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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

Annual Report

of the

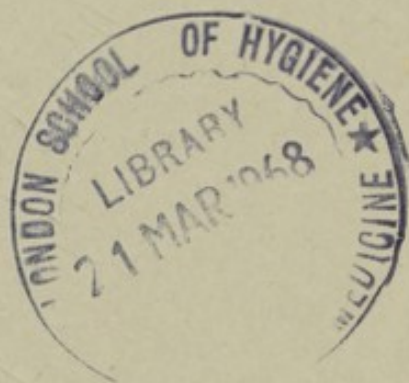
Medical Officer of Health

and

School Medical Officer

for the Year 1950

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
17 ST. STEPHENS ROAD,
BOURNEMOUTH.





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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1950

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

17 ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD,

BOURNEMOUTH.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of
Bournemouth*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the County Borough of Bournemouth. This is the seventy-second Annual Report in the series and the first which it is my privilege to present.

In the body of the Report I have made comments on various statistical data relating to the Borough, and in this introduction I wish merely to draw attention to the crude death rate, which was 16.59 per thousand of the population, the corrected rate being 11.61, the significant and noteworthy point being the fact that 49 per cent of these deaths occurred in persons over 75 years of age, an instance of the already well-known fact that people are living much longer in these days than before. The proportion of old people to the total population is accordingly much higher than it has ever been, and this feature is very apparent in Bournemouth.

I mention this to stress the importance of tackling and speedily solving this new social problem presented by the increase in the proportion of old folk in the community. They are richly deserving of care and comfort in their declining years and yet one finds them all too frequently living in pathetic circumstances of loneliness and

privation. It is hoped that soon it may be possible for the Regional Hospital Board to set up Geriatric Departments at the larger local hospitals, to which these patients could be admitted for investigation, diagnosis and where possible, active treatment with a view to rehabilitation. The dividing line between sickness and comparative health in the aged is very narrow and the individual may cross and re-cross this line many times before final decline. How much easier and more comfortable this might be for the patient if this dividing line did not involve, as indeed it does, the handover of the patient from one independent authority to another, with all the attendant administrative problems. There is indeed an essential need for the closest co-operation between the Local Authority and the Regional Hospital Board in resolving the many difficult problems relating to these aged members of our community.

As time passes since the appointed day on which the National Health Service Act came into operation, so it becomes possible to observe in greater detail its effects locally and in the country as a whole. How unfortunate indeed that this great piece of social legislation designed to cater for the health of the nation, places its greatest emphasis on the treatment of already established disease and has so little to say on that infinitely more important subject—the prevention of illness. The Public Health Service, with acquisitions of inestimable value in lives and money behind it, has still an enormous contribution to make. Little or no progress has been made in the prevention of such diseases as rheumatism, tuberculosis, cancer, gastric ulcer, heart disease and arterial degeneration. I am confident that all these are preventable illnesses, along with a great volume of minor illness so costly to the nation in the form of sickness absenteeism.

A health service to be worthy of the name, should surely devote its primary energy to keeping in good health those people who are already fit. Curative and preventive medicine must be allowed to progress together, and I feel that this will only come about when either on an area or local health authority basis autonomy is granted whereby an administrative medical officer, having jurisdiction over the three existing branches of the National Health Service Act, can be available to advise and instruct on all aspects of the Health Service. Only then will it be possible to weigh an investment in health against the alternative provision of more hospital beds and more medicine.

In concluding these introductory remarks to my Report, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for the support and consideration I have received from them.

Finally, I take great pleasure in offering my thanks to the members of my staff for loyal and competent service during a very busy year; and would make particular reference to my Chief Lay Administrative Officer, Mr. A. W. Hurley, whose energy and painstaking service have been of inestimable value.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

IVOR A. MACDOUGALL.

Health Committee and Staff

as at 31st December, 1950

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Councillor S. A. Thomson, J.P.)

Councillor J. H. Turner (*Chairman*)

Alderman W. Asten, M.D. (*Vice-Chairman*)

Council Members

Alderman	J. B. C. Beale, J.P.	Councillor	Mrs. E. L. A. Hockey, J.P.
"	H. C. Brown	"	Mrs. E. G. Little
"	J. J. Empson, J.P.	"	J. G. Middleton
"	T. Peaty	"	F. A. W. Purdy
"	A. J. Playdon	"	V. T. Searle-Jordan
Councillor	A. H. Abbott	"	Mrs. M. C. Wall
"	F. S. Coleman, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		

Other Members

The Rev. A. J. Elgar

A. A. F. Shepherd, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

N. Ross Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S.

R. G. Torrens, Esq., B.A., B.D.Sc.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, School
Medical Officer, and Medical
Referee to Cremation Authority
Deputy Medical Officer of Health,
Deputy School Medical Officer,
Deputy Medical Referee to
Cremation Authority ...
Assistant Medical Officer of
Health, Assistant School Medi-
cal Officer
Assistant Medical Officer of
Health, Assistant School Medi-
cal Officer
Assistant Medical Officer of
Health (Maternity and Child
Welfare)
Senior Dental Officer
Dental Officers

Dental Officer (part-time) ...
Senior Sanitary Inspector ...
Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector
District Sanitary and Food
Inspectors

