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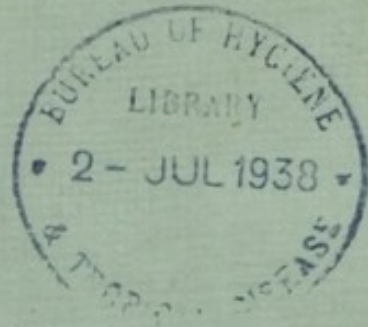
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County Borough of Bournemouth.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the Year 1937.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

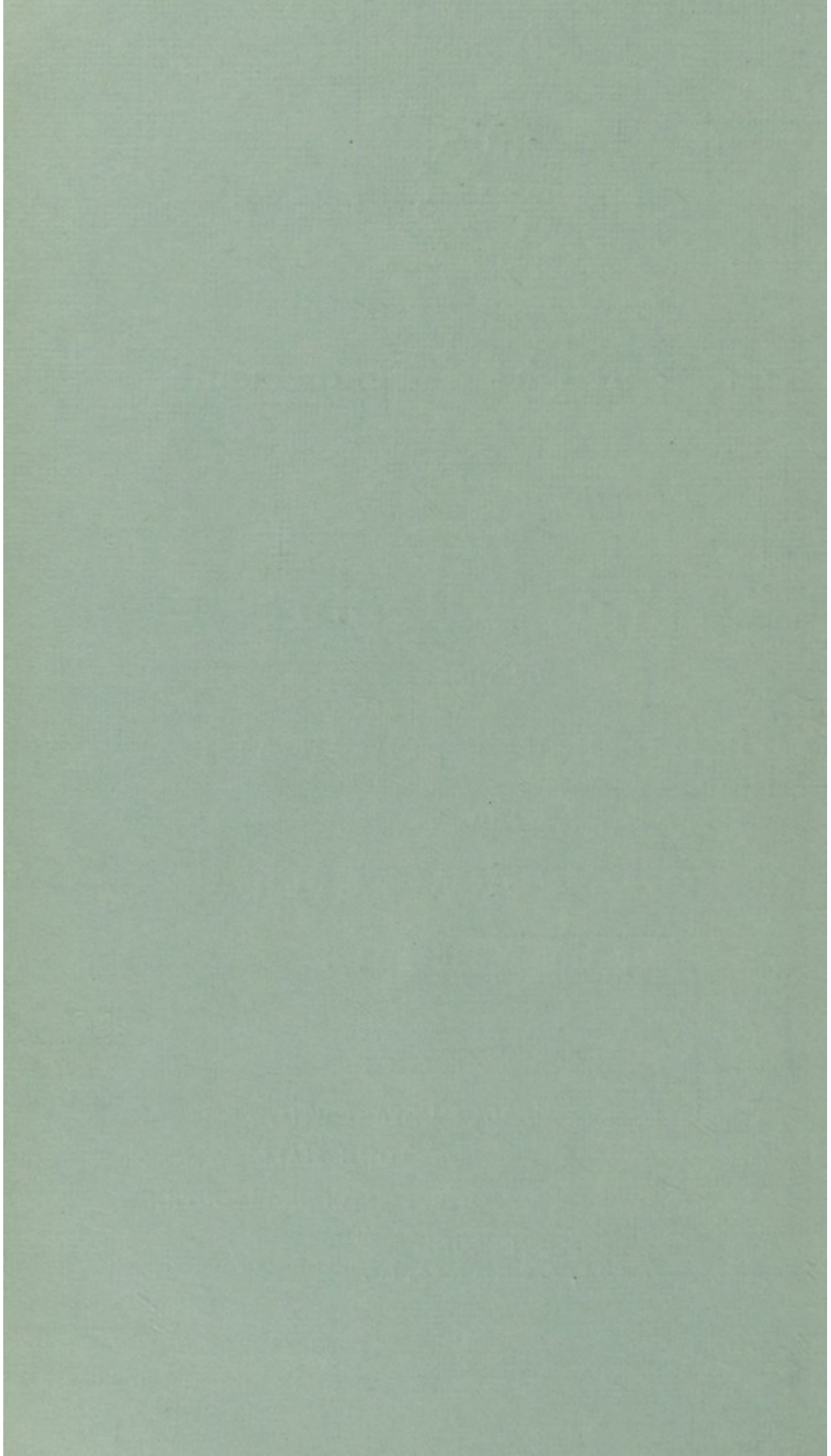
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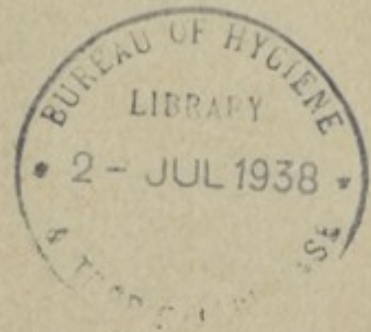
BOURNEMOUTH.

May, 1938.

BOURNEMOUTH:

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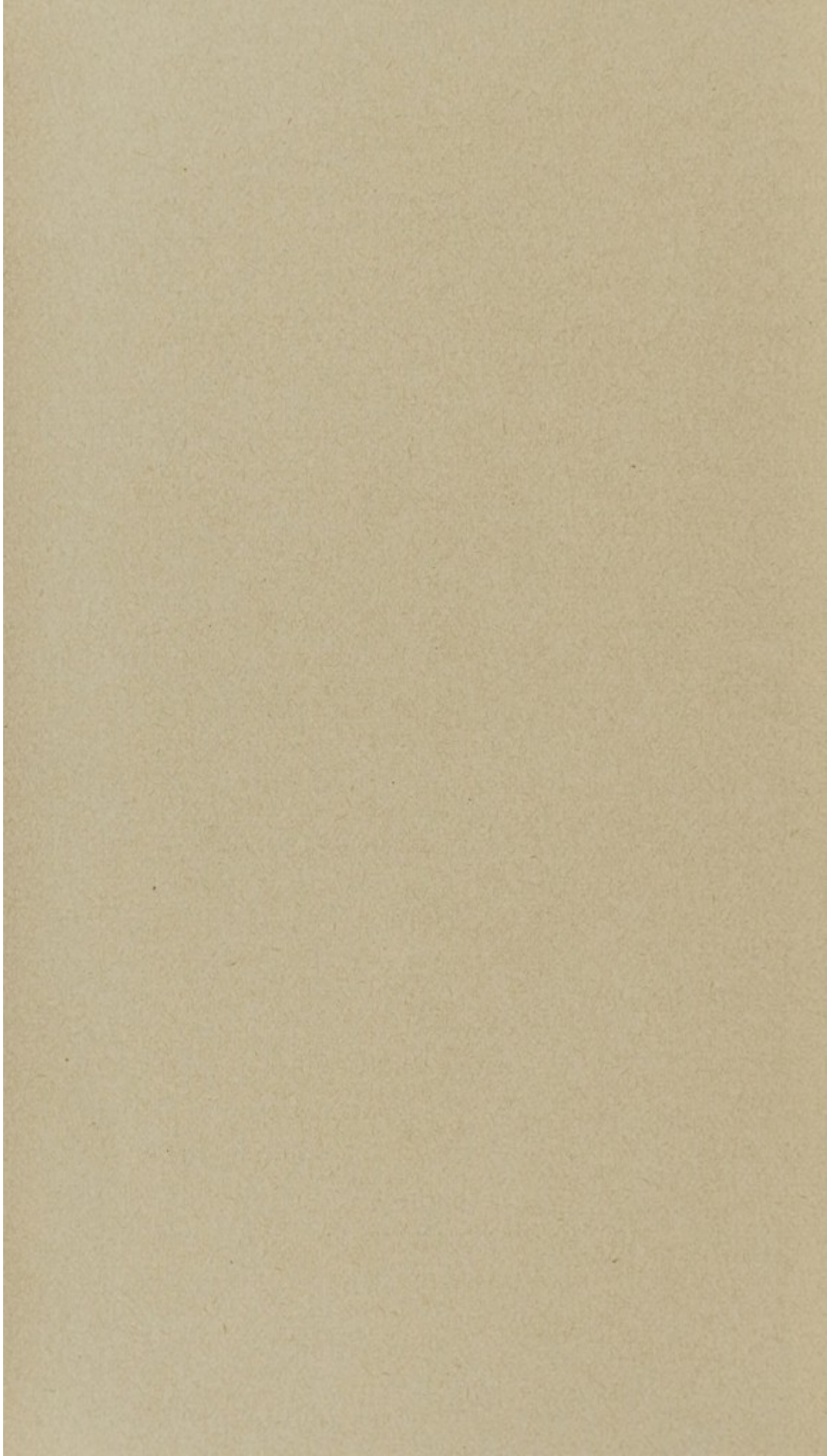
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BOURNEMOUTH.

May, 1938.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my annual report which deals with the health of Bournemouth and describes work which is carried out in the interests of the individual as well as the public and the results obtained.

The report is prepared on the lines recommended by the Ministry of Health and is in a concise form ready to be assimilated by anyone who is willing to devote a brief period to the subject of Public Health which unfortunately arouses little interest while all goes well. Yet it can be said that a pleasing feature of the year under consideration has been the recognition of the importance of the Health Services of the County Borough. It would appear that in future this description will be applied to the combined organisations concerned in the health of the district and not merely to the activities of the erstwhile Public Health

Department. This encouraging state of affairs has been gradually taking form for some years and was emphasised when a conference was organised in the latter part of the year to consider the Health and Hospital Services of the County Borough. The need for such a conference was demonstrated when conversations took place between representatives of the Council and of the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital in connection with certain services rendered by the latter institution. Representatives of many organisations were invited to be present and important discussions are still taking place.

In the meantime, the Public Health work of the Council is steadily going on in spite of the increasing duties imposed on medical officers of health. The results can be reviewed with a certain amount of gratification though undue importance should not be attached to statistics.

The birth-rate (11.16) is very slightly lower than in 1936 and the death rate (10.92) shows a small rise.

The infantile mortality equivalent to 45 deaths per 1,000 live births is still satisfactory and the maternal mortality rate of 2.85 is also exceptionally favourable. In this connection it is appropriate to refer to the establishment of a Municipal Midwifery scheme as required by the Midwives Act, 1936. Six midwives have been allocated to the County Borough which for this purpose has been divided into three areas so that there are two midwives to each.

As regards Tuberculosis, there have been fewer notifications but more deaths from the disease. For the severe and chronic cases that have required treatment, Linford Sanatorium has proved to be a great acquisition. Further extensions of the Health Services are being contemplated or are imminent. Among these is to be included the establishment in the North

Cemetery of a Crematorium which is obviously needed for such a rapidly growing population. It is difficult to estimate the size of this, but if consideration be given to the amount of building that is taking place and to the number of inhabited houses, one is likely to assume that the Registrar-General's calculation is not correct.

In conclusion I wish to record my appreciation of the work done by all members of the Staff and for their co-operation.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committees concerned with Health, I would tender my thanks for the sympathetic consideration given to the various proposals submitted to them.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

H. GORDON SMITH.

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES AND STAFF
ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Councillor J. B. C. Beale, J.P.)	
Alderman W. Asten, M.D. (Chairman).	
Councillor J. H. Turner (Vice-Chairman).	
Alderman J. J. Empson, J.P.	Councillor R. A. Lyster, M.D., D.P.H.
„ W. Jones.	„ A. J. Playdon.
„ F. B. Summerbee.	„ R. J. Raggett.
Councillor J. B. C. Beale, J.P.	„ J. Richards.
„ Mrs. F. E. Boyce, J.P.	„ Mrs. A. Tiller, J.P.
„ Mrs. E. L. A. Hockey.	„ W. Wilkinson, J.P.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918, COMMITTEE.

Chairman - Alderman W. Asten, M.D.	
Vice-Chairman - Councillor Mrs. A. Tiller.	
Alderman Empson; Councillors Mrs. F. E. Boyce, Mrs. E. L. A. Hockey, Lyster, Playdon, Turner, Richards, Miss M. M. Whitehead, also Mrs. E. Bizby and Mrs. E. Wilkinson.	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health Deputy School Medical Officer and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.	C. F. Pedley, B.A., (Camb.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare)	Grace H. Wood, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant School Medical Officer and Resident Medical Officer of the Isolation Hospital ...	K. J. Grant, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector ...	Wm. Riley * † § ¶
Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector	E. Smith *
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	D. J. Mortimore*, W. Vincent, Morris*, C. T. Newlyn*, S. Powell* †, J. Randall* † † †, S. Tweedie* †
Food Inspectors ...	M. Guthrie* †, O. Stewart* †

*Certificate of the R. San. I. for Sanitary Inspectors.

†Certificate of the R. San. I. for Meat Inspectors.

§Certificate of the R. San. I. for Smoke Inspectors.

¶Certificate of the San. Inspectors Association late Examination Board.

||Certificate of the R. San. I. for Sanitary Science.

Matron, Municipal Hospital	...	E. H. Wallace.
Clerk, Municipal Hospital	...	D. L. Young.
Health Visitors	... ..	M. I. J. Abraham, P. M. Carey, M. G. Cornish, A. M. Crisp, S. Dakin, M. S. Gibbs, G. Hammond, F. E. A. Richardson, E. Turner. All certified Midwives. Also School Nurses.
School Nurse	... ..	A. M. Blakemore.
Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer	...	A. W. Hurley.
Clerks	... ..	A. J. Billen, W. G. Clarkson, E. H. Davis, P. D. E. Dominey, R. S. Jerrett, F. H. Lewis, W. J. Manning, J. W. Peake, J. W. Roberts, J. C. Scott, G. O. Willis, G. H. Woodlands.
Superintendent of Public Conveniences and Mortuary	...	T. H. Bailey.
Disinfectors and Drain Testers	...	F. J. Baker, F. Chick, W. C. Feltham, R. E. Gerault, A. Lockyer, W. J. Roe.
Corporation Rat Catchers	...	J. Burridge, F. J. Smith.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Public Analyst	... ..	R. Pendrill Charles, M.D., F.I.C., F.C.S.
Public Vaccinator	... ..	A. G. S. Mahomed, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A.
Bacteriologist	... ..	A. C. Ingram, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Veterinary Surgeon	... ..	J. Stewart Wood, M.R.C.V.S.
Meteorologist	... ..	A. C. Marsh, F.R. Met. Soc., F.B. O.A.
Dental Surgeon for M. and C.W.		E. Samson, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.
Consultant Obstetrician	...	W. S. Richardson, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Deputy Consultant Obstetrician		C. R. Heygate Vernon, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Medical Officer of V.D. Treatment Centre	... ..	R. V. Facey, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer of V.D. Treatment Centre	... ..	J. L. Reeve, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Veterinary Officer under Milk and Dairies Order	... ..	G. K. Fenn-Smith, M.R.C.V.S.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the County Borough	...	11,627 acres.
Population : Census 1931	...	116,797.
Estimated 1937	...	132,000.
Estimated at mid-year 1937 by Registrar-General	...	121,000.
Number of inhabited houses	...	33,050.
Rateable Value, 1937	...	£1,854,376.
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£7,398

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate 1239	649	590	Birth-rate 10.23 (R.G. 11.16)
	Illegitimate 112	62	50	

Still Births 50. Rate per 1,000 total births 35.69

Deaths, 1,763. Death-rate—Crude, 14.57
Adjusted, 10.92

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—
45.89 (Legitimate, 48.42. Illegitimate, 17.85).

