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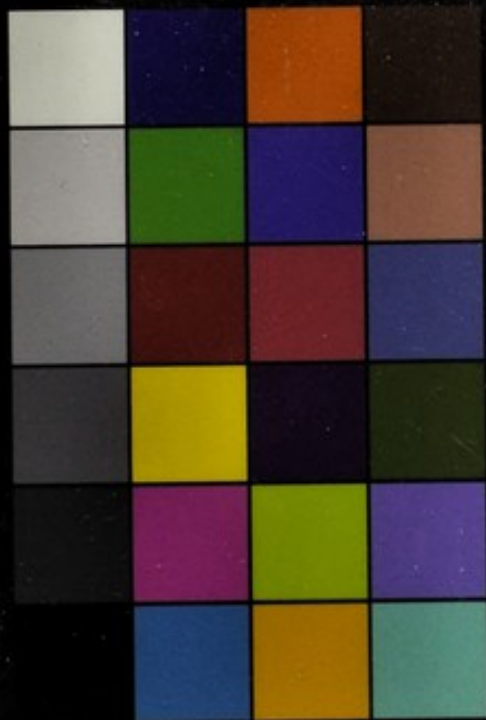
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County Borough of Bournemouth.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

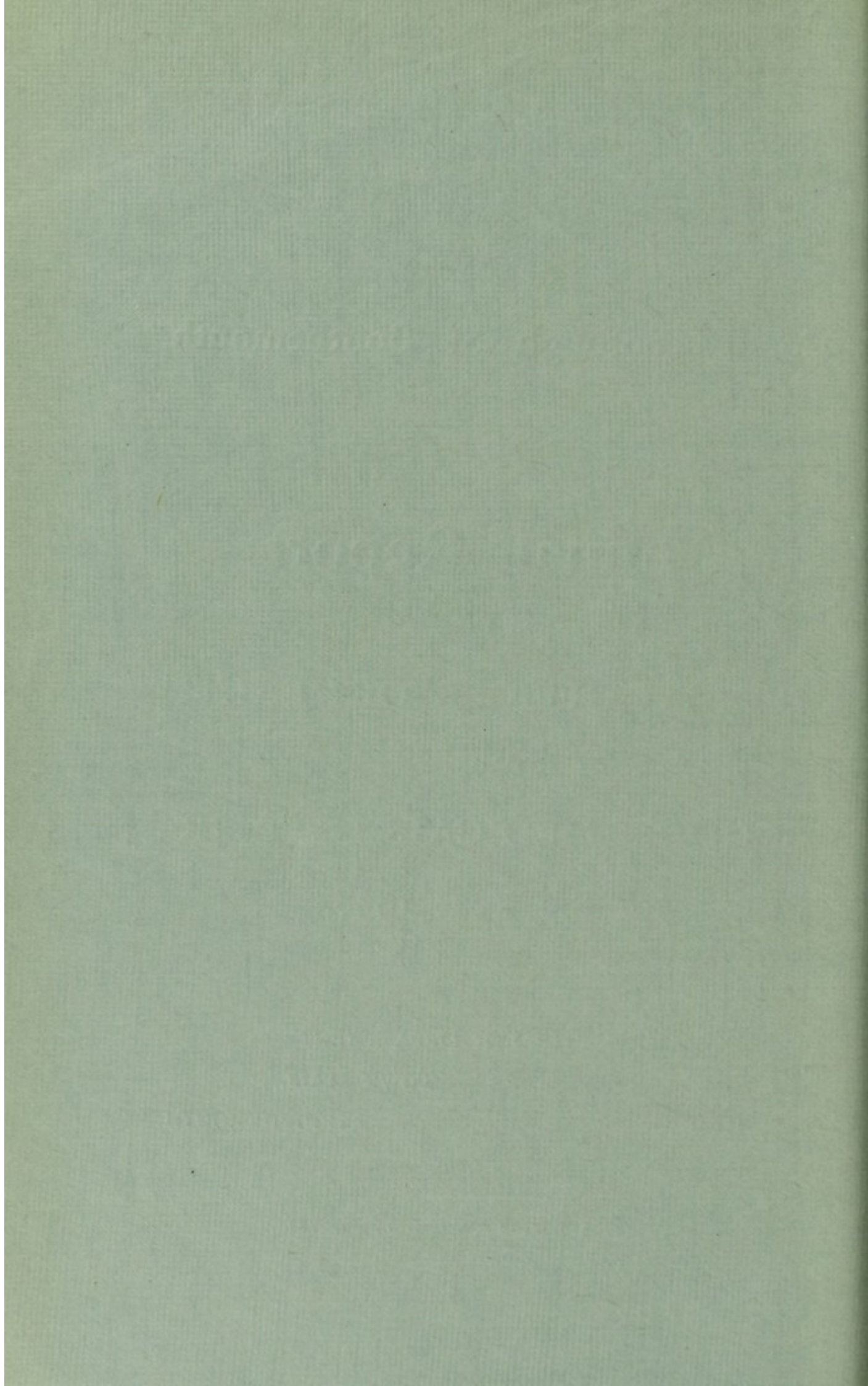
for the Year 1938.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BOURNEMOUTH.

May, 1939.





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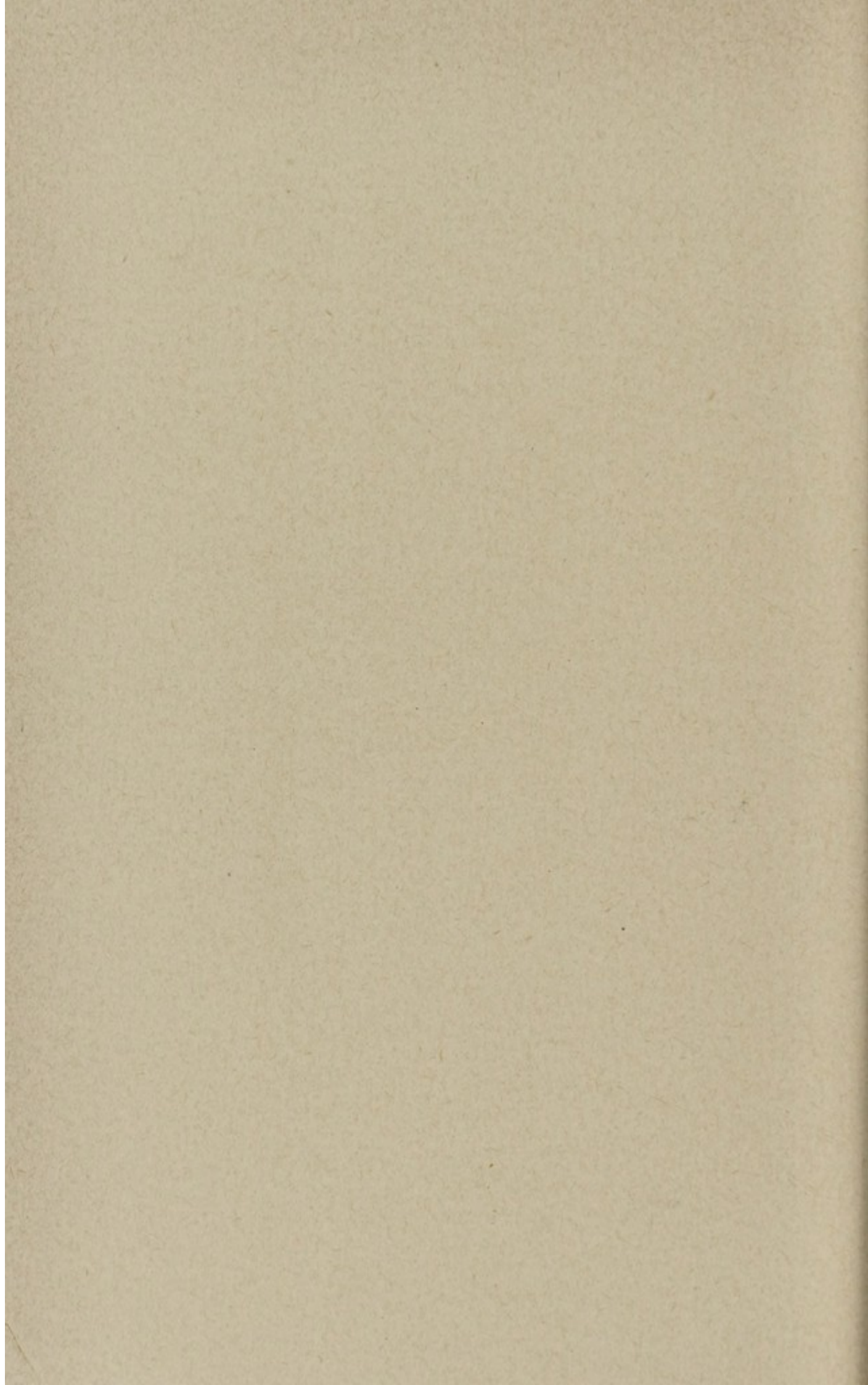
for the Year 1938.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

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May, 1939.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1938.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BOURNEMOUTH.
May, 1939.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

When presenting my annual report which is drawn up in accordance with the suggestions of the Ministry of Health, I would like to draw attention to matters of exceptional importance or interest. There has been no unexpected event in connection with Infectious Diseases which have been present for the most part in mild form and have caused few deaths.

The mortality from Tuberculosis has also been reduced, but there is a constant demand for more Sanatorium beds which are not available. The facilities provided in association with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme are becoming more and more popular. They appear, moreover, to be productive of good results as indicated by the low maternal and infantile mortality rates; the former is a remarkable figure.

Housing and general sanitation have provided much work for the Sanitary Inspectors whose duties are frequently added to by new legal enactments. Indeed, no effort has been spared in an endeavour to maintain Bournemouth as the premier Health and Pleasure resort of the South Coast.

Unfortunately, however, these attempts are handicapped by the tendency to place Pleasure first and relegate Health to the background. It is very disappointing, therefore, to see new municipal buildings arise, but none for the benefit of the Health Services. The latter cannot continue to produce good results unless some of the institutions visualised long ago materialise in the near future. Much confidence has been placed in the deliberations which have taken place during the year at a Conference which originated as follows :—

Arising out of the consideration by the Board of Management of the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital of the Report of the Voluntary Hospitals Commission, a Joint Committee of representatives of the Town Council and the Hospital Authorities was formed, and arranged a Conference of representatives of all organisations in the Borough interested in the health and hospital services.

The terms of reference of this Conference were to consider and survey the whole of the health and hospital services in the County Borough with a view to ascertaining :—

- (a) whether the existing provisions are adequate to the present needs of the sick, including preventive medicine ;
- (b) whether there exist any inefficiencies or deficiencies in such services ;
- (c) whether there are any gaps and omissions in the services and how these shall be remedied ;

- (d) how best to arrange for such co-ordination and co-operation as shall make for economy and efficiency in these services, and
- (e) generally, to consider how these services may be brought to the highest state of efficiency and adequacy to meet the growing needs of the County Borough.

Matters of major and minor importance were discussed and various recommendations made. I trust that these will soon be accomplished so that Bourne-mouth may be a model town in all respects.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

H. GORDON SMITH.

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES AND STAFF ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Alderman I. W. Dickinson).	
Alderman W. Asten, M.D. (<i>Chairman</i>).	
Councillor J. H. Turner (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	
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.

Alderman W. Asten, M.D. (<i>Chairman</i>).	
Councillor Mrs. A. Tiller (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	
Alderman Empson ; Councillors Mrs. F. F. Boyce, Mrs. E. L. A. Hockey, Lyster, Playdon, Turner, J. 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.
School Dentist	C. R. A. Airey, L.D.S.
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.

Resident Medical Officer (temporary), Linford Sanatorium	H. R. Paterson, M.A. (Camb)., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Matron, Linford Sanatorium ...	E. E. Dovey
Matron, Isolation Hospital ...	F. H. Wallace
Clerk, Isolation Hospital ...	D. L. Young
Health Visitors (and School Nurses)	M. I. J. Abraham, E. V. Burt, 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.
School Nurse and Mental Deficiency Visitor ...	A. M. Blakemore
Municipal Midwives ...	L. H. a'Beckett, A. L. Barker, E. M. Eccles, N. Mallender, M. H. Popham
Dental Attendant	E. M. Sillis
Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer	A. W. Hurley
Clerks	A. J. Billen, C. J. M. Bryon, W. G. Clarkson, E. H. Davis, P. D. E. Dominey, F. J. Goode, D. W. Hall, F. H. Lewis, E. P. Page, J. W. Peake, J. W. Roberts, G. O. Willis, G. H. Woodlands
Superintendent of Public Conveniences and Mortuary ...	T. H. Bailey
Disinfectors and Drain Testers	F. J. Baker, J. Burr, 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.
Public Vaccinator	R. H. Robinson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Bacteriologist	A. C. Ingram, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Meteorologist	A. C. Marsh, F.R.Met.Soc., F.B.O.A.
Dental Surgeon for M. and C.W.	E. Samson, L.D.S.
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.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the County Borough ...	...	11,627 acres
Population—Census 1931 ...	...	116,797
Estimated 1938 ...	...	133,000
Estimated at mid-year, 1938 by Registrar-General ...	...	122,100
Number of inhabited houses ...	...	34,200
Rateable Value, 1938 ...	...	£1,909,831
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	...	£7,576 16s. 4d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate 1258	617	641	Birth-rate 10.25 (R.G. 11.17)
	Illegitimate 106	65	41	

Still Births 48. Rate per 1,000 total births 33.99.

Deaths 1,708. Death-rate—crude 13.98, adjusted 10.48.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—
44.72 (legitimate 42.13, illegitimate 75.47).

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—
From Sepsis 1. Other causes 1. Rate per 1000 total births 1.41.

Deaths from Cancer 277 (all ages).

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 1 ; Whooping Cough (all ages) 2 ; Diarrhoea
(under two years of age) 4.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population is steadily growing and it is likely that the estimate of 122,100 given by the Registrar-General is far from accurate. Since the County Borough was extended the proportion of working-class families has increased and many of these are large. The number of inhabited houses is stated to be 34,200 and a population exceeding 133,000 can be obtained by allotting less than four occupants to each dwelling. Some confirmation of this figure is supplied by the Air-Raid Wardens, who found that the inhabitants amounted to 125,785, but this census was made in July, August and September, when many residents would be away from home.

There is no obvious change in the social circumstances of the community as a whole. The building and allied trades continue to provide occupation for many though sometimes in uncertain manner. Bournemouth and the adjoining districts are becoming still more popular as pleasure resorts and catering for visitors directly or indirectly is the chief industry. Statistics relating to unemployment have been supplied by the Employment Exchange as follows :—

Persons over the age of 17 registered as unemployed during each of the quarter months :—

		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
March ...	...	1962	573
June ...	...	1575	467
September	...	1704	229
December	...	2595	612

COMMENTS ON THE TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

669 of the 1708 deaths were of people over the age of 75.

Diseases of the circulatory system associated with old or middle age were the most common cause of death.