Ivor Anderson MacDougall, M.B.E.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Kenneth O. A. Vickery, M.D., B.S.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

C. J. Sanderson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

F. A. Heimann, M.D. (Breslau),
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

P. K. H. Keating, L.R.C.S.(I),
L.R.C.P.(I), L.M., D.C.H.
A. A. Wood, L.D.S.
E. Johnson, L.D.S.
J. M. Webb, L.D.S.
M. B. Redfern, L.D.S. 
William Riley, F.R.San.I. * † †
Jack Randall, M.R.San.I. + † †
H. R. Ambrose + † M. Guthrie, M.C. + †
A. J. Mortimer + † † O. Stewart* †
R. C. Sweet + † S. Tweedie + †

District Sanitary Inspectors ...	W. Vincent Morris,* D. J. Mortimore,* S. Powell,* †
Superintendent Health Visitor ...	S. Stoner
Health Visitors (and School Nurses)	L. M. Austin, E. I. Bartlett, C. V. Bailey, H. Beetschen, W. Burrows, P. M. Carey, M. G. Cornish, E. M. Gibbs, G. Hammond, G. M. Lunn, C. M. Morgan, E. Tonkin, E. Turner, D. M. Wellsted
Municipal Midwives	E. M. Chetland, M. Harris L. Hawthorne, H. E. Holmes M. H. Popham, E. M. Schoch
Duly Authorised Officers ...	F. H. Lewis, G. O. Willis, F. J. Goode (Part-time)
Dental Attendants	D. M. Cox, B. D. M. Read, N. Woods
Chief Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk	A. W. Hurley
Senior Administrative Assistant	J. W. Roberts
Secretary to Medical Officer of Health	Mrs. M. Shipp
Section Clerks	G. O. Willis, F. J. Goode, G. A. Capes
Clerks	S. C. Banks, H. R. Bryan, K. F. Clarke, M. A. Cormack, E. H. Davis, G. A. Fox, E. G. Payne, J. A. Perry, J. W. Peake, A. Pollock, R. W. Rowe, E. Sweet, M. Watton
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. L. A. Horwood
Ambulance Depot Superintendent	F. A. Cutler
Superintendent of Public Con- veniences and Mortuary ...	A. E. Tarrant, M.M.
Sanitary Inspectors' Assistants ...	G. Christy, A. E. Gerault, M. C. Russell, H. E. Slocombe, J. Tyrell
Rodent Officer	F. Bennett
Rodent Operatives	R. Burns, R. Hibberd, H. Maher, A. McGrath, J. Richards, A. Thomas
Disinfector	H. J. Burrridge

PART-TIME OFFICERS

Chest Physicians	W. H. Tattersall, M.A., M.D. H. R. Paterson, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Public Analyst	D. J. ap Simon, M.A., M.B. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.
Meteorologist	D. R. Marsh, F.R.Met.Soc.

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

† Certificate of the R.San.I. for Inspectors of meat and other foods.

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

+ Certificate of the R.San.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

‡ Certificate of the Examination Board of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association (1921).

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

General Statistics

Area of the County Borough	...	11,627 acres
Estimated Civilian Population	...	139,600
Rateable Value		£2,001,715
Product of 1d. rate		£8,340

Vital Statistics

Live births	{ Male Legitimate 772, Illegitimate 70 } Female ,, 746, ,, 66 }	...	...	1654
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	11.85
Stillbirths	{ Male Legitimate 18, Illegitimate 2 } Female ,, 11, ,, 2 }	...	...	33
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	19.56
Total Deaths (Males 1055, Females 1262)	...	...	...	2317
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	16.59
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	11.61
Maternal Deaths (Sepsis Nil, Other causes 1)	...	...	...	1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	...	...	...	0.59
Number of deaths of infants (under 1 year of age) :—				
Legitimate 51 Illegitimate 4	...	...	...	55
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	33.25
(Legitimate 33.59 Illegitimate 29.41)				
Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles, all ages...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	...	...	...	3
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males 36, Females 10)	...	...	...	46
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	0.33
Deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males 1, Females Nil)	...	...	...	1
Death rate from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	0.007
Deaths from cancer (Males 173, Females 218)	...	...	...	391
Death rate from cancer (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	2.80

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR 1950

Causes of Death	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
All Causes	2317	55	7	6	22	81	411	596	1139
1—Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	46	...	...	...	3	12	23	7	1
2—Tuberculosis, other ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3—Syphilitic disease ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
4—Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6—Meningococcal infections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7—Acute poliomyelitis ...	5	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
8—Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9—Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
10—Malignant neoplasm stomach ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	24
11—Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	52	...	...	...	...	3	24	17	8
12—Malignant neoplasm, breast	55	...	...	...	...	3	21	15	16
13—Malignant neoplasm, uterus	14	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	8
14—Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms ...	211	...	1	...	1	10	46	76	77
15—Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	10	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	2
16—Diabetes ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8
17—Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	338	...	...	...	...	4	44	95	195
18—Coronary disease, angina ...	283	...	...	...	...	5	66	89	123
19—Hypertension with heart disease ...	63	...	...	...	...	1	13	9	40
20—Other heart disease ...	505	...	...	...	2	10	37	110	346
21—Other circulatory disease ...	86	...	...	...	...	1	12	19	54
22—Influenza ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
23—Pneumonia ...	58	5	1	...	...	3	4	14	31
24—Bronchitis ...	93	...	1	...	...	5	19	23	45
25—Other diseases of respiratory system ...	32	...	...	1	1	1	8	7	14
26—Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	23	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	9
27—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	17	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
28—Nephritis and nephrosis ...	27	...	...	...	2	2	4	7	12
29—Hyperplasia of prostate ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	17
30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
31—Congenital malformations	19	14	1	...	...	...	3	...	1
32—Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	181	29	1	3	4	8	28	40	68
33—Motor vehicle accidents ...	9	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	1
34—All other accidents ...	37	3	...	...	2	3	7	5	17
35—Suicide ...	27	...	...	...	...	3	12	7	5
36—Homicide and operations of war ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Births

