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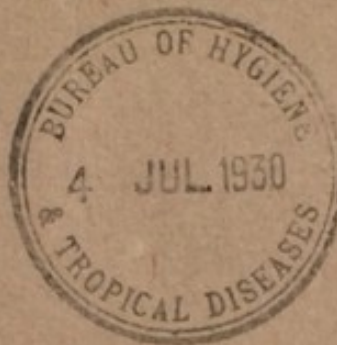
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County Borough of Bournemouth

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH
AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for the Year 1929.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
April, 1930. BOURNEMOUTH.

BOURNEMOUTH :
PRINTED BY A. SUTTON & Co., LTD.





County Borough of Bournemouth

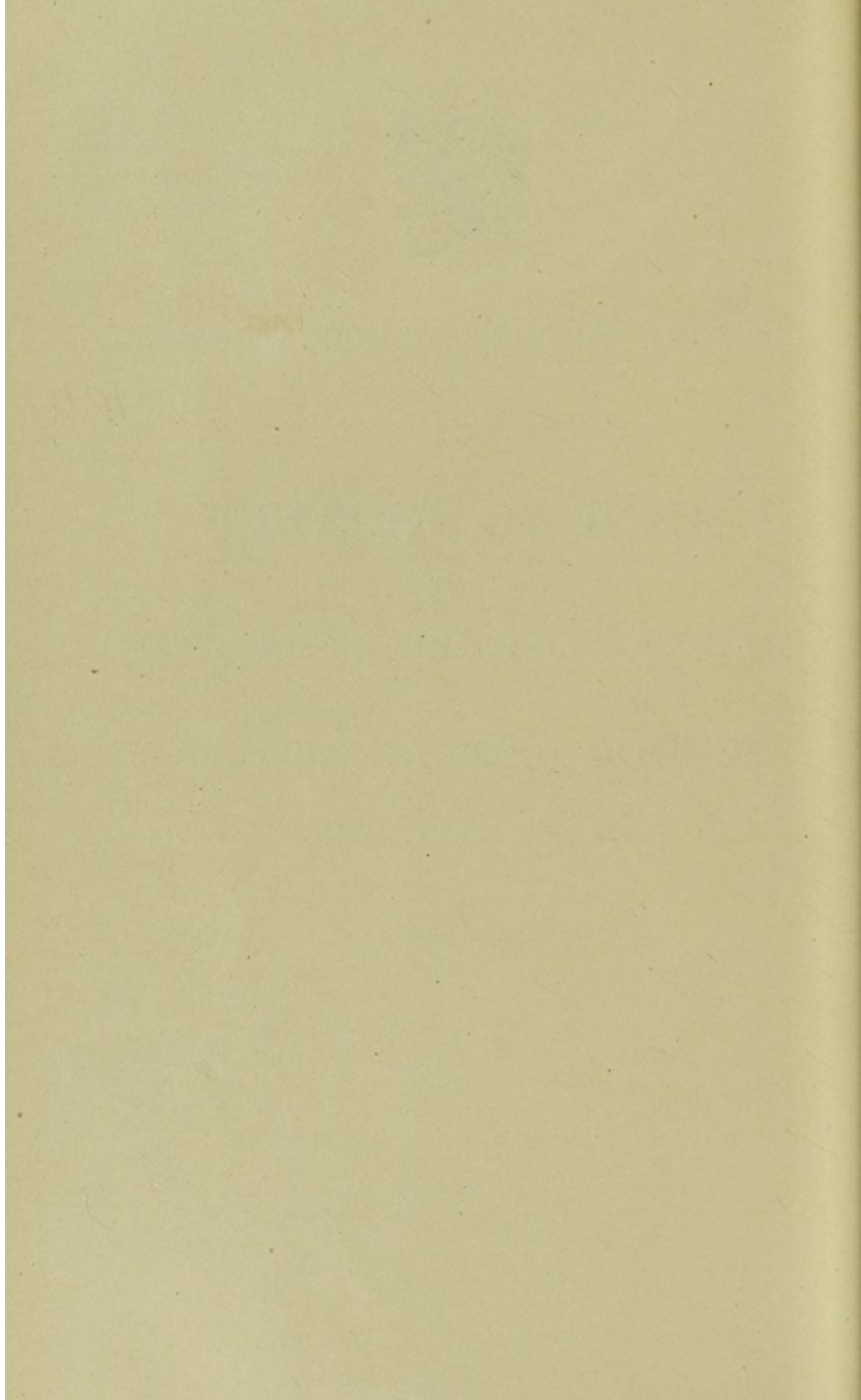
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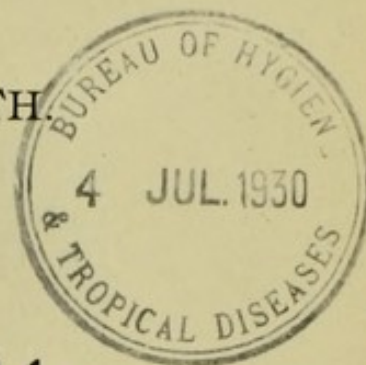
Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1929.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bournemouth.
April, 1930.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF
BOURNEMOUTH.

In my dual capacity of Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1929. It will be noted that for the first time the two reports are bound together and issued simultaneously. The explanation of this procedure, if any be needed, is that the various Health Services are becoming so closely interwoven that there seems to be no object in attempting to dissociate them, even on paper. It seems desirable to prevent overlapping and to obtain co-ordination whenever this may be practicable as this is in the interests of efficiency as well as economy. With this intention attempts have been made during the year to carry still further the plans for re-organisation which were initiated in 1928, but it must be admitted that progress has been slow. An effort has been made to produce from July 1st an extended and consolidated Public Health Service for the Borough, but obstacles have been encountered, so that only partial results have been obtained.



At Midsummer Mr. W. G. Cooper, who had been an official of the Corporation for 42 years and in his capacity of Chief Sanitary Inspector, was responsible for the Sanitary Department, tendered his resignation. The Council while recognising the valuable services rendered by Mr. Cooper and his staff, decided that the Sanitary Department should in accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Health be absorbed by the Health Department under the administration of the Medical Officer of Health. This was effected, Mr. A. J. Phillips being appointed Senior Sanitary Inspector to carry out most of the duties that had been performed by Mr. Cooper. At the same time that this arrangement was made another Medical Officer was added to the staff in the person of Dr. Grace H. Wood, whose work will be mainly in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare. As a result of this appointment it has become possible for Dr. Stirling, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, together with Dr. Wood, to take over the six Welfare Clinics conducted by general practitioners and to commence work at another opened in September.

Dr. Wood is also responsible for the inspection of Midwives and Nursing Homes and is performing certain duties in connection with the School Medical Service. It has not been found possible to proceed beyond this point. The Council has decided to acquire a centrally situated house and to adapt it for the purpose of Special Clinics, but negotiations as to the purchase of the property have not yet been completed. The scheme includes the provision of Antenatal and Post-natal Clinics, Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers, children under 5 and school children, together with an Ophthalmic Clinic for the last named. Mr. Samson, the present School Dental Surgeon, will be responsible for all the dental treatment, and Dr. Wood will take the other Clinics. The effect of this will be that certain Clinics for school

children will be removed from Boscombe Hospital and conducted on Municipal premises by officers appointed directly by the Council. Considering the services as a whole there will be a reduction of expenditure in some directions which will justify an extension of work in others; there should be no loss of efficiency.

Although re-organisation has occupied much time a vast amount of work has been done in other ways. The control of infection, always a difficult matter in a town with many visitors, became especially so in 1929. Scarlet Fever has been prevalent and cases of Small-pox have occurred.

In respect of Maternity and Child Welfare, progress can be recorded. The attendances at the Clinics are increasing and another Centre has been opened. The appointment of Dr. Wood as Inspector of Midwives and Nursing Homes should prove to be of practical importance. Other progressive measures have been alluded to and it is hoped that they will materialise shortly.

The work of the School Medical Service has not altered greatly in character, but in quantity there has been an appreciable increase.

Among other Public Health matters that have been considered by the Council is the disposal of sewage and the collection of house refuse, with the result that much improved methods have been adopted.

In this short summary an attempt has been made to review briefly the important events of the year so far as they affect the Public Health Department. There are many other matters dealt with in the body of the report which will however give but a slight indication of the amount of work done.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

H. GORDON SMITH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Councillor P. M. Bright, J.P.)

Councillor W. Asten, M.D. (Chairman).

Councillor Mrs. F. E. Laney, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman J. J. Empson, J.P.	Councillor A. Lee, L.R.C.P.I.,
„ F. B. Summerbee.	L.R.C.S.I.
Councillor I. W. Dickinson.	„ R. A. Lyster, M.D.,
„ J. Fox.	D.P.H.
„ W. Jones.	„ C. D. Newton.
„ L. F. King.	„ A. J. Playdon.
„ J. Richards.	„ W. Wilkinson.

GENERAL SUB-COMMITTEE FOR HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

The Chairman.

Vice-Chairman.

Aldermen Empson and Summerbee, Councillors Playdon and Wilkinson.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (on 31st December, 1929).

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer ...	H. Gordon Smith, M.D. (State Medicine), B.S. (London), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health Assistant School Medical Officer	T. S. Stirling, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare)	■ Grace H. Wood, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector ...	A. J. Phillips, M.S.I.A.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	W. J. S. Adams, E. Smith, C. T. Newlyn, S. Powell, W. Vincent Morris (all certified Royal Sanitary Institute).
Food Inspectors and Certified Meat Inspectors ...	W. D. Carter. T. Pickering.
Shops Inspector ...	H. Goldsworthy.
Matron, Municipal Hospital ...	Miss E. Wilcox.
Health Visitors ...	Miss C. Brock, *Miss F. E. A. Richardson, *Miss S. Dakin, *Miss A. M. Crisp, *Mrs. M. Harwin, *Miss M. E. Bird. All certified Midwives. *Also School Nurses.