The next important cause was Cancer, with a high incidence after 45 years of age and a greater mortality in females. The death-rate has increased from 2.10 in 1937 to 2.26 in 1938.

Pneumonia was responsible for a number of deaths in the first year of life and also in the aged.

The death-rate from Tuberculosis when compared with that of other county boroughs was low.

Relatively few deaths were attributed to the common infectious diseases (excluding Influenza). None was caused by Scarlet Fever and only three were due to Diphtheria, two to Whooping-cough and one to Measles.

There were two deaths connected with Pregnancy or Parturition, an exceptionally small number.

22 deaths were certified as due to Suicide and 41 to other violence—road accidents, etc.

Alcoholism is not a rare condition, seven deaths having been attributed to Cirrhosis of the Liver.

A comparison can be made in relation to the deaths associated with systems of the body or with certain group diseases.

	<i>Total Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
Circulatory system (including cerebral haemorrhage)	778	6.37
Cancer and malignant disease	277	2.26
Respiratory system (excluding Tuberculosis)	110	.90
Digestive system (excluding Cancer and Tuberculosis)	73	.59
Tuberculosis (all forms)	67	.54
Suicide and violence	63	.51
Diseases of the Kidney	54	.44
Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis but including Influenza)	32	.26

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1938 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
1918	{ 83227 †74279	1093	1031	†12.38	1140	†15.34	219	144	59	57.2	1065	†14.33
1919	{ †6073 †82627												1040	1022	†11.87	1209	†14.63	207	127	89	87.08	1129	†13.66
1920	{ †86288 †85919	1449	1410	†16.34	1022	†11.89	177	109	64	45.39	954	†11.10
1921	{ 91770 81200	1280	1251	{ 13.95 15.40	1133	{ 12.34 13.95	179	130	94	75.13	1084	{ 11.81 13.34
1922	{ 93770 81500			1168		1129						{ 12.04 13.85	1181	{ 12.59 14.49	174	135	64	56.68	1142	{ 12.17 14.01
1923	{ 95600 82200	1135	1070	{ 11.19 13.01	1192	{ 12.46 14.50	207	135	64	59.81	1120	{ 11.71 13.62
1924	{ 97000 84450			1162		1112						{ 11.46 13.16	1225	{ 12.62 14.50	187	132	50	44.96	1170	{ 12.06 13.85
1925	{ 98000 85840	1189	1156	{ 11.79 13.46	1222	{ 12.46 11.23	173	128	61	52.76	1183	{ 12.07 13.78
1926	{ 100000 90100			1163		1110						{ 11.10 12.31	1291	{ 12.91 14.32	206	135	64	57.65	1220	{ 12.20 13.54
1927	{ 102500 92650	1164	1076	{ 10.49 11.61	1338	{ 13.05 14.44	231	139	56	52.04	1246	{ 12.15 13.44
1928	{ 105000 96580			1222		1108						{ 10.55 11.47	1397	{ 13.30 14.46	258	163	61	55.05	1312	{ 12.49 13.58
1929	{ 108000 97360	1147	1031	{ 9.54 10.58	1543	{ 14.28 15.84	261	192	48	46.55	1473	{ 13.63 15.12
1930	{ 111000 —			1231		1082						{ 9.74 —	1346	{ 12.12 —	240	149	50	46.21	1257	{ 11.26 —
*1931	{ 114060 106380	1324	1182	{ 10.36 11.11	1552	{ 10.20 _s 10.93 _s	261	201	74	2.60	1492	{ 9.81 _s 10.51 _s
1932	{ 120000 113200			1433		1279						{ 10.65 11.29	1712	{ 10.69_{s} 11.34_{s}	246	221	70	54.73	1687	{ 10.54_{s} 11.17_{s}
1933	{ 123000 115200	1428	1284	{ 10.44 11.14	1646	{ 10.03 _s 10.71 _s	227	199	69	53.73	1618	{ 9.86 _s 10.53 _s
1934	{ 125000 116650			1479		1245						{ 9.96 10.67	1611	{ 9.66_{s} 10.36_{s}	248	198	66	53.01	1561	{ 9.36_{s} 10.03_{s}
1935	{ 126500 118200	1497	1307	{ 10.33 11.05	1620	{ 9.60 _s 10.27 _s	235	186	52	39.78	1570	{ 9.30 _s 9.96 _s
1936	{ 129200 119400			1535		1393						{ 10.78 11.66	1678	{ 9.73_{s} 10.53_{s}	250	232	55	39.48	1562	{ 9.64_{s} 10.43_{s}
1937	{ 132000 121000	1594	1351	{ 10.23 11.16	1777	{ 10.09 _s 11.01 _s	255	241	62	45.89	1663	{ 10.01 _s 10.92 _s
1938	{ 133000 122100			1630		1364						{ 10.25 11.17	1734	{ 9.78_{s} 10.65_{s}	286	260	61	44.72	1708	{ 9.63_{s} 10.48_{s}

† 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.

The Conference which considered the Health and Hospital Services of the County Borough dealt very fully with the following matters.

(a) *Laboratory facilities.*

It was decided that these are adequate and efficient for all kinds of investigations required for fee-paying patients, but that there are some deficiencies in respect of patients who are unable to pay a fee. It was recommended that the Borough Bacteriologist should be allowed considerable latitude in undertaking investigations of a public health nature for medical practitioners.

(b) *Ambulance facilities.*

No alterations have been made and apparently the service is efficient.

(c) *Nursing in the home.*

It has been indicated that there are gaps in district nursing inasmuch as the nurses employed by the Bournemouth District Nursing Association do not perform duties at night or on Sunday except in special circumstances, and the Kinson area is not completely covered. Moreover, infectious cases are excluded from the Scheme. The Conference hoped that these deficiencies would be adjusted and additions made to the nursing staff.

(d) *Treatment Centres and Clinics.*

It is uncertain when the much-needed Health Centres will be built. Meanwhile, certain services are being hindered. This applies especially to Maternity and Child Welfare work, which is frequently carried on in overcrowded premises.

It has been possible to establish an Orthopaedic Clinic in a municipal building and to arrange for the

admission of suitable patients not exceeding 16 years of age to Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton. At times the need of a Child Guidance Clinic and a Rheumatism Clinic is experienced. The Conference expressed the opinion that these should be available but it will be difficult for the Council to make direct provision and the Voluntary Hospital is not in a position to do so at present.

(e) *Hospitals.*

Consideration of the problem of hospital accommodation has emphasised the importance of co-operation between all the agencies concerned. While the voluntary hospitals are hampered by lack of funds, it is possible for the Local Authority to assume the initiative and produce all the beds that are needed. But attempts at rivalry between the Voluntary Hospitals and those established by the Council are to be deprecated. Extra accommodation for sub-acute and chronic cases has been much discussed during recent years and the provision of a maternity institution is also a debateable subject. There can be no question of overlapping where the Isolation Hospital is concerned although it is now permissible to admit patients suffering from diseases which are not usually regarded as infectious. It would appear that the erection of a new Infectious Diseases Hospital should be the first step in dealing with hospital accommodation as a whole, but although a site has been purchased, the Council has decided to proceed no further at present. As has been pointed out on several occasions, the present hospital might prove to be quite inadequate in the event of an epidemic which cannot be accurately predicted but is a likely contingency if it is realised that large numbers of children will be evacuated to Bournemouth in the event of war.

As regards chronic and sub-acute cases, there are three methods of solution :—

- (a) The appropriation of Fairmile House as a Public Health Hospital and its extension when necessary ;
- (b) The adaptation of an existing hospital, *e.g.*, the Isolation Hospital ;
- (c) The erection of a new institution on a site to be acquired.

The appropriation of Fairmile House would undoubtedly be the most economical and probably in the long run the most satisfactory proposal. Moreover, with few dissentients, it was considered by the Conference to be desirable, but the Council contemplates the erection of a Municipal Hospital on a separate site within the County Borough. Whichever method be selected ultimately, it is imperative that means be taken soon to relieve the pressure on the beds in the voluntary hospitals.

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

There have been no changes nor developments.

2. *Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.*

- (a) The number of Medical Relief Districts has been reduced from five to four and necessary adjustments have been made.
- (b) The "open choice" system has been discussed by the Public Assistance Committee which decided not to adopt it.
- (c) There is a medical officer for each of the four districts.
- (d) The District Medical Officers are all private practitioners, one of them holding the appointment of Public Vaccinator.

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

These are accommodated in the Colonies at Cold-east and Tatchbury Mount, which are shared with the County of Hampshire and the County Borough of Southampton.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The Bournemouth Gas & Water Company and the West Hants Water Company are able to provide an ample supply of water for all parts of the County Borough. The methods of purification that are adopted are very efficient, the results being checked frequently by analysts employed by the Companies and also by the Borough Analyst, to whom samples are submitted periodically by the Council's officials. The bacteriological findings always indicate a water of considerable purity and the chemical analyses vary but little.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There has been no important extension of sewerage and no alterations have been made in connection with sewage disposal.

Closet Accommodation.

During the year, 24 closets on the conservancy system (compared with 23 in 1937) were abolished in the semi-rural parts of the Borough, two being at premises awaiting demolition, while the remainder were converted into water closets, leaving 186 still in use. A proportion of these cannot be dealt with at present as no sewer is available, but when adequate drainage is provided, owners are pressed to abolish their cesspools, convert insanitary conveniences and connect their drains with the sewer.

In 1937, a total of 35 cesspools were abolished.

Public Cleansing.

No alterations have been made as regards refuse collection and disposal, cesspool cleansing, etc.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Stour for several miles forms a boundary of the County Borough. In this length there is normally no pollution of industrial origin or from sewage, but it was discovered that a sewer in the bed of the river belonging to a neighbouring authority had been broken during dredging operations and was causing a nuisance. Attention was directed to this defect which was remedied in due course.

Anxiety is still experienced in connection with the pollution of the river in the vicinity of Wimborne.

From time to time there have been indications of contamination of the Bourne Stream from more than one source. Surveys have been made most carefully but with little result until it was ascertained recently that the drains of two houses had been improperly connected with the surface water system which overflows into the stream. This matter was promptly adjusted. It is believed, however, that pollution occurs at intervals outside the Borough and the co-operation of the Council concerned has been invited.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

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

1.—NUISANCES.

Complaints received and attended to	...	...	...	...	835
General inspections of districts	...	...	...	...	261
Number of nuisances detected	...	...	...	...	547
Number of nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	470
Number of nuisances outstanding, 1st January, 1938	...	...	...	...	101
Ditto, 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	47
Visits re abatement of nuisances	...	...	...	...	2569
Number of notices served—Informal	...	...	...	...	253
Statutory	...	...	...	...	1
Number of notices complied with—Informal	...	...	...	...	220
Statutory	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to piggeries	...	...	...	...	120

2.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries made	...	...	...	...	...	229
Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	424

3.—NEW BUILDINGS.

Number of tests	...	...	...	...	...	2692
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	2968
Reports made to Building Inspector re defects ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	350

4.—PRIVATE INSPECTIONS.

Premises inspected and tested	...	...	...	...	...	75
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	275

5.—DISINFECTIONS AND DISINFESTATIONS.

Number of rooms after notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	362
Number of books	...	...	...	...	...	107
Number of rooms after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	143
Number of rooms for vermin	...	...	...	...	...	271
Disinfection of places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	93
Number of articles disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	7479

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)	...	...	...	...	835
(1) (b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	2857
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	537
(2) (b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	2003
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	6
(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	...	...	...	...	414

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	206
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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	...	...	...	...	10
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
	(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	3
	(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	1
-----	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *26 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |

* Of these 26 demolition orders, 20 relate to caravans and huts at East and West Howe.

Owing to the comparative freedom of the County Borough from notifiable disease it has been possible for the staff to devote more time to housing inspections. There has been a marked increase in the number of these and consequently many houses have been found which are not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

For several years, problems have been encountered in the form of two colonies of migrants in the Kinson area. The individuals concerned are chiefly occupied in selling flowers, but at times certain of their number go away to pick hops, fruit, etc. The smaller colony at West Howe (Ringwood Road) has been satisfactorily dealt with.

Fourteen insanitary dwellings, comprising eight huts and six caravans, have been removed. Three of the families now live in bungalows erected on the site and the remainder have obtained houses elsewhere.

Much progress has been made with the larger colony at East Howe (between Fernheath and Mount Roads). Several of the occupants have left the district and it is anticipated that the site will be completely cleared in 1939.

CAMPING SITES.

Two sites have been used for camping purposes, viz :—

- (1) The New Bridge Camp, Castle Lane, Iford, now abandoned, and
- (2) The "Cara Camp," Old Bridge Road, Iford.

An application for a licence under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was made in connection with the latter. Conditions as to improvements, etc., in the sanitary and other arrangements in the camp were imposed and the required work is now in progress. During the summer season of 1938, it is estimated there was a maximum number of 350 campers in the area at one time.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Comparatively little pollution by smoke arises from Bournemouth's few industrial premises, chiefly laundries, bakehouses and two outlying brickworks. An alleged nuisance from grit discharged from one of the laundries has been investigated during the year. The firm concerned was cautioned and further observations are being made.

164 observations (each of 30 minutes' duration) were made of chimneys at industrial premises and in the few instances where smoke emissions were considered excessive, visits paid to the boiler house showed that the trouble invariably arose through faulty methods of stoking.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Corporation Swimming Baths are closely supervised, samples being taken for submission to the

Analyst at monthly intervals. The results of analysis are now very satisfactory.

There is one privately owned Swimming Bath which has an efficient filtration plant, but there are no open-air pools within the County Borough.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

In consequence of complaints, or as a result of inspections under the Housing Act, 1936, 83 premises (including nine Corporation houses) were found to harbour bed bugs in varying degrees. Some of the vermin had been imported into otherwise clean premises through the medium of visitors' luggage.

Except in two cases, the infested premises were dealt with by the Local Authority, either by sulphur dioxide or liquid insecticides; skirting boards, picture rails and architraves having previously been removed by the owner.

The two excepted cases referred to above were dealt with by a Contractor who disinfested one building by means of hydrocyanic acid gas and the infested portion of another by ethylene oxide.

The Housing Superintendent inspects the premises of applicants for Corporation houses, when he satisfies himself by enquiry and observation whether there is any likelihood of vermin being imported.

Tenants of infested and disinfested property are constantly advised by the Inspectors as to their responsibilities.

The insecticides chiefly used by the Department are Lowes' gassing solution and Zaldecide.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The district is dealt with systematically and complaints as to the presence of rats are investigated

promptly. The problem of "litter" is receiving special consideration and it is likely that measures adopted to reduce this nuisance will have an inhibitory effect on the presence of the rodents. The usual rat-week was held during the year.

