	£	s.	d.
Sanitary Inspections	192	13	6
Maintenance of Patients	489	16	6
Military accounts, Special disinfection and baths, including transport ...	94	1	0
Disinfection of rooms, bedding and clothing, and after non-notifiable disease including transport ...	34	0	0
Rat catching accounts	32	16	0
Cleansing of Sanitary Conveniences, etc., at Public Elementary Schools	36	0	0
Cesspools emptied	22	0	0
Disinfecting Cinemas	14	14	0
Cleaning and locking up Cab Shelters	26	0	0
Cleaning and flushing drains, etc. ...	15	11	0
Checking meters at Elementary Schools	4	10	0
Hire of Pneumatic Exhaust Cart ...	2	0	0
Water supplied to Refreshment Rooms, Alum Chine		6	0
Books supplied under Midwives' Act ...		3	0
Sundries		1	0

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1907.

No. 1 District—Mr. William Pearce,
Cert. Meat and Food Inspector, Roy. San. Inst.

No. 2 ,, Mr. Lawrence Howarth, do.

During the year 1914, 323 samples of Food and Drugs were obtained, of which number 245 samples were formally purchased or "taken" in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, 77 samples were purchased informally and submitted as "test samples" to the Analyst. One sample was forwarded by a private ratepayer.

Of 323 samples 257 or 79.56 per cent., were reported genuine, 44 or 13.63 per cent. were poor or doubtful quality, and 22 or 6.81 adulterated or in some way deficient.

		Adulterated. per cent.	Poor or doubtful. per cent.
Official	...	5.71	14.69
Unofficial	...	10.25	

Tables showing the various articles analysed during the year, with the results of analyses, will be found in the Public Analyst's Report, Tables II. and III.

MILK.

One hundred and seven samples of milk were officially purchased or "taken" and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported adversely upon four of the samples. Of the adulterated samples two were deficient in milk fat and two samples contained traces of a coal tar dye. Warnings were given to the four vendors. No sample was reported to contain preservative.

Two hundred and thirty-two samples were submitted to the "Gerber test" by your Inspectors; the whole of the samples were taken from consign-

ments of milk in course of delivery to dairymen in the Town. In twenty-four cases the quality of the supplies was found to fall below the minimum requirements of the Board of Agriculture and letters of warning were sent to the producers.

For the detection of the poorer supplies, and subsequent administration regarding them, these examinations are of increasing utility.

BUTTER.

Sixty samples of Butter were purchased during the year, eight of this number being purchased as "test samples."

Two samples of Butter contained a slight excess of water over the maximum limit of 16 per cent. Letters of warning were sent to the Vendors.

BREAD AND BUTTER.

One formal sample of "Bread and Butter" was taken and the Butter proved on Analysis to consist wholly of margarine.

In consequence of this, two formal samples of butter were taken from the wholesale dealer in course of delivery. These samples were reported by the Public Analyst to consist wholly of margarine.

The Vendor was prosecuted and fined £3 8s. 0d. in each case.

DRUGS.

Thirty-seven samples of Drugs including Seidlitz Powders, Lime Water, Epsom salts and Sal Volatile were sent for analysis.

The Public Analyst reported adversely upon the following informal samples:—

1 sample Seidlitz powders.
2 samples Lime water.

These were followed up by formal samples.

Two samples of Seidlitz powders and one sample of Lime Water, were reported adulterated. Letters of warning were addressed to the Vendor concerned.

PRESERVATIVES AND COLOURING MATTERS.

The following table shows the number of articles analysed during 1914, which were reported by the Analyst to contain some preservatives or colouring matter:—

No. of samples analysed.	Article.	No. containing Preservative. Boric acid.	Colour.	Remarks.
	OFFICIAL SAMPLES.			
107	Milk ..	—	61	57 contained annatto colouring; 4 samples contained coal-tar dye.
4	Separated Milk	—	2	Annatto colouring.
10	Cream ..	1	—	0·24 per cent. (in contravention of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations).
6	Preserved Cream	6	—	0·20—0·39 per cent.
52	Butter	14	—	0·11—0·35 per cent.
9	Margarine ..	3	—	0·18—0·35 per cent.
16	Jam	—	1	Majenta Colouring.
	UNOFFICIAL SAMPLES.			
4	Milk	—	1	Annatto.
8	Butter	1	—	0·42 per cent.
5	Preserved Cream ..	5	—	0·24—0.40 per cent.
14	Cooked Meats ...	3	—	0·14—0·23 per cent.
4	Potted Meats ..	3	—	0 13—0·19 per cent.
4	Sweets	—	2	Coal-tar Dye (Fast Bed).
243		36	57	

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year three summonses were taken out and convictions followed in each case.