School Nurses	...	...	Mrs. C. Webster, Miss A. M. Blake- more.
Clerks	...	...	A. W. Hurley, G. O. Willis, F. J. Hocking, J. Randall, S. M. Payre, J. W. Roberts, K. Clarke
Superintendent of Public Conveniences and Mortuary	...	...	T. H. Bailey.
Disinfectors and Drain Testers	...	...	E. Benjafield, F. Chick, F. J. Smith, A. Lockyer, A. Grose, M. Mervish,
Corporation Rat Catcher	...	...	F. J. Smith.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	D. A. Hutcheson, M.D. (Hons.) Ch.B., D.P.H. (Aberdeen).
Public Analyst	...	...	R. A. Cripps, F.I.C.
Bacteriologist	...	...	A. C. Ingram, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Veterinary Surgeon	...	...	J. Stewart Wood, M.R.C.V.S.
Meteorologist	...	...	C. Dales, F.R. Met. Soc.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the County Borough : 6,643 acres.

Population :	Census 1921	...	91,761.
	Estimated 1929	...	108,000.
	Estimate of Registrar General		97,360.
Number of inhabited houses, 1921	...	17,540.	
" " 1929	...	23,000.	
Rateable Value, 1929	...	£1,411,219.	
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£5,500.	

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births {	Legitimate 957	492	465	Birth-rate 9.54 (R.G.) 10.58
	Illegitimate 74	37	37	

Deaths, 1,473. Death-rate, 13.63 (R.G. 15.12)

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Bournemouth, 46.55 (Legitimate, 41.78. Illegitimate, 108.10).
England and Wales, 74.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From sepsis, 3. Other causes, 1.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0 ; Whooping Cough 1 ; Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 3.

[illegible]

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1929 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births			Total deaths registered in the District		Transfer- able Deaths		Net deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Net				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 Net Births	No.	Rate
1914	85000	1115	1111	13.42	943	11.09	149	92	81	70.98	886	10.42
1915	{ *85000 †72197	1146	1190	*14.0	1167	†16.1	155	126	112	94.1	1138	15.74
1916	{ †76939 †70715	1194	1235	†16.05	1181	†16.70	189	109	86	69.63	1101	†15.56
1917	{ †78395 †70327	967	979	†12.49	1175	†16.70	251	132	82	83.72	1056	†15.01
1918	{ †83227 †74279	1093	1031	†12.38	1140	†15.34	219	144	59	57.2	1065	†14.33
1919	{ †86073 †82627	1040	1022	†11.87	1209	†14.63	207	127	89	87.08	1129	†13.66
1920	{ †86288 †85919	1449	1410	†16.34	1022	†11.89	177	109	64	45.39	954	†11.10
1921	{ 91770	1280	1251	{ 13.95	1133	{ 12.34	179	130	94	75.13	1084	{ 11.81
1922	{ 81200			{ 15.40		{ 13.95						{ 13.34
	{ 93770			{ 12.04		{ 12.59						{ 12.17
1923	{ 81500	1168	1129	{ 13.85	1181	{ 14.49	174	135	64	56.68	1142	{ 14.01
	{ 95600			{ 11.19		{ 12.46						{ 11.71
1924	{ 82200	1135	1070	{ 13.01	1192	{ 14.50	207	135	64	59.81	1120	{ 13.62
	{ 97000			{ 11.46		{ 12.62						{ 12.06
1925	{ 84450	1162	1112	{ 13.16	1225	{ 14.50	187	132	50	44.96	1170	{ 13.85
	{ 98000			{ 11.79		{ 12.46						{ 12.07
1926	{ 85840	1189	1156	{ 13.46	1222	{ 11.23	173	128	61	52.76	1183	{ 13.78
	{ 100000			{ 11.10		{ 12.91						{ 12.20
1927	{ 90100	1163	1110	{ 12.31	1291	{ 14.32	206	135	64	57.65	1220	{ 13.54
	{ 102500			{ 10.49		{ 13.05						{ 12.15
1928	{ 92650	1164	1076	{ 11.61	1338	{ 14.44	231	139	56	52.04	1246	{ 13.44
	{ 105000			{ 10.55		{ 13.30						{ 12.49
1929	{ 96580	1222	1108	{ 11.47	1397	{ 14.46	258	163	61	55.05	1312	{ 13.58
	{ 108000			{ 9.54		{ 14.28						{ 13.63
	{ 97360	1147	1031	{ 10.58	1543	{ 15.84	261	192	48	46.55	1473	{ 15.12

* Estimated on 1915 population figure.

† Estimated on new civil population figures supplied by Registrar-General.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1928.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED								CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years							
		Under 1	1 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	
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	93	—	15	43	22	8	2	3	89
Erysipelas	37	—	3	—	2	8	18	6	4
Scarlet Fever	282	—	30	177	40	30	5	—	242
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	7	—	—	3	1	2	1	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	82	—	9	18	7	24	14	10	—
Chicken Pox	263	8	44	181	20	10	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	6	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—
Puerperal Fever	9	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Variola	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
	800	9	104	426	97	101	44	19	359

BOURNEMOUTH DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Year.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Total	Deaths per 1,000 population
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
1915	0	11	2	0	0	3	16	0.22
1916	0	7	0	0	1	2	10	0.14
1917	0	7	0	1	2	1	11	0.15
1918	0	2	1	0	7	1	11	0.14
1919	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	0.04
1920	0	6	0	0	2	0	8	0.09
1921	0	1	1	1	4	0	6	0.06
1922	0	3	0	1	3	0	7	0.07
1923	0	1	2	0	2	0	5	0.05
1924	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	0.05
1925	0	9	0	0	0	1	10	0.11
1926	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0.03
1927	0	4	0	0	1	0	5	0.05
1928	0	3	1	1	3	1	9	0.09
1929	0	13	3	1	3	0	20	0.18

Scarlet Fever. The incidence of this disease was high, there were 282 notifications or nearly twice as many as in 1928. Although for many years in other parts of the country Scarlet Fever has tended to be a mild complaint, this is not so in Bournemouth. Most of the patients admitted to hospital have had the classical signs of brilliant rash, congested throat and fever of some days duration. Slight cases have been notified and doubtless many others have been missed for investigations have repeatedly brought to light histories of suspicious illness. It is unfortunate that the public does not realise that Scarlet Fever may cause but slight indisposition, the rash being faint, fleeting or sometimes absent while the throat may be only a little inflamed. Too often mild symptoms are described as a chill or a rash attributed to food poisoning and no doctor is called in. In certain of the schools the disease was difficult to eradicate and there is no doubt that children who had had a slight attack returned to school in an infectious state after a brief absence. Scarlet Fever in 1929 has proved to have a high degree of infectivity and some patients have remained infectious for long periods. Owing to the marked symptoms in the initial stage, complications, such as joint pains, sore nostrils, enlarged glands and ear-discharge have been relatively common. In order to reduce these as much as possible and to prevent return cases it seemed advisable to place the Scarlet Fever patients in hospital in the most modern and best ventilated wards, so that any suggestion of overcrowding should be avoided. This arrangement was made possible by the comparatively low incidence of Diphtheria, though at first it was difficult on account of several surgical cases admitted from a local institution who needed prolonged treatment. These patients accounted to some extent for the unusual proportion of adults who were notified.

Another interesting feature has been the slow peeling exhibited by some individuals. This has been

at times somewhat embarrassing as in deference to popular opinion patients have been detained in hospital until peeling has ceased, or been but little evident, consequently the beds have not always been used to the best advantage. The average period of detention in hospital has been 44 days though there is ample evidence that many patients can be safely discharged within 28 days from the onset of illness. The importance attached to disinfection so called is certainly a hindrance. Operations such as spraying and fumigation, often give a false sense of security and tend to minimise the value of more important measures of control, such as the keeping of contacts under observation and the detection of mild and missed cases.

In the treatment of patients in hospital no special methods have been adopted. It has not been found practicable to administer anti-streptococcal serum as a routine measure.

Small-Pox. Every precaution is taken to prevent an epidemic of this disease which still inspires the average individual with dread. It is customary to visit every notified case of Chicken-pox, which is so often confused with Small-pox, and to keep known contacts under observation. Several of the latter were brought to my notice through official channels, but not one of these developed the disease. In September however I was asked by a medical practitioner to visit a boarding house in a select neighbourhood and to give an opinion about two boys who had recently arrived as visitors. One of these had a suspicious rash which developed in 12 hours into a typical Small-pox eruption. At this time his brother also produced a few spots. Both patients were immediately removed to hospital where they had a mild illness. With the prompt assistance of the medical attendant contacts were dealt with and advised as to vaccination and other necessary precautions. The relatives of the

patients were allowed to return to Yorkshire where the infection obviously originated. Another member of the family sickened soon after reaching home, but no further case was discovered in Bournemouth. These two patients were the cause of appreciable financial loss to the boarding house proprietors and demonstrate clearly what would ensue if Small-pox appeared in the town in epidemic form.

Diphtheria. Ninety-five cases were notified and 14 deaths occurred associated with Diphtheria. Five of the latter were adult patients who were being treated elsewhere for other conditions from which they actually died.

These primary diseases were :—

- (1) Enlargement of prostate (operation).
- (2) Parturition and pulmonary embolism.
- (3) Myocarditis and emphysema.
- (4) Myocarditis.
- (5) Pneumonia.

Most of the patients admitted to hospital had a moderate or mild form of the disease, but a few were seriously ill on arrival.

Two children sent in were suffering from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria simultaneously.

No patient in hospital had a tracheotomy performed, but one child died outside and was found post mortem to have had laryngeal Diphtheria.

Enteric Fever. Seven cases were reported, and one death occurred. Case I. The patient was an elderly woman who was apparently infected while travelling in Belgium. She had a pronounced form of the disease which proved fatal.

Case II. Was a nurse in attendance on the above before the condition was diagnosed. She recovered without having had any complications.

Case III. and Case IV. Brother and sister, both visitors to the town and infected in Cornwall.