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—
From sepsis, 1. Other causes, 3. Rate per 1,000 total births, 2.85.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 0 ; Whooping Cough, 4 ; Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 4.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or
without the District.

Causes of Death.	All Ages												
		0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
All Causes ...	1763	62	10	4	21	27	39	68	144	284	446	658	
1—Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—Whooping cough ...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—Diphtheria ...	8	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6—Influenza ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	6	12	9	21
7—Encephalitis lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
8—Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9—Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	76	...	...	...	...	7	7	18	20	15	7	2
10—Other tuber- culous diseases ...	14	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	
11—Syphilis ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1
12—General paraly- sis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
13—Cancer, malign- ant disease ...	261	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	36	62	77	71
14—Diabetes ...	24	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	8	9
15—Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	104	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	16	32	48
16—Heart disease	510	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	21	66	141	270
17—Aneurysm ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
18—Other circula- tory diseases ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	36	39
19—Bronchitis ...	61	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	8	17	27
20—Pneumonia (all forms) ...	66	11	2	...	...	1	1	2	4	9	10	26
21—Other respira- tory diseases ...	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	4	13
22—Peptic ulcer ...	30	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	11	9	6
23—Diarrhoea, etc.	14	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	7
24—Appendicitis ...	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	4	2
25—Cirrhosis of liver ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1
26—Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	3
27—Other diges- tive diseases ...	30	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	5	11	7
28—Acute and chronic nephritis	63	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	6	9	19	24
29—Puerperal sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
30—Other puerperal causes ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
31—Congenital de- bility, premature birth, malforma- tions, etc. ...	40	38	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32—Senility ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	35
33—Suicide ...	22	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	6	4	2
34—Other violence ...	53	...	...	1	4	7	7	1	6	5	10	12
35—Other defined diseases ...	116	3	...	...	5	2	4	7	11	22	33	29
36—Causes ill- defined, or un- known ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1937 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		No.	Rate	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 per 1000 Net Births	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1917	†78395 †70327	967	979	†12.49	1175	†16.70	251	132	82	83.72	1056	†15.01
1918	†83227 †74279											
1919	†6073 †82627	1040	1022	†11.87	1209	†14.63	207	127	89	87.08	1129	†13.66
1920	†86288 †85919											
1921	91770	1280	1251	13.95	1133	12.34	179	130	94	75.13	1084	11.81
1922	81200 93770											
1923	12.04 81500	1135	1070	12.04	1192	12.59	207	135	64	59.81	1120	14.01
1924	95600 82200											
1925	97000 84450	1189	1156	13.01	1222	14.50	173	128	61	52.76	1183	13.62
1926	98000 85840											
1927	100000 90100	1164	1076	12.31	1338	13.05	231	139	56	52.04	1246	13.54
1928	102500 92650											
1929	105000 96580	1147	1031	11.47	1543	13.30	261	192	48	46.55	1473	13.44
1930	108000 97360											
*1931	111000 114060	1324	1182	9.74	1552	12.12	261	201	74	52.60	1492	11.26
1932	10.36 106380											
1933	10.65 120000	1428	1284	10.65	1646	10.93 ^s	227	199	69	53.73	1618	10.51 ^s
1934	10.29 113200											
1935	10.44 123000	1497	1307	10.44	1620	10.03 ^s	235	186	52	39.78	1570	9.86 ^s
1936	11.14 115200											
1937	9.96 126500	1594	1351	10.67	1777	10.36 ^s	255	241	62	45.89	1763	9.30 ^s
	10.33 118200											
	10.78 129200			10.78		9.73 ^s						9.06 ^s
	11.66 119400											
	10.23 132000			10.23		10.09 ^s						10.01 ^s
	11.16 121000											

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

* Special estimates by reason of extension of the Borough.

^s Rates as adjusted by new comparability factor supplied by Registrar-General.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory facilities.

These are readily available for the Borough Bacteriologist and the Analyst both have laboratories in the town.

Ambulance facilities.

These appear to be adequate and the arrangements effective. For general purposes ambulances are provided by the St. John Ambulance Association while the Corporation accepts responsibility for infectious diseases and street accidents. The ambulances supplied for the last-named are now controlled by the Fire Brigade and maintained at the Central Fire Station.

Nursing in the Home.

No changes have been made though some are required. There is no organisation which provides for the nursing of infectious patients and for other conditions there are limitations. The Bournemouth District Nursing Association supplies seven nurses who cannot satisfy all the needs of the County Borough which covers such a large area.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

New premises have not yet been erected although several of those in existence particularly the Infant Welfare Centres and the Minor Ailment Clinics are subject to congestion.

Hospitals.

For several years it has been apparent that the number of hospital beds as a whole is inadequate and that certain members of the community either on account of their social circumstances or owing to the nature of their disabilities are not receiving the requisite treatment. The various sections of the public are being steadily educated in matters of Health and expect to receive all the benefits of medical science which the doctors naturally wish to give.

The Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital is well equipped as an up-to-date institution but in need of more beds which for financial reasons are not forthcoming immediately. In the meantime, there is careful discrimination as to the selection of patients for admission so that some individuals experience difficulty in obtaining suitable treatment.

The institution at Fairmile controlled by the Public Assistance Committee is largely used for the reception of senile persons who tend to become permanent inmates. The need for a Municipal Hospital which will serve as a link between the institutions referred to above is being clearly demonstrated and the subject which has been revived once more is likely to receive very careful consideration shortly.

1. *The Administration of the Institutional Medical Services transferred from the late Boards of Guardians under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929.*

There are no developments nor alterations to record.

2. *Poor-Law Medical Out-Relief.*

No alteration has occurred.

3. *Institutional provision for the care of Mental Defectives.*

The accommodation provided at Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Colonies has proved adequate.

REPORT OF THE BACTERIOLOGIST.

Examinations made during the year ended 31st Dec., 1937—

In connection with the Municipal Hospitals.

Swabs for Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	385
Faeces cultures ? Typhoid	...	...	...	...	51
Urine	..	...	...	...	3
Faeces	..	? Salmonella group	...	...	23
Urine	..	...	...	...	23
Faeces	..	? Dysentery	...	...	31
Widal reactions	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro spinal fluid examinations	...	...	...	...	2
Sputum culture	...	...	...	...	1
.. ? T.B.	...	...	...	...	1
Blood count	...	...	...	...	1
Pus examination	...	...	...	...	1

In connection with the Health Department.

Swabs for Diphtheria—

For the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	315
For Fairmile House, Christchurch	...	...	...	1
For Private Practitioners	...	...	...	287

Sputum for Tuberculosis—

For the Municipal Dispensary	...	...	...	117
For Fairmile House, Christchurch	...	...	...	4
For Private Practitioners	...	...	...	191

Faeces cultures—

For Medical Officer of Health—? Typhoid	...	...	...	6
For Private Practitioners—? Typhoid	...	...	...	7
For Medical Officer of Health—? Salmonella	...	...	...	1
For Private Practitioners—? Salmonella	...	...	...	8
For Fairmile House—? Salmonella	...	...	...	1
Urine culture for M.O.H.—? Salmonella	...	...	...	1
Swabs—? haemolytic streptococci	...	...	...	4
Smears—? gonococci	...	...	...	2
Pork pie—? food poisoning	...	...	...	1
Milk—? haemolytic streptococci	...	...	...	1
.. —? pus and T.B.	...	...	...	1
Blood count	...	...	...	1
Blood culture	...	...	...	1
Swab—? cerebro spinal meningitis	...	...	...	1
Urine—? presence of Lactose	...	...	...	1
Hairs—? Tinea	...	...	...	8
Milk samples for tuberculosis	...	...	...	52
Milk samples for general examination	...	...	...	52
Ice cream samples	...	...	...	24

In connection with the Borough Engineer's Department.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of sewage effluents	19
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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The inhabitants are provided by the Bournemouth Gas & Water Company and the West Hants Water Company with water which is adequate and of excellent quality. It has been the custom to submit monthly samples for chemical and bacteriological examination to the Borough Analyst whose reports have been exceedingly good. From time to time, however, in order to ensure safety, extra samples have been taken. The analytical results have shewn little variation, thus indicating that the methods of purification practised are reliable. Recently in all parts of the country increased consideration has been given to the provision of pure water and in Bournemouth although no anxiety has been felt, it was thought wise to obtain statements from the respective water companies as to the methods of purification adopted. These as supplied by the two managers are instructive and quoted in part.

BOURNEMOUTH GAS & WATER COMPANY.

“ There are two sources of supply used by the Company :—

- (1) a deep well in the chalk covered by a heavy clay stratum at Walsford Bridge, Wimborne.
- (2) the River Stour at Longham.

Wimborne Well Water.

This is of a high degree of purity and has not varied in this respect over many years' observation.

The supply is softened by Clark's process and for many years past has had chloramine treatment as a safeguarding precautionary measure.

River Water, Longham.

The raw river water at Longham varies considerably in character as between normal and flood conditions, but at all times receives treatment by the processes usual for such supplies.

These consist of preliminary treatment by coagulation followed by sedimentation and pressure filtration at Longham with slow sand filtration and chloramine treatment at the reservoir station at Alderney.

At each stage the various processes are under continuous chemical and bacteriological examination, and the final result is to produce a water that is always well up to the bacteriological and general standard approved by the Ministry of Health.

The processes in use were the outcome of consultations some years ago with the late Sir Alexander Houston, the eminent Director of Water Examination to the Metropolitan Water Board.

Sir Alexander visited the works of this Company on several occasions, and expressed his entire approval with the general scheme of treatment and the continuous system of tests that are carried out each day in order to ensure a pure and satisfactory supply of water.

The Company maintain a bacteriological and chemical laboratory equipped to carry out these daily tests, in charge of a specially trained chemist and two assistants, all under the supervision of the Company's Chief Chemist.

Some idea of the *completeness* of the chemical supervision can be gathered from the fact that some 2,000 bacteriological tests a year are made.

The *effectiveness* of the supervision can be gauged by the fact that since 1931, *all* the tests made on behalf of your Corporation and those made by the two London expert Analytical Chemists employed by the Company have given negative results for bacillus col. in 100 c.c. This indicates a very high degree of purity."

WEST HANTS WATER COMPANY.

“ The whole of our supply is taken from the River Avon and whatever may be the quality of the raw river supply it is always submitted to three courses of filtration, as follows :—

- (1) Preliminary filtration through roughing filters which remove all suspended matter and from 50 per cent. to 90 per cent. of bacteria.
- (2) Main purification through open sand filter beds which removes 99.9 per cent. of the remaining bacteria.
- (3) Continuous sterilisation by means of chloramine treatment. This is used as a final safeguard only, but we always aim at the attainment of a high standard of purity through process 1 and 2.”

Drainage and Sewerage.

Sewers are extended as new houses are built and roads developed. There have been no changes as regards the treatment of the sewage or ultimate means of disposal. There has been, however, a conference consisting of representatives of the Councils of Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch, who are meeting in order to consider proposals for a combined and improved scheme.

Rivers and Streams.

Serious contamination of the River Stour in any part of the County Borough is not known to occur, but anxiety is felt in connection with the condition of the upper reaches of the river.

In his report for 1936, the Medical Officer of Health of Dorset refers to the gross pollution of the Stour in the County area and this apparently continues.

On several occasions foreign matter has been detected in the Bourne Stream and eventually an explanation has been found for some of this. As a result of house-to-house investigations in a particular locality it was ascertained that a house drain had been improperly connected with the surface water system. This was accordingly remedied, but it is believed that some contamination of the stream occurs outside the borough boundaries. Information has been given to those concerned.

Closet accommodation.

In the semi-rural districts pail-closets are still in existence. During 1937, 23 have been converted to water-closets, leaving 210 still in use. As sewers become available pressure is brought to bear on owners of houses with cesspools to abolish these and connect the drains with a sewer.

During the year 149 cesspools have been dealt with in this manner.

Unfortunately, 57 new houses have been provided with cesspools as connection with a sewer was not possible.

Public Cleansing.

There has been no alteration as regards the methods adopted in the collection or disposal of refuse.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector for the following statement :—

1.—NUISANCES.

Complaints received and attended to	...	...	...	...	1218
General inspections of districts	...	...	...	...	247
Number of nuisances detected	...	...	...	...	971
Number of nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	934
Number of nuisances outstanding, 1st January, 1937	...	...	...	...	84
Ditto, 31st December, 1937	...	...	...	...	101
Visits re abatement of nuisances	...	...	...	...	4836
Number of notices served—Informal	...	...	...	...	272
Statutory	...	...	...	...	6
Number of notices complied with—Informal	...	...	...	...	219
Statutory	...	...	...	...	5
Visits to piggeries	...	...	...	...	79

2.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries made	...	...	...	...	210
Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	340

3.—NEW BUILDINGS.

Number of tests	...	...	...	...	3018
Total visits	...	...	...	...	3791
Reports made to Building Inspector re defects ascertained	...	...	...	...	398

4.—PRIVATE INSPECTIONS.

Premises inspected and tested	...	...	...	...	66
Subsequent water tests	...	...	...	...	25
Subsequent smoke tests	...	...	...	...	35
Visits re supervision of works	...	...	...	...	287
Total visits	...	...	...	...	436

5.—DISINFECTIONS AND DISINFESTATIONS.

Number of rooms after notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	349
Number of books	...	...	...	...	151
Number of rooms after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	155
Number of rooms for vermin	...	...	...	...	370
Disinfection of places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	64
Number of articles disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	...	5806

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	595
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1004
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	156
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	183
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	41*
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	159

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 108

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	2**
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners ...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners ...	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	1

D. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein ...	2
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	18
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	13
(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	20
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	78

*Includes 34 huts and caravans at East and West Howe. Further consideration of these and six other dwellings was deferred until year 1938.