WORK CARRIED OUT IN 1938 :

Number of applications for the services of rat-catchers	...	...	...	...	634
Occasions when dogs and ferrets were used	...				11
Occasions when poison baits were applied	...				665
Occasions when gas was used	...				96
Number of visits for supervision	...				730
Occasions when no action was taken	...				27
Number of rats destroyed	...				1704

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The number of factories registered is 1149. They are supervised by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

Trade.	Premises Registered.	Rooms Occupied.
Dressmakers and Milliners	125	157
Tailors	68	86
Bootmakers and Saddlers	115	118
Laundries	26	39
Carpenters and Builders	180	194
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	55	71
Coach Builders and Motor Works	17	22
Watchmakers and Jewellers	27	30
Metal Workers	48	49
Cycle Builders and Motor Works	93	90
Miscellaneous	245	268
Bakehouses	87	95
Kitchens of Hotels and Restaurants	63	86
	<hr/> 1149	<hr/> 1305

Outworkers.

During the year 53 lists containing the addresses of 118 outworkers have been received. In every case an inspection was made and in only one instance was it found necessary to serve a notice requiring works to be done.

Eleven addresses were received of outworkers who resided outside the District. These addresses were forwarded to the Authorities concerned.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.
FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

I.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power ...	269	134	—
FACTORIES without mechanical power...	328	77	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises)	85	5	—
TOTAL ...	682	216	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	10	9	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	6	5	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage to floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	4	1	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	17	16	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences	8	6	3	—
TOTAL ...	46	38	6	—

SUMMARY OF SHOPS ON REGISTER,
31st December, 1938.

BUSINESS	Number of shops on Register	EARLY CLOSING DAY.						Exempt or per- tially exempt
		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	
Grocery & Provision Dealers...	363	37	9	268	17	2	6	24
Greengrocers, Fruiterers & Florists ...	183	5	—	114	3	—	3	58
Bootsellers and Repairers ...	171	4	—	142	5	—	19	1
Tailors and Outfitters...	120	—	—	102	—	—	17	1
Butchers ...	142	7	—	127	—	—	4	4
Drapers, Milliners & Dressmakers ...	230	2	2	167	2	—	57	—
Furniture Dealers ...	90	1	1	70	1	—	17	—
Toys, Newspapers, Tobacco & Sweet Traders ...	306	5	7	61	6	1	—	226
Bakers ...	72	3	—	18	1	—	—	50
Dairies ...	49	—	—	34	—	—	—	15
Motor and Cycle Dealers ...	125	—	—	63	1	—	4	57
Fish and Poultry Dealers ...	64	7	—	37	—	—	—	20
Jewellers and Watchmakers ...	50	—	—	37	—	—	13	—
Refreshment Dealers ...	100	2	—	11	1	—	—	86
Sweets and Confectionery ...	83	2	3	14	5	—	—	59
Photographers ...	22	—	—	17	—	—	5	—
Chemists ...	78	—	—	62	—	—	1	15
Hairdressers ...	135	—	—	114	—	—	21	—
Fancy Dealers ...	33	1	—	26	—	—	6	—
Saddlers and Trunkmakers ...	13	—	—	12	—	—	1	—
Booksellers and Stationers ...	65	2	1	54	1	—	7	—
Ironmongers ...	57	—	—	47	—	—	10	—
Coal and Corn Dealers ...	37	—	—	24	—	—	13	—
Wardrobe Dealers ...	27	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Glass and China Dealers ...	14	—	—	13	—	—	1	—
Off License Houses ...	58	1	—	8	—	—	—	49
Miscellaneous Traders ...	248	22	—	130	8	—	76	12
Number of Shops on Register ...	2935	101	23	1799	51	3	281	677
Empty Shops in Borough ...	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Shops in Borough...	3153							

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 TO 1936.

The Inspectors paid a total of 2,059 visits to shops in the Borough, carried out patrols on 60 evenings and on 56 Sundays for the purpose of administering the provisions of the above-named Acts.

379 contraventions were noted, chiefly due to failure to exhibit the required notices in shops or

because records of hours worked by shop assistants under the age of 18 years were not kept. In this connection, 170 notices were served and 181 verbal warnings were issued, with the desired effect, except in respect of one shopkeeper who, after repeated warnings, was prosecuted and fined a total of £15 15s. (including costs) for employing young persons for more than the approved period of 48 hours per week, for failing to grant a half-holiday and for not exhibiting a prescribed notice.

Special attention was also given to the provisions relating to health and comfort of persons employed about the business of wholesale and retail shops and warehouses. These deal with heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitary conveniences, washing accommodation, and, where meals are taken in the shop, facilities for taking meals.

28 of the contraventions were associated with the above; 15 of these were rectified, leaving 13 at the year end to be dealt with.

REGULATION OF THE CONDITIONS IN OFFICES.

No special action has been taken during the year.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911 AND 1928.

No samples of Rag Flock were taken during the year 1938.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

No applications for samples to be analysed have been received, but 18 unofficial samples of fertilisers and 12 of feeding stuffs were taken.

Twelve of the samples of fertilisers on analysis gave results which agreed with the statutory statement

after allowing for the limit of variation. The remaining six 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, three samples complied with the various statutory statements and nine did not do so. Four 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.

Twenty-two informal samples were taken as follows :

12	samples of	Phenols
3	„	Ammonia
5	„	Hydrochloric Acid
2	„	Sodium Hydroxide
—		
22		
—		

All of these samples were found on analysis to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The inspection of food and the premises associated with storage and distribution is a task of some magnitude, especially during the holiday season. It is desirable that even more supervision should be given, as frequent visits are necessary in order to impress on some individuals the importance of elementary hygiene. On the whole the standard of cleanliness is being steadily raised and it is to be observed that shops employing refined methods do good business. Yet there is still to be seen much unnecessary handling of food. The demand for pasteurised milk and cream seems to be increasing and wrapped foods are also more popular.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Number of producers, residing outside the Borough, registered to sell wholesale and/or retail in the Borough	3
Number of producers residing in the Borough registered to sell wholesale	15
Number of producers residing in the Borough registered to sell by retail	5
Number of retailers residing outside the Borough registered to sell by retail within the Borough	3
Number of retail purveyors registered	354
Number of visits to dairies	474
Number of visits to cowsheds	258
Number of visits to milkshops	292

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licences have been granted :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk—

Bottlers' licences	1
Dealers' licences	6
Supplementary licence	1

Accredited Milk—

Producers' licences	6
----------------------------	---

Pasteurised Milk—

Pasteurising establishments	2
Dealers' licences	20
Supplementary licences	2

Samples were examined in order to ascertain if the milk attained the required bacteriological standard :—

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Tuberculin tested milk	26	—
Accredited milk	28	—
Pasteurised milk	21	4

Of the 25 samples of pasteurised milk four were either improperly pasteurised or contained a proportion of raw milk. These were followed up.

Examination of Milk for tubercle bacilli.

Forty-eight samples of bulk milk were examined for tubercle bacilli by means of animal inoculation. *None of these would have been pasteurised or otherwise treated prior to consumption.*

Forty-three samples gave negative results. Of the five found to contain tubercle bacilli, two were taken from one farm. Details as to these unsatisfactory samples follow.—

Sample 1.

A sample taken from the bulk supply of this farm proved positive to tuberculosis. The County Authorities were notified on the 8th May, 1938, and took action, but clinical and laboratory examinations proved negative. On the 18th July, 1938, a calf from this farm was killed in one of the local slaughterhouses and found to be suffering from Miliary Tuberculosis; it was condemned. A further examination of this herd was made by the County Veterinary Officer. In consequence, on the 15th August, 1938, a crossbred cow was slaughtered and found to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis. A period of over three months had elapsed since the first sample was taken. *This is an Accredited Farm.*

Samples 2 and 3.

A bulk sample of milk from this farm proved positive to tuberculosis. The County Authorities were notified on 29th May, 1938. A further sample was taken in the County Borough and found to be infected. The farm was once more visited by the Veterinary Officers who took samples from three cows. These were found to be tubercular and were slaughtered on the 29th August, 1938. One was suffering from advanced tuberculosis and the other two from tuberculosis not advanced. A period of three months had elapsed from the time of notification.

Sample 4.

A bulk sample of milk from this farm was found to be infected with tuberculosis. The County Authorities were notified on the 2nd November, 1938. Subsequently a shorthorn cow was slaughtered and proved to be affected with tuberculosis. A period of eleven weeks had elapsed.

Sample 5.

A bulk sample from this farm contained tubercle bacilli. The County Authorities were notified, and a cow suffering from tuberculosis was slaughtered. *This is a "tuberculin tested" herd.*

Examination of Milk for general cleanliness.

Forty-nine samples of non-graded milk were examined for general cleanliness and all attained a reasonable standard of cleanliness.

Slaughter-houses.

There are four registered and five licensed slaughter-houses and eight wholesale meat stores. To these the Inspectors paid 2341 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	300	2	2704	5031	7760
Number inspected	294	2	2652	4620	7710
All diseases except Tuberculosis—whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	2	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	19	—	5	16	104
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	6.46%	—	0.22%	0.39%	1.48%
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	20	—	1	—	170
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.80%	—	0.07%	—	2.27%

Other food premises controlled.

These include 73 fish-shops, 34 of which sell fried fish :—

	<i>Visits</i>
Butchers	1997
Fishmongers and Poulterers	616
Greengrocers	966
Grocers	1140
Ice-cream Vendors ...	168
Hawkers' carts	111
Restaurants and Cafes ...	74
Stalls	23
	<hr/> 5095 <hr/>

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

	<i>lbs.</i>
Butchers' meat (diseased) ...	5349
" " (unsound) ...	2084
Fish	423
Tinned food	4269
Poultry	482
Rabbits	28
Liquid eggs	44
	<hr/> 12679 <hr/>

Bakehouses.

There are 88 registered, one being an underground bakehouse. The requirements as to limewashing or painting have been carried out and the premises satisfactorily maintained.

Number of visits by inspectors—246.

Ice-cream premises.

There are 258 shops at which ice-cream is sold and 47 premises on which it is manufactured and retailed.

Prepared meat premises.

175 are registered.

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

The following is a statement relating to the adulterated samples and shows the action taken:—

No.	Nature of Sample	Adulteration or deficiency	Remarks
1250	Milk	4% fat deficiency	A warning letter sent.
1259	"	6% " "	Taken in course of delivery. A warning letter sent.
1253	"	3% " "	} Taken in course of delivery. Court proceedings resulted in the case being dismissed.
1262	"	10% " "	
1263	"	8% " "	
1257	"	11% " "	A warning letter sent.
1286	"	9% " "	Taken in course of delivery. A warning letter sent.
1390	"	7% " "	} The milk producer was instructed to alter the milking periods.
1396	"	5% " " (taken in course of delivery).	
1397	"	5% " " (appeal to cow sample).	
1395	"	7% " "	Sample taken from a milk bar pump which was found to be inefficient. After correction a further sample proved to be satisfactory.
1449	"	2% " "	A warning letter sent.
1543	Malt Vinegar	66% deficient in acetic acid	Court proceedings resulted in a conviction with a fine of £2 and costs 10/6.

ADULTERATED UNOFFICIAL SAMPLES.

52	Milk	7% fat deficiency.
53	"	14% " "

NUTRITION.

In this country there have been numerous investigations associated with undernourishment. This is usually most evident in industrial areas, but it has been ascertained that Bournemouth, regarded by most people as a prosperous town, is not immune. The working-classes are tending to increase, but their economic problems do not appear to decrease. Many families find much difficulty in making both ends meet

and are glad to avail themselves of the assistance provided by the Council and certain voluntary organisations. The Education Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are supplying milk and other foods on a liberal scale and free meals are to be organised for necessitous school children. The diet will be carefully selected and the menus may be of educational value to parents and children. There is little demand for lectures on the subject of nutrition, but talks are given at the Welfare Centres and advice is offered to individual parents.

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

There has been no epidemic of any notifiable disease and no outbreak of importance. Conditions which are not notifiable, especially Measles, Mumps and Chicken-pox, and to a less extent, Influenza, have been prevalent. There were ten cases of mild Dysentery and doubtless many others not discovered and four of Enteric. As regards the latter, one of the patients was ill at the time he came from an Eastern County to stay at an hotel in Bournemouth. It was not possible to ascertain how the other three were infected.

Seven cases of Poliomyelitis occurred and it is likely that there were more individuals with indefinite signs of the disease who were missed. Six of those notified were under the age of 15, and in two instances only did there appear to have been any contact. This occurred in school, two children in the same class becoming ill almost simultaneously. One of these was very slightly affected, his condition becoming quite normal in a few days; the other had marked signs and symptoms. The school was kept under close observation and absentees were looked up in order to ascertain if one of them had introduced the infection. The search for mild and missed cases in such circumstances is certainly a measure of great importance, but

parents almost invariably, and teachers less frequently, continue to expect the ritual of "disinfection." A glance at the table which indicates the nature of the diseases that are notifiable and the number of cases notified may suggest that infection is under complete control, but this would not be a correct assumption. It should be understood, moreover, that though in respect of several diseases definite means of prevention are known it may not be practicable if desirable to introduce these rapidly when an epidemic has appeared.

As regards Diphtheria, a scheme of Immunisation has been in existence for several years, but it would not be justifiable to state that a large proportion of the children has been protected.

Scarlet Fever is probably less easily controlled ; and it should be noted that there has not been an epidemic in Bournemouth for nearly ten years. Medical practitioners are very helpful in drawing attention to suspicious conditions and circumstances and frequent communications are exchanged with Medical Officers of Health of other Local Authorities but the visitor will always be an important factor whatever care is exercised.

In the event of war the social constitution of the County Borough will be greatly modified and from the point of view of infection an influx of refugees from various districts may readily create a serious problem.

In a health resort, where visitors are the main source of income to the residents, removal to hospital of a patient suffering from an infectious disease is frequently demanded. If his condition be serious, it is usually undesirable for him to remain at home as the Bournemouth District Nursing Association will not undertake the nursing of infectious cases and no provision is made by the Council for domiciliary nursing. Accordingly, a variety of conditions has been treated

in the Isolation Hospital, sometimes with difficulty, although the total number of admissions has been relatively small.

The less common diseases, such as Psittacosis or Anthrax, have not been encountered, but one case of Glandular Fever was reported in a hospital.

Undulant Fever is apparently a rare occurrence; in this connection it is to be remembered that nearly 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in the County Borough has been pasteurised.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

	Completely immunised during 1938	Immunisation completed during 1938 <i>i.e.</i> , commenced 1937	Immunisation commenced 1938
School children ...	652	44	99
Pre-school children ...	147	8	24

Included in these figures are those relating to the Victoria Home for Crippled Children, where immunisation has been a routine procedure for several years.

It has been customary to give at intervals of a fortnight three injections of Toxoid-Antitoxin-Floccules; but latterly two injections of Alum Precipitated Toxoid at intervals of five weeks have been substituted.

No special arrangements have been made in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation, but fortunately measles as it has been observed locally has not been of a serious type.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Total Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	121	100 (1*)	—
Diphtheria	32	32 (2*)	4
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	4	3 (2*)	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	20	12 (11*)	—
Pneumonia	53	7 (5*)	9
Erysipelas	22	11 (1*)	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	3*	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1*	1
Polio-myelitis	7	5 (2*)	—
Dysentery	10	2 (1*)	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1*	1

*General Hospital

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1938.