Case V. Arrived in Bournemouth ill and was doubtless infected in her home in Yorkshire where there were other cases.

Case VI. The source of infection was not ascertained, but the patient had visited several districts shortly before the onset of his illness.

Case VII. Origin not traced.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Four cases were notified and one death occurred.

Acute Polio-Myelitis. Only one notification was received.

Erysipelas. There were 37 notifications of this disease.

Chicken-Pox. In Bournemouth this is a notifiable disease and 263 cases were reported. Most of these were visited by the Medical Officer of Health, or one of his assistants. The value of this procedure in normal times is questionable, though obviously of use when Small-pox is prevalent. Many cases of Chicken-pox are not notified, or are reported when the patient is convalescent and it is quite conceivable that a case of Small-pox might not be notified as either complaint. On the other hand the doctors when they have any doubts are extremely helpful in communicating their suspicions, and I have been called in on several occasions to settle a doubtful diagnosis.

Pneumonia. There were 82 notifications of Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia. Influenza is not notifiable as such and the number of cases of Influenzal Pneumonia which were reported affords little evidence as to the prevalence of Influenza.

This disease was epidemic in Bournemouth as in other localities during the early part of the year and accounted for numerous deaths, particularly among the very old.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. There was only one notification received.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the number and nature of cases admitted.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	89
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	212
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	9
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	3
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	5
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria Observation Cases	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	3
Total					363

During the year sixteen deaths occurred in the Hospital from or associated with the following diseases :—

Diphtheria	...	...	12
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	1
Diphtheria observation case...	...	...	1

The average number of patients in the Hospital per day during the year was 40.02.

WEST HOWE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Two cases of Smallpox were admitted during the year.

WORK OF THE BACTERIOLOGIST.

The following examinations were made:—

In connection with the Municipal Hospital.

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	835
Swabs for Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	1
Faeces for Enteric	...	...	4
Widal examination for Enteric	...	...	1
Blood-count	...	...	1

In connection with the Health Department.

Swabs for Diphtheria			
for Medical Officer of Health	...	...	46
for Private Practitioners	...	...	202

Sputum for Tuberculosis

from Municipal Dispensary	...	...	111
for Private Practitioners	...	...	106

Various examinations—

Throat swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	5
Vaginal swab	...	...	1
Widal reaction for Enteric	...	...	1
Milk samples for Tuberculosis	...	...	52
Milk samples for general examination	...	...	52
Ice Cream Samples	...	...	14

Particulars of cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in Bournemouth during 1929 :—

	New Cases.				Deaths.*			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
5—10 „ ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
10—15 „ ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
15—20 „ ...	3	4	1	1	2	5	—	—
20—25 „ ...	12	9	—	1	4	10	—	—
25—35 „ ...	28	37	2	—	15	19	—	1
35—45 „ ...	18	18	2	1	6	7	—	—
45—55 „ ...	19	7	2	1	13	8	1	—
55—65 „ ...	10	9	—	—	7	5	1	—
65 and upwards ...	6	6	1	—	5	5	1	—
Totals ...	97	91	9	6	53	60	4	3

*Includes 2 deaths in which Tuberculosis appeared on the death certificate but was not the primary cause of death. These deaths were of cases not notified under the Regulations.

This table includes 44 non-notified deaths. In 31 cases however notification was not required as the patients came to Bournemouth merely for sanatorium or institution treatment, and were therefore classified as “visitors.” It also includes 6 cases which were notified after death.

The non-notified deaths accordingly numbered 13, or 10.83 per cent. of the total of 120 deaths from Tuberculosis.

The first intimation received concerning these 13 cases was from the death returns, and the attention of the private practitioner concerned was called to his omission in each case.

Location of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in the patients of all ages who were notified :—

LOCATION.				Male	Female	Total.
Disease of Bones and Joints	...	...	...	4	1	5
Disease of Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	1	1	2
Abdominal Disease	...	...	...	—	1	1
Disease of Glands	...	...	...	—	1	1
Disease of other parts	...	...	...	1	1	2
Totals	...	...	...	6	5	11

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

During the year 1929 the Dispensary was open on 151 afternoons. Three hundred and sixty-six patients attended, the average number of attendances per patient throughout the year being 1.93.

The total number of attendances of patients was 707 as follows :—

Adults, male	...	...	...	237
Adults, female	...	...	...	262
Children, male	...	...	...	118
Children, female	...	...	...	90
				707

Average attendance per session 4.68 patients.

SANATORIA.

Early and Observation Cases :—

Adult Bournemouth patients who received treatment during 1929 in :	No. of Patients.	No. of Patient Days.
--	---------------------	----------------------------

Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth	...	76	6986
---	-----	----	------

Children sent to :

Children's Sanatorium, Har- penden	...	...	8	1624
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	---	------

Advanced Cases :

Adult Bournemouth patients
who received treatment in :

Firs Home, Bournemouth	27	3813
------------------------	----	------

Surgical Cases :

Bournemouth patients who
received treatment in :

Royal Victoria and West
Hants Hospital, Bourne-
mouth :—

Adults	...	...	11	784
--------	-----	-----	----	-----

Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples
Hospital, Alton—

Children	...	...	4	891
----------	-----	-----	---	-----

Victoria Home for Crippled
Children, Bournemouth

3	1095
---	------

Totals	...	129	15193
--------	-----	-----	-------

The actual number of Bournemouth patients who received treatment in institutions during 1929 was 121.

Of these, 7 were "observation" cases in which a diagnosis of Tuberculosis was not established; 64 suffered from Tuberculosis of the Lungs in an early stage; in 27, the disease was advanced; and in 15 the tuberculosis was not pulmonary. Included in this total are 8 Ex-service Men whose Tuberculosis was attributed to military service.

Of the 8 children who received Sanatorium treatment, 1 was in delicate health and regarded as a pre-tubercular patient, and 7 suffered from Tuberculosis of the lungs.

The number of deaths that occurred from Tuberculosis of the Lungs during the year was 85. On the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of 97,360, this gives a rate of .87 per thousand, while on the population for the year 1929 based on my estimate the rate is .78 per thousand.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year 1,147 births were registered in the County Borough. Of these 180 were transferred by the Registrar General to other districts.

On the other hand 64 which occurred elsewhere were considered to belong to Bournemouth. The net births being 1,031, giving a birth-rate of 10.58.

This low figure is due to some extent to the large proportion of elderly residents who have come to live in retirement, and it is noticeable that most of the births occur in the so-called working class families.

The birth-rate in Bournemouth for the past 10 years has been as follows (calculated on the Registrar General's estimate of the population) :

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
16.3	15.4	13.8	13.0	13.1	13.4	12.3	11.6	11.4	10.5

The infantile mortality figure has been one of the lowest on record. This gratifying result can be attributed in no small degree to the work of the Welfare Centres which are steadily increasing in popularity. It has been found necessary to provide a new centre in the Stourfield district and another will shortly be opened in the Moordown area, which it is hoped will relieve the congestion now taking place at the Winton Clinic. When the proposed Central Ante-Natal Clinic has been established there should be a still further reduction in the infantile mortality.

Midwives Act. During the year 26 midwives notified their intention to practise in Bournemouth, 25 being trained and one untrained.

One hundred and thirty records were received concerning the sending for medical assistance by midwives. In 43 of these cases the doctors fees were paid by the Health Authority, the whole of the fee being recovered in six instances and a part of the fee in three others.

Provision of Milk. Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, milk was supplied free or below cost to 232 mothers and children during the year, the average daily number receiving milk in this way being 96. The expenditure during the year amounted to £713, as compared with £928 during 1928 and £1,153 during 1927. A Government grant of 50 per cent. is received in relief of this as of all other Maternity and Child Welfare expenditure.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. During the year one notification was received in respect of this inflammation of the eyes. The disposal of the case and the result is shown in the table below:—

Cases			Vision Unim- paired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hosp.				
1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Infant Care Table I.

Births registered (including 64 transferred to Bournemouth from other districts and excluding 180 transferred away from Bournemouth)	...	...	...	1031
Births that occurred actually in Bournemouth	...	...	...	1147
Births notified (98.3 per cent. of births in Bournemouth)	...	...	...	1128

There were also notified 38 still-births, of which 30 were notified by doctors and 8 by midwives.

Infant Care Table 2.

Visits by the Council's Health Visitors.

Mothers and Infants—

First visits	...	...	943
Re-visits	...	...	3155
Re-visits to children over 1 year of age			3943
Expectant Mothers—			
First visits	...	...	264
Re-visits	...	...	110
Other visits	...	...	96
			8511

Infant Care Table 3.

Work of the Seven Centres, Year 1929.

No. of Clinic Sessions held	Attendances			Number of Health Talks given.	Consultations by Doctors	Attendances at Consultation		
	Mothers	Babies	Other Children			Mothers	Babies	Other Children
311	17817	8897	10730	228	309	879	2529	1528

NOTE.—The Stourfield District Clinic was opened on 12th September, 1929.

Infant Care Table 4.

Comparison of Total Attendances.

YEAR.	ATTENDANCES.			TOTAL.
	Mothers.	Babies.	Other Children.	
1917	3516	1757	2357	7630
1918	3942	1882	2855	8679
1919	4990	2352	3049	10391
1920	7680	4630	3841	16151
1921	9114	5607	4428	19149
1922	8818	4913	4807	18538
1923	9680	5020	6226	20926
1924	12210	5935	7924	26069
1925	12265	6061	7146	25472
1926	13717	6680	8335	28732
1927	14892	7650	8952	31494
1928	15962	8213	8955	33130
1929	17817	8897	10730	37444

During the year 129 Maternity patients and also three Ailing Infants were admitted into Municipal beds in the General Hospital.

INFANT MORTALITY—46.5.