**These two houses were subsequently vacated, as owner proposes to demolish them and build new houses on site.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Increased attention has been given to the suppression of rats and in November a Rat Week was utilised as usual.

Although members of the public are very willing to make complaints, they seldom realise their responsibilities as householders and display little desire to help themselves. Advice and practical assistance have been given by the official rat catchers free of charge.

Number of applications for the services of rat-catchers	...	...	...	...	805
Occasions when dogs and ferrets were used	...				53
Occasions when poison baits were applied	...				663
Occasions when gas was used	...	...			24
Number of visits for supervision	...		...		573
Occasions when no action was taken	...			...	65
Number of rats destroyed	...		...	...	2197

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The number of workshops and workplaces registered is 630. They are supervised by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

Trade.	Premises Registered.	Rooms Occupied.
Dressmakers and Milliners	94	120
Tailors	57	74
Bootmakers and Saddlers	54	59
Laundries	11	15
Carpenters and Builders	67	77
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	35	46
Coach Builders and Motor Works	11	13
Watchmakers and Jewellers	29	33
Metal Workers	17	21
Cycle Builders and Motor Works	57	64
Miscellaneous	46	65
Bakehouses	89	97
Kitchens of Hotels and Restaurants	63	86
	<hr/> 630	<hr/> 770

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.	Premises.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
	Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	190	3	—
	Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	283	17	—
	Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	41	—	—
	Total ...	514	20	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	9	9	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	8	8	6	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences† ...	7	7	—	—
Total ...	27	27	7	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

†Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

SUMMARY OF SHOPS ON REGISTER,
31st December, 1937.

BUSINESS.	No. of Shops on Register	EARLY CLOSING DAY.						No. which do Not Close
		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	
Grocery & Provision Dealers...	377	44	13	288	18	2	5	7
Greengrocers, Fruiterers & Florists ...	185	6	1	119	2	—	2	55
Bootsellers and Repairers ...	158	—	—	139	2	—	17	—
Tailors and Outfitters...	121	—	—	106	—	—	15	—
Butchers ...	144	5	—	131	—	—	4	4
Drapers, Milliners & Dressmakers ...	242	—	2	179	—	—	61	—
Furniture Dealers ...	102	—	1	83	2	—	16	—
Toys, Newspapers, Tobacco & Sweet Traders ...	302	6	12	81	13	1	7	182
Bakers ...	76	3	1	19	1	—	—	52
Dairies ...	52	—	—	36	2	—	—	14
Motor and Cycle Dealers ...	121	—	—	63	2	—	5	51
Fish and Poultry Dealers ...	71	7	—	44	—	—	3	17
Jewellers and Watchmakers ...	49	—	—	36	1	—	12	—
Refreshment Dealers ...	109	8	1	—	1	2	—	97
Sweets and Confectionery ...	106	2	4	21	5	—	—	54
Photographers ...	22	1	—	15	—	—	6	—
Chemists ...	84	—	—	77	—	—	2	5
Hairdressers ...	143	—	—	118	—	—	25	—
Fancy Dealers ...	39	—	—	34	—	—	5	—
Saddlers and Trunkmakers ...	13	—	—	11	—	—	2	—
Booksellers and Stationers ...	62	2	—	51	—	—	7	—
Ironmongers ...	66	—	—	53	—	—	11	2
Coal and Corn Dealers ...	41	—	—	28	—	—	11	2
Wardrobe Dealers ...	19	—	—	18	—	—	1	—
Glass and China Dealers ...	15	—	—	14	—	—	1	—
Off License Houses ...	59	—	—	16	—	—	2	41
Miscellaneous Traders ...	277	9	—	189	2	—	77	9
Number of Shops on Register ...	3055	84	35	1969	53	5	297	612
Empty Shops in Borough ...	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Shops in Borough ...	3256							

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 TO 1936.

During the year under review, 2,634 visits were paid to shops in the Borough for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Shops Acts. In 234 instances, contraventions were observed, these being chiefly the failure to exhibit the specified notices in the shops or the non-recording of hours worked by

the shop assistants. Arising out of this matter, 33 written notices were served on the shop-keepers concerned and in the remaining 201 cases, verbal warnings, given by the Inspectors at the time of their visits, had the desired effect. In addition to the above, there were six instances of insufficient ventilation which were rectified.

A total of 103 special inspections were made for the purpose of enforcing the provisions as to evening closing, half-day closing and the sale of non-exempted goods on the early closing day. The employment of young persons also received special attention. On the 1st May, 1937, the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, came into force. Prior to this, a survey of the various shops in the Borough revealed the fact that there were 567 shops kept open on Sundays, but it is anticipated that this number will be reduced after February, 1938, when the sale on Sundays of bread, flour, confectionery, fish and groceries will be prohibited (except in certain cases) unless a partial exemption order is made.

Frequent inspections of shops are made on Sundays by the Inspectors.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The very few industrial premises in Bournemouth (principally laundries, bakehouses and two outlying brickworks) cause comparatively little pollution of the atmosphere by coal smoke.

Complaints were received, however, alleging smoke nuisances from four premises, the chimneys of three of them being suspected of discharging excessive quantities of grit also. Subsequent observations confirmed the complaints in two cases and suggestions made as to the proper method of stoking, the regulation of the air supply and forced draught to the furnaces effected an abatement of the nuisance.

During the year, 166 observations of industrial chimneys were made (each of 30 minutes' duration).

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Corporation provides swimming baths at the Pier Approach and at Stokewood Road ; both are supplied with sea-water. There is also a privately owned bath open to the public.

Each of these has an efficient filtration plant and chlorination is employed. At the Corporation Baths, samples of the water are taken frequently and submitted to the Bacteriologist. The latter has occasionally made suggestions which have been of practical use to the Engineer for it has been found that the sea-water prior to its admission to the baths varies greatly in its bacterial content.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

In 1937, the Department's attention was called to 134 premises (including 16 Corporation houses) affected with bed bugs. These were all dealt with by the Local Authority either by sulphur dioxide or liquid insecticides. In some cases, the owners of the houses had skirting boards, architraves and picture rails removed and treated with a painter's blow lamp.

The houses occupied by applicants for Corporation houses are visited by the Housing Superintendent who satisfies himself, by enquiry and observation, that vermin are not likely to be imported.

No opportunity is lost by the Inspectors to educate tenants of infested or disinfested property as to their responsibilities.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911 AND 1928.

Seven informal samples of Rag Flock were taken. Two were found to be satisfactory and five unsatisfactory.

Three official samples were then obtained, two of which did not conform to the standard of cleanliness prescribed under the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912. The Vendors were warned.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

No applications for samples to be analysed have been received but 12 unoffical samples of fertilisers and 13 of feeding stuffs were taken.

Seven of the samples of fertilisers on analysis gave results which agreed with the statutory statement after allowing for the limit of variation. The remaining five samples did not agree inasmuch as they contained an excess, not a deficiency, of some ingredient.

For this reason the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser and no action was taken.

As regards the Feeding Stuffs seven samples complied with the various statutory statements and six did not do so. One of the latter contained a slight deficiency of oil, but the others had an excess of certain ingredients and were consequently not sold to the prejudice of the purchaser.

THE PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

During the year, the names and addresses of 199 traders were entered on the Poisons List of the Local Authority as sellers of Part II poisons only, which include substances in common use and also poisonous preparations employed in industry, horticulture, agri-

culture, sanitation, sheep dipping and vermin killing. In each case, on the application of a trader for his name to be entered on the List, a visit was paid to his premises, when enquiries were made and the requirements of the Poisons Rules were explained ; 224 such visits were made.

It was found that there were four contraventions of the Poisons Rules, but these were remedied after warning letters had been sent to the traders concerned.

Thirty informal samples were taken under the above Act as follows :—

12	samples of Phenols
3	„ Ammonia
3	„ Hydrochloric Acid
3	„ Potassium Quadroxalate
1	„ Sodium Hydroxide
6	„ Rat Poisons
2	„ Hair Dyes
—	
30	
—	

All the above samples were found to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Continuous efforts are made to establish and maintain a clean and safe milk supply. The premises concerned are closely supervised by the Food Inspectors and all the cows are examined twice a year by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon. The major portion of the milk consumed in the town has been pasteurised.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Number of producers residing outside the Borough registered to sell wholesale and/or retail in the Borough	4
Number of producers residing in the Borough registered to sell wholesale	15
Number of producers residing in the Borough registered to sell by retail	6
Number of retailers residing outside the Borough registered to sell by retail within the Borough	2
Number of retail purveyors registered	308
Number of visits to dairies	475
Number of visits to cowsheds	290
Number of visits to milkshops	287

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licences have been granted :—

Tuberculin tested milk—

Bottlers' licences	1
Dealers' licences	6

Accredited milk—

Producers' licences	5
----------------------------	---

Pasteurised milk—

Pasteurising establishments	2
Dealers' licences	10

Samples were examined as follows :—

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Tuberculin tested milk ...	16	1
Accredited milk ...	19	—
Pasteurised milk ...	25	4

The one sample of Tuberculin tested milk failed to comply with the tests as it contained coliform bacilli in 1/100 millilitre.

This milk was followed up with the result that subsequent samples were up to standard.

Of the 29 samples of pasteurised milk four were either improperly pasteurised or contained a proportion of raw milk. These also were followed up.

Examination of Milk for tubercle bacilli.

Twenty samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli by means of animal inoculation.

In every case the result was negative.

Examination of Milk for general cleanliness.

Fifty-two samples of non-graded milk were examined for general cleanliness and fifty-one of these had attained a reasonable standard of cleanliness.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 4 registered and 5 licensed slaughter-houses and 9 wholesale meat stores. To these the Inspectors paid 2,674 visits.

Carcases have been inspected at the time of or soon after slaughter with the following results :—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	452	1	2619	6283	8440
Number inspected ...	440	1	2570	6155	8400
All diseases except Tuberculosis—whole carcasses condemned ...	—	1	2	1	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	28	—	1	19	96
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	6.4%	100%	0.1%	0.3%	1.25%
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	15	—	3	—	83
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	4.0%	—	0.1%	—	1.04%

Other food premises controlled.

These include 71 fish-shops, 35 of which sell fried fish :—

	<i>Visits</i>
Butchers	2235
Fishmongers and Poulterers	689
Greengrocers	1115
Grocers	1352
Ice-cream Vendors ...	116
Hawkers' carts	149
Restaurants and Cafes ...	71
Stalls	19
	<hr/>
	5746
	<hr/>

No food has been formally seized but the amount surrendered and destroyed as diseased or unsound was :

	lbs.
Butcher's meat (diseased) ...	5294
" " (unsound) ...	3240
Fish	1029
Tinned food	3321
Poultry	312
Rabbits	1116
Bacon	18
Vegetables	247
	<hr/>
	14577
	<hr/>

Bakehouses.

There are 89 registered, one being an underground bakehouse. The requirements as to limewashing or painting have been carried out and the premises satisfactorily maintained.

No. of visits by inspectors—218.

Ice-cream premises.

There are 146 shops at which ice-cream is sold and 43 premises on which it is manufactured and retailed.

Prepared meat premises.

171 are registered.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928
AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES,
ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.

The following is a statement of the adulterated samples and shows the action taken.

ADULTERATED OFFICIAL SAMPLES.

No.	Nature of Sample	Adulteration or deficiency	Remarks.
812	Milk ...	... 2% Extraneous water ...	Court proceedings. Conviction, 25/- costs.
1099	" ...	... 3% " " ...	Vendor warned.
1102	" ...	... 1.4% " " ...	Vendor warned.
1104	" ...	... 1.2% " " ...	Vendor warned.
1107	" ...	... .8% " " ...	Vendor warned.
795	Malt Vinegar	13 % Deficient in Acetic Acid ...	Proceedings taken. Case dismissed.
796	" ...	... 7% Deficient in Acetic Acid ...	Vendor warned.

ADULTERATED UNOFFICIAL SAMPLE.

126 Milk 3.2% Extraneous water

NUTRITION.

It cannot be said that malnutrition is to be found to any extent among the inhabitants of Bournemouth, so that special investigations are not practicable. Indeed, if a general survey could be made and comparison made with a town of equal population, it would be apparent that good health is the rule in Bournemouth. This statement receives confirmation

from certain statistics provided in the report. For the County Borough is unique when consideration is given to certain factors which together constitute environment, viz., climate, housing and economic conditions. As in other districts, however, there are some families which have been handicapped by ill health, unemployment and other misfortunes requiring adjustment. When signs of under-nourishment occur efforts are made to correct the condition as soon as possible. Advice is given to individuals as to the importance of adequate nutrition and addresses on the subject are given when an opportunity occurs.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The Town has been very fortunate. Non-notifiable conditions, particularly Mumps and Whooping Cough, have been prevalent, but cases of notifiable disease were comparatively few. Some anxiety was caused in October when Diphtheria of the dangerous "gravis" strain appeared in two of the largest elementary schools. Prompt action was taken and the outbreak speedily controlled, but unfortunately several deaths occurred.

There were three cases of Typhoid Fever notified. One patient was ill when she came to visit Bournemouth and had obviously been infected by a carrier with whom she had recently been associated. The latter had had the disease several years ago and had not been suspected previously. Another adult was possibly infected in a neighbouring district where cases had occurred at a time when he was visiting for a few days. The third notification was in respect of a child who apparently acquired the disease from her mother, a known carrier.

Dysentery accounted for seven cases which were diagnosed at the Isolation Hospital. The first patient who had been admitted for Diphtheria aroused suspicion on account of intestinal symptoms which were

carefully investigated. The Bacteriologist reported the presence of Sonne's bacillus in the faeces. In spite of precautions that were adopted certain members of the staff and other patients developed the disease which was of a very mild type. It was remarkable how the condition spread from one individual to another although a strict routine was adopted in the ward. There is little doubt that Dysentery has been present in the district though not notified for information was subsequently obtained to the effect that there had been numerous persons treated in their own homes with similar symptoms to those of the patients who were discovered in the hospital.

Scarlet Fever has not been epidemic nor of a severe type; indeed some of the patients have had a very mild attack with indefinite or transient rash. It is usual, however, for the medical attendant to require removal of the patient to hospital.

There has been no known relation between a case of Scarlet Fever and one of Puerperal Fever.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is provided free of charge for scholars attending the Council's schools and for children under school age.