These figures do not coincide with those of the Registrar-General, which relate to the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 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)	32	—	3	17	10	2	—	—
Erysipelas	22	—	—	2	2	7	7	4
Scarlet Fever	121	1	28	69	11	9	3	—
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	53	4	9	10	2	12	7	9
Dysentery	10	—	—	6	3	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	20	—	—	—	4	16	—	—
Polio-myelitis	7	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	277	11	41	110	35	49	18	13

REPORT OF THE BACTERIOLOGIST.

Examinations made during the year ended 31st December, 1938.

In connection with the Municipal Hospital.

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	399
Faeces cultures—? Typhoid	...	...	...	...	33
Urine cultures—? Typhoid	...	...	...	...	16
Faeces cultures—? Dysentery	...	...	...	...	2
Blood counts	...	...	...	...	2
Blood culture	...	...	...	...	1
Blood—Widal reactions	...	...	...	...	1
Pleural fluid cultures	...	...	...	...	3
Pus culture	...	...	...	...	1

In connection with the Health Department.

<i>Swabs for Diphtheria—</i>					
For the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	308
For Fairmile House, Christchurch	...	...	...	...	3
For Private Practitioners	...	...	...	...	314
<i>Sputum for Tuberculosis—</i>					
For the Municipal Dispensary	...	...	...	...	158
For Fairmile House, Christchurch	...	...	...	...	5
For Private Practitioners	...	...	...	...	176
Faeces cultures—? Typhoid	...	...	...	...	6
Urine cultures—? Typhoid	...	...	...	...	1
Faeces cultures—? Dysentery	...	...	...	...	22
Faeces cultures—? T.B.	...	...	...	...	1
Blood—Widal reaction	...	...	...	...	2
Swab—? gonococci	...	...	...	...	1
Food (salmon) ? Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	3
Food (pork pie) ? Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	1
For Fairmile House. Faeces—? Typhoid	...	...	...	...	1
Samples hair—? Tinea	...	...	...	...	9
Milk samples for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	49
Milk samples for general examination	...	...	...	...	49
Ice cream samples	...	...	...	...	17

In connection with the Borough Engineer's Department.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of sewage effluents	...	...	...	...	14
Chemical examinations of water samples for Public Baths	...	...	...	...	35

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Bournemouth Blind Aid Society acts as agents for the Bournemouth Borough Council.

The following are extracts from the Annual Report for 1938 :—

“ Since the publication of the last Report, the Blind Persons Act of 1938 has been passed. By that Act, the age at which a blind person may become qualified to receive a State Pension is lowered from 50 to 40 years ; this provision does not benefit the blind as much as would at first sight appear—in the majority of cases, it merely transfers the burden of supporting blind people from one class of public funds to another.

Register.

The number of blind persons on our register on the 30th September, 1938, was 187. There have been 28 new cases during the year, four of whom have been transferred from the area of another Society ; 14 have died during the year ; four have left the district and have been, as a rule, transferred to the registers of other Societies.

Grants amounting to £2,747 8s. 8d. were made by the County Borough Council to necessitous blind persons under the provisions of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and to seven approved Homeworkers under the Homeworkers Scheme, for the financial year to 31st March last. The Council's scheme is based on the principle that every blind person shall have a minimum income of 22/6 per week. Consequently, if a blind person's income from all sources is below this sum, assistance is given from funds granted by the Borough Council to bring his or her income up to this minimum.

Before financial assistance is given to blind persons, careful enquiries are made, and help is only granted

to those who are in real need. All cases in receipt of financial assistance are kept under constant review, and grants are made to correspond with any change in the circumstances of the recipient.

Allowances to Necessitous Blind Persons.

The Society granted weekly allowances to the blind out of its voluntary funds during the year ending 31st March last, at a total cost of £219. 0s. 2d. in addition to the grants made by the Borough Council. In addition to these sums, the Committee spent a considerable amount of money during the year on comforts for blind persons.

The Home for Blind Women and Social Centre were opened in October, 1937. The Home provides accommodation for seven residents and each has a separate room which is comfortably furnished, and wired for radio reception. Ample bathroom and lavatory accommodation is conveniently situated. There is also a large sitting room and dining room. A spacious kitchen, fitted with up-to-date improvements, adjoins the dining room. Central heating is installed throughout the building. The Home is so constructed that an extra floor can be added when funds are available.

The Social Centre is a large hall adjoining the Home, and is known as the Rooper Memorial Hall. It is very attractive and has seating accommodation for 200 people; it is complete with stage, dressing rooms, kitchen, cloak rooms and central heating.

CANCER.

It has been mentioned in previous reports that the local facilities for the treatment of this disease need to be added to. An appeal has been made successfully by the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital for funds to enable a Cancer Treatment department to

be established in the hospital at Boscombe. This purpose has not yet been achieved.

There has been a greater number of deaths from Cancer in 1938 which cannot altogether be accounted for by the increased population.

Deaths from Cancer and Malignant Disease by Age Distribution among Bournemouth inhabitants in 1938 :—

	All ages	0	1	2	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Male ...	109	—	—	1	—	1	1	8	11	27	31	29
Female ...	168	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	20	43	52	39

VACCINATION.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
No. of cases in Birth lists received ...	134	136	145	139	141	142	145	136	132	150	116	110	1626
No. of Certificates of Vaccination received ...	34	31	28	25	41	35	38	32	29	43	29	25	390
No. of Certificates of Vaccination received of children born in other districts ...	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9
No. of Certificates of postponement—													
Health of child ...	12	7	3	2	11	1	4	6	—	7	1	5	59
Condition of house ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevalence of Infectious Disease ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
No. of Certificates under Section 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1907 ...	79	75	94	82	106	80	94	86	98	93	73	70	1030
No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility or of having had Small-pox ...	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	8
Parents removed out of district ...	33	14	19	7	29	22	14	13	15	35	21	22	244
Otherwise not found ...	4	3	1	5	6	5	—	6	3	3	4	4	44
No. of entries in lists sent to Public Vaccinator ...	30	11	21	12	29	12	20	27	27	17	20	—	226

TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1938, to 31st December, 1938, in the County Borough of Bournemouth.

Age Periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS												Total notifications
	Primary notifications											Total (all ages)	
	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	—	—	5	2	2	2	14	10	8	9	2	54	56
Respiratory Females	—	—	2	—	9	9	15	12	6	7	5	65	65
Non-Respiratory Males	2	4	4	2	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	18	19
Non-Respiratory Females	—	3	4	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	11	12

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease of Bournemouth residents.

	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	1
5—15 „ ...	7	3	6	5	—	—	1	1
15—25 „ ...	6	22	3	—	1	5	—	1
25—35 „ ...	22	20	2	4	8	2	—	1
35—45 „ ...	13	14	1	2	7	4	1	1
45—55 „ ...	11	7	1	—	11	1	1	—
55—65 „ ...	11	7	—	—	6	3	1	1
65 and upwards ...	3	5	—	2	1	4	—	1
Totals ...	73	78	19	16	34	19	7	7

Fifty-three deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs give a death-rate of .43 per 1,000. In the previous year the deaths amounted to 76 and the death-rate was .62.

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

The non-notified deaths accordingly numbered 3 or 4.47 per cent. of the total of 67 deaths from Tuberculosis.

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

	New cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1936	145	27	67	9
1937	109	21	76	14
1938	151	35	53	14

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

LOCATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Disease of Bones and Joints	7	4	11
Disease of Genito-Urinary System	2	—	2
Abdominal Disease	—	1	1
Disease of Glands	4	4	8
Disease of other parts	5	2	7
Totals	18	11	29

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The Dispensary was open on 98 occasions, Monday afternoon being available for women and children, Wednesday afternoon for men. 395 patients and contacts recorded 925 attendances as follows, an average of 9.44 per session :—

Adults, male	...	...	438
Adults, female	...	...	410
Children, male	...	...	50
Children, female	...	...	27
			<hr/>
			925
			<hr/>

In 1937, 345 persons recorded 832 attendances.

It is desirable to extend the work of the Dispensary, but it will be difficult to do so until new premises have been provided and some modifications effected in the staffing. Undoubtedly, the institution would command greater respect and appeal to a larger number of individuals if all the facilities usually recognised as essential in an up-to-date scheme were available. In addition to the fact that the building is insignificant and cramped, there is no X-ray apparatus which is indispensable if accurate results are to be obtained. It is true that arrangements have been made with Boscombe Hospital for X-ray photographs to be taken of patients referred from the Dispensary, but drawbacks will be apparent. In addition to the special visit of the patient to the hospital, there is the important fact that the Tuberculosis Officer is not present when the radiographer endeavours to interpret his written request to demonstrate the presence and extent or the absence of a lesion.

Owing to the inadequate accommodation at the Dispensary, it is not feasible to induce Artificial Pneumothorax nor to undertake refills. If a patient is in need of these, he is sent to the Medical Superintendent of the Royal National Sanatorium, who willingly co-operates.

An attempt is being made to overcome these difficulties and deficiencies by the production of a Health Centre in a locality readily accessible from all parts of the Borough. A Tuberculosis Dispensary and

Orthopaedic Clinic will be included and for the common use of these, an X-ray apparatus.

Unfortunately, delay has occurred in the preparation of the plans that are required before adaptations and additions are made to the selected building, a disused elementary school.

SANATORIA AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Although approximately two years have elapsed since the first municipal patients were admitted to Linford Sanatorium, it is not possible to record the completion nor even the commencement of the building operations associated with a new institution.

It is to be regretted that some criticism has arisen in connection with the cost of maintenance of Tuberculosis patients in general and more particularly of those at Linford.

Once more an increased number of patients were admitted to various institutions and observers unacquainted with all the circumstances are apt to wonder why this should occur.

One factor is that patients formerly treated in Poor Law Institutions are now passed to the Tuberculosis Officer if they have ever been notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. Inasmuch as Bournemouth calls up a mental picture of healthy pleasing surroundings associated with hosts of visitors, it attracts also homeless persons, some of whom are unfit, but capable of performing light or seasonal work. Such an individual may subsequently demand medical treatment and on several occasions "tramps" just arrived in the district have required admission immediately to a Sanatorium or hospital. It is difficult to estimate the number of these "floating" patients, who will require accom-

modation in a particular year, as much depends obviously on the industrial situation throughout the country.

As regards Linford Sanatorium itself, it is not easy to imagine how this, as now constituted, can be administered at a low cost. Small institutions are notoriously expensive to maintain and the one under consideration is unusually so as it consists of several buildings possibly suitable for a private sanatorium, but not for the purposes of a local authority.

Undoubtedly the average cost per patient will be much reduced when the new Sanatorium has been completed and is working to full or nearly full capacity.

Pending ideal arrangements, as the existing Sanatorium is constantly full, it has been necessary to send patients to numerous institutions and to perform sundry manipulations to create vacant beds in those situated locally.

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 1938.

ADULTS.	Number of Patients	Number of Patient Days
Barrowmore Hall, near Chester ...	1	194
Brompton Hall, London ...	2	107
Cornelia Hospital, Poole ...	1	177
Firs Home, Bournemouth ...	17	3709
King George's Sanatorium, Bramshott	2	437
Linford Sanatorium, Ringwood ...	97	13271
Isolation Hospital ...	8	57
Papworth Hall, Cambridge ...	6	1735
Preston Hall, Aylesford ...	2	591
"Rizwan," Broadstone ...	36	4386
Royal National Hospital, Ventnor ...	1	54
Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth ...	12	1010
Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate	11	1933
Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth ...	13	463
CHILDREN.		
Children's Hospital, Harpenden ...	21	3829
Cornelia Hospital, Poole ...	1	192
Linford Sanatorium, Ringwood ...	4	860
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital, Alton ...	9	1272
Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth ...	6	138
	250	34415

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Twenty-seven midwives notified their intention to practice, five of these being employed by the Corporation. At first, the latter were not fully occupied, but the demand for their services is steadily increasing and it is likely that another midwife will need to be appointed shortly.

During the year the number of confinements attended by the five municipal midwives was :

As Midwives	...	...	196
As Maternity Nurses	...	...	58
			254

There is only one midwife in the County Borough who is also engaged as a district nurse and it is hoped that she will soon cease to work in a dual capacity.

It will be observed that there are now fewer midwives practising, the number having decreased by 17 since 1937.

One hundred and eighty-four records were received concerning the medical help called in by midwives. They have been classified as follows :—

PREGNANCY.			CONDITION OF INFANT.				
Miscarriage	1	Premature Birth	...	...	2
Haemorrhage	5	Condition of Baby	...	...	19
Albuminuria	5	Discharge from Eyes	...	...	11
Other reasons	13	Malformation	...	...	8
				Stillbirth	...	...	1
							184
LABOUR.			OTHER NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.				
Breech Cases	3	Substitution of artificial for breast feeding	...	...	21
Abnormal Presentation	4	Still birth	...	...	5
Delay in Labour	29	Possible source of infection	...	...	7
Rupture of Perineum	52	Death of child	...	...	5
Retention of Placenta	4	Having laid out a dead body	...	...	2
Haemorrhage	4				40
Other reasons (Mother)	2				40
Uterine Inertia	1				40
LYING-IN PERIOD (MOTHER).							40
Rise of Temperature	19				40
Other reasons	9				40
Sub-Involution of Uterus	1				40

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

There is a combined session at "Avebury" each week. 50 sessions were held, 308 women being responsible for 493 attendances. The municipal midwives take an active part in persuading women to attend the Clinic.

Obstetric Specialist.

General practitioners required the services of one of the Obstetric Specialists on four occasions.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

This continues to serve a very useful purpose, but is probably not patronised as much as it should be. It is necessary, however, that the women who attend should have at least average intelligence and be willing to carry out implicitly the directions given at the Clinic.

Forty-six women attended during the year and were given advice for the following reasons :—

Nephritis	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	4
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	2
Spinal curvature	...	...	...	...	1
(This woman has five children)					
Psychological causes	...	...	...	...	4
Husband chronic invalid	...	...	...	...	3
Advancing age	...	...	...	...	3
(Women over 40 with big families)					
Too rapid pregnancies	...	...	...	...	8
Ill health, <i>e.g.</i> , Anaemia. Nervous Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	19

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There are only a few maternity homes as Boscombe Hospital provides ample facilities for paying patients and for those who are helped by the Council. The number of nursing homes tends to decrease. These vary greatly in size and scope. Some are capacious, well-equipped institutions, capable of providing efficient treatment for almost any disease or complaint. Others are conducted in a humble manner and are intended for senile or infirm individuals who require a little extra care and attention. There has been little fault

to find with any nursing home and warnings have sufficed to produce adjustments required.