Net deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 wk.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 mths	3-6 months	6-9 months.	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria & Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	5
Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Atelectasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ...	9	2	1	2	14	1	2	1	1	19
Premature Birth ...	7	1	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	10
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Other Causes ...	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	22	3	3	3	31	6	5	2	4	48
Net Births in the year	Legitimate 957		Net Deaths in the year		Legitimate 40		Illegitimate 8			
	Illegitimate 74									

The following table gives the rate of infantile mortality in Bournemouth for the last 10 years, and the similar figure for the County Boroughs and great towns of England and Wales :—

Bournemouth—									
1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
45.3	75.1	56.6	59.8	44.9	52.7	57.6	52.0	55.0	46.5

The County Boroughs & Great Towns including London—									
1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
85.	87.	82.	72.	80.	79.	73.	71.	70.	79.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Twenty-six applications were received for the registration of Nursing Homes and approval was given in each case.

The number of homes now registered is 53.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Two Motor Ambulances for infectious cases are kept at the Municipal Fever Hospital. Another provided for street accidents is stationed at the Police Station and managed by the police.

There are also Ambulances provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are held in the Out-patient's department of Boscombe Hospital where beds are available for In-patients also.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following tables give statistics concerning the Municipal Clinic and the provision of bacteriological facilities for the diagnosis of Venereal Diseases in the County Borough of Bournemouth for the year ended 31st December, 1929.

Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be :—

	Males	Females	Total
Suffering from Syphilis	29	9	38
Suffering from Gonorrhoea	70	36	106
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	16	26	42
Soft Sore ...	1	0	1
			187

Number of patients discharged from the Out-patient Clinic after completion of :—

Treatment for Syphilis ...	11	4	15
Treatment for Gonorrhoea	55	16	71
			86

Number of patients who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from :—

Syphilis ...	9	12	21
Gonorrhoea ...	45	13	58
			79

Total attendances at the Out-patient Clinic of all persons who were :—

	Male	Female	Total
Suffering from Syphilis	702	428	1130
Suffering from Gonorrhoea	809	310	1119
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	62	100	162
Soft Sore	7	0	7
			2418

Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment given to persons :—

Suffering from Syphilis	14	0	14
Suffering from Gonorrhoea	114	42	156
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	0	17	17
			187

Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitute ...	70
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitute used in Treatment Centre	565

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Number of specimens which were examined :—

For persons attending at the Treatment Centre :—

For detection of Spirochetes ...	...	14
For detection of Gonococci ...	...	955

From persons attended by private medical practitioners :—

For detection of Gonococci ...	...	23
--------------------------------	-----	----

Number of specimens which were sent for examination to an independent laboratory for Wassermann Reaction :—

From persons attending at the Treatment Centre	...	...	212
From persons attended by private medical practitioners	...	...	155

Salvarsan approved substitutes supplied to medical practitioners :—

Doses	...	...	...	...	126
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

WATER SUPPLY.

The water in the Borough is provided by the Poole Gas and Water Co., and the West Hants Water Co. The Public Health Department takes monthly samples from both of these supplies and submits them for chemical and bacteriological analysis. The companies take samples simultaneously for the purpose of comparison and have them examined by their own analysts.

MILK SUPPLY.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1926.

No. of producers (residing outside the Borough) registered to sell by retail in the Borough	8
No. of producers (residing in the Borough) reg- istered also as retailers	4
No. of producers (residing in the Borough) regis- tered to sell by wholesale	1
No. of shop proprietors registered as retail purveyors	125

Inspections—

Visits to Dairies	823
Visits to Milkshops	652
Visits to Cowsheds	57

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Licences for the sale of graded milk in the Borough were granted as follows :—

Certified	11
Grade A	6
Grade A (tuberculin tested)	1

All the graded milk is produced and bottled outside the Borough.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Health 14 samples of Certified Milk were sent to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading, for bacteriological examination. These samples are obtained as soon as possible after production, packed in ice, and forwarded by passenger train to the laboratory at Shinfield, where the examination is commenced the same day. Of the 14 samples submitted for examination, 12 were found to be above the standard for Certified Milk; in one case the bacteriological count was slightly more than the number allowed with no *b. coli.*, and in another instance, although the bacteriological count was satisfactory, *b. coli.* was found.

Fifty-two samples of ordinary milk were obtained for examination by the Borough Bacteriologist for the presence of tubercle bacilli and for general cleanliness. In no case was the milk found to be infected with tuberculosis and 43 of the samples were reported as satisfactory. The remaining nine samples were reported as unsatisfactory as regards general cleanliness, and in each case the producer was written to calling his attention to the unsatisfactory state of his milk and enclosing a leaflet of the Ministry of Agriculture on the production of clean milk.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are five in the Borough which are visited systematically for the purpose of inspecting the meat and in order to see that the regulations as to cleanliness, etc., are carried out.

764 inspections have been made during the year.

The number of animals slaughtered was :—

Beasts	...	...	...	427
Sheep	...	...	...	7016
Calves	...	...	...	2237
Pigs	...	...	...	3016

There are also seven wholesale meat stores where the provisions as to the storage and cartage of carcasses are observed.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES.

Many other premises are kept under observation, such as General Provision, Greengrocers and Fruiterers and Fish Shops. There are 63 of the last named, and 25 of them sell fried fish. Improved arrangements have been inaugurated by means of a duplicate bin system for the collection of fish offal.

Appended are the visits paid by the Inspectors and the quantities of food-stuffs dealt with as diseased or unsound :—

Butcher's Premises	...	...	...	5552 visits.
Fishmongers' and Poulterers Premises	...	...	...	2782 ..
Greengrocers' Premises	...	...	...	2573 ..
Grocers' Premises	...	...	...	1532 ..
Ice Cream Vendors' Premises	...	...	...	78 ..
Hawkers' Carts	...	...	...	542 ..
Stalls	...	...	...	12 ..
				13071 ..

FOOD DESTROYED.

Butchers' Meat (diseased)	...	...	...	3606 lbs.
„ (unsound)	...	...	...	9562 ..
Fish	...	...	...	1145 ..
Fruit	...	...	...	1436 ..
Vegetables	...	...	...	4650 ..
Liquid Eggs	...	...	...	256 ..
Tinned Food	...	...	...	727 ,
Poultry	...	...	...	220 ..
Eggs	...	...	...	54 ..

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 84 in the Borough, two being underground bakehouses. One other ceased to be used as such during the year.

In 1929 four bakehouses have been added to and four removed from the Register. All of the premises have been cleaned and kept in satisfactory condition, 277 visits having been paid by the Inspectors.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Under this Act Orders in Council have been made relating to the marking of imported food stuffs as follows :—

(1) Fresh Apples, (2) Currants, Sultanas and Raisins, (3) Eggs (Hen and Duck) in shell, (4) Dried Eggs, (5) Oats and Oat Products, (6) Honey.

During the time these Orders have been in force, special inspections have been made of the retailers' premises, and the provisions of the Orders enforced. It has been found that these new Orders are being complied with by the numerous tradesmen in the town in a very satisfactory manner.

THE FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

No applications for samples to be analysed have been received during the year, but 24 unofficial samples have been submitted for analysis to the Agricultural Analyst with the following results :—

	Samples submitted	Genuine	Not Genuine
Feeding stuffs	11	11	—
Fertilisers ...	13	12	1

In the case of the sample of fertiliser reported "Not Genuine," a formal sample was subsequently taken with a similar result, and the whole of the facts of the case were submitted to the Health Committee, who decided that in the circumstances legal proceedings should not be recommended, and the remainder of the fertiliser, which was very old stock, was withdrawn from sale.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one registered common lodging house in the Borough.

These premises are controlled by the Police.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following shows the trades carried on and the number of visits paid to each:—

	Visits.
Gut Scraper 1	139
*Tripe Boiler 1	12
Rag and Bone Dealers ... 6	44
Fish Friers 25	837

*Discontinued June, 1929.

HOUSING.

No. of new houses erected	315
„ working-class houses erected	278

I.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1,035
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidation) Regulations, 1925...	302
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	177

II.—Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	413
--	-----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

(A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925	—
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit	
(a) by owners	8
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	177
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) by owners	177
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(C) Proceedings under Section 11, 14 and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925	—
(1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—
(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (1) Part I., or (b) of the Act of 1890.

(1) Name of area	Nil
(2) Acreage	Nil
(3) No. of working-class houses in area	Nil
(4) No. of working-class persons to be displaced	Nil

4.—No. of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919	Nil
--	-----

5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer :

General supervision of new houses in course of erection, contracts, etc.	Borough Engineer and Deputy Borough Architect.
Plans and designs	
Selection and supervision of tenants	Housing Superintendent.
General supervision and repairs to properties	
Rent Collection	Borough Treasurer.

CESSPOOL DRAINAGE.

Many drains have been connected to sewers, so that the number of cesspools has been reduced.

In the Winton and Moordown district 145 houses have been connected to the sewer, so that there are left 28 houses with cesspool drainage and 26 with pail closets.

In the districts of Tuckton and Wick there are 19 houses with cesspools and eight with pail closets.

All the cesspools have been emptied regularly and frequently.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS' SUMMARY OF WORKS.

1.—NUISANCES.

	District				
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Ttl.
Complaints received and attended to	205	163	185	180	733
Number of nuisances detected...	139	115	147	125	526
Number of nuisances abated	136	90	98	89	413
Visits <i>re</i> abatement of nuisances	399	229	613	405	1646
General Inspections of Districts	—	10	29	46	85
Number of nuisances detected	—	13	28	12	53
Number of nuisances abated	—	10	18	3	31
Nuisances outstanding Dec., 1928	5	9	19	6	39
Ditto, 1929	8	37	78	51	174
Complaints attended to <i>re</i> Cesspools	—	338	—	—	338
Piggeries Visited	5	8	—	—	13

Districts re-arranged, April, 1927. There are now four Districts under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector and four District Inspectors.

2.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Enquiries made for Reports to M.O.H.	140	164	45	96	445
Nuisances detected and abated	7	3	—	18	28
Nuisances outstanding	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Visits	189	181	56	109	535
School notices sent	38	22	—	10	70

3.—DISINFECTION.