The number of live births allocated to the area after adjustment for inward and outward transfers, was 1,654. This was 38 fewer than in 1949.

The following table shows the comparison with the previous twelve years :—

<i>Year</i>				<i>No. of births</i>
1938	...	...	...	1364
1939	...	...	...	1391
1940	...	...	...	1385
1941	...	...	...	1431
1942	...	...	...	1776
1943	...	...	...	1699
1944	...	...	...	1946
1945	...	...	...	1895
1946	...	...	...	2161
1947	...	...	...	2189
1948	...	...	...	1904
1949	...	...	...	1692
1950	...	...	...	1654

Births notified as occurring in Bournemouth during 1950 are as follows :—

Domiciliary births	...	...	...	465	} Total 2275
Institutional births	...	...	...	1810	

The institutional births took place as follows :—

Royal Victoria Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe	685
Aston Grays Maternity Home	373
Free Church Council Maternity Home	43
Private Maternity Homes	709
	1810

The demand for maternity bed accommodation continues to be great. This tendency has been reported throughout the country and is partly to be accounted for by the fact that it is undoubtedly cheaper to have a baby in hospital than in the home.

Maternal Mortality

Three deaths attributable to childbirth occurred in the area. Only one of these was a Bournemouth resident, the cause of death in this case being uraemia following renal tubular necrosis following abortion. The patient was aged 26.

The maternal mortality rate was 0.59.

The maternal mortality rates in Bournemouth compared with England and Wales for the past 8 years were as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bournemouth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1943	2.30	2.29
1944	3.49	1.93
1945	4.10	1.79
1946	2.24	1.43
1947	1.33	1.17
1948	0.51	1.02
1949	2.30	0.98
1950	0.59	0.86

Infant Mortality

There were 55 recorded infant deaths during the year, of whom 35 were males and 20 females. Of the total, 38 occurred before the child was four weeks old.

The rate of infant mortality in Bournemouth compared with England and Wales for the past 10 years was as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bournemouth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1941	42.6	60.04
1942	43.9	50.62
1943	47.0	49.12
1944	41.1	45.44
1945	48.0	46.00
1946	33.7	42.85
1947	35.1	41.37
1948	27.8	33.93
1949	31.91	32.0
1950	33.25	29.8

Infectious Diseases Associated with Childbirth

There was one notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the case was associated with an institutional confinement and the vision was unimpaired.

One case of Pemphigus Neonatorum was notified, occurring in a domiciliary confinement, and there were three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, one domiciliary and two institutional.

Care of Premature Infants

(i.e. babies weighing 5½lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation)

Number of premature infants notified during 1950 (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the area :—

(i)	Born at Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
(ii)	Born in hospital or nursing home	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

Premature baby outfits were loaned to 7 mothers during the year.

In addition to premature baby cots, mothers nursing premature babies at home may borrow weighing scales from the Public Health Department. These were first made available in January, 1950, and during the year have been loaned on 12 occasions. They are a most useful adjunct to the provisions made by the Public Health Department for the care of the premature baby.

BORN AT HOME

Birth Weight	Transferred to Hospital	Nursed entirely at home					Total	Grand Total
		Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days			
Under 3 lbs.	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	
3 to 4 lbs.	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	
4 to 5½ lbs.	1	1	—	—	14	15	16	
Total	4	2	—	—	16	18	22	

BORN IN PRIVATE NURSING HOMES

Birth Weight	Transferred to Hospital	Nursed entirely in private nursing home					Grand Total
		Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	
Under 3 lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 to 4 lbs.	1	—	—	—	3	3	4
4 to 5½ lbs.	1	1	1	—	16	18	19
Total	2	1	1	—	19	21	23

Ante Natal and Post Natal Sessions

155 combined sessions were held at Avebury and Pelhams Ante Natal Clinics.

667 patients attended. Although this was 83 fewer than last year total attendances numbering 1,961 showed an increase of 73.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

	Number of children who attended during year	TOTAL number of attendances made during the year	
		Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
1949	5376	27695	22348
1950	4988	25685	22615

The number of Centres (14) and total sessions (763) remain substantially the same as during the previous year.