In two cases the proceedings were instituted in respect of samples reported against by the Public

Analyst. The third case was taken for selling Margarine in an unmarked wrapper.

Legal Proceedings Instituted in Respect of Samples Reported against by Public Analyst.

Sample No.	Article.	Nature and extent of Adulteration.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
277	Butter	Consisted of 100 per cent. of Margarine	Conviction	£2/10	18/-
278	Butter	Consisted of 100 per cent. of Margarine	Conviction	£2/10	18/-

Legal Proceedings Instituted in Respect of Offences other than Adulteration.

Sample No.	Article.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fines.
262	Margarine	Selling Margarine in Unmarked Wrappers.	Conviction	£1 including costs.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

REPORT UPON ADMINISTRATION ACTION: YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

1. *Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

Samples.	No. of samples examined for Preservatives.	No. in which a preservative was found.	Nature of Preservative.	No. in which thickening substances were found
Milk	109	Nil	Nil.	Nil
Cream	12	1	Boric Acid	1 (Casein)
66		66		

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

Total number of samples examined 11

(a) Number of examinations as to correctness of statements on label 11

(b) Determination made of Milk Fat above 35 per cent. 11

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements of the Regulations have not been observed... —

Thickening Substances ... ... —

Samples Reported against by the Public Analyst.

(a) Samples in regard to which Legal Proceeding have been instituted.

NIL.

(b) Samples in regard to which Legal Proceedings have not instituted.

Article.	Nature and Extent of adulteration.	Action taken and determining circumstances.
Cream ..	Boric Acid, 0.24 per cent.	Written explanation requested and received. Letter of warning afterwards sent to Vendor.
Cream ..	12 per cent. added Casein and Milk sugar	Test sample. No action taken.

I beg to tender my best thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for the careful and due consideration granted to any question relating to the duties of the Sanitary Department, and also to the Staff for their ready and willing assistance at all times.

I remain,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. GEO. COOPER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC ANALYST

For the Year ending 31st December, 1914.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL,

BOURNEMOUTH.

Gentlemen,—

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my Report on the samples of food and drugs sent to me for analysis during the year 1914.

The total number of samples was 323, of which 245 were official samples, taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts, 77 were unofficial samples bought informally by your Inspectors or their agents, and 1 was forwarded by a private ratepayer.

This deficiency in the number of samples as compared with former years, all occurred during the second half of the year and was due to difficulties occasioned by the War.

The number of adulterated samples was 22 or 6.81 per cent., this being an increase upon last year, when the proportion was only 5.5 per cent.; during the last 10 years, however, only twice has the proportion been lower, viz., 1909 and 1913.

The poor or doubtful samples showed a large increase, viz., 44 samples, i.e., 13.62 per cent.

against 8.5 per cent last year; only in 1911 and 1904 has this proportion been exceeded during the previous 10 years.

14 of the adulterated samples were official and eight unofficial, being 5.71 and 10.26 per cent. respectively, whilst 36 (or 14.7 per cent.) of the official samples and 8 (or 10.26 per cent.) of the unofficial samples were of poor or doubtful quality.

Table I. shows the comparison of these results with those of the previous nine years:—

Table I.

Year	Adulterated	Poor or Doubtful
1905.	14·0 per cent.	11·6 per cent.
1906. (official)	9·0 ,, ,,	13·3 ,, ,,
,, (unofficial)	18·0 ,, ,,	10·0 ,, ,,
,, (total)	11·25 ,, ,,	12·5 ,, ,,
1907. (official)	8·0 ,, ,,	14·0 ,, ,,
,, (unofficial)	12·0 ,, ,,	9·0 ,, ,,
,, (total)	9·0 ,, ,,	12·75 ,, ,,
1908. (official)	7·0 ,, ,,	12·0 ,, ,,
,, (unofficial)	18·0 ,, ,,	16·0 ,, ,,
,, (total)	9·75 ,, ,,	13·0 ,, ,,
1909. (official)	4·33 ,, ,,	13·72 ,, ,,
,, (unofficial)	8·14 ,, ,,	8·14 ,, ,,
,, (total)	5·24 ,, ,,	12·4 ,, ,,
1910. (official)	7·38 ,, ,,	9·73 ,, ,,
,, (unofficial)	15·0 ,, ,,	3·0 ,, ,,
,, (total)	9·3 ,, ,,	8·04 ,, ,,
1911. (official)	8.0 ,, ,,	16.0 ,, ,,
,, (unofficial)	7·07 ,, ,,	11·1 ,, ,,
,, (total)	7·77 ,, ,,	14·8 ,, ,,
1912. (official)	12·33 ,, ,,	10·66 ,, ,,
,, (unofficial)	7·07 ,, ,,	8·08 ,, ,,
,, (total)	11·03 ,, ,,	10·02 ,, ,,
1913. (official)	6·33 ,, ,,	10·33 ,, ,,
,, (unofficial	3·0 ,, ,,	3·0 ,, ,,
,, (total)	5.5 ,, ,,	8·5 ,, ,,
1914. (official)	5·71 ,, ,,	14·7 ,, ,,
,, (unofficial)	10·26 ,, ,,	10·26 ,, ,,
,, (total)	6.81 ,, ,,	13·62 ,, ,,