No. of rooms after notifiable disease	134	161	43	78	416
Total No. of books disinfected	81	69	—	46	196
No. of rooms after Phthisis	22	23	6	16	67
No. of rooms after non-notifiable disease	69	29	86	66	250
No. of verminous rooms disinfected	—	8	13	17	38
Places of entertainment	92	—	—	10	102

4.—NEW BUILDINGS.

Water tests	588	541	225	138	1492
Number of re-tests	51	39	14	27	131
Smoke tests	333	320	67	76	796
Number of re-tests	30	53	7	4	94
Total visits	1035	1068	394	315	2812
Number of reports made to B. I. <i>re</i> details of defects ascertained	76	68	24	63	231

5.—PRIVATE INSPECTIONS.

Premises Inspected and Tested	32	15	70	38	155
Subsequent Water Tests	2	4	49	6	59
" Smoke	5	2	35	5	47
Visits <i>re</i> Supervision of Works	106	52	267	104	529
Total Visits	121	59	308	140	628
Reports outstanding Dec. 31st, 1927	6	5	0	3	14

6.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

No. of Articles removed from Dwellings	...	...	...	1023
„ „ Disinfected at Hospital	...	...	...	6301
No. of Wards	...	...	...	178
No. of Times drains flushed at Hospital	...	...	...	120
Special Visits by Inspector	...	...	...	36

7.—TUBERCULOSIS AND NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

No. of Articles Disinfected after Phthisis	...	...	...	167
„ „ „ „ „ other non-notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	1852
Special Visits by Inspectors	...	...	...	123
No. of Verminous Articles disinfected	...	...	...	256
No. of Verminous Articles and other Articles destroyed	...	...	...	588
No. of Articles disinfected after Scabies	...	...	...	124
No. of Rooms disinfected after Vermin	...	...	...	11

8.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	District				Ttl.
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	
House-to House Inspections and Re-inspections	114	83	32	577	806
Visits to Schools	38	21	13	7	79
Visits to places of entertainment (renewal of licences, etc.)	9	3	23	1	36

9.—EXTRAORDINARY DUTIES.

- 1.—5 Ponds were sprayed with a paraffin preparation for the eradication of insect pests during the summer months.
- 2.—Special visits were made to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures used as dwelling-houses.
- 3.—15 General inspections were made for the detection of smoke nuisances.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901-1907.

The total number of workshops and work-places now registered in the Borough is 845.

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	...	...	...	84	84
Kitchens of Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	140	143
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	74	198
Tailors	...	...	...	93	110
Bootmakers and Saddlers	...	...	...	104	108
Laundries	...	...	...	52	88
Carpenters and Builders	...	...	...	72	76
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers	...	...	...	45	58
Coachbuilders and Motor Works	...	...	...	31	42
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	...	...	28	30
Metal Workers	...	...	...	32	46
Cycle Builders and Motor Works	...	...	...	66	71
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	21	29
				842	1083

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	210	3	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	1203	17	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	29	1	—
Total ...	1442	21	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	25	25	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
insufficient	1	1	—	—
unsuitable or defective ...	5	5	—	—
not separate for sexes ...	4	4	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	2	2	—	—
Total ...	39	39	—	—

*Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (S. 108) nil.

HOMEWORK.

During the year 68 lists containing the addresses of 128 "Outworkers" have been received.

Twenty-four of these were residing outside the Borough, and the usual particulars were sent to the Authorities of the Districts in which the work was done.

Two addresses were received from outside Authorities.

One hundred and twelve visits were made to Outworkers' premises, and in no instance was it found necessary to serve a notice for the abatement of nuisance.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

The total number of shops on the register is 2,869, an increase of 32 on that of last year, 3,705 visits have been paid to these.

In 76 instances the exempted trade notices under the record schedule, and in 40 instances the assistants weekly half holiday notice, under Section 1, and in 38 instances the young persons notice under Section 2 were not found to be affixed as required by the Act.

In all instances a verbal warning was sufficient, the requirements being subsequently complied with.

Sixty-one warning notices re the sale of celluloid articles were delivered.

Fifty-three special inspections have been made with regard to the sale of non-exempted goods on the half-day closing.

Eighty-two special inspections have been made with regard to the Order of Shops Early Closing Act, 1920, and the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.

In 11 instances letters of warning were sent.

Two hundred and seventy-eight shops have been visited with respect to the employment of female assistants and no contravention as to the supply of seats was found.

SUMMARY OF SHOPS ON REGISTER.

31st December, 1928.

BUSINESS.	No of Shops on Register	EARLY CLOSING DAY.						No which do Not Close
		Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat	
Grocery & Provision Dealers...	318	12	8	272	14	—	12	—
Greengrocers, Fruiterers & Florists ...	258	8	2	225	8	—	—	11
Bootsellers and Repairers ...	168	4	4	141	6	—	14	—
Tailors and Outfitters...	112	—	—	84	—	—	27	—
Butchers ...	136	12	—	114	—	—	10	—
Drapers, Milliners & Dressmakers ...	167	3	2	134	—	3	25	—
Furniture Dealers ...	118	—	4	93	3	—	18	—
Toys, Newspapers, Tobacco & Sweet Dealers ...	215	3	8	98	5	—	—	101
Bakers ...	84	—	—	72	—	—	—	17
Dairies ...	45	—	—	34	—	—	—	11
Motor and Cycle Dealers ...	98	—	—	67	—	—	17	15
Fish and Poultry Dealers ...	69	3	—	48	—	—	—	18
Jewellers and Watchmakers ...	78	—	—	60	—	—	18	—
Refreshment Dealers ...	61	—	—	5	—	—	—	51
Sweets and Confectionery ...	128	—	—	46	—	—	—	73
Photographers ...	39	2	—	28	—	—	9	—
Chemists ...	69	—	—	57	—	—	12	—
Hairdressers ...	98	—	—	79	—	—	15	—
Fancy Dealers ...	56	—	—	44	—	—	12	—
Saddlers and Trunkmakers ...	27	—	—	22	—	—	5	—
Booksellers and Stationers ...	69	—	4	55	—	—	10	—
Ironmongers ...	58	2	—	48	—	—	12	—
Coal and Corn Dealers ...	40	—	—	32	—	—	10	—
Wardrobe Dealers ...	31	—	2	22	2	—	1	—
Glass and China Dealers ...	30	—	—	25	—	—	5	—
Off License Houses ...	49	2	4	35	—	—	5	3
Miscellaneous ...	126	—	—	70	—	—	49	—
Number of Shops on Register ...	2757	51	38	2020	38	3	286	300
Empty Shops in Borough ...	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Shops in Borough ...	2869							

RAG AND FLOCK ACT REGULATIONS:—

No rag-flock is manufactured in the Borough and the upholsterers are careful to see that the rag-flock bought by them is guaranteed by the manufacturers as complying with the regulations.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

From the 1st of January, 1928, to the 31st December, 1929, there were 154 admissions to the Public Mortuary, and from this number 79 Inquests and 115 Post Mortems were held.

(Of the 115 Post Mortems, 10 were held at the Hospitals).

In 75 instances no cause of death was certified to this department.

CERTIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH.

Arterial Sclerosis	...	...	1
Asphyxia	...	...	3
Broken Thigh and Shock	...	...	1
Cardiac, Failure and Degeneration	...	...	1
Coal Gas Poisoning	...	...	5
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	1
Chronic Gastritis	...	...	1
Collapse of the Lung	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	9
Fractured and Dislocated Neck	...	...	1
Fractured Femur and Shock	...	...	1
Fractured Skull	...	...	17
Fractured Spine	...	...	3
Haemorrhage of the Brain	...	...	9
Haemorrhage, Cerebral	...	...	6
Haemorrhage of the Liver & Spleen	...	...	1
Heart Failure & Fatty Degeneration	...	...	4
Heart, Ruptured	...	...	1
Laceration of the Brain	...	...	1
Poisoning	...	...	3
Pyæmia	...	...	1
Septicæmia	...	...	1
Septic Meningitis	...	...	3
Shock	...	...	1
Toxaemia	...	...	3
Total	...	...	79

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Two rat-catchers are employed regularly. They work with dogs and ferrets when possible, and also use poison baits. An organised campaign was arranged during the year with the following results :—

No. of rats caught	...	...	273
Applications from householders	...		36
No. of baits applied	...	...	750
No. of visits by rat-catcher	...		40

The number of rats killed by dogs and ferrets during the year, including those given above, was 2,377.

No black rats were caught.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Throughout the year attempts have been made to interest the public in the causation and prevention of disease. At the Welfare Clinics talks to the mothers are systematically given and certain organisations have asked the Medical Staff of the Public Health Department to give addresses. Several thousand copies of the journal, "Better Health," are distributed throughout the Borough to houses, clinics, etc., every month at the cost of the Corporation.

Early in the year it was decided to hold a limited Health Week and April was the month selected. By co-operation with the British Social Hygiene Council a series of lectures and films was arranged for the benefit of adults and children. The attendance of the former was fair, but films were shown on a Saturday morning to a large number of school children, who were keenly interested.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

Five hundred samples of foods and drugs were purchased and submitted to the analyst, of these 490 were formal and 100 informal samples.

The results are given in the report of the Public Analyst which is appended.

The Inspectors also applied the Gerber test to 23 samples which were taken from consignments of milk in course of delivery to dairymen. Two of these samples were of doubtful quality.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Three summonses were taken out relating to formal samples purchased during the year and convictions followed in each case. The proceedings were instituted in respect of samples reported against by the Public Analyst :—

No. of sample.	Article.	Nature & extent of adulteration.	Result of Legal proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
184	Butter.	Adulterated with water to the extent of 7.15 per cent.	Conviction.	£5-0-0	£1-1-0 Analyst's fee.
244	Milk.	Excess of water equal to 3.5 per cent. and deficient in milk fat to the extent of 11.8 per cent.	Conviction.	£5-0-0	£1-1-0 Analyst's fee.
364	Milk.	Contained 22.4 per cent. of added water.	Conviction.	£2-0-0	£1-1-0 Analyst's fee.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, were revoked by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulation, 1925, and as from the 1st January, 1928, the addition of preservatives to cream was prohibited. None of the 193 samples of milk and cream submitted for analysis during the year were reported as containing preservative of any kind.