Although a decline in attendances consequent upon the National Health Service Act would not have been surprising, such decline as there has been is, in my view, accountable for by the steadily falling birth rate. This tendency is indicated by the following table :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Births</i>	<i>No. of attendances at Clinics of children under 1 year of age</i>
1944	1,946	22,887
1945	1,895	22,364
1946	2,161	21,929
1947	2,189	31,783
1948	1,904	29,875
1949	1,692	27,695
1950	1,654	25,685

The Child Welfare Centre continues to be one of our most effective weapons in the armoury of preventive medicine.

For the average mother regular and patient advice on nutrition and child care are absolutely indispensable. In this respect the contribution of Infant Welfare Centres to child health is incalculable.

No account of the Infant Welfare Clinic work could be complete without acknowledgement to the invaluable services rendered by the lady workers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Association.

Day Nurseries

The demand for accommodation in Day Nurseries continues to be great, and as a result each of the three Day Nurseries has a long waiting list. It has been decided that only in the priority groups, such as where the mother is the sole or main support of the

family, or in the case of confinement or where the mother is ill, shall children be permitted to attend full-time. Where the mother wishes to go to work to supplement the income of the family, attendance shall be on a part-time basis only. In this way it is possible to deal with at least twice the number of applicants and the waiting lists reduced accordingly.

DAY NURSERIES

No.	Number of approved places		Number of children on the register at the end of the year		Average daily attendance during the year	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
3	48	72	34	104	28 31.27*	78.29 88.4*

* Excluding Saturdays

Nurseries and Child-Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948

There are four premises registered under this Act, and between them they provide accommodation for 79 children.

Mother and Baby Homes

There are no municipal institutions but the following receive a grant from the Authority.

Name and Address of Home or Hostel	Number of beds				Average length of stay	
	Total beds (excluding maternity and labour and cots)	Maternity (excluding labour and isolation)	Labour beds	Cots	Ante-natal	Post-natal
Free Church Council Maternity and Training Home, 11, St. Albans Avenue ...	14	4	1	8	6 weeks	6 weeks
St. Thomas Lodge, 12, Charminster Road, Bournemouth ...	14	Nil	Nil	7	10 weeks	4 weeks

The total number of women admitted during the year to the above was 78.

The number of admissions for which the authority was responsible was 5.

The number of cases sent to Mother and Baby Homes other than those mentioned above, payment being made on an ad hoc basis.

- (a) Expectant Mothers 1
- (b) Post-natal cases Nil

Dental Treatment for Mothers and Young Children, 1950

General Observations.

During the year 1950 the three school dental surgeons gave part of their time to the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Two sessions per week at the Central Clinic, one session per week at the Winton Clinic and one session per week at the Pokesdown Clinic were devoted to this work.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the demand for dental treatment by the mothers but an increase in the number of pre-school children attending the clinics for inspection and treatment where necessary.

During 1949 the number of pre-school children inspected was 167 but during the year 1950 the number inspected increased to 408.

Pre-School Children.

In an endeavour to bring more young children to our clinics before gross caries was present 376 letters were sent to the parents of children who had attended the Infant Welfare Centres. In these letters the advantages of early inspection and treatment if required were mentioned and an appointment offered. As a consequence of this 115 children attended and the effort made was therefore well worth while.

Day Nurseries and Bournemouth Children's Home.

Each of the Borough's three day nurseries were visited in addition to the Bournemouth Children's Home and treatment offered to those in need of it. The findings at these dental inspections are recorded in the statistics for the year. Many of the children were re-inspected during the year as young children are frequently prone to rapid decay of the teeth.

Co-operation of Other Services.

As in previous years mothers and pre-school children were referred to the dental surgeons by doctors and Health Visitors.

All mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics were informed of the importance of their dental health and were sent appointments for a dental inspection. Treatment was offered when required but some of the mothers were accustomed to visit their own dentists periodically and these were advised to continue doing so.

Future Extension of the Service.

The building of a new dental clinic at East Howe was commenced towards the end of the year and at the time of writing this report construction is nearly completed. I anticipate a big demand for dental treatment in the East Howe area owing to the increasing erection of houses in that vicinity.

Maternity and Child Welfare

(a) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	182	163	143	107
Children under five ...	408	216	201	139

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio- graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Com- plete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	360	64	66	188	37	Nil	70	Nil	21	26
Children under five	187	3	93	346	Nil	27	98	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE SHOWING DENTAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN AT THE DAY NURSERIES AND BOURNEMOUTH
CHILDREN'S HOME

31, Wellington Road

Age	Number Inspected	Number Required Treatment	Caries Free Teeth	Decayed Teeth	Filled Teeth	Missing Teeth	Total D.F.M.
2	10	-	168	-	-	-	-
3	8	3	154	6	-	-	6
4	6	1	119	1	-	-	1
Totals	24	4	441	7	-	-	7

East Howe Day Nursery

Age	Number Inspected	Number Required Treatment	Caries Free Teeth	Decayed Teeth	Filled Teeth	Missing Teeth	Total D.F.M.
2	11	2	184	8	-	8	16
3	22	9	403	30	-	7	37
4	9	5	166	14	-	-	14
Totals	42	16	753	52	-	15	67

Southbourne Day Nursery

Age	Number Inspected	Number Required Treatment	Caries Free Teeth	Decayed Teeth	Filled Teeth	Missing Teeth	Total D.F.M.
2	8	1	151	1	-	-	1
3	4	4	74	6	-	-	6
4	8	5	153	7	-	-	7
Totals	20	10	378	14	-	-	14

Bournemouth Children's Home, Fairmile

Age	Number Inspected	Number Required Treatment	Caries Free Teeth	Decayed Teeth	Filled Teeth	Missing Teeth	Total D.F.M.
2	14	1	256	2	-	-	2
3	10	2	197	3	-	-	3
4	4	-	80	-	-	-	-
Totals	28	3	533	5	-	-	5

Midwives' Services

Six Municipal Midwives are employed by the Authority and they attended between them 419 confinements during the year.