Tables II. and IV., and III. and V. show in greater detail the results obtained with the official and unofficial samples respectively.

Table II.

Summary of Annual Report, **1914**. Two Hundred and forty-five official samples:—

Nature of Sample.	Examined.	Genuine.	Poor or Doubtful.	Coloured.	Containing Preservat'e.	Adult'rated	Percentage adulterated
Milk	107	73	30	61	—	4	3·74
Separated Milk	4	4	—	2	—	—	—
Cream	10	9	—	—	1	1	10·0
Preserved Cream	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
Butter	52	49	—	—	14	3	5·77
Margarine	9	9	—	—	3	—	—
Lard	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nutter	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cheese	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bread and Butter	1	—	—	—	—	1	100·0
Flour	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Jam	16	9	5	1	0	2	12·5
Stout	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Seidletz Powders	2	—	—	—	—	2	100 0
Lime Water	2	1	—	—	—	1	50·0
	245	195	36	64	24	14	5·71

Table III.

Summary of Annual Report, **1914**. Seventy-eight unofficial samples:—

Nature of Sample.	Examined.	Genuine.	Poor or Doubtful.	Coloured.	Containing Preservat'e	Adult'rated	Percentage adulterated
Milk	4	1	3	1	—	—	—
Cream	2	—	1	—	—	1	50·0
Preserved Cream	5	5	—	—	5	—	—
Butter	8	6	—	—	1	2	25·0
Cheddar Cheese	1	—	—	—	—	1	100·0
Sugar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cooked Meats, &c.	14	14	—	—	3	—	—
Potted Meats	4	4	—	—	3	—	—
Sweets	4	4	—	2	—	—	—
Pine-apple Juice	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Linseed	6	4	2	—	—	—	—
Linseed Meal	10	9	1	—	—	—	—
Milk Colouring	1	—	—	—	—	1	100·0
Seidlitz Powders	2	1	—	—	—	—	50·0
Epsom Salt	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lime Water	12	10	—	—	—	2	16·67
Sal-Volatile	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	78	62	8	3	12	8	—

Table IV.

Adulterated official samples:—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations.
16	Milk ..	Traces of coal-tar dye	Letter of warning sent.
36	,, ..	Traces of coal-tar dye	Letter of warning sent.
18	,, ..	15 per cent. deficient in cream	Letter of warning sent.
23	,, ..	10 per cent. .. ,,	Letter of warning sent.
76	Butter ..	Excess of water, 0·64 per cent.	Letter of warning sent.
277	,, ..	Consisted of Margarine	Conviction. Fined £3 8s. 0d. including costs.
278	,, ..	Consisted of Margarine	Conviction. Fined £3 8s. 0d.
276	Bread and Butter	"Butter" was Margarine	Samples taken from dealer, see No.'s 277 and 278.
48	Jam ..	At least 35 per cent. fruit jelly	Letter of warning sent.
246	,, ..	,, 10 per cent. apple jelly	Letter of warning sent.
83	Cream ..	Contained 0·24 per cent. boric acid	Letter of warning sent.
300	Lime Water ..	15 per cent. deficient in lime	No action taken by Association after Report made by Analyst
215	Seidlitz Powders	Deficient in tartaric acid, nearly 20 per cent.	Letter of warning sent.
216	,, ,,	Deficient in tartaric acid, 10 per cent., also 5 per cent. deficient in tartavated soda and bi-carbonate of sodium	Letter of warning sent.
262	Selling Margarine in unmarked wrapper		Conviction. Fined £1, including costs.

Table V.