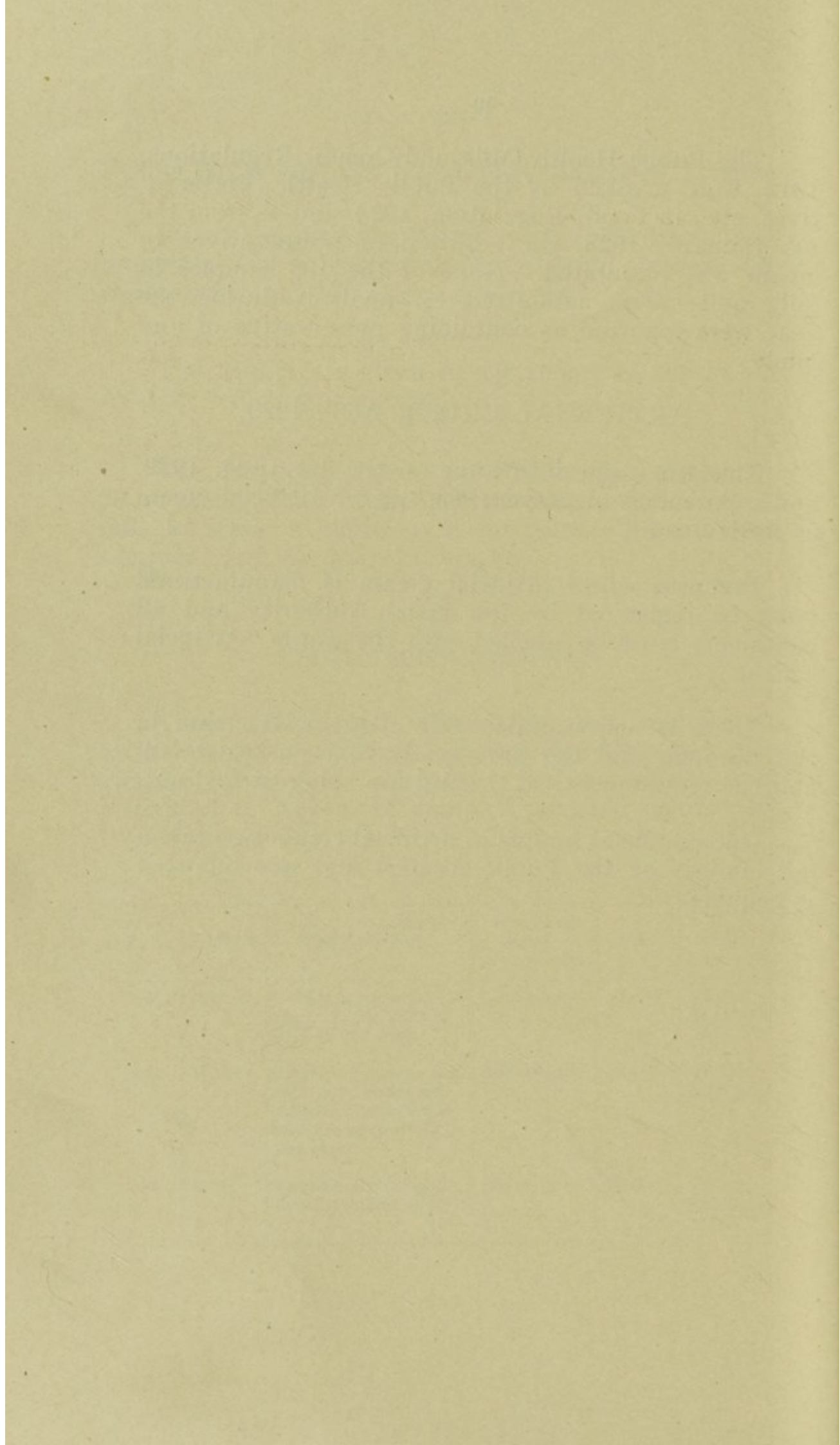
ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

This Act came into force on the 1st June, 1929, and is intended to prevent the sale of artificial cream as fresh cream.

Premises where artificial cream is manufactured must be registered by the Local Authority and all containers must be labelled with the words "Artificial Cream."

There is one manufacturer of artificial cream in the Borough and the premises have been registered, and the requirements of the Act are being carried out.

One unofficial sample of artificial cream was taken for analysis by the Public Analyst and was reported as genuine.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Public Analyst

For the Year ending 31st December, 1929.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL,
BOURNEMOUTH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and 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 1929.

The total number of Samples was 500, of which 400 were official Samples, taken under the provisions of the Acts, and 100 were unofficial Samples bought informally by your Inspectors or their agents.

The number of adulterated Samples was 17, or 3.4 per cent., this being a distinct decrease upon last year, when the proportion was 4.2 per cent. The average proportion of adulterated Samples during the previous five years was 5.78 per cent.

The poor or doubtful Samples numbered 34, or 6.8 per cent. Last year there were 11.4 per cent., and the average for the last five years was 9.45 per cent.

Table I. Showing comparison with previous ten years:

TABLE I.

Year.		Adulterated.	Poor or Doubtful.
1919	official	11.2 per cent.	16.4 per cent.
"	unofficial	10.0 "	10.0 "
"	total	10.85 "	14.57 "
1920	official	7.54 "	9.71 "
"	unofficial	18.33 "	13.33 "
"	total	10.80 "	10.80 "
1921	official	3.06 "	9.18 "
"	unofficial	9.43 "	4.71 "
"	total	4.75 "	8.00 "
1922	official	7.33 "	12.00 "
"	unofficial	18.00 "	9.00 "
"	total	10.00 "	11.25 "
1923	official	6.80 "	12.58 "
"	unofficial	3.77 "	11.32 "
"	total	6.00 "	12.25 "
1924	official	5.94 "	11.88 "
"	unofficial	5.26 "	3.51 "
"	total	5.75 "	9.50 "
1925	official	6.88 "	8.52 "
"	unofficial	12.00 "	7.00 "
"	total	8.14 "	8.14 "
1926	official	9.62 "	10.86 "
"	unofficial	4.68 "	7.81 "
"	total	8.22 "	10.00 "
1927	official	2.66 "	9.33 "
"	unofficial	2.40 "	4.80 "
"	total	2.60 "	8.20 "
1928	official	4.55 "	11.14 "
"	unofficial	2.85 "	12.38 "
"	total	4.20 "	11.40 "
1929	official	3.50 "	6.50 "
"	unofficial	3.00 "	8.00 "
"	total	3.40 "	6.80 "

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

TABLE II.

Summary of Annual Report, 1929. Four hundred official samples :—

Nature of Sample.	Examined	Genuine	Poor or Doubtful	Coloured	Containing Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk ...	173	143	21	—	—	9	5.20
Separated Milk ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Butter ...	42	38	2	—	—	2	4.76
Margarine ...	16	16	—	14	—	—	—
Lard ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping ...	15	14	—	—	—	1	6.66
Sausages ...	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Sausages ...	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Beef Sausages ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pork Sausages ...	6	5	—	—	1	1	16.66
Preserved Pork Sausages	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Brawn ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pressen Beef ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jellied Veal ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ham and Chicken Roll	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon ...	20	20	—	—	11	—	—
Sponge Cake ...	20	20	—	3	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour ...	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
Demerara Sugar ...	4	4	—	—	2	—	—
Rice ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pearl Barley ...	11	10	—	—	—	1	9.09
Malt Vinegar ...	18	15	3	—	—	—	—
Beer... ...	4	4	—	—	4	—	—
Stout ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Oatmeal Stout ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—

TABLE III.

Summary of Annual Report, 1929. One hundred unofficial samples :—

Nature of Sample	Examined	Genuine	Poor or Doubtful	Coloured	Containing Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Cream	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Clotted Cream	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Cream	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Artificial Cream	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Condensed Milk	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
Compressed Ice Brick ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Honey	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Prepared Honey	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Demerara Sugar	3	3	—	—	2	—	—
Lemon Curd	6	6	—	5	—	—	—
Mixed Candied Peel ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	6	6	—	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Liquid Coffee	1	—	—	—	—	1	100.0
Shredded Beef Suet ...	9	8	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Extra Concentrated Lemon	1	—	—	1	1	1	100.0
Lime Juice Cordial ...	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Natural Orange Squash	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Beer... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Friars' Balsam	6	4	1	—	—	1	16.66

TABLE IV.

Adulterated Official Samples.

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations.
48	Butter ...	1.15 per cent. excess of water.	Water 17.15 per cent. Should not exceed 16 per cent.
55	Milk ...	1.4 per cent. added water.	
92	Milk ...	18.3 per cent. deficient in fat.	
161	Milk ...	2.6 per cent. deficient in fat.	Water 23.15 per cent. Should not exceed 16 per cent.
184	Butter ...	7.15 per cent. excess water.	
209	Milk ...	4.3 per cent. deficient in fat.	
228	Pork Sausages	50 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.	Should not be present unless declared.
244	Milk ...	3.5 per cent. added water and	
		11.8 per cent. deficient in fat.	
285	Milk ...	1.0 per cent. of added water.	Contained 3.02 per cent. of water and solids other than fat. The amount of water and solids other than fat should together not exceed 1 per cent. Acidity as Oleic Acid 2.38 per cent. Should not exceed 2 per cent.
291	Milk ...	5.2 per cent. of added water.	
304	Dripping ...	Approximately 2 per cent. excess of water & solids other than fat. Also acidity 0.38 per cent. in excess.	
340	Pearl Barley...	0.30 per cent. of Talc.	
364	Milk ...	22.4 per cent. of added water.	
385	Milk ...	3.3 per cent. deficient in fat.	

TABLE V.