The following figures relate to 1938 :--

(1)	Number of applications for registration ...	6
(2)	Number of Homes registered	6
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	<i>Nil</i>
(4)	Number of appeals made against such orders	<i>Nil</i>
(5)	Number of cases in which such orders have been :—	
	(a) Confirmed on appeal, and ...	<i>Nil</i>
	(b) Disallowed	<i>Nil</i>
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	5
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been :—	
	(a) Granted	5
	(b) Withdrawn	<i>Nil</i>
	(c) Refused	<i>Nil</i>
	Total number of Homes registered ...	64

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Various facilities are available which are intended to ensure a safe confinement and satisfactory recovery in every case and it does not appear that any modifications in or additions to the Council's Scheme are needed.

Nevertheless Circular 1705 of the Ministry relating to Maternal Mortality received the careful consideration of the Maternity Committee and consultations were held with representatives of the medical profession. The Ministry hopes to establish in every area a panel of medical practitioners who will be available in all cases in which a midwife is required under the rules

of the Central Midwives Board to call in a registered medical practitioner.

It is suggested that each authority shall set up an advisory Committee which will make recommendations for the purpose of securing and maintaining a high standard of obstetric practice on the part of the practitioners included on the list.

An appreciable number of doctors wished to be included on the panel and it seemed that the size of this, if established, would defeat the purpose of the Ministry. In consequence, the matter has been left in abeyance.

There were two deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth, the cause of death being given as follows :

(1) Age 25.

- 1a Post Partum Haemorrhage.
- b Retained Placenta.
- 2 Toxaemia of Pregnancy.

(2) Age 32.

- 1a General Peritonitis.
- b Acute Salpingitis causing abortion.

The Maternal Mortality rate is therefore 1.41 per 1000 total births (*i.e.*, live and still) as compared with 2.97 for England and Wales. This is a remarkably low figure, even for Bournemouth, and apparently creates a record.

The Maternal Mortality rate for the County Borough in 1937 was 2.8 and in 1936 4.8.

BIRTH RATE.

The birth rate in Bournemouth for the past ten years (calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of the population) is shewn herewith :—

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
10.5	9.74	11.11	11.2	11.14	10.67	11.05	11.6	11.16	11.17

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

By arrangement with the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, provision has been made for the reception of maternity cases in the Ashley Road branch. These are admitted not only from their own homes but also from Fairmile Institution and certain voluntary homes. The cost of maintenance and treatment which is mainly borne by the Council has been appreciable, so attempts have been made to assist women to be confined at home whenever there is reasonable accommodation. The appointment of municipal midwives has helped in this direction, so that only 195 beds were occupied during the year as compared with 251 in 1937. The provision of Home-helps would probably reduce still more the number of applications for hospital beds, but in a health resort, it is especially difficult to find and keep women of the right type.

“ Ailing ” infants are also sent into Boscombe Hospital, but only one was admitted to this institution. Four others were received, however, by the Victoria Cripples' Home, Alumhurst Road.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Sixty-one children under one year of age have died, producing an infant mortality rate of 44.7, still a low figure. From the table it will be seen that apart from congenital conditions Pneumonia has been the most common cause of death. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 53.

Rate of Infantile Mortality in Bournemouth for
the past ten years :—

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
46.5	46.2	62.6	54.7	53.7	53.0	39.7	39.4	45.8	44.7

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	—	—	2	1	3	3	2	11	
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	
Congenital Malformations	5	3	—	4	12	4	—	—	—	16	
Premature Birth	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14	
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	
Other Causes	3	—	1	—	4	2	—	1	—	7	
TOTALS	27	4	1	4	36	9	4	9	3	61	
Net Births in the year } Legitimate 1258 } Illegitimate 106						Net Deaths in the year } Legitimate 53 } Illegitimate 8					

PROVISION OF MILK TO MOTHERS
AND CHILDREN.

Once more there has been an increase in the amount of milk granted to mothers and infants. This is due partly to the increased attendances at the

Centres and also to the alteration of the scale, which is more favourable than formerly.

The cost was £3,251, as compared with £2,172 in 1937, and £1,476 in 1936. The total number of families supplied was 907, the daily average being 424. These figures apply to ordinary milk only, as in addition 6019 lbs. of dried milk were given at a cost of £326. 8,101 lbs. were sold at cost price.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

There continue to be numerous minor offences, chiefly in connection with the notices that should be submitted by the Foster-Mothers. The efficient supervision of the conduct of the latter calls for much patience and tact on the part of the visitor who must be able to make an accurate estimate of character. It is questionable if the arrangements made in Bournemouth or elsewhere are really satisfactory.

Most women are prompted to take care of children because they wish to make money. Some of them seem to be successful, but others fail to obtain adequate or regular payments. A strain is then put on their good nature and unless they have an innate affection for children, those in their care are liable to suffer.

Many parents find difficulty in finding foster-parents and it would appear that the provision of a municipal institution dissociated from Public Assistance, is a remedy worthy of consideration.

Number of registered foster-mothers at 1st January, 1938	...	...	...	98
Number of registered foster-mothers at 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	81
Number of foster-children with the above at 1st January, 1938	...	...	...	164

Number of foster-children with the above at 31st December, 1938	134
Number of foster-children who have died during the year	1
Number of Inspections by Health Visitors ...	1062

INFANT CARE TABLE I.

Total live births registered, including 32 trans- ferred to Bournemouth from other districts and excluding 298 transferred from Bourne- mouth	1364
Total still-births registered, excluding 15 trans- ferred from Bournemouth and including 5 transferred to Bournemouth from other districts	48
Live births notified	1618
Still births notified	57

INFANT CARE TABLE II.

Visits by the Health Visitors :—

Mothers and Infants :

First visits	1412
Re-visits	4858
Re-visits to children over one year of age	7930

Expectant Mothers :

First visits	421
Re-visits	388

15009

INFANT CARE TABLE III.

Work of the Eleven Centres, Year 1938.

No. of Clinic Sessions held	Attendances			Number of Health Talks given.	Consulta- tions by Doctors	Attendances at Consultations		
	Mothers	Babies	Other Children			Mothers	Babies	Other Children
521	32414	17924	20029	306	432	1747	3717	3333

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
1938	32414	17924	20029	70367

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified	Cases		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths	Removed from District
	Treated						
	At Home	In Hosp.					
6	3	3	4	Nil	Nil	1	1

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Provision is made for expectant and nursing mothers and to a limited extent for children under school age. Pregnant women are encouraged to have their teeth put in order and if after extractions dentures are needed they are assisted to obtain these. Nursing mothers have similar facilities.

The arrangements made for children attending the Welfare Centres are not adequate as normally the dentist devotes one session weekly to Maternity and Infant Welfare work.

The restricted service is mainly due to lack of suitable premises but it is anticipated that when these have been provided there will be an extension of the scheme, including an increase of staff and a closer relationship with the School Medical Service.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Children have been sent by the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees to various institutions, some of the latter being far from Bournemouth. Special arrangements have also been required for non-pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis. A scheme centred on Boscombe Hospital was formulated but failed to mature chiefly on account of the cost. An alternative was found in connection with Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital at Alton, which will accept In-patients up to the age of 16 and provide a surgeon for a clinic to be held in Bournemouth. A Masseuse has also been appointed and it seems probable that the scheme will be very popular and comprehensive.

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, 1938.

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

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Suffering from Syphilis ...	23	9	32
Suffering from Gonorrhoea...	62	35	97
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	59	57	116
Soft Sore ...	1	—	1
			<hr/> 246

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

Treatment for Syphilis ...	5	6	11
Treatment for Gonorrhoea...	46	31	77
			<hr/> 88

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

Syphilis ...	22	12	34
Gonorrhoea ...	15	15	30
			<hr/> 64

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

Suffering from Syphilis ...	1012	788	1800
Suffering from Gonorrhoea...	973	523	1496
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Diseases ...	162	148	310
Soft Sore ...	6	—	6
			<hr/> 3612

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

Suffering from Syphilis ...	—	81	81
Suffering from Gonorrhoea...	164	426	590
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Diseases ...	21	23	44
			<hr/> 715

Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitute	...	...	...	...	57
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitute used in the Treatment Centre :--					
Approved	...	...		557	
Not approved	...	...		218	
				—	775

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Number of specimens which were examined :--

For persons attending at the Treatment Centres :—

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	—
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	1182

From persons attended by private medical practitioners :—

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	—
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	8

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

From Treatment Centre	...	...	630
By private practitioners	...	...	521

Salvarsan approved substitutes supplied to medical practitioners :—

Doses	104
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Report of the Meteorologist.

WEATHER OF 1938.

In Bournemouth the outstanding features of the year were the exceptionally low rainfall, the drought of April, the severe gales of June, and the mildness of November, the year ending with an unusually wintry touch in the snowfall at Christmas. The sunshine for the year totalled 1,677.6 hours, below the 40 years average of 1,810.4 hours, but 81.7 hours above 1937 and 148.6 hours above 1936. The sunniest month was June 225.0 hours, with April a good second, 221.8 hours. Sunshine was recorded on 323 days during the year.

The rainfall for the year was very low, the total being 24.56 inches, nearly eight inches below the 40 years average of 32.19 inches. With the exception of January and November, every month was below normal, the month of April being completely rainless, a drought of 36 days being broken on May 1st, the longest period without rain since records were taken. The greatest amount of rain was recorded in 1915, 43.23 inches and the lowest in 1921, 17.53 inches. The wettest month was November, 5.07 inches, and the driest, April nil. The largest amount registered within the period of 24 hours was 1.15 in. on November 25th.

The mean temperature for the year was slightly above the average, the figure being 51.6 degrees F. against the 40 years average of 50 degrees F., the month of November being exceptionally mild with a mean temperature of 50.3, nearly 7 degrees above the average for this month. August was the warmest month with a mean temperature of 63.1 degrees F. The maximum temperature of the year was 86.2 degrees F. recorded on August 3rd, and the minimum temperature was 20 degrees F. recorded on December 20th and 21st.

TABLE OF MEAN AND EXTREME TEMPERATURES OF THE AIR AND HUMIDITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
40 years average	41.2	41.4	45.0	47.8	52.1	58.0	61.7	61.5	58.0	52.0	43.7	43.0
1938	43.9	41.8	48.6	47.3	51.7	59.2	60.3	63.1	58.7	52.8	50.3	41.2
Absolute maximum	53.6	54.4	63.8	65.8	73.2	79.2	76.0	86.2	79.6	64.0	60.6	55.2
Date of maximum	12	12	22	7	22	14	31	3	12	1	5	12
Absolute minimum	30.0	29.0	27.8	29.0	30.0	44.0	43.6	43.4	40.0	36.0	31.6	20.0
Date of minimum	4	15	6	11	8	11	1	31	16	25	27	20
Mean range	9.0	10.1	16.5	20.2	15.8	15.5	13.9	17.0	15.8	11.4	9.1	8.4
Humidity (saturation) 100%	87	84	75	68	71	70	77	79	74	83	91	95

Average mean temperature 40 years—50.4. 1938—51.6.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE (IN HOURS AND TENTHS).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
40 years average	63.8	85.3	126.0	160.5	236.5	237.0	229.8	204.8	192.6	138.3	90.1	66.2
1938	55.6	85.6	179.8	221.8	171.1	225.0	161.3	192.2	154.0	124.5	53.5	53.2
Average per day	1.8	3.0	5.8	7.4	5.5	7.5	5.2	6.2	5.1	4.0	1.8	1.7
Highest amount in one day	6.8	8.8	10.4	12.8	13.7	14.9	12.3	12.8	11.4	9.0	6.2	6.5
Date	27	11	13-14-19	17	8	17	13	6	10	21	29	3
Days with sunshine	22	19	30	30	29	31	31	28	29	27	23	24

Totals: 40 years' average—1,810.4. 1938—1,677.6. 1937—1,595.9.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF RAINFALL IN INCHES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
40 years' average	3.06	2.57	2.85	2.00	1.70	1.27	2.26	2.70	2.30	3.91	3.45	4.08
1938	3.40	0.76	0.27	Nil	1.54	0.92	1.92	1.72	1.49	3.62	5.07	3.85
Daily average	0.11	0.03	0.01	Nil	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.12
Greatest fall in one day	0.46	0.24	0.19	Nil	0.29	0.46	0.39	0.54	0.36	0.82	1.15	0.79
Date	12	26	24	Nil	29	10	27	28	7	3	25	9
Number of days with rain	21	8	4	Nil	15	6	13	10	14	22	23	20

Yearly totals: 40 years' average—32.19in. 1938—24.56in. 1937—40.98in.

SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND MEAN TEMPERATURES.

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
1938	55.6	85.6	179.8	221.8	171.1	225.0	161.3	192.2	154.0	124.5	53.5	53.2
	40 years' average—1,810.4 hours. 1937—1,595.9 hours. 1938—1,677.6 hours.											

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
1938	3.40	0.76	0.27	<i>Nil</i>	1.54	0.92	1.92	1.72	1.49	3.62	5.07	3.85
	40 years' average—32.19in. 1937—40.98in. 1938—24.56in.											

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
1938	43.9	41.8	48.6	47.3	51.7	59.2	60.3	63.1	58.7	52.8	50.3	41.2
	40 years' average—50.4. 1937—51.0. 1938—51.6.											

GREENWICH MEAN TEMPERATURES.

50 years	38.6	39.5	41.9	47.3	56.1	59.4	62.7	61.7	57.2	50.0	43.5	39.9
1938	44.7	42.5	51.2	48.5	53.5	62.0	62.8	64.9	60.7	50.9	49.4	39.5

Report of the Public Analyst

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

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 the 31st December, 1938.

The total number of samples submitted under the Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, was 604 samples, of which 404 were official samples and 200 were unofficial samples taken informally by your Food and Drug Inspectors.

The number of adulterated samples was 15, representing a percentage adulteration of 2.4 per cent.

This figure shows an increase when compared with the figure for the previous year, but is well below the figure for the whole of the country.

TABLE I.

Summary of Report for 1938. Four hundred and four official samples.

Nature of Sample.	Examined	Genuine	Harmful Colouring Matter	Containing Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage of Samples Adulterated
Bacon ...	9	9	-	-	-	-
Beer ...	12	12	-	-	-	-
Butter ...	17	17	-	-	-	-
Candied Peel ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Coffee ...	10	10	-	-	-	-
Cream ...	12	12	-	-	-	-
Dripping ...	9	9	-	-	-	-
Flour, self-raising ...	6	6	-	-	-	-
Fruit, dried ...	19	19	-	-	-	-
Lard ...	8	8	-	-	-	-
Margarine ...	12	12	-	-	-	-
Milk ...	230	218	-	-	12	5.2
Rice ...	6	6	-	-	-	-
Sausage ...	12	12	-	-	-	-
Sausage, preserved ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Sponge cake ...	10	10	-	-	-	-
Stout ...	6	6	-	-	-	-
Vinegar ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Vinegar, Malt ...	16	15	-	-	1	6.2
	<hr/> 404	<hr/> 391	-	-	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 3.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	-	-	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE II.