37 Domiciliary confinements were attended by the two midwives in private practice. As both of these have since retired, it would appear that private domiciliary midwifery is at an end so far as this Borough is concerned.

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority at 31st December, 1950		
	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Total
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	6	—	6
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations :—			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	3	3
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	20	20
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (employed in Nursing Homes)	1	11	12
Totals	7	34	41

Gas and Air Analgesia

The six Municipal Midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and each has an apparatus for her use. During the year Gas and Air Analgesia was given by these midwives in 269 cases.

Health Visiting

There are 15 Health Visitors employed by the Health Authority and they all undertake combined duties of Health Visitor and School Nurse. This gives an equivalent of ten whole time employed on Health Visiting and five on School Health Work.

The visits recorded by them were as follows :—

Number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year

Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 and 5		Other cases	
First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits
743	1314	1674	7687	6	12810	1958	5360

Home Nursing

The Bournemouth Home Nursing Association, under the able chairmanship of the Rev. W. Stedmond, has continued during the year working on an agency basis for the Local Health Authority.

This is a most important and busy service, and, to my mind, in conjunction with the Health Visiting, Midwives and Domestic Help services, provides a valuable contribution on the part of the Local Health Authority for the domiciliary care of the community.

The increased demand on the service has necessitated augmenting the staff.

*Number of nurses employed at 31.12.50
in a whole-time capacity*

1 Superintendent and 20 nurses

Number of cases attended Number of visits paid

3011 62746

Domestic Help Service

During 1950, 762 cases were assisted under the Domestic Help Service as compared with 572 cases in 1949.

Those assisted come within the following categories :—

Acute sick	...	...	...	...	...	346
Senility	...	...	...	...	...	214
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	195
Tuberculosis patients	...	...	...	...	...	7

During the year a panel of 6 Home Helps was recruited from the existing staff to work in homes where there are patients suffering from infectious diseases, including tuberculosis. As this work requires strict compliance with the various precautionary measures advocated and also a high standard of efficiency, it was decided to pay these members of the panel an additional 2d. per hour while they are engaged on infectious disease cases.

Only women of over 40 years of age without a family of young children are employed on this work and arrangements are made for their medical supervision including chest x-ray every six months.

The scheme is working satisfactorily and is a valuable factor in the domiciliary treatment of tuberculosis.

Ambulance Service

The Municipal and the St. John Ambulance services have again co-operated throughout the year, and an efficient service has been given to the public. The Hospital Car Service has ably assisted in the transport of sitting cases.

A careful scrutiny has been kept throughout the year of the demands on this expensive service. The use of combined ambulance and train for long distance journeys has been developed and has proved not only far more economical and speedy, but affords a more comfortable and often less upsetting means of transport for the patient.

I am grateful to the General Practitioners for their co-operation and understanding in the economical use of this service.

During the year two of the older ambulance vehicles have been replaced by two new Morris 24.8 h.p. ambulances, and the Committee has authorised the purchase of three further new ambulances.

	No. of vehicles at 31.12.50	No. of journeys	No. of patients carried	No. of accidents and other emergency journeys included in column (3)	Total mileage	No. of staff at 31.12.50
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Municipal ambulances	7	5062	5867	1404	53341	19
Sitting Case cars	2	5005	6070	—	47293	—
St. John Ambulance Association ambulances	4	2260	2545	160	31325	4
Hospital Car Service cars	—	6199	7438	—	82431	—

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination

During the year Vaccination continued to be carried out by General Practitioners and by the Local Health Authority's medical staff.

The numbers dealt with were as follows :—

By General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	1065
By Local Health Authority's staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	382

	Under 1 year	Aged 1—4	Aged 5—14	Aged 15 or over	Total
Primary vaccinations	387	321	67	103	878
Re-vaccinations	—	17	60	492	569
TOTALS	387	338	127	595	1447

Immunisation

Number of children immunised by Public Health Department	...	...	864
Number of children immunised by Private doctors	...	...	365
Number of children who received re-inforcing doses by Public Health Department	...	...	778
Number of children who received re-inforcing doses by Private doctors	...	...	143

The present position is that 61.43 per cent of children under 5 years of age and 76.1 per cent of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years have been protected against Diphtheria.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS WHICH
OCCURRED DURING 1950**

Disease	Total of cases notified	Total deaths
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) ...	3	—
Erysipelas ...	24	—
Scarlet Fever ...	67	—
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid) ...	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—
Pneumonia ...	48	58
Dysentery ...	24	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	—
Poliomyelitis—paralytic ...	22	5
non-paralytic ...	14	
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—
Measles ...	230	—
Whooping Cough ...	268	—
Scabies ...	21	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—
Food Poisoning ...	42	—