The following figures include the former group.

Preliminary Schick Test		Completely Immunised	Partially Immunised		Final Schick Test	
Negative	Positive		1 Injection	2 Injections	Negative	Positive
10	3	196	42	36	787	11

The work is carried out usually on the premises of a School Clinic by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health who has undertaken for several years the immunisation of patients and staff at the Victoria Home for Crippled Children.

There have not been many cases of Measles brought to the notice of the Health Department and special facilities have not been needed. There has been no demand for Measles serum either for prophylaxis or for attenuation. It would probably be very difficult to obtain supplies of convalescent serum as patients with Measles are seldom admitted to the Isolation Hospital on account of lack of accommodation. In the event of an epidemic of the disease it would presumably be necessary to appeal to adults who have had the disease in childhood to act as donors of serum.

There has been no case reported of Anthrax, Epidemic jaundice, Undulant Fever or Psittacosis.

HOME NURSING.

The nursing in their own homes of persons suffering from infectious diseases is not altogether satisfactory as the nurses provided by the Bournemouth District Nursing Association are not available for this purpose. It is questionable, therefore, if facilities should not be provided for the nursing of children suffering from Measles and Whooping Cough who are only admitted to the Isolation Hospital if they are seriously ill.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Further hindrances have been experienced in the provision of a new isolation hospital. It is extremely difficult to find a suitable site within the County Borough and obstacles have been encountered whenever an attempt has been made to erect one elsewhere. The principles involved are being considered with great care as a conference has been called to deliberate on the Health and Hospital Services of the County Borough.

In the meantime, the accommodation in the existing Isolation Hospital is being used to the best advantage. If a larger institution were available it would be possible to admit cases of non-notifiable diseases which are only received in exceptional circumstances and to relieve the pressure on the beds in the Voluntary Hospital by taking certain patients suffering from Pneumonia.

It would be gratifying to know moreover that in the event of a serious epidemic reasonable accommodation would be instantly forthcoming.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Total Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	89	81	—
Diphtheria	47	45	9
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	3	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	2*	—
Pneumonia	52	3*	17
Erysipelas	32	10	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	5*	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1
Polio-myelitis	1	1*	—
Dysentery	7	6	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	3 (2*)	1

*General Hospital.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1937.

These figures do not coincide with those of the Registrar-General, which relate to the 52 weeks ending 1st January, 1938.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED							
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						
		Under 1 year	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 Membranous Croup)	47	1	7	33	3	2	—	1
Erysipelas	32	1	3	1	—	8	13	6
Scarlet Fever	89	—	14	59	7	8	1	—
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	52	4	6	6	2	8	16	10
Dysentery	7	—	1	3	—	2	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	—	—	—	3	8	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
	255	15	34	103	16	37	33	17

CANCER.

The local facilities for the treatment of this disease need to be augmented. There is available a private supply of radium but the nearest regional Radium Centre is at Southampton which for various reasons is not always accessible to patients. The representatives of the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, after consultation with those responsible for the British Empire Cancer Campaign decided to set up a Cancer treatment department in the hospital at Boscombe. In order to obtain the necessary equipment an appeal for money was launched in the autumn.

Deaths from Cancer and Malignant disease among Bournemouth inhabitants in 1937 :—

	All ages	0	1	2	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Male	96	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	13	24	29	26
Female	165	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	23	38	48	45

Death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 of population for past ten years in Bournemouth and in England and Wales :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Bournemouth ...	2.26	1.89	2.12	1.85	1.92	1.99	2.21	2.15	2.16	2.10
England and Wales	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.48	1.51	1.53	1.56	1.59	1.63	1.63

It is not possible to draw any accurate conclusions from these figures as to the incidence of cancer or the mortality from the disease, for although in Bournemouth, there is still a large proportion of elderly residents, there has been a change in the age distribution and also in social circumstances of the population as a whole since the County Borough was extended in 1931.

VACCINATION.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
No. of cases in Birth lists received ...	124	104	145	155	148	122	150	142	157	115	120	115	1597
No. of Certificates of Vaccination received ...	23	37	35	40	41	37	34	39	26	46	33	32	423
No. of Certificates of Vaccination received of children born in other districts ...	2	—	—	2	2	1	2	2	1	—	2	2	16
No. of Certificates of postponement—													
Health of child ...	6	9	5	6	5	5	7	5	3	2	9	6	68
Condition of house ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevalence of Infectious Disease ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
No. of Certificates under Section 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1907 ...	82	77	80	93	79	87	101	82	105	89	84	86	1045
No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility or of having had Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Parents removed out of district ...	17	6	36	14	18	—	34	25	1	28	18	10	207
Otherwise not found ...	6	1	14	2	2	2	5	2	6	2	4	2	48
No. of entries in lists sent to Public Vaccinator ...	26	15	21	30	17	15	16	17	13	25	35	15	245

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Council has delegated its powers under the Act to the Bournemouth Blind Aid Society which performs its duties most thoroughly and efficiently.

The following information has been supplied relating to the year 1937 :—

Blind persons on the register	...	...	177
New cases	...	...	18
Blind persons who have died	...	...	6
Blind persons who have left the district	...	...	4

The age at which these 177 persons became blind has been ascertained when possible.

Under the age of one year	...	...	17
Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	2
" " 5 " 10 " ...	...	...	3
" " 10 " 20 " ...	...	...	7
" " 20 " 30 " ...	...	...	13
" " 30 " 40 " ...	...	...	11
" " 40 " 50 " ...	...	...	20
" " 50 " 60 " ...	...	...	32
" " 60 " 70 " ...	...	...	32
Above the age of 70	...	...	16
Age not known when blindness developed	...	...	24

TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1937, to 31st December, 1937, in the County Borough of Bournemouth.

Age Periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS											Total notifications (all ages)		
	Primary notifications													
	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			
Respiratory Males	—	—	3	—	1	4	12	11	19	10	—	2	62	64
Respiratory Females	—	—	1	2	6	4	11	12	3	3	—	5	47	54
Non-Respiratory Males	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	7
Non-Respiratory Females	—	1	2	1	—	3	5	1	2	—	—	1	16	21

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease of Bournemouth residents during 1937 :—

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
5—15 „ ...	3	3	1	3	—	—	1	—
15—25 „ ...	5	10	1	3	4	3	1	—
25—35 „ ...	12	11	—	5	—	7	1	2
35—45 „ ...	11	12	1	1	7	11	—	1
45—55 „ ...	19	3	1	2	14	6	1	—
55—65 „ ...	10	3	—	—	11	4	1	—
65 and upwards ...	2	5	—	1	4	5	—	1
Totals ...	62	47	5	16	40	36	7	7

Seventy-six deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs give a death-rate of .62 per 1000. In the previous year the deaths amounted to 67 and the death-rate was .56.

The previous table includes nine non-notified deaths. In six cases the death was certified after post-mortem examination.

The non-notified deaths accordingly numbered 3 or 3.33 per cent. of the total of 90 deaths from Tuberculosis.

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

When comparing results with 1936, it is to be noticed that there is a decided drop in the number of new cases but that more deaths have occurred.

		New cases		Deaths	
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1936	... ..	145	27	67	9
1937	... ..	109	21	76	14

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

LOCATION.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Disease of Bones and Joints	...	...	...	1	10	11
Disease of Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	1	—	1
Abdominal Disease	...	...	...	—	2	2
Disease of Glands	...	...	...	—	3	3
Disease of other parts	...	...	...	3	1	4
Totals				5	16	21

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The Dispensary was open on 99 occasions, Monday afternoon being available for women and children, Wednesday afternoon for men. 345 patients and contacts recorded 832 attendances as follows, an average of 8.40 per session :—

Adults, male	...	...	432
Adults, female	...	...	337
Children, male	...	...	30
Children, female	...	...	33
			<hr/>
			832
			<hr/>

In 1936, 400 persons recorded 969 attendances.

SANATORIA AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

In the report for 1936, reference was made to the fact that a private sanatorium at Linford, near Ringwood, had been purchased by the Council. In May, 1937, the first municipal patients were admitted. The Institution consists of several structures which are distributed in such a way that efficient and economical administration is impracticable. It has been decided, therefore, to erect a large modern building capable of accommodating 140 patients. Forty of these will be maintained by the Dorset County Council, which has expressed a wish to participate in the scheme.

Plans have been prepared and discussed with officials of the Ministry of Health, who have given advice and proposed amendments which will be adopted. Existing buildings will be incorporated in the new scheme provided that they are suitable for adaptation.

Surprise has been expressed that having regard to the diminished incidence of Tuberculosis throughout the country, Bournemouth should require 100 beds.

It will be understood, however, that there are still many people attempting to regain their health who come to reside in the district and that certain of these will eventually be notified as suffering from Tuberculosis and recommended for treatment.

Moreover individuals who dislike the idea of institutional accommodation are more likely to accept this when modern buildings with all facilities for diagnosis and treatment are provided.

Difficulty is still experienced in finding vacancies for patients in suitable institutions.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925—RELATING TO PERSONS SUFFERING
FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE MILK TRADE.

No action has been required.

SECTION 62 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, AND
SECTION 172 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—
(RELATING TO THE COMPULSORY REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL
OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS).

No action has been taken.

PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT DURING 1937.

Adults	Number of Patients	Number of Patient Days
Addenbrookes' Hospital, Cambridge...	1	28
Brompton Hospital, London ...	2	357
Cornelia Hospital, Poole ...	1	345
Firs Home, Bournemouth ...	21	4440
Holy Cross Sanatorium, Haslemere ...	1	203
King George's Sanatorium, Bramshott	2	396
Linford Sanatorium, Ringwood ...	57	6960

Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke	...	1	276
Papworth Hall, Cambridge	...	6	1114
Preston Hall, Aylesford	...	4	538
"Rizwan," Broadstone	...	23	3783
Royal National Hospital, Ventnor	...	5	616
Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth	...	30	2386
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate	...	10	1343
Royal Victoria & West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth	...	8	747
"Thaxted," Parkstone	...	2	139
Children			
Children's Sanatorium, Harpenden	...	8	1219
East Anglian Sanatorium, Nayland	...	2	442
Linford Sanatorium, Ringwood	...	3	437
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton	...	7	1037
Royal Victoria & West Hants Hospital Bournemouth	...	1	32
Victoria Cripples' Home, Bournemouth	...	1	202
		196	27,040

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Forty-four midwives notified their intention to practise, six of these having been appointed by the Corporation. When the midwifery scheme was initiated it was arranged that three of the midwives should commence duty on July 31st and the other three on November 1st, as it was anticipated that owing to the small number of bookings, they would not be fully occupied for several months. This has actually been the case, but it is apparent that before long the municipal midwifery scheme will be both popular and efficient.

One of the midwives originally appointed who resigned, ceased to attend cases after November 30th, and the vacancy was not immediately filled.

The number of confinements attended by the six midwives up to 31st December was as follows :—

As Midwives	...	...	68
As Maternity Nurses	...	...	22
			—
			90
			—

One hundred and sixty-six records were received concerning the medical help called in by midwives. they have been classified as follows :—

PREGNANCY.		CONDITION OF INFANT.	
Miscarriage	... 2	Premature Birth	... 3
Haemorrhage	... 4	Condition of Baby	... 6
Albuminuria	... 2	Discharge from Eyes	... 12
Other reasons	... 11	Malformation	... 2
Threatened Abortion	... 1	Stillbirth	... 2
			—
			166
			—
LABOUR.		OTHER NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.	
Breech Cases	... 5	Substitution of artificial for breast feeding	... 42
Abnormal Presentation	... 4	Still birth	... 3
Delay in Labour	... 31	Possible source of infection	... 1
Rupture of Perineum	... 56	Death of child	... 4
Retention of Placenta	... 3	Having laid out a dead body	... 2
Haemorrhage	... 1		—
Other reasons (Mother)	... 3		52
Uterine Inertia	... 1		—
Placenta Praevia	... 4		
LYING-IN PERIOD (MOTHER).			
Rise of Temperature	... 8		
Other reasons	... 4		
Sub-Involution of Uterus	... 1		

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

There is a combined session at "Avebury" each week. 50 sessions were held, 319 women being responsible for 467 attendances.

The recently appointed municipal midwives take turns in assisting the doctor and encourage the women by whom they have been booked to attend.

Obstetric Specialist.

On four occasions only were the services of the Obstetric Specialist required by a General Practitioner.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

This is conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, who reports as follows :—

Patients continue to appreciate the facilities offered by this Clinic. Women whose health and vitality have been impaired by too-frequent child-bearing or by dangerous complications experience great mental and physical relief when into their hands is placed the power to control their reproductive activities in accordance with their own ability to cope with further children. There is no abuse of this clinic for selfish purposes. The mothers who come are hard-working, over-tired, often underfed women whose chief desire is to preserve their health for the sake of the children they already have.

Sessions	14
New patients	33
Re-attendances	49

New patients.

Advice given for the following reasons :—

Heart disease	1
Tuberculosis or suspected Tuberculosis	3
Severe Varicose Veins	3
Nervous exhaustion	3
Anaemia and Debility	3
Unsatisfactory environment	3

e.g., husband chronic drunkard ; husband mental disease.

Excessive child bearing	7
--------------------------------	---

Ten new patients for various reasons, *e.g.*, unteachability, or excessive destruction of the parts, were inconclusively dealt with.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The following figures relate to 1937 :—

(1)	Number of applications for registration ...	13
(2)	Number of Homes registered ...	13
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration ...	Nil
(4)	Number of appeals made against such orders ...	Nil
(5)	Number of cases in which such orders have been :—	
	(a) Confirmed on appeal, and ...	Nil
	(b) Disallowed ...	Nil
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration ...	5
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been :—	
	(a) Granted ...	5
	(b) Withdrawn ...	Nil
	(c) Refused ...	Nil
	Total number of Homes registered ...	67

Generally the homes are well conducted and defects found of a minor character. Some of the Institutions are small, receiving only an occasional patient, but it is considered advisable to require registration whenever there is a suggestion that nursing is provided, for in Bournemouth old people requiring special attention are frequently received so that it is sometimes difficult to decide whether an infirm individual is a patient or a guest.

Nursing and Maternity institutions are supervised by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare who is the Inspector of Midwives, but visits are also made by the Medical Officer of Health.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were eight deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth which occurred in Bournemouth. Four of these were transferred by the Registrar-General to other districts, leaving four to the County Borough. Only one of the deaths was due to sepsis.