Summary of Report for 1938. Two hundred un-official samples:—

Nature of Sample	Examined	Genuine	Harmful Colouring Matter	Containing Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage of Sample Adulterated
Almonds, ground ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Beans, tinned ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Beef Suet, shredded ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Blanc Mange powder ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Brandy ...	6	6	-	-	-	-
Bread ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Bristlings ...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cheese ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Cheese, wrapped ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Condensed milk ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Cooked meats ...	10	10	-	-	-	-
Custard powder ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Egg substitute ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Flavourings ...	8	8	-	-	-	-
Flour ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Fruit drinks ...	6	6	-	-	-	-
Fruit, tinned ...	5	5	-	-	-	-
Gin ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Gravy powder ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Ice cream ...	12	12	-	-	-	-
Jam ...	11	11	-	-	-	-
Jelly ...	6	6	-	-	-	-
Lemon curd ...	3	3	-	-	-	-
Lemonade powder ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Marmalade ...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Milk ...	7	5	-	-	2	28.5
Mincemeat ...	8	8	-	-	-	-
Mustard, compound ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Peas, tinned ...	3	3	-	-	-	-
Pepper, white ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Pickles, mixed ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Pickled onions ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Sardines ...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sauce ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Sausage ...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sausage, preserved ...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Silts ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Soup powder ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Spinach, tinned ...	6	6	-	-	-	-
Tea ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Whisky ...	8	8	-	-	-	-
Bicarbonate of soda ...	3	3	-	-	-	-
Boracic ointment ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Compound liquorice powder ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Epsom salts ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Eucalyptus oil ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Friars Balsam ...	5	5	-	-	-	-
Glaubers salts ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Glycerine ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Gregory powder ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Magnesia ...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Magnesia tablets ...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Olive oil ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Sulphur tablets ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Tartaric acid ...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Zinc ointment ...	4	4	-	-	-	-
	<hr/> 200	<hr/> 198	-	-	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1.0

TABLE III.

Adulterated official samples :—

Nature of Sample		Nature of Adulteration	
No.			
1250	Milk	...	4% fat deficient
1253	Milk	...	3% fat deficient
1257	Milk	...	11% fat deficient
1259	Milk	...	6% fat deficient
1262	Milk	...	10% fat deficient
1263	Milk	...	8% fat deficient
1286	Milk	...	9% fat deficient
1390	Milk	...	7% fat deficient
1395	Milk	...	7% fat deficient
1396	Milk	...	5% fat deficient
1397	Milk	...	5% fat deficient
1449	Milk	...	2% fat deficient
1543	Vinegar, Malt	...	66% deficient in acetic acid

TABLE IV.

Adulterated unofficial samples :—

No.			
52	Milk	...	7% fat deficient
53	Milk	...	14% fat deficient

MILK.

Excluding the 12 adulterated samples the remaining official samples have yielded the average proportions of fatty and non-fatty solids.

	No. of Samples	Fat	Non-fatty solids
1st quarter	45	3.53 per cent.	8.91 per cent.
2nd "	45	3.38 "	8.88 "
3rd "	52	3.50 "	8.81 "
4th "	54	3.72 "	8.86 "
Whole 12 months	196	3.53 " ...	8.86 "

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

Remarks.

There has been a slight increase in the percentage of adulterated official samples this year when compared with the figure given in my last annual report, but the

figure for the unofficial samples shows a satisfactory decrease.

Sixty-three official and eighty-eight 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 all cases where preservative was found it was below the legal limit, and all the samples examined were free from the addition of harmful colouring matter.

Twelve samples of ice cream were examined during the year, and the fat content varied from 2.65 per cent. to 14.94 per cent., a very wide variation. The Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association is attempting to have definite standards fixed for ice cream, a first quality standard "A" containing over 8 per cent. of fat, and standard "B" containing less than the above figure; uniformity in this matter would certainly raise the general level of ice creams.

All the drugs examined during the year were found to be genuine and complied with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

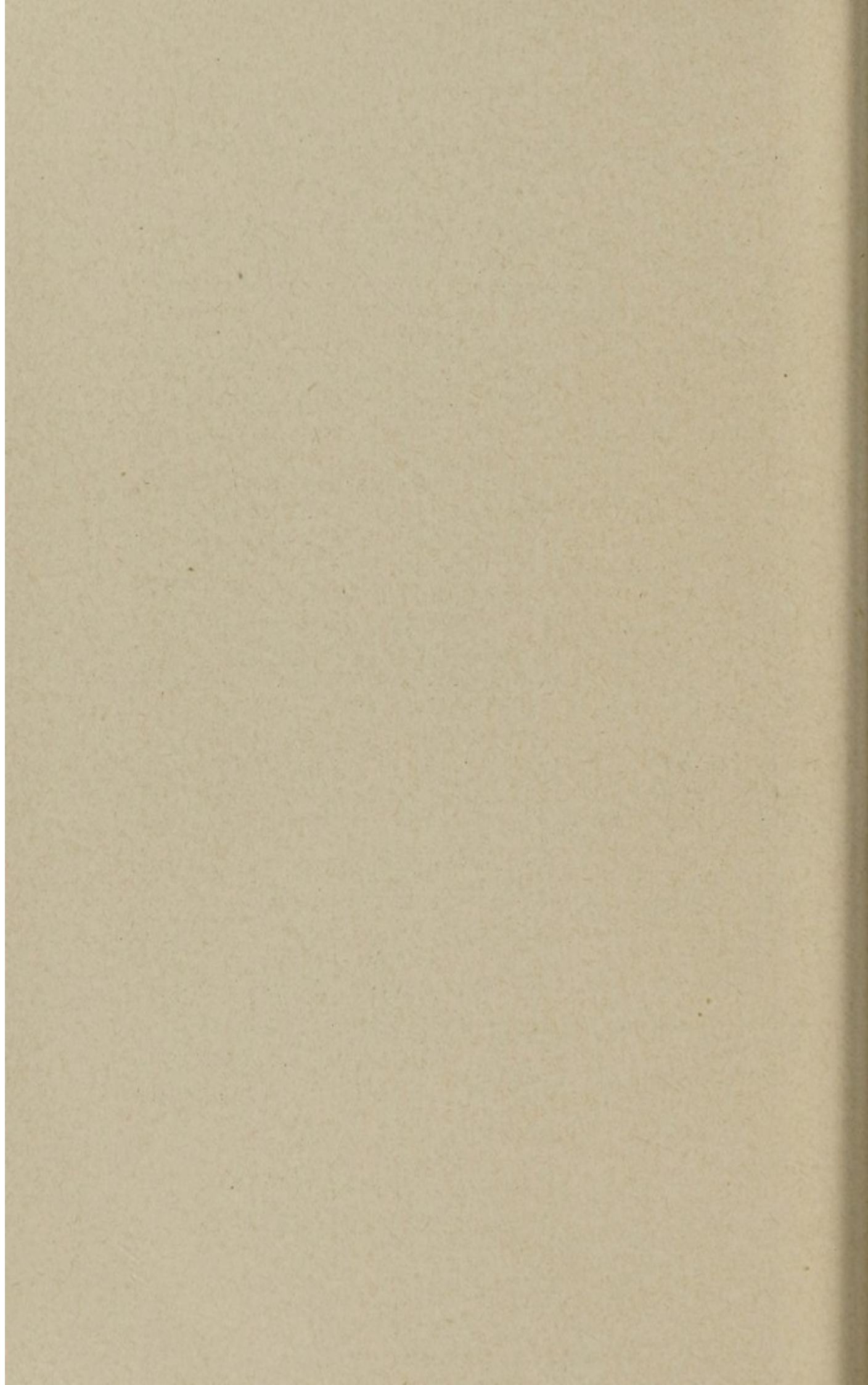
The general quality of the Food and Drugs submitted continues to be of a high standard.

I am.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R. PENDRILL CHARLES,

M.D., F.I.C.





County Borough of Bournemouth

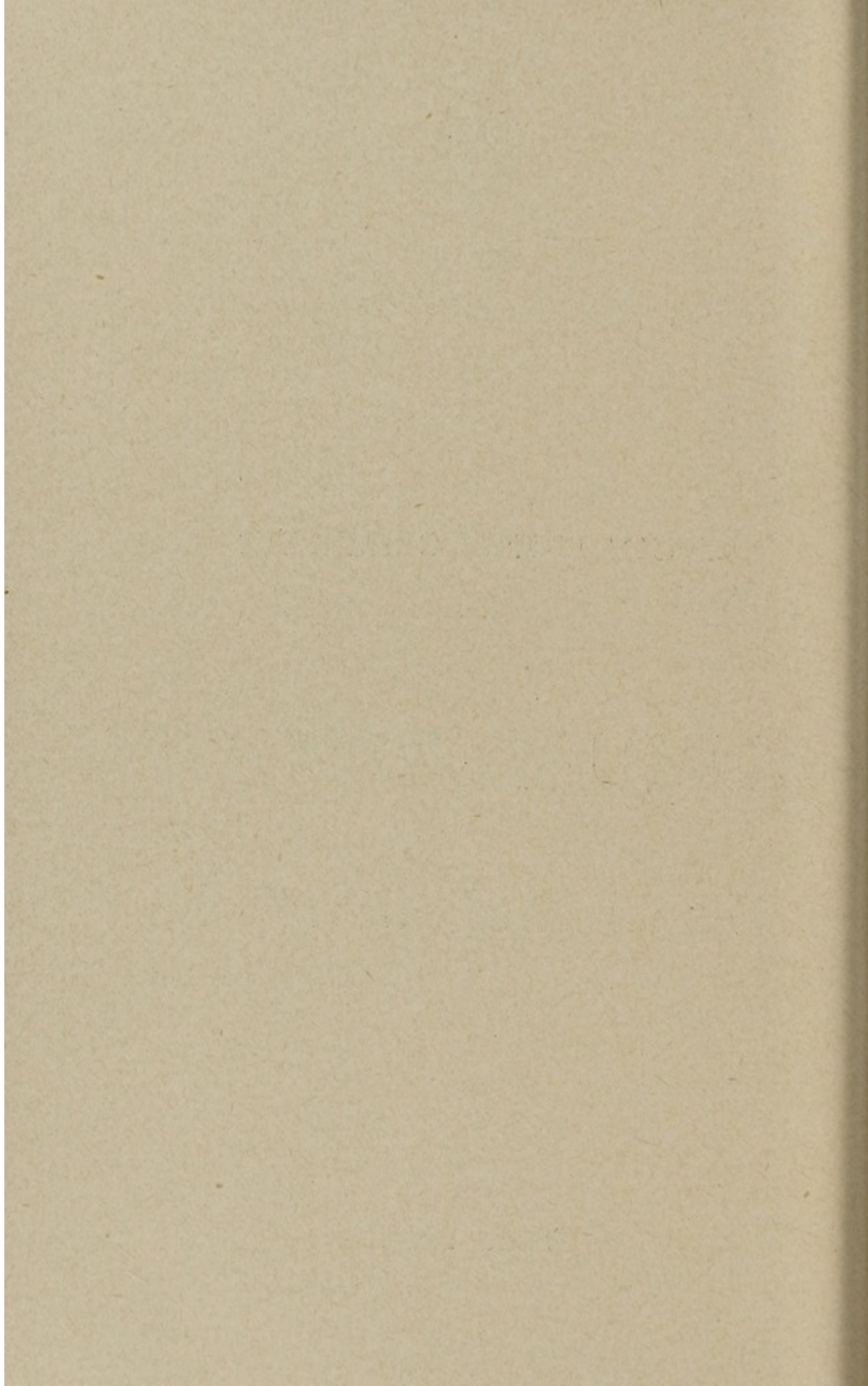
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

Year 1938



To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

I beg to submit my annual report for 1938 from which it will be seen that once more a large amount of routine work has been carried out, together with a number of special investigations. These relate, *inter alia*, to children regarded as undernourished. those described as delicate and others with some defect of speech.

These special examinations of children, whether considered in groups or as individuals, demand much patience and expert knowledge, and sometimes seem to be fruitless. As the school population is small in proportion to the total number of inhabitants and also to the area of the County Borough certain facilities are lacking which are found in other districts so that it is occasionally difficult to make a recommendation as to the disposal of a child.

Reference has frequently been made to Open Air School accommodation and to the class for retarded children. More recently consideration has been given to a Rheumatism Clinic, a Child Guidance Clinic and to a class for children with speech defects. A gratifying achievement has been the initiation during the year of a Municipal Orthopaedic Clinic with arrangements for remedial exercises. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that certain essential premises anticipated long ago are non-existent.

New Health Centres are badly needed and the delay in erecting the building at East Howe is particularly unfortunate. A centre in this locality is necessary for various reasons, but chiefly for the use of an additional dentist to relieve the solitary officer who is so embarrassed in his efforts.

I trust that there will be a speeding up in 1939 and wish to thank the Committee for the support that has been forthcoming on numerous occasions.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GORDON SMITH.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE STAFF
on 31st December, 1938.

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
E. V. BURT	G. HAMMOND
P. M. CAREY	F. E. A. RICHARDSON
M. G. CORNISH	E. TURNER
A. M. CRISP	

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

Clerks :

F. J. GOODE, J. W. PEAKE, W. G. CLARKSON

Dental Attendant :

E. M. SILLIS

Number of Elementary Schools in Bournemouth		
on 31/12/38	... ..	24
Number of Departments	... ..	40
Average attendance	... ..	8,750
Average number on School Registers	... ..	10,143

HYGIENE OF THE SCHOOLS.

The re-organisation of Schools has continued and new buildings are in course of erection. The existing premises have received necessary attention and are kept as well as possible, having regard to the fact that some of the older schools do not conform to modern ideas and need to be replaced.

In previous reports it has been mentioned that the cleansing of floors by the use of a chemical dusting powder has proved a more suitable method than washing by hand and this is now compulsory in all schools.

The insanitary communal towels have been replaced by paper towels which are supplied to each department, and this measure has, without doubt, helped to reduce the incidence of skin diseases.

The following repairs and decorations have been carried out :—

East Howe Council Infants' and Junior School.

Repainting of external wood and ironwork of main building and annexe.

Internal painting of main building and annexe.

Malmesbury Park Council Infants' School.

Repainting of external wood and ironwork.

Pokesdown Council School.

Internal redecorations.

Pokesdown C. of E. School.

Internal redecorations.

Stourfield Council School.

External painting of wood and ironwork of Infant and Junior Departments.

Winton and Moordown Council School.

Repainting of external wood and ironwork.

Alma Road Council School.

Repainting of external wood and ironwork.

Holdenhurst Council School.

Playground made up and tar paved.

Southbourne St. Katharine's School.

Electric light installed.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The usual three groups of children were inspected, viz :—

Entrants.

Intermediates (8 years old).

Leavers (12 years old and those children not examined since attaining the age of 12).

In addition to the routine inspections special examinations and re-examinations have been carried out. These are made at the request of parents, teachers, school nurses, etc., and by comparison with the previous year indicate a considerable increase.

Findings of Medical Inspection.

At routine medical inspections, 2,997 children were examined and a total of 1,655 defects was noted. Of this figure, 447 required treatment and 1,208 to be kept under observation. The proportion of defects approximates closely to that of the year 1937. Many of the conditions were dealt with at the minor ailments clinics.