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1950

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified							
	At Ages—Years							
	At all ages	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) ...	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	24	—	—	1	1	3	15	4
Scarlet Fever ...	67	—	16	45	3	3	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- Typhoid) ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	48	3	2	7	3	6	18	9
Dysentery ...	24	1	10	3	3	5	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Poliomyelitis—paralytic ...	22	1	6	5	6	4	—	—
non-paralytic ...	14	—	4	6	1	3	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	230	8	123	92	3	2	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	268	12	121	120	1	8	3	3
Scabies ...	21	1	1	14	2	3	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	42	—	3	2	8	11	13	5

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Tuberculosis

Domiciliary visits have been carried out during the year by Health Visitors as part of their routine duties, but it is felt that it would be better, as more cases tend to be treated at home, to arrange for this work to be done by a whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor.

The service dealing with the prevention of tuberculosis and the domiciliary care of those suffering from the disease, has this year again received most valuable assistance from the excellent Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee, under the able Chairmanship of Harold E. Smith, Esq.

Mental Illness or Defectiveness

Domiciliary visits are paid by the Health Visiting staff, and during the year 338 visits were made.

Early in the new year the Occupation Centre will be opened, and this will undoubtedly provide a great contribution to the community care of defectives.

Provision of Sick-Room Equipment

Articles of sick room equipment are stored at the Avebury, headquarters of the Home Nursing Association, and are issued on loan.

Rest Homes

During the year 35 patients recommended by General Practitioners were sent to Rest Homes.

Health Education

Throughout the year doctors and Health Visitors have taken every opportunity in the clinics, private homes and by lectures to groups of parents and various associations to give instruction in matters relating to promotion and maintenance of health.

In May the Health Committee sponsored a four-day campaign to emphasise to food handlers the importance of attention to details of personal hygiene in connection with their work. Meetings

were held at the Town Hall when the film "Another Case of Food Poisoning" was shown with supporting lectures.

The meetings were well attended by members of the various food trades organisations, hoteliers, school meals canteen staff in addition to the general public.

Nursing Homes

There are now 62 registered nursing homes in the Borough, which provide accommodation for 60 maternity and 569 medical and surgical patients. Of these homes five were registered during the year and provide 37 beds for medical patients.

Bournemouth has probably the highest number of nursing homes of any County Borough and many hours of medical manpower are consequently expended on their supervision.

	<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>Number of beds provided for</i>		<i>Totals</i>
		<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Others</i>	
Homes first registered during 1950	5	Nil	37	37
Homes on the register at the end of 1950 	62	60	569	629

Mental Health Service

The Mental Health Sub-Committee, which meets monthly, consists of six elected members of the Health Committee, and one non-Council member.

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction of the service. There are three Duly Authorised Officers, one whole-time and two part-time, who are able to provide a 24-hour service and can deal promptly with calls for assistance.

The Authorised Officer has power, under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, to remove a person of unsound mind to a hospital designated by the Minister of Health, for a period of observation. An Order made under this Section remains in force for three days, which can be extended for a further period. Unfortunately there

is no hospital in Bournemouth designated by the Minister for the reception of these observation cases, and it is hoped that this omission will soon be rectified by the Regional Hospital Board permitting the use of beds for this purpose in one of the local hospitals.

Arrangements for the admission of mental defective persons to colonies and other institutions are still most unsatisfactory, and the period of waiting prior to admission runs in many cases into years.

It is hoped very soon now to open an Occupation Centre, and this will undoubtedly afford some help in the community care of defectives.

Some account of the work undertaken in the community during the year can be seen from the following tables:—

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED INTO MENTAL HOSPITALS

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Voluntary Patients	...	59	76
Temporary Patients	...	Nil	2
		—	—
		59	78
		—	—

LUNACY ACT

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Certified Patients	...	37	63

The number of Defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions at the end of the year was 19.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

					<i>Over 16</i>		<i>Under 16</i>		<i>Total</i>
					<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
(1)	In Institutions	...	...	...	50	44	9	5	108
(2)	On Licence	...	...	...	2	6	1	—	9
(3)	Guardianship	...	...	...	27	22	3	3	55
(4)	Supervision	...	...	...	33	23	9	4	69

Cases reported during the year

Admitted to Institutions	...	2	—	1	—	3
Placed under guardianship	...	—	—	3	3	6
Removed to Place of Safety	...	—	—	1	—	1
Action not yet taken	...	—	—	7	—	7

National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 47

No action has been taken under this Section during the year.

Tuberculosis

Report of Dr. W. H. Tattersall, Chest Physician

The mortality rate from pulmonary tuberculosis during this year was 0.329 per 1,000, and for non-pulmonary tuberculosis 0.007.

The mortality rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis is the lowest ever recorded in this town, and the rate for pulmonary tuberculosis has steadily declined during the past years. Only once, in 1947, when a rate of 0.326 was recorded, has so low a figure been obtained. This trend reflects the striking fall in the mortality rate throughout the country.

The number of new cases diagnosed for the year was 94 as compared with 76 the year before and there are, at the present time, 695 notified cases of tuberculosis under supervision at the Chest Clinic.