The cause of death in each case was certified as follows :—

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | Age 25. | <i>a.</i> | Toxaemia of pregnancy. |
| (2) | Age 27. | <i>1a.</i> | Obstetrical shock. |
| | | <i>2.</i> | Polyglandular disorder. |
| (3) | Age 30. | <i>1a.</i> | General peritonitis. |
| | | <i>b.</i> | Salpingitis. |
| | | <i>c.</i> | Abortion. |
| (4) | Age 39. | <i>1a.</i> | Haemorrhage. |
| | | <i>b.</i> | Placenta praevia. |

As in recent years the circumstances of these deaths were investigated and reports sent to the Ministry of Health.

The maternal mortality rate is therefore 2.8 per 1,000 total births (*i.e.*, live and still) as compared with 3.11 for England and Wales.

In 1936 the corresponding figure for Bournemouth was 4.85.

BIRTH RATE.

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

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
11.4	10.5	9.74	11.11	11.2	11.14	10.67	11.05	11.6	11.16

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital by agreement with the Council, provides in its Ashley Road branch accommodation for maternity cases. These fall into two groups: (a) women who have

inadequate facilities in their own homes ; and (b) patients who develop or are likely to have during pregnancy or parturition a complication for which in-patient treatment is desirable.

251 beds were occupied during the year.

In Boscombe Hospital also are received ailing infants, 15 of which have been admitted. Two others were sent to the Victoria Cripples' Home, Alumhurst Road.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

62 deaths of children under one year have occurred providing an infant mortality rate of 45.8. This is slightly higher than the one recorded in the previous year but there is no special condition which calls for comment.

In the following table is given the rate of infantile mortality for the past ten years :—

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
55.0	46.5	46.2	62.6	54.7	53.7	53.0	39.7	39.4	45.8

PROVISION OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

There has been an increase in the amount of milk supplied to mothers and infants, principally due to the fact that the scale has been revised on a more liberal basis. The cost was £2,172 as compared with £1,476 in 1936 and £1,116 in 1935. The total number of families supplied was 717, the daily average being 322. These figures apply to ordinary milk only as in addition 7080 lbs. of dried milk were given at a cost of £530. 16552 lbs. were sold at cost price.

INFANT DEATHS.

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous										
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	5	2	11
Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth ...	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis ...	5	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	6
Congenital Malformations ...	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	6
Premature Birth ...	14	2	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	17
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	6
Other Causes ...	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
TOTALS ...	29	2	2	2	35	6	7	8	6	62
Net Births in the year	Legitimate 1239	Illegitimate 112			Net Deaths in the year	Legitimate 60	Illegitimate 2			

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

A considerable amount of work is necessitated in dealing adequately with foster-children. The homes are visited regularly and detailed reports made as to the condition of the premises and of the children.

The foster-parents generally carry out their duties in a satisfactory manner in spite of the fact that payments made to them are usually small and often uncertain.

No serious offences have been committed, those that have required attention being chiefly due to the fact that notifications have not been submitted as and when required.

Number of registered foster-mothers at January 1st, 1937	...	...	...	...	95
Number of registered foster-mothers at December 31st, 1937	...	...	...	...	98
Number of foster-children with the above at January 1st, 1937	...	...	...	...	165
Number of foster-children with the above at December 31st, 1937	...	...	...	...	164
Number of foster-children who have died during the year	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Inspections by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	1000

INFANT CARE TABLE I.

Total live births registered, including 52 transferred to Bournemouth from other districts and excluding 295 transferred from Bournemouth	...	...	...	...	1351
Total still-births registered, excluding 18 transferred from Bournemouth	...	...	...	...	50
Live births notified	...	...	...	...	1615
Still births notified	...	...	...	...	67

INFANT CARE TABLE II.

Visits by the Health Visitors :—

Mothers and Infants :

First visits	...	...	...	...	1237
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	4948
Re-visits to children over one year of age	...	...	...	...	8140

Expectant Mothers :

First visits	...	...	...	...	425
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	389

15139

INFANT CARE TABLE III.

Work of the Eleven Centres, Year 1937.

No. of Clinic Sessions held	Attendances			Number of Health Talks given.	Consultations by Doctors	Attendances at Consultations		
	Mothers	Babies	Other Children			Mothers	Babies	Other Children
522	32481	18634	18224	164	431	1588	3901	3483

INFANT CARE TABLE IV.

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
1930	20525	10323	11727	42575
1931	22567	12326	12580	47473
1932	23926	13089	13251	50266
1933	22692	13295	12570	48557
1934	23888	14554	13691	52133
1935	28008	16193	14964	59165
1936	28722	16594	17338	62654
1937	32481	18634	18224	69339

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified	Cases.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
	Treated					
	At Home	In Hosp.				
9	4	5	9	Nil	Nil	Nil

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

At present there is not a complete orthopaedic scheme, but it has been customary to send children with marked deformities, whether detected at the Infant Welfare Centres or through the agency of the School Medical Service, to various residential institutions, *e.g.*, the Cripples' Homes of the Shaftesbury Society and Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital at Alton. Cases needing out-patient treatment only have been able to obtain this at Boscombe Hospital.

Recently, the Governors of this Institution proposed that a scheme should be formulated for the treatment of orthopaedic cases referred by Medical Officers of the Corporation. The general principles have been approved but the agreement is not yet completed.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following tables give statistics concerning the Municipal Clinic held at Boscombe Hospital, and the provision of bacteriological facilities for the diagnosis of Venereal Diseases in the County Borough of Bournemouth for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

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 ...	27	21	48
Suffering from Gonorrhoea...	74	51	125
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	59	68	127
Soft Sore ...	—	—	—
			300

Number of patients discharged from the out-patient clinic after completion of :—

Treatment for Syphilis	...	8	6	14
Treatment for Gonorrhoea		33	24	57
				—
				71
				—

Number of patients who ceased to attend the out-patient clinic without completing treatment, and who were suffering from :—

Syphilis	...	...	20	10	30
Gonorrhoea	...	...	23	10	33
					—
					63
					—

Total attendances (excluding irrigations) at the out-patient clinic for all persons who were :—

Suffering from Syphilis	...	982	805	1787
Suffering from Gonorrhoea	...	1025	443	1468
Not found to be suffering from				
Venereal Diseases	...	156	161	317
Soft Sore	...	—	—	—
				—
				3572
				—

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

Suffering from Syphilis	.....	36	58	94
Suffering from Gonorrhoea	...	73	442	515
Not found to be suffering from				
Venereal Diseases	...	—	40	51
				—
				660
				—

Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitute 61

Number of doses of Salvarsan substitute used in the Treatment Centre :—

Approved	...	...	487
Not approved	...	...	311
			—
			798

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL
MATERIAL.

Number of specimens which were examined :—

For persons attending at the Treatment Centres :—

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	2
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	1255

From persons attended by private medical practitioners :—

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	—
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	15

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

From Treatment Centre	...	...	578
By private practitioners	...	...	850

Salvarsan approved substitutes supplied to medical practitioners :—

Doses	139
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Meteorological Report.

WEATHER OF 1937.

Sunshine.

Bournemouth sunshine total of 1595 hours 54 minutes compares very favourably with other seaside resorts; although below the forty years average of 1,810 hours 24 minutes, it is 66 hours in excess of 1936. Of the 271 stations reporting their records to the meteorological office, Bournemouth was sixteenth on the list. The greatest amount of sunshine was recorded in 1911, 2,137 hours 21 minutes, and the lowest amount in 1898, 1,378 hours.

Rainfall.

Bournemouth in common with the rest of the country suffered from an excess of rain, the total being 40.98 inches compared with the forty years average of 32.19 inches, but we were fortunate compared with some stations which were very much above the average. It will be observed on reference to the table that December is generally the wettest month, but in 1937 it was February 6.09 inches with January and October running very close. Two very heavy falls were recorded namely 1.62 on July 15th and 1.64 on October 22nd. Although we only recorded 0.29 inches in June, 0.15 inch fell in one day.

Temperature.

As will be seen from the tables there is very little variation in the mean temperature, it being slightly higher than the forty years average.

Meteorology.

RAINFALL, SUNSHINE, AND MEAN TEMPERATURES.

Table of Averages, 1937.

BOURNEMOUTH SUNSHINE (Hours and Tenths).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
40 years ...	63.8	85.3	126.0	160.5	236.5	237.0	229.8	204.8	192.6	138.3	90.1	66.2
1937 ...	52.1	67.0	127.8	135.8	197.9	220.0	152.7	231.2	171.2	108.3	75.8	56.1
	40 year average Total 1,810.4 hours (1936—1,529.9 hours) 1937—1,595.9 hours.											

BOURNEMOUTH RAINFALL.

	(inches)											
40 years ...	3.06	2.57	2.85	2.00	1.70	1.27	2.26	2.70	2.30	3.91	3.45	4.08
1937 ...	5.84	6.09	3.78	2.28	3.64	0.29	2.55	2.23	2.46	5.88	1.49	4.45
	40 year average Total 32.19 ins. (1936—30.33 ins.) 1937—40.98 ins.											

BOURNEMOUTH MEAN TEMPERATURE.

40 years ...	41.2	41.4	45.0	47.8	52.1	58.0	61.7	61.5	58.0	52.0	43.7	43.0
1937 ...	43.0	44.9	40.9	50.3	54.8	59.3	62.1	63.7	57.6	52.7	43.2	39.6
	40 year average 50.4. 1937—51.0.											

Report of Public Analyst

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my report on the samples of food and drugs sent to me for analysis during the year ending 31st December, 1937.

The total number of samples submitted under the Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, was 597 samples, of which 414 were official samples and 183 were unofficial samples taken informally by your Food and Drug Inspectors.

The number of adulterated samples was eight, representing a percentage adulteration of 1.3 per cent. This figure shows a decrease of 8 per cent. from the percentage shown in the previous year, and is the lowest percentage adulteration for the past six years.

The poor, or doubtful, samples numbered 45, or 7.5 per cent. This shows an increase on the previous year, and the majority of the samples were milk. It should be remembered that all these samples complied with the requirements of the Act and were genuine.

The Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, does not lay down any standard for poor, or doubtful, samples or requires that any samples should be described as such.

One hundred and forty-nine official and sixty-six unofficial samples, other than milk, were examined for the addition of preservatives or harmful colouring matter under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations. In the case of four samples of sausage, preservatives were present, but in quantities

less than the permitted amount. In all other cases no preservatives were found and all the samples examined were free from the addition of harmful colouring matter.

During the year, eleven samples of ice cream were submitted for examination. In one case starch was present, and in five the proportion of fat was less than five per cent. Starch is not usually found in ice cream mixture, but having regard to the lack of a definite standard, the above sample was considered of poor quality. Further, there is no standard laid down for the percentage of fat in ice cream. The five samples referred to above contained less fat than is usually present.

Six samples of cheap wine were examined particularly for the presence of methylated spirit. All these samples were found to be free from the addition of harmful colouring matter and from methylated spirit.

All the drugs examined during the year were found to comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia. In the case of two samples of boracic ointment, the quantity of boric acid present was 11.27 and 12.99 per cent. respectively. As the British Pharmacopoeia does not state the limit for the content of this ingredient in the final product, these samples were considered of poor quality and not adulterated.

In conclusion, I would mention that the above report covers a very wide range of food and drugs, and, in my opinion, the few adulterated samples and comparatively few poor and doubtful samples, show that the general quality of the food and drugs sold in the Borough is of a high standard.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. PENDRILL CHARLES,
M.D., F.I.C.

TABLE I.

Summary of Report for 1937. Four hundred and fourteen official samples :—

Nature of Sample.	Examined	Genuine	Poor or Doubtful	Harmful Colouring Matter	Containing Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage of Samples Adulterated
Milk	226	193	28	-	-	5	2.23
Milk, separated	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Lard	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
Margarine	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
Sausage	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Sausage, Preserved	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Dripping	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Butter	23	23	-	-	-	-	-
Jam	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Vinegar, Malt	18	15	1	-	-	2	11.1
Coffee	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
Cream	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
Sponge Cake	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
Bacon	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
Beer	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
Stout	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Honey... ..	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl Barley	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Breakfast Sausage	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Saveloy	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	414	378	29	-	-	7	1.69

TABLE II.

Summary of Report for 1937. One hundred and eighty-three unofficial samples :—

Nature of Sample	Examined	Genuine	Poor or Doubtful	Harmful Colouring Matter	Containing Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage of Samples Adulterated
Tinned Peas	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Tinned Beans	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Cooked Meat	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Shredded Suet	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Cooking Fat	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ground Rice	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Condensed Milk	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Milk	42	39	2	-	-	1	2.3
Pork Pie	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lard	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Liver Sausage	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Baking Powder	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Egg Substitute	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Friars Balsam	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Tartaric Acid	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Pickles	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolate Easter Egg	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Filled ditto	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Flaked Almonds	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream	11	5	6	-	-	-	-
Fish Paste	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese, wrapped	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Blanc Mange Powder	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ruby Wine	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Port	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Claret	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Soup Powder	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Gravy Salt	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cornflour	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Castor Oil	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Camphorated Oil	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc Ointment	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Boracic Ointment	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Meat Paste	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gravy Powder	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tea	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Brandy	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Whisky	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Ammon. Tinct. Quin.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Epsom Salts	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Glauber Salts	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Glycerine	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Grey Powder	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Gregory Powder	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Olive Oil	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mag. Carb.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Oil of Eucalyptus	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Comp. Liquorice Powder	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cinnamon Powder	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Do., Essence of	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	183	166	16	-	-	1	2.3

TABLE III.

Adulterated official samples :—

<i>Nature of Sample</i>				<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>		
No. 812	Milk	...	...	2%	Extraneous Water.	
No. 1099	"	...	...	3%	"	"
No. 1102	"	...	...	1.4%	"	"
No. 1104	"	...	...	1.2%	"	"
No. 1107	"	...	...	0.8%	"	"
No. 795	Malt Vinegar	...	...	13%	Deficient in Acetic Acid.	
No. 796	"	...	...	7%	"	"

TABLE IV.

Adulterated unofficial samples :—

<i>Nature of Sample</i>				<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>		
No. 116	Milk	...	...	3.2%	Extraneous Water.	

MILK.