It is interesting to note that of the total of 447 no less than 164 were accounted for by enlarged tonsils and adenoids and 127 by defective vision and squint.

Nutrition.

There is no reliable standard of nutrition and the results of assessment depend greatly on the observer, but as regards the year under consideration, the figures do not vary appreciably from those obtained in recent years.

It is customary to place children in one of the following categories :—

- A. Excellent.
- B. Normal.
- C. Slightly subnormal.
- D. Bad.

If all the children submitted to routine examination be grouped together 13.5 per cent of them are described as excellent, 74 per cent. normal, 12 per cent. slightly subnormal and .36 per cent. bad.

As usual the intermediate group contained a larger proportion of children in categories C and D. 13.63 and .58 respectively.

Faulty nutrition may be attributed to one or several causes, so that a child who is subnormal is not necessarily underfed.

In Bournemouth it is frequently ascertained that the district has been selected for a home owing to the ill-health of one or more members of the family.

When a parent is primarily concerned unemployment may become an important factor so that a child derived from poor stock perhaps requiring a little extra consideration is prevented from obtaining all that it needs to keep it fit.

There is however a certain amount of poverty either constant, occurring in large or thriftless families, or seasonal; it will be realised that after the busy holiday season, waiters, transport workers and others become superfluous and are likely to experience hardships.

Uncleanliness.

The standard of cleanliness is being steadily raised, so that it is unusual for verminous children to be discovered at routine examinations. In the schools surveys are carried out periodically by the nurses and persistent offenders are referred for special examination at the clinics when a doctor is in attendance.

Skin.

Among the three groups only 11 conditions of the skin were considered to be in need of immediate treatment, but as a result of special examination in the schools or at clinics 347 were recommended for attention.

Nose and Throat.

The number of abnormal conditions of the nose and throat is once more considerable. At routine examinations 173 required treatment and 533 to be kept under observation.

In addition 365 defects needing treatment were found during special examinations.

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 Treatment	Observation	Needing Treatment	Observation	Needing Treatment	Observation
Skin.						
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ Body	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1	—	—	2	—	—
Impetigo	1	3	1	4	3	1
Other Diseases Non-Tubercular	5	11	—	10	—	5
Eye.						
Blepharitis	3	3	8	2	1	3
Conjunctivitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision	8	15	51	81	46	61
Squint	11	1	11	—	—	1
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ear.						
Defective Hearing	—	1	—	2	1	1
Otitis Media	2	—	—	—	4	—
Other Ear Diseases	1	1	2	—	5	3
Nose and Throat.						
Enlarged Tonsils only	66	163	45	199	21	126
Adenoids only	4	8	1	2	1	6
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	14	11	8	2	6	3
Other Conditions	4	10	3	1	—	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands, Non-Tubercular	1	38	—	4	3	5
Defective Speech	1	6	—	3	—	4
Heart and Circulation.						
Heart Disease—Organic	1	2	—	2	3	6
“ Functional	2	7	—	6	4	11
Anaemia	2	1	3	1	4	5
Lungs.						
Bronchitis	7	28	2	8	2	2
Other Non-Tubercular Disease	4	11	1	4	1	3
Tuberculosis.						
Pulmonary—Definite	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ Suspected	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ Hips	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—

Defects	Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers	
	Needing Treatment	Observation	Needing Treatment	Observation	Needing Treatment	Observation
Nervous System.						
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Conditions	—	11	3	2	—	1
Deformities.						
Rickets	—	9	—	2	—	6
Spinal Curvature	4	10	4	35	11	53
Other Forms	7	61	2	58	6	38
Other Defects and Diseases	13	2	8	5	9	10
Number of Defects	163	413	153	437	131	358
Number of children examined	918		1203		876	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Chicken Pox and Measles have been prevalent and to a less extent Mumps and Influenza. As regards notifiable diseases, it is very gratifying to note the diminished incidence of Diphtheria. There were thirty-three elementary school children affected in 1937, but only ten last year.

In connection with the recent outbreak of Poliomyelitis in various parts of the country, it is to be observed that seven cases were notified, four of these being elementary school children.

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	32	4	10	2
Erysipelas	22	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	121	—	55	—
Enteric	4	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	7	—	4	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	—	—

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Unless the number of Medical Officers be increased it is not practicable to undertake more than a small amount of work in connection with immunisation—usually one session weekly. It is customary to select in turn various districts in the County Borough and to invite scholars from the several schools as well as younger children known at the Infant Welfare Centres. By this means steady though slow results are being obtained. Until recently three injections at fortnightly intervals have been given, but now only two so that a larger number of children will be dealt with.

The following statement relates to children attending school :

Cases commenced in 1937, completed in 1938	...	...	44
Cases completed during 1938	...	...	652
Cases commenced in 1938 (not completed)	...	...	99

BOARD OF EDUCATION GRANT REGULATIONS.

School Certificates given for epidemic illness :—

Pokesdown Council Infants'—

Week ending 11th February	...	Mumps, Influenza and Colds
„ 18th „	...	Mumps and Measles

Southbourne St. Katharines C. of E.—

Week ending 25th March	...	Chicken Pox
„ 1st April	...	„
„ 8th „	...	„

Alma Road Council Infants'—

Week ending 22nd July	...	Measles and Chicken Pox
„ 28th „	...	Measles

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

The Minor Ailments Clinics have continued to satisfy the needs of families who are unable to obtain appropriate advice and treatment by other means.

The definition of a minor ailment is however carefully observed so that there is no interference with the practice of local doctors.

The facilities available have not been altered, pending the provision of new Health Centres which will have greater scope.

A Health Visitor attends each session but a doctor only once a week.

The existing clinics are :—				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

The premises at Charminster are very small and the number of children and attendances increasing so that it may become necessary to provide an additional weekly session.

The attendances were as follows :—

Charminster ...	...	2139
East Howe ...	...	3642
Malmesbury Park	...	1813
Pokesdown ...	...	2386
Winton	...	2245
Total	...	<u>12225</u>

This total is higher by 2051 than the one for the previous year so that occasionally it has been difficult to accommodate the children. These remarks apply not only to Charminster but more especially to East Howe, where the building is inadequate and generally unworthy of the County Borough.

THE EYE CLINIC.

Sessions have been held every Monday morning and afternoon.

240 of the 461 children examined were ordered spectacles. 53 of them were supplied at the cost of the authority and 179 obtained them privately. 2 of those remaining have left school, 2 are awaiting delivery and 4 are outstanding.

In many instances it is found that spectacles are not required immediately. The children are, however, kept under observation and if necessary re-examined.

Numerous defects were treated by the Ophthalmologist at the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital.

Of the 148 children referred to this institution 116 had errors of refraction or squint; the remainder comprised a variety of conditions.

THE TONSILS AND ADENOIDS CLINIC.

Children needing operative treatment are admitted to the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital with which institution the Authority has an agreement. Weekly sessions used to be held, but latterly owing to the long waiting list it has been necessary to hold them more frequently. It is customary for the children to be admitted the day before operation and to come out the day following. During the year there were 60 sessions and 307 children attended. 264 of these were operated upon, but in 43 instances treatment was postponed, usually on account of a temperature.

ORTHOPAEDICS.

Children have been sent to various residential institutions, particularly those of the Shaftesbury Society, others referred to the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, where they obtained treatment without charge—except in respect of splints and other appliances—to their parents or to the Education Authority. The latter at the same time as other Committees of the Council was approached by the Hospital Authorities, who pointed out that the Municipality has profited at the expense of voluntary funds and suggested that a scheme on a paying basis should be considered. The terms proposed to the Council were not acceptable with the result that arrangements have been made with the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton. In-patients will be received and out-patients seen by a surgeon from Alton at a monthly clinic to be held at Bournemouth on municipal premises. The scheme will include all orthopaedic cases up to the age of 16 and provides for a part-time masseuse.

THE DENTAL SERVICE.

This is the first complete year in which a whole-time school dentist has been employed. The percentage of children referred for treatment is approximately 72 and the acceptance rate 50 per cent. In consequence the dentist is not able to inspect the children

as frequently as they should be nor to give treatment in a reasonable time.

The appointment of another dentist can be easily justified but must be postponed as the proposed Health Centre at East Howe has not been erected.

The existing arrangements cannot be regarded as satisfactory as children who have waited for a long period are sometimes taken to a private dentist or brought to the Clinic for immediate treatment on account of pain. These casualty cases have a "hindering" effect on the smooth running of the scheme.

PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

No charge is made to parents of children attending the Minor Ailments Clinics, nor for a "refraction" undertaken for defective vision at the Eye Clinic.

The collection of contributions for dental treatment remains unchanged, also the scale of charges for the treatment of enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. The latter is as follows:—

- (a) Free treatment where the income per head in the family is under 10/- per week ;
- (b) A contribution of 5/- to 15/- when the income per head is 10/- or over per week.

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

Amounts received during the year were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) For Tonsils and Adenoids Operations ...	47	4	6
(b) For Dental Treatment ...	4	1	2
(c) In respect of children maintained at various Residential Institutions ...	148	15	2

FOLLOWING UP.

Parents of children found to have defects in need of treatment are informed either verbally or by written notice and are supplied with details of the facilities available. When the child is marked for observation only it may be unnecessary, even undesirable, to notify the parents, but periodical re-examinations are arranged. Usually attention is given to defects within a reasonable time, though the school nurses have been responsible for much following up at home or in school.

In a few instances only has it been necessary to appeal to the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. for his active assistance.

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

Reason for visit	Number
Uncleanliness ...	441
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	1407
Eye defects ...	479
Dental defects ...	175
Miscellaneous ...	1566
Total ...	4668

THE PROVISION OF MEALS.

Milk.

A free supply of milk is provided in schools for certain children recommended by the Medical Officers. The latter are influenced as they should be by the teachers whose observations of the children in school and knowledge of home circumstances are invaluable. The number of children receiving free milk has steadily increased as the following table which shows the total at the end of each month indicates :—

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
420	441	504	534	536	559	554	511	550	578	609	657

As a comparison it is worthy of note that in January, 1937, the number was 172.

For several years the number of children receiving free milk has been expanding as will be seen from the figures quoted :—

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
47	142	217	521	722

Naturally there has been an increased number of bottles of milk provided.

In 1938 the figure was 103,970.

In 1937 „ „ 56,490.

It is hoped to increase the amount supplied to two-thirds pint ; one-third pint to be given in the morning and another one-third pint in the afternoon.

All the children concerned are re-examined periodically, so that very much time and attention is devoted to the subject of nutrition by the Medical Officers.

In certain circumstances Cod Liver Oil and Halibut Oil and Malt are given on a medical recommendation at a school clinic.

The amount supplied was as follows :—

Clinic	No. of children	No. of lbs. of food
Winton	36	63
Pokesdown	62	150
Malmesbury Park	34	60
East Howe	97	196
Charminster	114	249
	343	718

Free Dinners.

The provision of extra nourishment in the form of dinners has been undertaken in a small way by a Voluntary Children's Care Committee which has found it a problem to deal with the increasing number of recommendations.

Difficulty has been experienced also in selecting suitable premises for the meals and in ensuring that the latter are appropriately constituted.

During 1938, 47 children received 5,517 meals.

It is hoped to formulate an improved and more extensive scheme as it appears to be permissible and desirable to make provision for children who are only slightly undernourished.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

It is possible for any child to purchase one-third pint of pasteurised milk at a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for consumption during the morning session. Approximately 60 per cent. of the children avail themselves of the facilities.

6,009 bottles were supplied daily in 1938 and 5,239 in 1937.

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., 1937	1st Oct., 1938	1st Oct., 1937	1st Oct., 1938
Alma Road Council ... B. ...	343	325	163	215
" " " " ... G. ...	321	319	130	155
" " " " ... I. ...	258	254	147	170
Boscombe Council ... B. ...	145	152	49	58
" " " " ... G. ...	149	139	57	80
" " " " ... I. ...	123	126	75	77
Boscombe Holy Cross R.C.... M. ...	147	153	71	98
Boscombe St. John's C. of E. G. & I. ...	187	169	141	98
" " " " ... B. ...	101	104	44	57
Charminster Council ... S.M. ...	512	486	173	230
" " " " ... J.M. & I. ...	352	357	230	235
East Howe Council ... B. ...	284	330	119	167
" " " " ... G. ...	287	299	132	180
" " " " ... J.M. ...	529	258	256	135
" " " " ... I. ...		275		173
Hill View Road Council ... J.M. ...	463	480	313	348
Kinson Council ... J.M. & I. ...	283	282	160	213
Holdenhurst Council ... M. ...	53	57	50	71
Malmesbury Park Council ... M. ...	370	359	144	150
" " " " ... I. ...	156	151	97	108
Moordown C. of E. ... G. & I. ...	322	308	210	156
Pokesdown Council ... M. & I. ...	293	296	182	195
Pokesdown C. of E. ... M. ...	188	187	49	50
" " " " ... I. ...	128	124	69	96
St. Andrew's ... G. & I. ...	193	182	97	120
St. Clement's ... M. ...	231	234	103	127
" " " " ... I. ...	78	75	60	63
St. Luke's ... J.M. & I. ...	140	168	85	105
St. Michael's C. of E. ... M.&I. ...	211	215	143	175
St. Paul's C. of E. ... M. & I. ...	213	205	137	120
St. Walburga's R.C. ... M. & I. ...	257	254	147	160
Southbourne St. Katharine's C. of E. ... J. M. & I. ...	73	65	54	34
Stourfield Council ... S.M. ...	355	364	64	81
" " " " ... J. ...	354	368	178	200
" " " " ... I. ...	393	377	247	310
Talbot Village C. of E. ... J.M. & I. ...	257	261	225	219
Westbourne Council ... M. & I. ...	91	83	48	74
Winton & Moordown Council ... B. ...	499	529	165	331
" " " " ... G. ...	384	367	181	145
" " " " ... I. ...	364	341	264	227
Totals for Borough	10077	10078	5239	6009

PROVISION OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Voluntary Children's Care Committee, in addition to supplying dinners, has continued to provide boots or shoes to many necessitous cases.

The British Legion Relief Committee have also made similar provision under one of their schemes.