At the beginning of the year the Chest Clinic premises were transferred from the wooden hutted structure in the grounds of the Royal National Sanatorium to a whole wing of the Herbert Sanatorium which was relinquished for this purpose. This has provided adequate accommodation for the reception of patients, two consulting room suites and a first-class X-ray installation within the Clinic itself. With this improvement in facilities it is anticipated that general practitioners will avail themselves more freely of the services available.

The Secretarial Staff was increased from one to two during the year.

The introduction of B.C.G. has been very cautiously expanded during the year and offered to tuberculin negative household contacts of certain cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930

Age periods	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis													
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 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 to 75	75 and upwards	Total (all ages)
Respiratory—														
Males ...	—	—	1	1	1	5	1	8	9	9	8	5	—	48
Females ...	—	—	1	—	1	7	4	6	5	2	2	2	2	32
Non-Respiratory—														
Males ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Females ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	9

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis notified, and 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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–5 years ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5–15 „ ...	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
15–45 „ ...	23	22	—	6	12	3	1	—
45–65 „ ...	17	4	—	1	19	4	—	—
65 and upwards	5	4	—	—	5	3	—	—
Totals ...	48	32	2	9	36	10	1	—

	New cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1941 ...	189	60	78	14
1942 ...	137	36	65	8
1943 ...	165	24	68	11
1944 ...	124	32	54	5
1945 ...	140	27	53	13
1946 ...	113	27	57	10
1947 ...	124	25	45	13
1948 ...	118	16	67	6
1949 ...	109	18	54	8
1950 ...	80	11	46	1

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

LOCATION				Male	Female	Total
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	—	3	3
Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	—	—	—
Abdomen	...	...	...	—	3	3
Glands ...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Other parts	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals				2	9	11

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1925—RELATING TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE MILK TRADE

No action has been required.

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.

Water Supply

The water supply to the Borough comes from two sources, the Bournemouth Gas and Water Company's Water Undertaking supplying the whole of the Borough with the exception of that part of Southbourne east of Irving Road and Clifton Road, which is supplied by the West Hants Water Company.

Chemical and bacteriological analyses are frequently carried out at various points in the Borough, and have all proved satisfactory.

Sewage Disposal

Arrangements within the Borough for the disposal of sewage are similar to last year. The Kinson works continue to serve that area, discharging its effluent into the River Stour. These works, originally designed and built in 1930 to cater for a population of some 15,000 persons, deal now with the sewage from a population

in the region of 21,000, and must be considered overloaded. Their extension is a matter of urgency, as analyses of the effluent clearly indicate.

Apart from approximately 240 cess pits within the Borough, the remainder of the sewage is discharged into the sea after maceration. This is a method of disposal approved by the Ministry of Health and adopted in seaside towns. Frequent and careful bacteriological analyses are made of water from the Bay throughout the year and from these it can be stated that from the Public Health point of view no measurable risk to the health of bathers exists. From an aesthetic point of view this method of disposal is open to criticism, and as plans for the sewerage of the Borough develop, they should be designed with a view to the gradual reduction and final elimination of the discharge of sewage into the Bay.

Housing

Numerous requests were received during the year from housing applicants for my support on medical grounds to their claim for re-housing. All such requests are fully investigated and great care is exercised in the evaluation of the findings.

Perhaps the commonest complaint is of nervous tension resulting from domestic friction under overcrowded conditions. Whilst this is undoubtedly a legitimate medical ground and deserving of sympathy it is one which, if taken too seriously would result in my nominal support of a large proportion of the applicants on the Bournemouth housing list.

Again, there are few families of any size who cannot point to at least one member of the household in indifferent health and they may be excused for contending that better housing would benefit the condition.

In fairness, therefore, to all applicants on the waiting list, it has been found necessary to restrict intervention on medical grounds to those cases where a public health danger to others is revealed as, for instance, where there is an open case of tuberculosis in the family.

I would take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Housing Committee for the most sympathetic consideration given to these cases.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

The following details have been supplied by the Senior Sanitary Inspector summarising the activities of his Section during the year :—

(1) NUISANCES

Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	...	1438
Statutory Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	986
Statutory Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	872
Total number of visits re above	...	...	...	...	...	5877

(2) DRAINAGE WORK

Visits to Buildings in course of construction	...	...	...	...	...	2321
Tests applied to drainage at the above	...	...	...	...	...	1913
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	...	387
Visits to existing buildings re drainage	...	...	...	...	...	1172
Tests applied to drainage at the above	...	...	...	...	...	481
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	...	219
Cesspools built	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	150
Private sanitary surveys made	...	...	...	...	...	20

(3) REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Number of dustbins provided following service of notices	...	...	...	...	...	370
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(4) DISINFESTATION

Visits to verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	74
Premises treated with insecticides	...	...	...	...	...	151
Wasps' nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	93
Number of articles disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	194

(5) INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Visits in connection with enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	270
Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	387
Number of articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1730
Number of articles destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	43

(6) HOUSING

(*Housing Act, 1936 and Public Health Act, 1936*)

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	744
Total number of visits made for the above purpose	...	...	...	...	...	3035
Houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	495
Defective houses made fit following service of formal and informal notices (including outstanding notices brought forward)	...	...	...	...	...	530
Part of building closed for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	1

(7) OVERCROWDING

(Housing Act, 1936—Part IV)

Houses inspected re alleged overcrowding	...	...	...	...	131
Houses found to be overcrowded	...	...	...	...	73
Number of cases of overcrowding referred to the Housing Manager	...	...	...	...	48
Number of cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	41
Number of houses visited to ascertain "permitted number"	...	...	...	...	348
Number of rooms measured to ascertain "permitted number"	...	...	...	...	1284

(8) CONTROL OF MOVABLE DWELLINGS

The insufficiency of houses and, to a lesser extent, the desire for an open air life, has caused local authorities in many parts of the country much extra work and concern in dealing with movable dwellings, mainly of the caravan type.