Excluding the 33 adulterated and poor samples the remaining official samples have yielded the following average proportions of fat and non-fatty solids :—

	No. of Samples	Fat	Non-fatty solids
1st quarter	45	3.69 per cent.	8.82 per cent.
2nd "	42	3.62 "	8.81 "
3rd "	46	3.61 "	8.76 "
4th "	60	3.86 "	8.88 "
Whole 12 months	193	3.69 " ...	8.82 "

The average proportion of both fat and non-fatty solids shown above is very good and compares very well with the figures given for the previous year.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL AND
BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF
MILK SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST

DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The following samples have been examined under
the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936 :

Tuberculin tested milk	...	17
Accredited milk	... ..	19
Pasteurised milk	... ..	—
		—
TOTAL	...	36
		—

The standard laid down for these milks is that they must not decolourise methylene blue within 4½ hours if taken from the 1st May to the 31st October ; or within 5½ hours if taken from the 1st November to the 30th April. Further, they must not contain coliform bacillus in 1/100 millilitre. The milks are regarded as satisfactory if two out of three tubes show a negative result in this test.

Sixteen of the samples of tuberculin tested milk were satisfactory and complied with the prescribed conditions. One sample failed to comply with the tests as it contained coliform bacillus in 1/100 millilitre in all three test tubes.

All the samples of accredited milk complied with the prescribed tests and in no case was coliform bacillus found in 1/100 millilitre.

For the past year the methylene blue test has been the official method for testing the cleanliness of milk instead of the plate count. Comment has been made that the new method does not convey any information as to whether there has been an improvement or deterioration in any particular supply of milk, whereas a statement of the plate count, showing the number of organisms present, gives a clear indication of the cleanliness of milk.

The official method of examination has been used in this laboratory, but the number of organisms per millilitre in each sample has also been determined and gave the following average results :—

Tuberculin tested milk	...	per millilitre 13,400
Accredited milk	...	26,347
Average of all milks	...	20,635

Although this shows a slight increase on the figures given in the previous year, it may be regarded as satisfactory.

Two further samples of ordinary milk were submitted for Bacteriological examination and were found to comply with the prescribed conditions for tuberculin tested and accredited milk. The average number of organisms in these samples was 14,750 per millilitre, and neither sample contained coliform bacillus in 1/100 millilitre.

Twenty samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli by means of animal inoculation. In every case the result of the test was negative. This is very satisfactory.

Twenty-nine samples of pasteurised milk were examined under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1932, and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, in order to ascertain whether the pasteurisation had been properly carried out.

Of the 29 samples, four were found to be either improperly pasteurised, or to contain a proportion of raw milk. The remainder were satisfactory. This represents a percentage of 13.7 of unsatisfactory samples, but when compared with 29.4 per cent. given in the previous year, it shows a satisfactory decrease.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. PENDRILL CHARLES,

M.D., F.I.C.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES
SUBMITTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL ANALYST

DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The following informal samples were submitted for
examination under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs
Act, 1926 :—

Fertilisers—

Compound fertilisers	...	4
Bone meal	... ..	2
Dried blood	... ..	2
Kainit	... ..	1
Carbonate of lime	... ..	1
Superphosphates	... ..	1
Compound fish manure	... ..	1
		—
Total	... ..	12
		—

Feeding Stuffs—

Meat and bone meal	...	3
Maize meal	... ..	3
Compound feeding stuffs	... ..	2
Sharps	... ..	2
Fish meal	... ..	1
Greaves	... ..	1
Barley meal	... ..	1
		—
Total	... ..	13
		—

No formal samples were submitted during the year.

All the samples were analysed in accordance with the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1932, which details the method of analysis and the limits of variations allowed for the various articles.

Some of the samples of fertilisers gave analyses which agreed with the statutory statement, after allowing for the limit of variation.

The remaining five samples, details of which are as follows, did not agree :—

Dried Blood ...	...	5.09 per cent. excess of Nitrogen.
Bees Fertiliser	...	0.39 per cent. excess of Soluble Phosphoric Acid and 1.37 per cent. excess of insoluble Phosphoric Acid.
Multiple Plant Food	...	0.48 per cent. excess of Nitrogen and 2.78 per cent. excess of insoluble Phosphoric Acid.
Compound Fish Manure...		0.65 per cent. excess of Phosphoric Acid and 0.21 per cent. excess of Potash.
Universal Fertiliser	...	0.5 per cent. excess of Phosphoric Acid and 0.2 per cent. excess of Potash.

In all these cases it will be seen that there is an excess of the fertilising ingredient and not a deficiency. Although the samples technically do not comply with various statutory statements, the fact that they contained an excess above the limit of variation implied that the sale of such articles was not to the prejudice of the purchaser and consequently it was advised that no action should be taken.

The analysis of seven samples of feeding stuffs complied with the various statutory statements, after allowing for the limit of variation.

The details of the other six samples are as follows :

Maize Meal	...	...	Deficient in Oil to the extent of 3.2 per cent.
Layers Mash	...	...	Deficient in Oil to the extent of 1.62 per cent.
Fish Meal	...	...	Deficient in Oil to the extent of 1.4 per cent. and 4.1 per cent. excess of Albuminoids (Protein).
Meat and Bone Meal	...	...	0.31 per cent. excess of Oil and 4.93 per cent. excess of Phosphoric Acid.
Meat and Bone Meal	...	...	1.08 per cent. excess of Phosphoric Acid.
Laying Mash	...	...	2.06 per cent. excess of Albuminoids (Protein) and 1.21 per cent. excess of fibre.

In the case of the maize meal, the Act does not require any content of oil to be stated, but in one case a statutory statement was supplied stating the oil as 8 per cent. This figure is abnormally high as oil content of maize is usually above 4.5 per cent.

The layers meal contained a slight deficiency of oil but the remaining samples detailed above contained an excess of the various ingredients, and consequently they were not sold to the prejudice of the purchaser.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. PENDRILL CHARLES,

M.D., F.I.C.



County Borough of Bournemouth

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

Year 1937



To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

I have the honour to submit a report on the examination and treatment of children in the Elementary and Secondary Schools in the County Borough in 1937.

By comparison with previous years, it will be noted that much has been achieved. Not only has it been possible to examine a larger number of children but also to obtain more effective treatment for the defects that have been discovered. Nevertheless, much remains to be done.

As in other branches of Public Health, the scope of the School Medical Service is steadily increasing and the various members of the Staff have not been able to do all that is desirable.

At present, the Medical Officers can perform little more than is really necessary mainly on account of the larger number of children who require special examinations or forms of treatment. The interest that has been directed recently to Nutrition is responsible for much of the increased work, but extra attention is being given to various matters, *e.g.*, Immunisation against Diphtheria and the care of the retarded child and the physically defective.

The School Nurses (who are also Health Visitors) have been fully occupied and it is apparent that the time which they are supposed to devote to their work (equivalent to $3\frac{3}{4}$ school nurses) is not adequate.

The Dentist, too, has been pressed; his activities are closely associated with those of the Medical Officers by whom all the general anaesthetics are administered.

I wish to express my thanks for the consideration that is being given by the Committee to further improvements in and extensions of the School Medical Service and to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the Director of Education.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GORDON SMITH.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE STAFF
on 31st December, 1937.

School Medical Officer :

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

Deputy School Medical Officer :

CHARLES F. PEDLEY, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :

GRACE H. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
KENNETH J. GRANT, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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 :

C. R. A. AIREY, L.D.S.

Radiologist :

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

School Nurses :

M. I. J. ABRAHAM	S. DAKIN
A. M. BLAKEMORE	S. GIBBS
P. M. CAREY	G. HAMMOND
M. G. CORNISH	F. E. A. RICHARDSON
A. M. CRISP	E. TURNER

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

Clerks :

W. J. MANNING, J. W. PEAKE, P. D. E. DOMINEY

Dental Attendant :

N. A. BESTALL

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

Area of Bournemouth (in acres)	...	...	11,627
Population (estimate)	...	...	132,000
Number of Elementary Schools	...	...	24
Number of Departments	...	...	42
Average attendance at Elementary Schools	...	...	8,540
Average number on School Registers	...	...	10,124

HYGIENE OF THE SCHOOLS.

The re-organisation of Schools continues ; new buildings are to be erected and others adapted. In the meantime attention is being given to existing structures, so that deficiencies may be corrected and improvements effected whenever possible.

Two matters of some importance have received consideration.

(a) The cleansing of floors by a chemical dusting powder instead of by scrubbing appears to be an improved method.

(b) Facilities for washing by the Scholars. For a long while it has been realised that the provision of towels is rarely, if ever, adequate and that the soiled specimens so frequently observed may be a source of danger. As an experiment, paper towels have been supplied in some of the schools and it is now proposed to apply the principle to all. It is probable that this measure will reduce the incidence of Impetigo, sores and other communicable diseases which are particularly prevalent in certain districts.

It is to be regretted that a supply of hot water for the use of scholars in Public Elementary Schools is not regarded as an essential, nevertheless the hope is expressed that in new schools to be provided in Bournemouth this need will be satisfied.

The following repairs and decorations have been carried out :—

Charminster Council School.

Repainting of external wood and iron work. Repairs to playground.

Boscombe Council Girls' School.

Repainting of external wood and iron work.

Pokesdown Council School.

Repainting of external wood and iron work. New concrete fence on west side of playground.

St. Andrew's Infants' School.

Internal re-decorations.

St Paul's School.

Internal re-decorations.

St. Walburga's School.

Internal re-decorations. Repainting of external wood and iron work.

- Westbourne Council School.*
Repainting of external doors.
- Boscombe St. John's School.*
Internal re-decorations.
- St. Clement's Mixed School.*
Internal re-decorations.
- Malmesbury Park Council School.*
Renewal of wire fence to playground.
- Moordown C. of E. School.*
Repainting of external wood and iron work.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The usual three groups of children were inspected, viz :--
Entrants.

Intermediates (8 years old).

Leavers (those who were 12 years old and all who had not been medically examined since attaining the age of 12).

In addition there have been re-examined children previously found defective and others were presented for special examination at the request of Parents, Teachers, School Nurses and Attendance Officers.

Findings of Medical Inspection.

At routine medical inspections 3,870 children were examined and 2,262 defects discovered. 634 of these required treatment and 1,628 needed to be kept under observation. This shows a larger proportion of defects than that found in the previous year. Possibly this is due to the fact that more time has been available for medical examinations and that these have been more thorough. Certain of the defects require special consideration.

Nutrition.

Of the 3,870 children examined in the routine age-groups the state of nutrition was described as excellent in 17.2 per cent., normal in 69.7 per cent., subnormal in 11.9 per cent., and bad in 1 per cent.

There is much divergence of opinion as to the exact meaning of malnutrition so that accurate comparisons between groups of children in different districts are impossible.

It may be remarked that in a healthy and prosperous town like Bournemouth a badly-nourished child should be rarely seen, but there are other factors to be considered besides poverty and lack of suitable food. The nervous type of child

is often difficult to feed and one poorly developed may be the offspring of parents who are themselves unfit and have come to live in Bournemouth on account of ill-health. Much attention and time have been given to children who suggest malnutrition and every effort is made to deal with them appropriately.

They are usually presented for medical examination by the teachers, who are acquainted with the important details and are extremely sympathetic and helpful.

The figures showing the amount of free milk consumed are some indication of the work performed in connection with nutrition.

Uncleanliness.

The nurses have examined the children in school periodically in order to maintain a high standard of cleanliness. 28,766 were inspected and 645 individual children found unclean. A constant watch has to be kept over certain families and home-visits paid accordingly, otherwise classes would be frequently infested with vermin. In consequence of the activities of the School Nurses very few unclean heads are detected at routine inspections.

Persistent offenders are often referred to the School Clinics where they can be kept under the observation of doctors and nurses.

Skin.

At routine examination 56 children were considered to be in need of treatment for skin diseases and 18 were placed under observation. Among these conditions were included seven cases of Scabies and 14 of Impetigo.

These findings do not indicate the incidence of skin disease among school-children.

It will be noticed that at special inspections there were 350 defects requiring treatment.

Ringworm is a comparatively uncommon condition.

Nose and Throat.

In spite of the large number of children who are operated upon annually for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, abnormal conditions of the nose and throat are very common. At routine inspections alone, 202 children were found to be in need of treatment and 682 were recommended for observation or 5.2 per cent. and 17.6 per cent. respectively.

Vision.

It is not usual to test the visual acuity of the entrants. In the intermediate group the percentage of children with defective vision was 4.9 and in the leavers group 5.5.

A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE DEFECTS FOUND DURING EXAMINATION OF THE THREE ROUTINE GROUPS (Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Defects).

Defects.	Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers	
	Needing		Needing		Needing	
	Treat- ment.	Observa- tion.	Treat- ment.	Observa- tion.	Treat- ment.	Observa- tion.
Skin.						
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Body	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	3	—	2	1	1	—
Impetigo ...	4	—	10	—	—	—
Other diseases Non- Tubercular ...	19	5	15	4	2	8
Eye.						
Blepharitis...	1	3	1	3	8	2
Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	17	29	70	114	57	75
Squint ...	7	11	6	3	1	2
Other Conditions ...	4	2	4	2	1	1
Ear.						
Defective Hearing	2	9	3	9	—	3
Otitis Media ...	4	3	5	1	5	—
Other Ear Diseases	—	2	10	3	1	—
Nose and Throat.						
Enlarged Tonsils only ...	57	250	71	224	13	115
Adenoids only ...	6	19	4	11	1	15
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	27	14	12	2	5	14
Other Conditions ...	3	7	3	6	—	5
Enlarged Cervical Glands Non- Tubercular ...	—	53	—	15	—	12
Defective Speech ...	—	15	—	10	—	3
Heart and Circulation.						
Heart Disease— Organic ...	2	3	3	9	2	2
Heart Disease— Functional ...	5	11	8	14	4	25
Anaemia ...	8	7	14	5	—	1
Lungs.						
Bronchitis ...	16	17	5	5	1	5
Other Non- Tubercular Disease ...	8	7	12	9	5	—

Defects.	Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers	
	Needing		Needing		Needing	
	Treat- ment.	Observa- tion.	Treat- ment.	Observa- tion.	Treat- ment.	Observa- tion.
Tuberculosis.						
Pulmonary—						
Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary—						
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Pulmonary—						
Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hips ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and						
Joints ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System.						
Epilepsy ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chorea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	2	11	9	8	—	4
Deformities.						
Rickets ...	3	14	—	11	—	14
Spinal Curvature ...	—	16	12	12	2	42
Other Forms ...	10	76	6	99	1	101
Other Defects and Diseases						
... ..	13	7	13	55	2	3
Number of Defects	221	591	300	585	113	452
Number of Children Examined	1416		1425		1029	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Mumps and Whooping Cough have been prevalent, and to a less extent Influenza, but there have been relatively few cases of notifiable Disease. In October, however, some alarm was caused in two of the largest schools of the Borough, as several children were simultaneously affected with Diphtheria of a severe type. Prompt action was taken and certain of the scholars were found to be "carriers." With the co-operation of parents, teachers and doctors it was possible to restrict the spread of the disease and eventually to eradicate it in a comparatively short time.