Adulterated Unofficial Samples :—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations.
26	Liquid Coffee	Contained Sulphates of Sodium & Magnesium in quantity.	
53	Extra Concentrated Lemon		Not concentrated. Acidity only that of an average Lemon Cordial.
83	Friars' Balsam.	Approximately 22 per cent. deficient in the drugs ordered by the British Pharmacopoeia.	Total Solids 12.5 per cent, should be 16 per cent. or more.

MILK.

Excluding the nine adulterated samples the remaining 164 samples have yielded the following average proportions of fat and non-fatty solids :—

			Number of Samples.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-Fat per cent.
1st quarter	...	...	38	3.59	8.87
2nd do.	...	...	35	3.58	8.84
3rd do.	...	...	47	3.64	8.73
4th do.	...	...	44	3.74	8.95
Whole 12 months	...	...	164	3.64	8.84

These results are very near to the average of former years. In no sample could any preservative be detected.

CREAM.

Comparatively few samples of Cream have been examined during the year, viz., two of Cream, one of Clotted Cream and five of "Tinned Cream." I have in previous reports drawn attention to the very low proportion of Milk-Fat present in Tinned or so called Sterilized Cream, and must again refer to the fact that whereas Cream should contain about 50 per cent. of fat (the *average* of fresh Cream sold in the Borough is above 50 per cent.) these five samples contained from 20.25 to 26.50 per cent., or an average of only 24.58 per cent.; in my opinion the sale of such articles constitutes a very gross fraud upon the public; if "Sterilized Cream" of good average fat content cannot be prepared in a state fit for distribution, the fact that it is only of half the value of fresh Cream should be notified to the purchaser.

PEARL BARLEY.

Of 11 samples one was found to have been "faced" with Talc, the actual percentage of which was 0.3. This is a quite needless addition and as Pearl Barley is largely used by invalids, it is important that no addition whatever should be tolerated.

SPONGE CAKES.

Twenty samples were examined during the year, none contained preservative, but three had been coloured by the addition of an artificial colouring matter; this colour was not one of those appearing in the prohibited list, but its presence in an article of this kind is distinctly undesirable.

PRESERVATIVES.

The effect of the "Preservatives in Food Regulations" has been very marked, for no instance of the use of Boron Compounds has been detected during the year; in one sample only (Pork Sausages) was preservative found to be present contrary to the provisions of the Regulations.

In 34 samples preservatives have been found, Sulphur Dioxide in 22, Formaldehyde in 11 and Benzoic Acid 1, viz. :—

Sulphur Dioxide	...	Pork Sausages (undeclared)	...	1
		Preserved Sausages	...	5
		Jellied Veal	...	1
		Lime Juice Cordial	...	2
		Orange Juice	...	1
		Lemon Squash	...	2
		Stout	...	2
		Beer	...	4
		Demerara Sugar	...	4
Benzoic Acid	...	Concentrated Lemon	...	1
Formaldehyde	...	Bacon	...	11

Theoretically, the presence of Formaldehyde in Food is an offence, but to prohibit the sale of Bacon and Ham which contains Formaldehyde would be to suppress the use of the Smoked article, because such Bacon contains Formaldehyde in consequence of the process of smoking, the amount varying with the degree of smoking to which it is subjected and probably other factors. This was shown by E. H. Callow, and his results were published in the Analyst, July, 1927; my own results are in agreement with the published statements.

In all other cases, except the Sausages referred to above, preservatives were either absent or when present the quantity was within the limit prescribed in the Regulations.

In conclusion, I would again draw attention to the very satisfactory decrease in the proportion of adulterated samples, and beg to remain,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. CRIPPS.

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Borough Meteorologist.

RAINFALL, SUNSHINE AND MEAN TEMPERATURES.

The first line gives the averages for 20 years and the second for 1929.

BOURNEMOUTH RAINFALL.										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
20 years	2.57	2.35	2.37	1.86	1.57	1.97	2.04	2.43	2.27	4.53
1929	1.53	1.56	0.13	1.04	2.07	1.60	1.43	1.24	0.31	4.20
The 20 years work out 31.16 ins. : 1929 works out 31.08 ins.										
BOURNEMOUTH SUNSHINE (HOURS AND MINUTES).										
20 years	62.53	87.44	131.0	170.21	220.35	210.22	229.37	212.15	167.10	112.15
1929	63.50	65.53	209.38	182.30	251.24	235.54	262.48	201.30	206.15	108.18
The 20 years work out 1,717 hrs. 20 mins. ; 1929 works out 1,945 hrs.										
BOURNEMOUTH MEAN TEMPERATURE.										
20 years	40.5	40.9	43.3	47.6	53.2	58.2	61.7	61.7	58.0	52.0
1929	35.8	34.8	43.5	44.6	53.3	57.5	61.0	61.4	62.7	51.9
GREENWICH MEAN TEMPERATURE.										
20 years	38.6	39.5	41.9	47.3	53.1	59.4	62.7	61.6	57.2	50.0
1929	35.0	32.1	44.0	55.3	54.6	58.8	64.6	63.1	64.0	50.7
Nov. Dec.										
20 years										
1929										

It will be observed in the 20 years' averages October is generally the wettest month. This year (1929) November was the wettest. The Rainfall for the whole year was 31.08 inches, the last two months giving more than half for the whole year.



County Borough of Bournemouth.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer.

YEAR 1929.

1 SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE STAFF
on 31st December, 1929.

School Medical Officer :

H. GORDON SMITH, M.D. (State Medicine), B.S., M.R.C.S.,
 L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer :

T. S. STIRLING, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

P. A. ROSS, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

A. R. N. MACGILLYCUDDY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Anaesthetist to the above :

E. W. D. HARDY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon :

E. SAMSON, L.D.S., R.C.S., F.C.S.

Radiologist :

D. D. MALPAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

School Nurses :

Miss M. E. BIRD.
 Miss A. M. BLAKEMORE.
 Miss A. M. CRISP.
 Miss S. DAKIN.
 Mrs. M. HARWIN.
 Miss F. E. A. RICHARDSON.
 Mrs. C. WEBSTER.

Clerk :

J. W. ROBERTS.

With the exception of Miss Blakemore and Mrs. Webster
 all of the above are part-time officers of the School Medical
 Service.

Medical Inspection and Treatment of the Elementary School Children, 1929.

CO-ORDINATION.

2. Arrangements for the co-ordination of the work of the School Medical Service with that of other Health Services :—

(a). *Infant and Child Welfare.*

The Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health is also Assistant School Medical Officer and recently Dr. Wood, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, has been performing some duties in connection with the School Medical Service.

Five of the Health Visitors are occupied as School Nurses.

The School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health and responsible for all the Medical Services which are included in one department.

(b). *Nursery Schools.*

There are none in the Borough, but some children under five are admitted to certain of the Infants' Schools.

(c). *The care of debilitated children under school age.*

These children are provided with facilities at the Welfare Clinics, but if they are attending school they are treated in the same way as other school children.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

3. *School Hygiene.*

Most of the schools are fairly modern in type and no building can be described definitely as unsatisfactory.

During the year the following matters have received attention :—

Alma Road Council School—Internal re-decorations.

Boscombe Council School—Remainder of Girls' and Infants' playground tarpaved.

St. Luke's Boys' School—Redecoration of cloak-room.

Malmesbury Park Council School—Entrance to heating chamber from playground.

All Schools—Limewashing of conveniences.

4. *Medical Inspection.*

The groups dealt with at Routine Medical Inspections have been those approved by the Board. In these returns a decrease in the number of leavers examined was balanced by an increase in the number of intermediates and entrants. The total figures approximate closely to those of the previous year.

It will be noted that the numbers of re-inspections of Specials were considerably in excess of those for 1928. It may be partly accounted for by the marked prevalence of Impetigo and other septic skin conditions, more especially throughout the last quarter. To ensure early cure these cases usually attend for two or three weeks at a Minor Ailments Clinic during which time they receive appropriate treatment and are kept under medical supervision. Then again all necessitous or mal-nourished children who are receiving cod liver oil and malt at the Clinics are supposed to attend weekly or fortnightly for weight recording and general observation. All such attendances are included as re-inspections.

5. *Findings of Medical Inspection.*

(a). *Uncleanliness.*

The children are inspected at regular intervals and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

(b). *Minor Ailments.*

As mentioned above skin diseases have been unusually prevalent.

(c). *Tonsils and Adenoids.*

The incidence of these remains high and one receives the general impression that in Bournemouth some degree of enlargement of the tonsils in children is very common. There appears to be no obvious factor in the causation of this condition.

(d). *Tuberculosis.*

This disease calls for no special comment.

(e). *Skin Disease.*

The incidence of ringworm has fallen from 42 cases last year to 25 in 1929.

(f). *External Eye Disease.*

There have been comparatively few cases of inflamed eyes.

(g). *Defective Vision.*

There has been an appreciable drop in the number of visual defects (excluding squint) found at Routine Medical Inspection. This perhaps may be accounted for by the fact that throughout the year quite a number of children were directly referred by teachers or school nurses for examination at a School Clinic.

(h). *Ear Diseases and Defective Hearing.*

Only a few cases have been found at Routine Inspection, but numerous children were treated at the Clinics.

(i). *Dental Defects.*

All school children are systematically examined by the School Dentist, so that it is not often necessary to refer to him children from Routine Inspection. Many were sent up, however, from the Minor Ailments Clinics.

(j). *Crippling Defects.*

Few of these occur.

6. *Infectious Disease.*

The prevalence of certain infectious diseases has added greatly to the work of the department. Measles and Scarlet Fever were the two chief complaints; the latter tends to cause a certain amount of alarm amongst teachers and parents and has necessitated a number of visits to homes and schools. In spite of visits paid by the Nurses and the help given by Attendance Officers and teachers the disease was very difficult to eradicate in certain schools. Daily examination of children returning to school after a brief absence suggested that mild cases of Scarlet Fever were being missed and action taken on this assumption produced good results. In no case was it necessary to close a school or department.