Particulars as to cases dealt with are as follows:—

Children's Care Committee :		No. of pairs of boots and shoes provided	
		1938	1937
District—			
A.	(Westbourne and Central)	3	2
B.	(Winton and Moordown)	145	128
C.	(Malmesbury Park and Springbourne)	29	59
D.	(Boscombe and Southbourne)	82	45
E.	(Kinson and Holdenhurst)	114	115
Totals		373	349
British Legion Relief Committee		96	94
Grand Totals		469	443

CAUSES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

Bronchitis	5
Chicken Pox	12
Debility	3
External Eye Disease	5
Impetigo, Sores, etc.	93
Measles	1
Mumps	11
Otorrhoea	7
Post T. and A. Operation	3
Rheumatism	2
Ringworm	4
Scabies	38
Sore Throat	25
Uncleanliness	123
Whooping Cough	3
Enuresis	1
Miscellaneous	33
	369

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Certificates were granted as follows :—

Newsboys	...	...	...	...	265
Newsgirls	...	...	...	...	8
Errand Boys	...	...	...	...	94
Errand Girl	...	...	...	...	1
Shop Boys	...	...	...	...	2
Van Boys	...	...	...	...	6
Domestic Servant	...	...	...	...	1
					377

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

Thirty-three children also were granted certificates to enable them to take part in public entertainments.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

These included :—

- (a) Thirty teachers appointed to vacancies on the staff.
- (b) Sixteen applicants who wished to become Royal Air Force apprentices.
- (c) Nineteen juvenile delinquents referred by the Magistrates.

SPEECH DEFECTS.

There are no special facilities for children with defective speech. Attention having been directed to the subject by Head Teachers, the latter were requested by the Director of Education to submit lists of children with such defects.

Arrangements were made for medical examination and over 100 children were considered to be suitable for a special class. Most of these exhibited lisping or lalling ; others were stammerers, and a few had defective palates.

It is hoped that special arrangements will be made for these children and the matter is due for further consideration.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Three Assistant Organisers of physical training (one man and two women) have been appointed since the original arrangements were made in 1937.

The allocation of employment of the Chief Organisers (a man and woman) and the three assistants is as follows :—

Bournemouth	...	...	20/120ths
Hampshire	...	...	78/120ths
Aldershot	...	...	5/120ths
Gosport	...	...	12/120ths
Winchester	...	...	5/120ths

Before the appointment of the assistants the time devoted to Bournemouth was the equivalent of approximately 70 days. This has now been increased to approximately 175 days.

The Head Teachers and their staffs give every assistance, and the arrangements seem very satisfactory.

SWIMMING.

The Stokewood Road Baths were reserved for the use of the schools during school hours. It was therefore possible to accommodate a far larger number of classes and, as a result, there has been a great increase in the attendances.

Unfortunately at the end of September the Baths were utilised for Air Raid Precautions purposes and the season was somewhat curtailed. Nevertheless 1,035 scholars were taught to swim during the year.

The attendances were as follows :—

	No. of attendances	No. able to swim		
		100 yds.	25 yds.	12 yds.
Boys	13,388	153	237	260
Girls	13,028	116	273	265

The total of 26,416 attendances is an increase of 16,968 over the total for 1937.

All children who were 10 years 9 months of age at the beginning of the school year attended the swimming classes, with the exception of 690 who were exempted for various reasons.

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

The Medical Officers frequently find children for the most part attending irregularly ordinary elementary schools who should be receiving instruction in special institutions whether residential or otherwise. An attempt has been made to classify these children accurately in order to ascertain whether the provision of an open-air school in Bournemouth can be justified.

The figures obtained do not warrant the establishment of a residential institution and the obstacles particularly in connection with transport are appreciable when a day school is being considered.

For the time being therefore arrangements have to be effected with authorities possessing schools in other districts. Very beneficial results are secured, but there is often a difficulty in persuading parents to allow their children to go far from home.

In one institution four beds are retained for girls aged 9-14. For other children accepted as suitable there may be a long wait before admission actually takes place.

SCHOOL CAMPS.

It has been customary for several years through the generosity of the Bournemouth Rotary Club and numerous private subscribers to send during June and July a group of girls to Corfe Castle and a similar number of boys to Swanage. The former are accommodated in houses in the village, the latter in a camp.

The children are in the care of a teacher who establishes a routine for a holiday of fourteen days duration. The boys went in one group of 40, the girls in two groups of 20.

The holiday is greatly appreciated and the children who are selected by those having a knowledge of home conditions almost invariably derive benefit.

Each child is medically examined before going away and on the day of return, height and weight being carefully recorded.

The number of children found to have increased in height, weight or chest measurement is indicated herewith:—

<i>Increased Height—</i>			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	...	...	...	1
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	...	...	2	4
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	...	...	4	13
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch	...	...	1	—
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	...	...	9	11
$\frac{1}{8}$ inch	...	...	3	1

<i>Increased Weight—</i>		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Between 5 and 6 lbs.	...	3	2
Between 4 and 5 lbs.	...	2	2
Between 3 and 4 lbs.	...	4	7
Between 2 and 3 lbs.	...	5	9
Between 1 and 2 lbs.	...	5	7
1 lb. and under	...	10	9

Increased Chest Measurement (Boys only)—

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	...	...	...	7
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	10

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1938.

TABLE I.

A—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants ...	...	...	...	...	918
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1203
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	876
				Total ...	2997

Number of other Routine Inspections.	...	...	...	...	Nil
				Grand Total ...	2997

B—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	4120
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1298
				Total ...	5418

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 ...	8	137	143
Second Age Group ...	51	97	138
Third Age Group ...	46	76	119
Total (Prescribed Groups)	105	310	400
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	105	310	400

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

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 ...	...	—	—	1	—
		Body ...	...	—	—	10	—
		Scabies ...	...	1	2	58	—
		Impetigo ...	...	5	8	104	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...		5	26	174	—	
Eye ...	Blepharitis ...			12	8	15	—
	Conjunctivitis ...			1	1	27	—
	Keratitis ...			—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities ...			—	—	—	—
	Other conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)			—	1	45	4
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)			105	157	65	7
	Squint ...		22	2	12	1	
Ear ...	Defective Hearing			1	4	2	2
	Otitis Media ...			6	—	42	—
	Other Ear Diseases			8	4	87	2
Nose and Throat...	Chronic Tonsillitis only ...			132	488	106	55
	Adenoids only ...			6	16	4	4
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...			28	16	208	105
	Other conditions ...			7	13	47	6
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...				4	47	63	3
Defective Speech ...				1	13	4	1

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :					
	Organic ...	...	4	10	7	2
	Functional ...	...	6	24	5	3
	Anaemia ...	...	9	7	15	—
Lungs ...	Bronchitis ...		11	38	38	1
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...		6	18	53	3
Tuberculosis...	Pulmonary :					
	Definite ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Suspected ...	...	—	—	1	1
	Non-Pulmonary :					
	Glands ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Bones and Joints	...	—	1	—	—
	Skin ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other forms ...	...	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy ...		—	—	3	—
	Chorea ...		—	1	2	1
	Other conditions ...		3	14	15	1
Deformities	Rickets ...		—	17	1	1
	Spinal Curvature ...		19	98	2	1
	Other forms ...		15	157	45	5
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...			30	17	525	29
Total Number of Defects ...			447	1208	1786	238

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 ...	918	110	11.98	714	77.78	93	10.13	1	0.11
Second Age-group	1203	122	10.14	910	75.64	164	13.63	7	0.58
Third Age-group	876	174	19.86	596	68.03	103	11.75	3	0.34
Other Routine Inspections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2997	406	13.54	2220	74.07	360	12.01	11	0.36

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	—	—	4

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.
2	—	—	—	2

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 and Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
1	—	—	—	1

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.
4	26	—	—	30

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	2	—	—	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
6	—	—	1	7

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	3	1	2	9

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.
20	81	3	—	104

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
6	22	1	1	30

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.
4	1	—	—	5

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., 1938.****TREATMENT TABLES.**

Group I.—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 ...	1	—	1
Ringworm—Body ...	17	—	17
Scabies ...	90	—	90
Impetigo ...	534	—	534
Other Skin Diseases ...	707	—	707
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	167	23	190
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	200	—	200
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	1210	—	1210
Total ...	2926	23	2949

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

	No of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including squint)...	461	116	577
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	9	9
Total	461	125	586

	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
No. of children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed ...	240	113	353
(b) Obtained ...	53	292	345

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 ...	1	—	1	—	} 272
Adenoids only ...	—	—	—		
Tonsils and adenoids ...	263	8	271		
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 ...	11	—	—	—	10	25	36	

TABLE V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

Inspected by the Dentist :—

	Aged :			
	5.....	292	} Total 3588	
	6.....	267		
	7.....	313		
	8.....	392		
(a) Routine Age Groups	9.....	474		
	10.....	513		
	11.....	419		
	12.....	397		
	13.....	426		
	14.....	95		
(b) Specials	...	...	...	1151
	Grand Total			4739
(2) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	3764
(3) Actually treated	...	...	...	2246
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	4879
(5) Half-Days devoted to Inspection	...	22	} Total ... 397	
" " " " Treatment	...	375		
(6) Fillings	Permanent Teeth	...	2682	} Total ... 2815
	Temporary Teeth	...	133	
(7) Extractions	Permanent Teeth	...	1310	} Total ... 7108
	Temporary Teeth	...	5798	
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	1957
(9) Other operations	Permanent Teeth	...	2192	} Total ... 2246
	Temporary Teeth	...	54	

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	...	...	...	32601
(iii) Number of individual Children found unclean	...	...	...	581
(iv) Number of individual Children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	—
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—				
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The medical inspection of all the scholars in the Secondary Schools—the Bournemouth School and the Bournemouth School for Girls—was carried out as usual.

It has not been possible to initiate routine dental inspection as the one school dentist is not able to do justice to the elementary school children.

The treatment of defects discovered is available under the Council's scheme for special place pupils only, other scholars being referred to their own medical or dental attendant. It would seem that some extension of the Council's scheme is desirable.

The total number of defects found compares favourably with that for the year 1937—423 as against 523. Defective vision and enlarged tonsils accounted for more than half of these.

The new Bournemouth School is steadily nearing completion. Modern buildings in proximity to extensive playing fields will doubtless have an effect on the health of the boys.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

**TABLE I.—Return of Medical Inspections.
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.**

Boys ...	...	...	...	552
Girls ...	...	...	...	414
Total ...				966

TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1938.

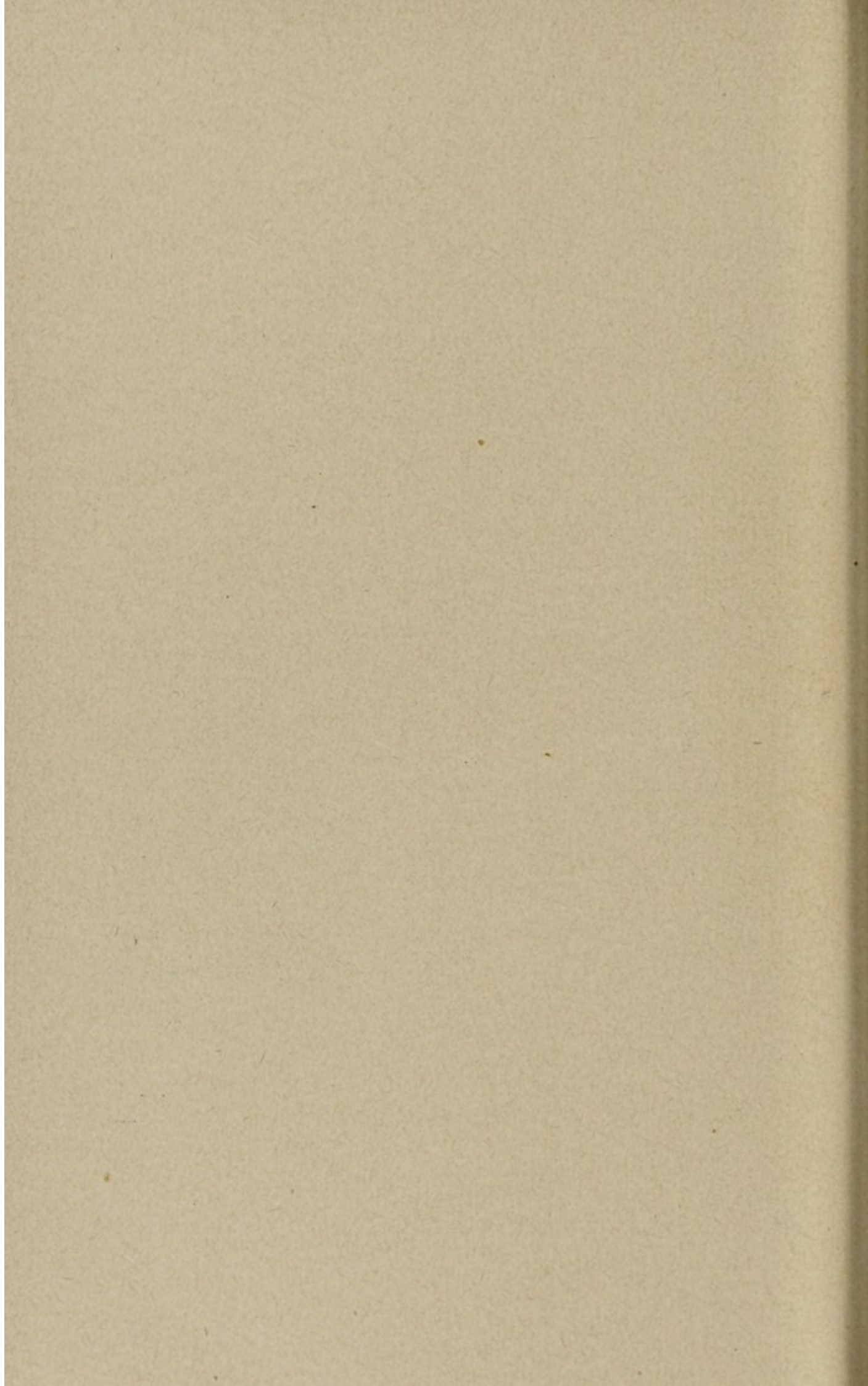
					Routine Inspections.	
					No. of Defects.	
DEFECT OR DISEASE.					Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
Skin ...	{	Ringworm :				
		Scalp ...	...	...	—	—
		Body ...	...	...	—	—
		Scabies ...	...	...	—	—
		Impetigo ...	...	...	—	—
		Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	1	20
Eye ...	{	Blepharitis ...			1	1
		Conjunctivitis ...			—	—
		Keratitis ...			—	—
		Corneal Opacities ...			—	—
		Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...			77	109
		Squint ...			—	—
Ear ...	{	Other conditions ...			—	1
		Defective Hearing ...			—	—
		Otitis Media ...			3	1
Nose and Throat	{	Other Ear Diseases ...			—	—
		Chronic Tonsillitis only ...			3	36
		Adenoids only ...			—	1
		Chronic Tonsillitis & Adenoids ...			—	1
		Other conditions ...	...	2	—	

TABLE II—Continued.

Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				—	4
Defective Speech				—	—
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	Organic			—	—
	Functional			1	7
	Anaemia			2	—
Lungs	Bronchitis			1	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases			1	5
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary :				
	Definite			—	—
	Suspected			—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands			—	—
	Bones and Joints			—	—
	Skin			—	—
	Other forms			—	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy			—	—
	Chorea			—	—
	Other conditions			—	1
Deformities	Rickets			3	16
	Spinal Curvature			6	3
	Other forms			54	58
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Un- cleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...				3	1
Total				158	265

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 IIA.	Total
Code Groups.	77	67	138



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