NOTIFICATIONS OF, AND DEATHS DUE TO, CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Total cases notified	Total deaths	Cases who were elementary school children	Deaths of elementary school children
Diphtheria	47	9	33	8
Erysipelas	32	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	89	—	47	—
Enteric	3	—	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	3	1	—	—

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunisation maintains its popularity but with the present staff it is only practicable to arrange for one session per week, augmented by additional sessions whenever an opportunity occurs. Since the commencement of the scheme the schools in the Malmesbury Park, Boscombe, Pokesdown and Charminster districts have been dealt with, and those in the Winton and Moordown district have just been included. There is a long waiting list and many months must elapse before further cases can be accepted.

Primary Schick tests are carried out for children under the age of 2 years and over 12 years. All other children are immunised with three fortnightly injections of "T.A.F." and Schick tested six months after the date of the last injection.

Eighty appointments are made for the immunising and 40 for the Schick testing sessions. An appreciable amount of time has been devoted to Schick testing the large number of children who were immunised last year, so that it has not been possible to deal with so many new cases.

The following table indicates the work carried out during the year in connection with school children only:—

IMMUNISATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Primary Schick Test.		Immunised.		Post Schick Test.	
Number Negative.	Number Positive.	Completely.	Partially.	Number Negative	Number Positive.
6	1	143	88	630	11

BOARD OF EDUCATION GRANT REGULATIONS.

School Certificates given for epidemic illness :—

St. Luke's Infants'—		
Week ending 22nd January	...	... Influenza
" " 29th "	...	... ..
Pokesdown C. of E. Infants'—		
Week ending 22nd January	...	... ..
" " 4th June	...	... Chicken Pox
Talbot Village—		
Week ending 22nd January	...	... Influenza
Kinson Council Junior—		
Week ending 22nd January	...	... Influenza and Whooping Cough
" " 29th "	...	... ..
St. Andrew's Infants'—		
Week ending 29th January	...	... Influenza
Holdenhurst Council—		
Week ending 5th February	...	... Influenza

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Most of the children found to be suffering from Minor Ailments are treated at the Clinics provided for the purpose, as the parents are seldom in a position to pay a medical practitioner for the attention required.

Facilities are available as follows :—

			Weekly Sessions
Charminster Clinic	... East Way	...	2
East Howe Clinic	... Moorlea, Caroline Road	...	3
Malmesbury Park Clinic	... 35, Shelbourne Road	...	3
Pokesdown Clinic	... Hannington Road	...	3
Winton Clinic	... Somerley Road	...	3

A Health Visitor is in charge of each Clinic with a Doctor in attendance for one session weekly.

Towards the end of the year Charminster Clinic with a session on Thursdays only was opened also on Mondays. This extra session enables dressings to be done more thoroughly and renders supervision more effective. The attendances have greatly increased in consequence.

Table showing attendances made at the Minor Ailment Clinics for the past ten years :—

Year	Pokes-down	Winton	Malm. Park	East Howe	Char-minster	Total
1928	1840	2064	1791	—	—	5695
1929	2078	1757	1692	—	—	5527
1930	1467	1606	1838	—	—	4911
1931	1060	1679	1199	910*	—	4848
1932	1087	1347	1336	2102	45†	5917
1933	1293	958	1338	2203	397	6189
1934	1295	895	1436	2718	550	6894
1935	1881	1197	1605	3082	1023	8788
1936	2011	1787	1669	2786	1171	9424
1937	2332	1683	1398	3211	1550	10174

*Commenced July, 1931.

†Commenced October, 1932.

As will be seen from the above, the services are becoming steadily more popular and comprehensive. The three Clinics of 1928 have been increased to five and the attendances of children nearly doubled.

THE EYE CLINIC.

The examination of defective eye conditions is undertaken at the Central Clinic, Avebury, Madeira Road, every Monday morning and afternoon. The latter session was added in order to cope with the demand for this service. Of the 451 children examined 291 were ordered spectacles. 52 were supplied with these at the cost of the Authority and 229 obtained them privately. The ten remaining cases consist of five who have left the district, one refusal and four outstanding.

The children for whom spectacles were not prescribed had been mainly referred for re-examination and required to be kept under observation. Some, however, had more serious defects and have been passed to the Ophthalmologist at the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Boscombe. At this Institution, 132 cases were dealt with consisting of 91 errors of refraction including squint, 30 minor eye defects and 11 other conditions, some of which required surgical treatment.

Seven cases recommended spectacles in 1936 obtained them in 1937.

THE TONSIL AND ADENOID CLINIC.

The arrangements with the Boscombe Hospital Authorities are now such that the waiting list of Tonsil and Adenoid cases is of short duration. The number of children awaiting operation at the end of the year was 44.

During the year 48 sessions were arranged and 259 children attended, 216 receiving operative treatment. Of the remaining 43 cases 37 were refused operation on account of a temperature and six for other defects.

ORTHOPAEDICS.

There is no clinic provided by the Council for the treatment of deformities. Several children are sent every year to residential institutions and others have been referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon at Boscombe Hospital where advice and treatment have been given free of charge to the Local Authority.

Recently, however, negotiations have been initiated with a view to making definite arrangements with the Hospital Authorities and details of the scheme are still being considered.

The number of defects ascertained certainly renders desirable the provision of adequate treatment and after-care.

THE DENTAL SERVICE.

A whole-time school dentist and dental attendant became available in April from which date a general improvement in the working of the scheme was apparent.

Further extensions are anticipated as it is proposed in co-operation with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to make provision for the examination and treatment of the pre-school child which until now has only been dealt with as a casualty. Another dentist and an attendant will therefore be required.

At dental inspections approximately 70 per cent. of the children are referred for treatment but until this year the acceptance rate has been low—21 per cent. in 1936. It has recently risen to 57 per cent. in consequence of various measures adopted. These include talks to the parents and children by the Dentist, visits to the homes by the nurses and a simplified method of collecting contributions. In addition lectures arranged by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom have stimulated interest.

For a time it was arranged that the nurses should visit parents who had failed to respond to the notices sent in respect of fillings but this has been temporarily discontinued as so many other children have awaited treatment. The results of these visits are shewn in the table.

VISITS FOR FAILURE TO ACCEPT DENTAL TREATMENT.

School	No. of Visits	No. of Acceptances	No. of Refusals	No. reported attending own Dentist	No. of attempted Visits	No. left District, etc.
Boscombe C. of E. Boys'	31	13	14	3	—	1
Boscombe C. of E. Girls' and Infants'	49	9	23	14	—	3
Boscombe Council Infants'	37	6	19	11	—	1
Boscombe Holy Cross	42	25	9	2	3	3
Charminster Junior	46	8	28	2	5	3
East Howe Senior	21	3	13	1	4	—
Hill View Road Council	81	9	42	3	11	16
Kinson Council	64	17	29	5	6	7
Malmesbury Park Mixed	85	9	62	9	—	5
St. Andrew's Infants'	20	3	12	2	3	—
St. Clement's Mixed	68	9	35	9	9	6
St. Luke's Boys'	19	1	11	4	3	—
St. Walburga's	34	4	13	2	12	3
Stourfield Council Senior	92	13	31	18	14	16
Stourfield Council Junior	109	12	41	29	21	6
Winton Council Infants'	93	29	33	12	18	1
	891	170	415	126	109	71

PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

No charge is made to parents of children who attend the Minor Ailment Clinics nor for a "refraction" undertaken for defective vision.

A charge is made for the treatment of enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, the scale of contribution being as follows:—

- (a) Free treatment if the income per head in the family is under 10/- per week.
- (b) When the income per head is 10/- or over per week a contribution will be required of 5/- to 15/-.

When the family income per head exceeds 10/- the charge for dental treatment is 1/-, this amount to cover all treatment undertaken within twelve months.

In September, a new method of collecting contributions was commenced; this resulted in an increased number of acceptances.

Parents of children maintained in special institutions are expected to subscribe whenever possible, consideration being given to the circumstances of each family.

Amounts received during the year were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) For Tonsils and Adenoids Operations ...	33	13	6
(b) For Dental Treatment ...	50	13	4
(c) In respect of children maintained at various Residential Institutions ...	119	5	0

FOLLOWING UP.

Parents of children who are found to have defects are usually advised verbally or given a written intimation. In certain circumstances, however, it is considered unnecessary to warn the parent though the child is kept under observation. Children are re-examined at intervals in order to ascertain if the defect has received attention and are followed up until a satisfactory result has been obtained. This may necessitate several visits to the home especially when the defect is lack of cleanliness.

Defects are usually remedied promptly and it is only in exceptional cases that severe measures have to be adopted.

The nature and number of the visits recorded by the nurses is as follows :—

Nature of Visit	Number
Uncleanliness	406
Ear, Nose and Throat	693
Eye Cases	405
Dental Cases	875
Control of Infection	429
Miscellaneous	999
Total	3798

THE PROVISION OF MEALS.

A free supply of milk is provided in school to children recommended by the Medical Officers ; all cases are re-examined at the commencement of each term so that progress may be recorded.

Owing to changes in organisation the number of children recommended has greatly increased as will be seen by the following table showing the position at the end of each month during the year.

Number of children receiving free milk :—

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
172	233	283	294	303	302	307	272	323	329	395	408

The figures showing number of children receiving free milk each year are as follows :—

1934	1935	1936	1937
47	142	217	521

The number of bottles (one-third pint) supplied has increased in proportion to the number of children.

Milk—

Number of children supplied during the year ... 521

Number of bottles (one-third pint) supplied during
the year 56,490

The supply of Cod Liver Oil and Halibut Oil and Malt is granted at the Minor Ailments Clinics with beneficial results, especially to children who through debility are unable to attend school regularly and in consequence lose their daily supply of milk. The amount of food supplied was as follows :—

Cod Liver Oil and Halibut Oil and Malt.

Clinic	Children	lbs.
Winton	33	46
Malmesbury Park	32	52
Pokesdown	50	95
Kinson	67	135
Charminster	85	164
Totals	267	492

Dinners.

The provision of extra nourishment in the form of dinners is undertaken by a voluntary Children's Care Committee with limited finances, with the result that very few cases are accepted. Difficulty is also experienced in making arrangements for these meals.

Number of children	28
Number of meals	3052

The milk in schools scheme continues to be popular, the arrangements being identical with those of previous years. The number of children drinking milk in schools has gradually increased since the introduction of the scheme originated by the National Milk Publicity Council in 1934. This is shown by the following figures :—

Total number of bottles supplied daily (figures for 1st October each year) :—

1935	1936	1937
4821	3030	5239

The decrease in 1936 is accounted for by the Typhoid Fever epidemic which caused many people to regard milk with suspicion. No children were, however, infected in school and only a comparatively small number suffered from the disease.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MILK CONSUMED IN THE SCHOOLS.

Name of School	No. of Children on Reg.		No. of bottles of Milk supplied daily	
	1st Oct., 1936	1st Oct., 1937	1st Oct., 1936	1st Oct., 1937
	Alma Road Council ... B. ...	305	343	87	163
" " " " ... G. ...	296	321	54	130
" " " " ... I. ...	235	258	90	147
Boscombe Council ... B. ...	146	145	25	49
" " " " ... G. ...	159	149	28	57
" " " " ... I. ...	111	123	56	75
Boscombe Holy Cross R.C. ... M. ...	157	147	36	71
Boscombe St. John's C. of E. G. & I. ...	180	187	60	141
" " " " ... B. ...	117	101	31	44
Charminster Council ... S.M. ...	429	512	90	173
" " " " ... J.M. ...	317	352	135	230
East Howe Council ... B. ...	432	284	107	119
" " " " ... G. ...		287		132
" " " " ... J.M. ...	437	529	157	256
Hill View Road Council ... J.M. ...	453	463	170	313
Kinson Council ... J.M. ...	251	283	120	160
Holdenhurst Council ... M. ...	85	53	50	50
Malmesbury Park Council ... M. ...	382	370	57	144
" " " " ... I. ...	179	156	78	97
Moordown C. of E. ... G. & I. ...	334	322	92	210
Pokesdown Council ... M. ...	203	191	38	104
" " " " ... I. ...	109	102	51	78
Pokesdown C. of E. ... M. ...	184	188	22	49
" " " " ... I. ...	100	128	43	69
St. Andrew's ... G. ...	92	81	38	50
" " " " ... I. ...	116	112	16	47
St. Clement's ... M. ...	247	231	70	103
" " " " ... I. ...	78	78	52	60
St. Luke's ... B. ...	160	140	12	85
" " " " ... I. ...	81		43	
St. Michael's C. of E. ... M. & I. ...	221	211	116	143
St. Paul's C. of E. ... M. ...	211	213	34	137
St. Walburga's R.C. ... M. ...	263	257	95	147
Southbourne St. Katharine's C. of E. ... J. M. & I. ...	72	73	27	54
Stourfield Council ... S.M. ...	310	355	25	64
" " " " ... J.M. ...	365	354	94	178
" " " " ... I. ...	351	393	138	247
Talbot Village C. of E. ... M. ...	233	142	123	115
" " " " ... I. ...	115	115	90	110
Westbourne Council ... M. ...	97	91	31	48
Winton & Moordown Council ... B. ...	467	499	110	165
" " " " ... G. ...	363	384	76	181
" " " " ... I. ...	398	364	163	264
Totals for Borough ...	9871	10077	3030	5239

PROVISION OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

In addition to the supply of dinners to necessitous cases, the Children's Care Committee provides boots or shoes under similar circumstances.

The British Legion Relief Committee has also a scheme for the provision of boots and shoes.