Certificates were granted in respect of 17 schools or departments where the average attendance had fallen below 60 per cent., twelve of these being on account of the prevalence of Measles, five of Influenza.

7. *Following up.*

When a defect is detected at Routine Medical Inspection or at a Clinic, the parent is advised how to obtain treatment. Many parents are unable to afford a general practitioner so that the child is dealt with at a Minor Ailments or Special Clinic. When necessary a school nurse visits the home in order that the child shall be treated as rapidly and efficiently as possible.

The following table shows the nature and amount of following up performed by the Nurses :—

Teeth Cases	4
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	608
Eye Cases	49
Control of Infection	793
Uncleanly Conditions	110
Miscellaneous	300
Re-attendances	40
Attempted Visits	39
Total	1943

8. *Medical Treatment.*

(a). *Minor Ailments.*

The majority of these are treated at the three Minor Ailments Clinics, where the attendances are steadily increasing. These centres are not readily accessible to children in some schools and there is no doubt that the provision of one or two other Clinics would be much appreciated.

(b). *Tonsils and Adenoids.*

Children with these defects are operated on at Boscombe Hospital. It is customary to send five or six every week, the children going in the day before and coming out the day after operation. The waiting list is a big one, containing over a hundred names and efforts have been made to reduce the number by arranging for extra sessions. Unfortunately the prevalence of infectious disease has been a hindrance, so that for certain weeks it has not been considered advisable to submit any children for operation. When a child has left hospital it is visited by a School Nurse who arranges when it is to return to school and also breathing exercises.

(c). *Tuberculosis.*

A session for children is held every week at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. On the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer children are sent to various institutions.

(d). *Skin Disease.*

Ordinary complaints are treated at the Minor Ailments Clinics, but some children affected with Ringworm of the scalp are referred to a practitioner for X-ray treatment.

(e). *External Eye Disease.*

Children suffering from mild inflammatory conditions are dealt with at the Minor Ailments Clinics.

(f). *Vision.*

A clinic is held every week by a Specialist at Boscombe Hospital. This session suffices for the needs of the school population at present.

(g). *Ear Disease and Hearing.*

Minor cases are treated at the Minor Ailments Clinics. Obstinate and serious conditions are referred to a Specialist at Boscombe Hospital.

(h). *Dental Defects.*

The Dental Clinics are held at Boscombe Hospital in a temporary building. It is unsatisfactory to note that only a small proportion of the children recommended for treatment actually receive it. It is difficult to explain why this should be so unless the association of Hospital and Dentist conveys fearsome impressions to children and parents.

(i). *Crippling Defects.*

These are uncommon in Bournemouth. When treatment is indicated they are referred to the local Hospital or other institutions.

9. *Open Air Education.*

School Camps.

In August 41 boys were sent by the Children Care Committee to a Holiday Camp at Swanage, kindly placed at their disposal, free of charge, by the Rotary Club of Bournemouth. The children were examined before and after and the majority derived considerable benefit. During the fortnight some children grew as much as an inch and gained half a stone in weight.

10. *Provision of Meals.*

Cases of mal-nutrition were referred to the Children Care Committee. During the year 43 children received dinners in various parts of the Borough, 3,151 meals being provided.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

Children wishing to be employed out of school hours are examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer as to their physical fitness to undertake the work. Certificates are granted in every satisfactory case, stating that employment will not be prejudicial to the child's health or physical development, and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. During the year 254 certificates were issued.

TABLE I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections:—

Entrants ...	...	...	...	...	984
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	880
Leavers ...	...	...	...	...	469
Total				...	<u>2,333</u>

Number of other Routine Inspections. —

B—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1,666
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	3,861
		Total	...	5,527

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Malnutrition ...	7	—	30	—
Uncleanliness ...	—	—	6	—
(See Table IV. Gr. V.)				
Skin	Ringworm :			
	Scalp ...	—	17	—
	Body ...	—	8	—
	Scabies ...	1	15	—
	Impetigo ...	1	157	—
Eye	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	—	32	—
	Blepharitis ...	1	12	—
	Conjunctivitis ...	—	14	—
	Keratitis ...	—	1	—
	Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...	90	137	7
	Squint ...	9	14	—
Ear	Other conditions ...	—	33	—
	Defective Hearing	2	11	—
	Otitis Media ...	3	27	—
Nose and Throat	Other Ear Diseases	—	5	—
	Enlarged Tonsils only ...	7	60	7
	Adenoids only ...	3	23	6
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	36	427	17
	Other conditions ...	1	3	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...				
Defective Speech ...				
Teeth—Dental Diseases (See Table IV., Group IV.) ...				

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :					
	Organic ...	...	5	4	19	—
	Functional ...	...	4	16	30	—
	Anaemia ...	...	16	5	72	4
Lungs	Bronchitis ...		5	3	13	—
	Other Non-Tubercu-	...				
	lous Diseases ...	...	12	12	16	—
Tubercu- losis	Pulmonary :					
	Definite ...	...	—	—	2	—
	Suspected ...	...	—	4	32	3
	Non-Pulmonary :					
	Glands ...	...	—	—	4	—
	Spine ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Hip ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other Bones & Joints	...	—	—	—	—
	Skin ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other forms ...	...	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy ...		—	—	—	—
	Chorea ...	...	1	2	17	2
	Other conditions ...	...	2	7	8	—
Deform- ities	Rickets ...		—	—	—	—
	Spinal Curvature ...	...	—	1	1	—
	Other forms ...	...	2	5	3	—
Other Defects and Diseases ...			32	37	282	66

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to re-require treatment.	
Code Groups :			
Entrants	984	103	10.5 per cent
Intermediates	880	83	9.4 "
Leavers	469	67	14.3 "
Total (code groups)	2333	253	11.3 per cent
Other Routine Inspections ...	—	—	—

TABLE III.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind)	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution...	—	—	—
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially Blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	1	2	3
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	1	1
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	1	3	4
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Mentally Defective.	*Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	5	—	5
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	18	8	26
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	3	—	3
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded	1	1	2
		Imbeciles	—	—	—
		Idiots	—	—	—

* There is also a Special Class of 16 very backward children for observation.

TABLE III.—*continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe Epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	1	2	3
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Physically Defective.	Infectious Pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	3	4
		At Certified Residential Open-air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	15	17	32
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools	—	—	—
	Delicate Children (e.g. pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools	3	5	8
		At Certified Day Open-air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	158	140	298
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—

TABLE III.—*continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective.	Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	2	9	11
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	1	—	1
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	25	36	61
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1929.

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect.				Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
				Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN :—						
Ringworm—Scalp	...	...		17	—	17
Ringworm—Body	...	...		8	—	8
Scabies	...	...		15	—	15
Impetigo	...	...		157	—	157
Other Skin Diseases	...	...		32	—	32
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—						
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)				60	—	60
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	...	...		43	—	43
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains etc.)				282	—	282
Total				614	—	614

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments, Group I.)

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by Private Practitioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	301	2	—	303
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	29	—	—	29
Total	330	2	—	332

Total number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	203
(b) Otherwise	...	...	—

Total number of Children who obtained or received Spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	203
(b) Otherwise	...	...	—

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.				
Received operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total		
196	1	197	7	204

Group IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :—

					Aged :	
					5.....	505
					6.....	614
					7.....	716
					8.....	851
					9.....	841
Routine Age Groups.					10.....	615
					11.....	531
					12.....	600
					13.....	622
					14.....	106
	Specials	...	...	...		268
					Grand Total	6269
(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	5136	
(c) Actually treated	...	...	...	...	1318	
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	...	...	...	...	321	
(2) Half-Days devoted to Inspection	...	43	} Total	255		
Treatment	...	212				
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...			1886	
(4) Fillings	Permanent Teeth	...	827	} Total	1309	
	Temporary Teeth	...	482			
(5) Extractions	Permanent Teeth	...	466	} Total	2595	
	Temporary Teeth	...	2129			
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	1026	
(7) Other operations	...	...	...	...	6	

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	3
(ii) Total number of examinations of Children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	22,947
(iii) Number of individual Children found unclean	...	...	...	73
(iv) Number of Children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	73
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—				
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Boys ...	...	...	...	493
Girls ...	...	...	...	300
Total ...				793

TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1929.

Defect or Disease.				Routine Inspections.	
				No. of Defects.	
				Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
Malnutrition	...	...	...	—	—
Uncleanliness	...	...	...	—	—
Skin	Ringworm :				
	Scalp	...	...	—	—
	Body	...	...	—	—
	Scabies	...	...	—	—
	Impetigo	...	...	—	—
Eye	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)			—	—
	Blepharitis	...	...	—	—
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	—	—
	Keratitis	...	...	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	...	49	1
	Squint	...	...	—	—
Ear	Other conditions	...	...	—	—
	Defective Hearing	...	...	—	—
	Otitis Media	...	...	—	—
Nose and Throat	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	—	—
	Enlarged Tonsils only	...	...	—	4
	Adenoids only	...	...	1	—
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	...	...	—	—
	Other conditions	...	...	1	1

TABLE II—Continued.

Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				—	—
Defective Speech				—	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases				—	—
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	Organic	...	...	—	—
	Functional	...	...	—	4
	Anaemia	...	...	6	—
Lungs	{ Bronchitis			—	—
	{ Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases			—	—
Tuber- culosis	{ Pulmonary :				
	{ Definite			—	—
	{ Suspected			—	—
	{ Non-Pulmonary :				
	{ Glands			—	—
	{ Spine			—	—
	{ Hip			—	—
	{ Other Bones and Joints			—	—
	{ Skin			—	—
	{ Other forms			—	—
Nervous System	{ Epilepsy			—	—
	{ Chorea			—	—
	{ Other conditions			—	1
Deformities	{ Rickets			—	—
	{ Spinal Curvature			—	—
	{ Other forms			—	—
Other Defects and Diseases				4	7

B. Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental diseases).

	Number of children.		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
Code Groups.	793	61	7.7 per cent.