Adulterated unofficial samples:—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations.
17	Milk Colouring	Contained coal-tar dye	Test sample.
19	Seidlitz Powders	Tartaric acid. 10 per cent. deficient. sodium bi-carbonate 14 per cent. in excess	Official sample taken later. Letter of warning sent.
30	Butter ..	Consisted of margarine	Official sample taken later. Wholesale dealer fined.
48	,, ..	3·6 per cent. excess of water	Official sample taken later. Letter of warning sent.
54	Cream ..	Fat deficient 66 per cent. 12 per cent. added casein and milk sugar	Test sample.
65	Lime Water	Nearly 40 per cent. deficient in lime	Official sample taken later. Proved genuine.
66	,, ,, ..	Nearly 16 per cent. deficient in lime	Test sample.
76	Cheddar Cheese	Made from partially skimmed milk	Official sample taken later. Proved genuine.

MILK.

Excluding the four adulterated samples the average composition of the remaining 107 samples was:—Fat 3.50 per cent., non-fatty solids 8.95 per cent. These figures are almost the same as those for 1913, which were fat 3.53 per cent., non-fatty solids 8.91 per cent.

The averages for the four quarters of the year have been:—

	Samples 1913.	Fat.	S.N.F.	Samples 1914.	Fat.	S.N.F
1st quarter ...	11	3.44	8.94	31	3.46	8.97
2nd ,, ...	34	3.44	8.92	26	3.49	8.96
3rd ,, ...	55	3.57	8.90	29	3.36	8.92
4th ,, ...	11	3.65	8.92	21	3.80	8.93

The average for genuine milk is fat 3.75 per cent., S.N.F. 8.88 per cent.

In accordance with the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912, all samples were examined for preservatives, but none found.

BUTTER.

Sixty samples were examined and five were found to be adulterated, two of these contained a small excess of water, and three consisted of Margarine. In addition to these, a sample purchased as "Bread and Butter" proved to be "Bread and Margarine."

Excluding the three samples of Margarine, the average proportion of water in the remaining 57 samples was 14.06 per cent., which is slighty lower than last year's average (14.33 per cent.).

The following table shows the proportions of water found as compared with 1912-13.

	1912-13.	1914.
No. of Samples	113	57
Under 10 per cent. water ...	4	2
From 10—11 ,, ,, ...	5	1
,, 11—12 ,, ,, ...	10	5
,, 12—13 ,, ,, ...	18	3
,, 13—14 ,, ,, ...	23	8
,, 14—15 ,, ,, ...	31	19
,, 15—16 ,, ,, ...	18	17
Over 16 ,, ,, ...	4	2

The results serve to emphasise the remarks made in my report for 1913 on the influence of the legal standard in raising the proportion of Water in Butter.

CREAM AND PRESERVED CREAM.

12 samples of Cream and 11 of preserved cream were submitted for analysis, two of the former proved to be adulterated and one of very poor quality. One of the adulterated samples contained Boron preservative, equivalent to 0.24 per cent. of Boric Acid, the presence of which constitutes an offence under the "Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912," and the other was (unofficial sample No. 54) contained only 11.25 per cent. of milk fat, with 12 per cent. added Casein and Milk Sugar. The poor sample (No. 59 unofficial) contained only 25.75 per cent. of milk fat although labelled "Pure Thick Cream (sterilised) Milkmaid Brand." But for the unfortunate wording of the Milk and Cream Regulations, which implies that Cream may contain less than 35 per cent. of milk fat, I should have returned this sample as adulterated which would be in accordance with experience. The average amount of fat in the 11 samples of cream (including this poor sample) was 49.9 per cent., and in Preserved Cream (11 samples), 56.38 per cent. For five years prior to 1914 the lowest amount of fat which I had recorded was 46½ per cent.

COOKED MEATS, ETC.

Eighteen informal samples of various kinds of cooked and preserved meats were taken, and of these six contained Boron preservative, but in no case did the amount exceed the limit of 0.25 per cent.; it would therefore appear that the action taken in former years has borne good fruit.

In accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Board Circular "Milk and Cream, 202," I append a table showing the results of the tests of milk and cream.

1. *Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	No. of Samples examined for preservative.	No. in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	107	0
Separated Milk ...	2	1
Cream	12	1

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

No. of samples examined.	Statement of amount of preservative correct.	Containing above 35 per cent. milk fat.	Containing below 35 per cent. milk fat.	Containing thickening.
11		11	0	0

In conclusion, whilst fully alive to the difficulties presented at the present time of stress, may I suggest that it would be unwise to assume that the adulterator of Food and Drugs is not now carrying on "business as usual," in some cases he is probably unusually active.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. CRIPPS.