Particulars as to cases dealt with in 1936 and 1937 are as follows :—

Children's Care Committee :		No. of boots and shoes issued	
		1937	1936
District			
Central and Westbourne	...	2	6
Winton and Moordown	...	128	84
Malmesbury Park and Springbourne	...	59	34
Boscombe and Southbourne	...	45	32
Kinson and Holdenhurst	...	115	43
	Totals	349	199
British Legion Relief Committee		94	97
Grand Total		443	296

CAUSES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

Bronchitis	...	1
Cardiac Debility	...	3
Chicken Pox	...	12
Debility	...	13
External Eye Disease	...	6
Impetigo, Sores, etc.	...	111
Mumps	...	18
Otorrhoea	...	8
Post T. and A. Operation	...	12
Rheumatism	...	5
Ringworm	...	5
Scabies	...	25
Sore Throat	...	36
Uncleanliness	...	95
Whooping Cough	...	1
Enuresis	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	75
		427

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Certificates were granted as follows :—

Newsboys	228
Newsgirls	11
Errand Boys for :	
Grocers	16
Bakers	12
Butchers	13
Fruiterers	18
Chemists	8
Drapers and Tailors	10
Miscellaneous	10
Van Boys	2
Ball Boys (Tennis)	4
Domestic Servants	1
	333

Nine other children failed to pass the examination and certificates were refused.

Twenty-one children were also granted certificates to enable them to take part in public entertainment.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

These include :—

- (a) Twelve teachers in consequence of their having been appointed to vacancies on the staff.
- (b) Six applicants who wished to become Air Force apprentices.
- (c) Ten juvenile delinquents referred by the Magistrates.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

This has been undertaken by the teachers in the various schools.

In 1936, however, there was a Conference between representatives of certain Education authorities in Hampshire. These were the Hampshire County Council, the County Borough of Bournemouth and the Boroughs of Gosport, Aldershot and Winchester. It was decided to co-operate and to appoint two chief organisers of physical training—a man and woman. These commenced their duties in April, 1937.

The former deals with the five boys' schools and shares 19 mixed schools with his woman colleague. Under the agreed scheme, the two organisers together allot one sixth of their time or approximately 70 days per annum to Bournemouth.

They have been greeted by the Head Teachers and their staffs in a spirit of co-operation and in some cases with enthusiasm and a most encouraging beginning has been made.

Most of the playgrounds can be used for the playing of games and all of the schools, with the exception of three, have facilities for organised games on the respective playing fields.

Many of the schools have a hall or classroom available for indoor work but it would appear that some of the children are not provided with clothing suitable for physical exercises.

Arrangements are also made for swimming classes though further facilities are needed, especially for the younger children. During the year, attendances of the children at the Baths were as follows :—

		No. of scholars who attended	No. of atten- dances	100 yds.	No. able to swim 25 yds.	12 yds.
Girls	...	390	4568	79	240	97
Boys	...	416	4880	89	250	102

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

There is not an open-air school in Bournemouth so that it has been necessary to send children requiring institutional treatment to other districts.

For some time, it has not been possible to obtain sufficient vacancies and many children have been compelled to wait for long periods. In consequence, attention has been directed to the matter. Head teachers were requested by the Director of Education to submit lists of children who, in their opinion, should be sent to an open-air school and some hundreds of names resulted.

The children were medically examined and classified. It was to be anticipated that the number of those finally selected would be smaller than that indicated by the teachers. Nevertheless, 59 children were found and should be sent to an open-air school.

Since these examinations were carried out, numerous additions have been made to the list.

It has been asked whether the number of children thus found justifies the provision of an open-air school by the Education authority, but there is no doubt that if the institution were established, there would be an increasing demand for vacancies, not only in respect of scholars in Bournemouth, but also on behalf of children residing in less healthy districts.

Possible sites and buildings are being reviewed by the Council as certain favourable opportunities have occurred recently.

SCHOOL CAMPS.

For some years it has been possible through the generosity of private subscribers, and particularly the Rotary Club of Bournemouth, to arrange a summer holiday for 40 girls at Corfe Castle and for a similar number of boys at Swanage.

During 1937 it was not feasible owing to lack of funds to send any girls to Corfe, and only the generosity of the Rotary Club enabled 31 boys to visit Swanage.

The selected children are weighed and measured before and after the holiday and usually improve to a marked extent. The gains in weight and height and measurement are as follows :—

Weight :

Over 6 lbs.	...	...	...	1
Between 4 and 5 lbs.	...	...	...	1
Between 3 and 4 lbs.	...	...	...	2
Between 2 and 3 lbs.	...	...	...	8
Between 1 and 2 lbs.	...	...	...	8
1 lb. and under	...	...	...	4
				—
				24
				—

Height :

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	...	...	...	4
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch	...	...	...	1
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	8
				—
				13
				—

Chest Measurement :

1 inch	...	...	...	3
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	...	...	...	7
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	9
				—
				22
				—

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1937.

TABLE I.

A—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants ...	...	...	...	...	1416
Second Age Group ...	...	...	...	...	1425
Third Age Group ...	...	...	...	...	1029
			Total ...	...	3870

Number of other Routine Inspections. ...	...	...	...	Nil
			Grand Total ...	3870

B—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	3083
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	1144
			Total ...	4227

C—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA	Total
Entrants ...	17	177	192
Second Age Group ...	70	190	245
Third Age Group ...	57	62	112
Total (Prescribed Groups)	144	429	549
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	144	429	549

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.		
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> requiring treatment	
Skin	Ringworm :				
	Scalp	—	—	3	—
	Body	—	—	4	—
	Scabies	6	1	40	—
	Impetigo	14	—	111	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	36	17	192	—	
Eye	Blepharitis	10	8	32	—
	Conjunctivitis	1	—	26	—
	Keratitis	1	—	1	—
	Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	4	—
	Other conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	9	5	43	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	144	218	78	1
	Squint	14	16	12	1
Ear	Defective Hearing	5	21	6	—
	Otitis Media	14	4	46	—
	Other Ear Diseases	11	5	48	—
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis only	141	589	90	59
	Adenoids only	11	45	4	3
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	44	30	171	21
	Other conditions ...	6	18	100	4
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	80	46	—	
Defective Speech	—	28	2	2	

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :					
	Organic ...	...	7	14	4	4
	Functional ...	...	17	50	3	6
	Anaemia ...	...	22	13	13	2
Lungs	Bronchitis ...		22	27	53	3
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...		25	16	20	2
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :					
	Definite ...	...	—	—	1	—
	Suspected ...	...	—	—	5	2
	Non-Pulmonary :					
	Glands ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Bones and Joints ...	...	—	—	1	—
	Skin ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other forms ...	...	—	—	1	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy ...		1	—	4	—
	Chorea ...		—	—	2	—
	Other conditions ...		11	23	18	—
Deformities	Rickets ...		3	39	3	—
	Spinal Curvature ...		14	70	—	—
	Other forms ...		17	276	33	8
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...			28	15	426	8
Total Number of Defects ...			634	1628	1646	126

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups	No. of Children Inspected	A		B		C		D	
		(Excellent)		(Normal)		(Slightly sub-normal)		(Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	1416	231	16.32	1010	71.32	162	11.44	13	0.92
Second Age-group	1425	234	16.42	992	69.62	180	12.63	19	1.33
Third Age-group	1029	202	19.63	697	67.74	120	11.66	10	0.97
Other Routine Inspections ...	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3870	667	17.24	2699	69.74	462	11.94	42	1.08

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

(No child is entered under more than one heading in this Table.)

BLIND CHILDREN.

A blind child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children." This definition covers some children who are totally, or almost totally, blind and can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children, and others who have partial sight and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially sighted children. Only the first class is included in this section.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
2	—	—	—	2

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

Entered in this section are only children, who, though they cannot read ordinary school books or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially sighted.

Children who are able by means of suitable glasses to read the ordinary school books used by children, without fatigue or injury to their vision are not included in this table.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	2	—	1	5

TABLE III.—*continued.*

DEAF CHILDREN.

A deaf child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school." This definition covers some children who are totally, or almost totally, deaf and can only be appropriately taught in a school for deaf children, and others who have partial hearing and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially deaf children. Only the first class is included in this section.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	—	3

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

Entered in this section are children who can appropriately be taught only in a school for the partially deaf.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
—	—	—	—	—	Nil.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

Mentally Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in Special Schools for mentally defective children.

The following Table includes all such children except those who have been notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act in accordance with Article 3 of the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	23	—	6	31

TABLE III.—continued.
EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

In this part of the table only those children are included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act, i.e., children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

For practical purposes the Board are of opinion that children who are subject to attacks of major epilepsy in school should be recorded as "severe" cases and excluded from ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	1	—	1	3

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

Only children diagnosed as tuberculous and requiring treatment for tuberculosis at a sanatorium, a dispensary, or elsewhere are recorded in this category. Children suffering from crippling due to tuberculosis which is regarded as being no longer in need of treatment are recorded as crippled children, provided that the degree of crippling conforms to the description of a crippled child given at the head of Section C below. All other tuberculous children who are regarded as being no longer in need of treatment are recorded as delicate children.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
4	1	—	1	6

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(This category includes tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I) above).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	5	—	3	11

TABLE III.—*continued.***B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.**

This section is confined to children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School. Such children are included irrespective of the actual provision of Open Air Schools in the area, or of the practicability in present circumstances of sending the children to Residential Schools. Children are not regarded as suitable for admission to an Open Air School unless the Medical Officer is prepared to certify that they are incapable by reason of physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
5	63	1	2	71

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

This section is confined to children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, i.e., children who generally speaking are unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the School curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution,	Total
7	24	—	7	38

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

This Section is confined to children in whose case the Medical Officer is prepared to certify that they are incapable by reason of such physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	2	—	—	2

TABLE III.—continued**CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.**

Children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect :—

- Blindness (excluding partially sighted children).
- Deafness (excluding partially deaf children).
- Mental Defect (Feeble-minded).
- Severe Epilepsy.
- Active Tuberculosis.
- Crippling (as defined in Section C above).
- Heart Disease.

Combination of Defects	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Blind and Feeble-minded ...	1	—	—	—	1
Epileptic and Feeble-minded ...	—	—	1	—	1

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1937

TREATMENT TABLES.

Group 1.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.)

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-Ray Treatment ...	—	—	—
(ii) Other ...	3	—	3
Ringworm—Body ...	5	—	5
Scabies ...	51	—	51
Impetigo ...	439	—	439
Other Skin Diseases ...	565	—	565
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	201	30	231
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	138	—	138
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	1162	—	1162
Total ...	2564	30	2594

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

DEFECT OR DISEASE	No of Defects dealt with			No. of children for whom spectacles were			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise	Total	Prescribed		Obtained	
				Under the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise	Under the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise
Errors of Refraction (including squint)...	451	91	542	291	59	52	288
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	11	11				
Total	451	102	553				

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 Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total ...		
Tonsils only ...	2	—	2	—	} 218
Adenoids only ...	—	—	—		
Tonsils and adenoids ...	214	2	216		
Other defects of nose and throat ...	—	—	—		

TABLE IV.—*continued.*
 GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.				Otherwise.			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.		
Number of children treated ...	7	—	—	—	—	23	30	

TABLE V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(i) Inspected by the Dentist :—

	Aged :			
Routine Age Groups.	}	5.....	591	} Total 6946
		6.....	769	
		7.....	866	
		8.....	874	
		9.....	781	
		10.....	728	
		11.....	731	
		12.....	623	
		13.....	609	
		14.....	374	
Specials	1001
Grand Total				7947

(ii) Found to require treatment :

Routine	4871	} Total ... 5872
Special	1001	

(iii) Actually treated ... 2075

(2) Half-Days devoted to Inspection	...	40	} Total ... 375
" " " " Treatment	...	335	
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	4228
(4) Fillings	Permanent Teeth	2725	} Total ... 3060
	Temporary Teeth	335	
(5) Extractions	Permanent Teeth	935	} Total ... 6080
	Temporary Teeth	5145	
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	1901
(7) Other operations	Permanent Teeth	389	} Total ... 389
	Temporary Teeth	—	
(8) Scalings and Polishings	...	...	1078

TABLE VI.—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	...	...	28766
(iii) Number of individual Children found unclean	...	...	645
(iv) Number of individual Children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	...	Nil
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—			
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	Nil.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

It is the custom to arrange for an annual medical inspection of the scholars attending the two secondary schools, viz : The Bournemouth School and the Bournemouth School for Girls. It has not been found practicable however to visit either school each term. Although every child is examined annually there is some discrimination as to the degree of completeness. Yet the examinations as performed provide great facilities for correcting defects and for maintaining a reasonable standard of fitness. The routine dental inspection of secondary scholars has not been undertaken so far, but this may be initiated soon, as an additional dentist is being considered.

The treatment of defects discovered is available under the Council's scheme for scholarship children only, others being referred to their own medical or dental attendant.

The defects found, excluding uncleanliness, do not differ markedly from those which occur among the elementary school children.

Defective vision is a common defect but it is noticeable that many of the children have received treatment for enlarged tonsils or adenoids before entering a secondary school. Poor physique and faulty posture are not rare conditions and it is very gratifying to note the increased attention which is being given to physical education which should cause a diminished incidence of defects such as spinal curvature, and flat feet, together with an improvement of physique and general health.

At the same time environment must not be lost sight of and there is little doubt that the greatly improved buildings which are being erected on a new site to replace the Bournemouth School will be very beneficial to the boys, more especially as the playing fields will be in close proximity.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

Boys ...	...	...	...	479
Girls ...	...	...	...	411
			Total ...	890

TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1937.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				Routine Inspections.	
				No. of Defects.	
				Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
Skin	Ringworm :				
	Scalp	...	...	—	—
	Body	...	...	—	—
	Scabies	...	...	—	—
	Impetigo	...	...	—	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	3	9
Eye	Blepharitis			—	—
	Conjunctivitis			1	—
	Keratitis			—	—
	Corneal Opacities			—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)			76	165
	Squint			—	2
	Other conditions			1	2
Ear	Defective Hearing			—	1
	Otitis Media			1	1
	Other Ear Diseases			—	—
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis only			4	44
	Adenoids only			—	4
	Chronic Tonsillitis & Adenoids			3	3
	Other conditions			—	2

TABLE II—Continued.

Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				—	2
Defective Speech				—	4
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	Organic			1	2
	Functional			3	14
	Anaemia			—	2
Lungs	Bronchitis			—	1
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases			—	—
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary :				
	Definite			—	—
	Suspected			1	—
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands			—	—
	Bones and Joints			—	—
	Skin			—	—
	Other forms			—	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy			—	—
	Chorea			—	—
	Other conditions			4	2
Deformities	Rickets			—	4
	Spinal Curvature			17	36
	Other forms			14	86
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...				6	2
Total				135	388

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

Group	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A.	Total
Code Groups.	76	57	124

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