These are controlled by the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

On December 31st, 1950, there were in Bournemouth, ten licensed sites for movable dwellings, in addition to a total of twenty-nine occupied caravans, also licensed and stationed in various parts of the Borough.

All these sites and the movable dwellings thereon were closely supervised by the Sanitary Inspectors throughout the year.

(9) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year complaints were received regarding the emission of smoke or grit from eight factory premises.

Seven of the eight statutory nuisances found were abated following informal action; in the other instance considerable improvement was effected.

The grit nuisance from railway premises near the Central Station continues, although there has been some slight improvement.

In connection with this work 33 visits have been made to industrial premises and 46 observations have been made of factory chimneys.

Complaints were also received regarding the dispersal of fine coke particles from a large wholesale dump situated in a built-up shopping area. As a result of informal action, this nuisance was abated by the transfer of the business to more suitable premises.

(10) FACTORIES

(Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937)

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	732	70	6	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	317	156	26	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	1051	226	32	Nil

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	—	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	—	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	31	28	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	51	5	46	1	—
TOTAL	89	37	46	13	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(11) SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1950

Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Contraventions found and remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

(12) RODENT CONTROL

Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	...	1687
Dwellinghouses surveyed	...	...	...	...	...	4729
Business premises surveyed	...	...	...	...	...	163
Land surveyed	...	...	...	...	...	39
Premises where poison baits were laid and taken	...	...	...	...	...	1859
Rats destroyed (bodies found)	...	...	...	...	...	1293
Estimated number of rats killed after baiting	...	...	...	...	...	5195

The refuse tips at Iford and King's Park were treated periodically throughout the year with good results. The tip at Redhill was tested on three occasions and found to be free from infestation.

The Refuse Destructor premises were baited effectively several times during the year.

During the last three months of the year one sewer manhole in every ten was test-baited, but no traces of rats were found.

Owing to staff shortage, the Foreshore from Hengistbury Head to the Poole boundary was treated on only one occasion.

Both the Lower and Upper Pleasure Gardens have been treated frequently at various points.

Rat infestations at private dwellinghouses are dealt with free of cost to the occupier ; but when business premises are treated, a charge is made based on the cost of the work involved.

Preventive measures are, in this matter, more important than remedial ones, and it cannot be emphasised too strongly that the rat population is dependent upon the food supply available. It is essential therefore, that all refuse and pig-food should be stored in sound, covered, rat-proof receptacles ; that food premises should be effectively rat-proofed and that poultry-keepers should ensure that rats have no access to fowl-pens or food. Furthermore, the indiscriminate dumping of garden and other refuse on plots of land throughout the Borough is conducive to rodent infestation.

(13) PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Shopkeepers who are not registered pharmacists and who retail certain poisonous substances (e.g. weed-killers, disinfectants and insecticides) to the general public are required to have their names entered in the local authority's list of persons entitled to sell such poisons.

At the end of 1950, there were 274 of these "listed sellers" in the Borough, and during the year 301 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors to control the sale of Part II poisons. The 5 contraventions observed were remedied following informal action.

(14) MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

<i>Description</i>								<i>Number made</i>	
Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938								...	11
Offices								...	45
Public Conveniences...								...	630
Places of Entertainment								...	84
Piggeries and stables								...	120

(15) INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

(a) *Milk and Dairies.*

When the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 and the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, came into operation, responsibility for the supervision of milk producers' premises was transferred from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. At the time of the transfer there were seventeen farms in the Borough.

The local inspectorate is still responsible for the inspection and supervision of all milk distributors' premises (other than dairy farms) and it is now possible to devote more time and attention to these traders.

The following inspections were made for this purpose during the year :—

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949				
THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949				
THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949				

				<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Premises Registered</i>
Dairies	..	..	..	328	11
Milkshops	..	..	..	200	44
Pasteurising Plants	..	..	..	146	3

The following licences were in operation during the year :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Bottlers' Licences	..	..	..	..	3
Dealers' Licences	..	..	..	..	14

Pasteurised Milk

Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences	..	..	..	..	3
Dealers' Licences	..	..	..	..	47

245 samples of Pasteurised milk and 140 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk were taken to the Public Health Laboratory at Poole for examination. All were found to comply with the prescribed standards.

(b) *Ice Cream*

In order to ascertain the bacteriological condition of ice-cream, 429 samples of this commodity were taken during the year and and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, with the following results :—

<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Result (Provisional Grade)</i>
336	I
55	II
21	III
17	IV

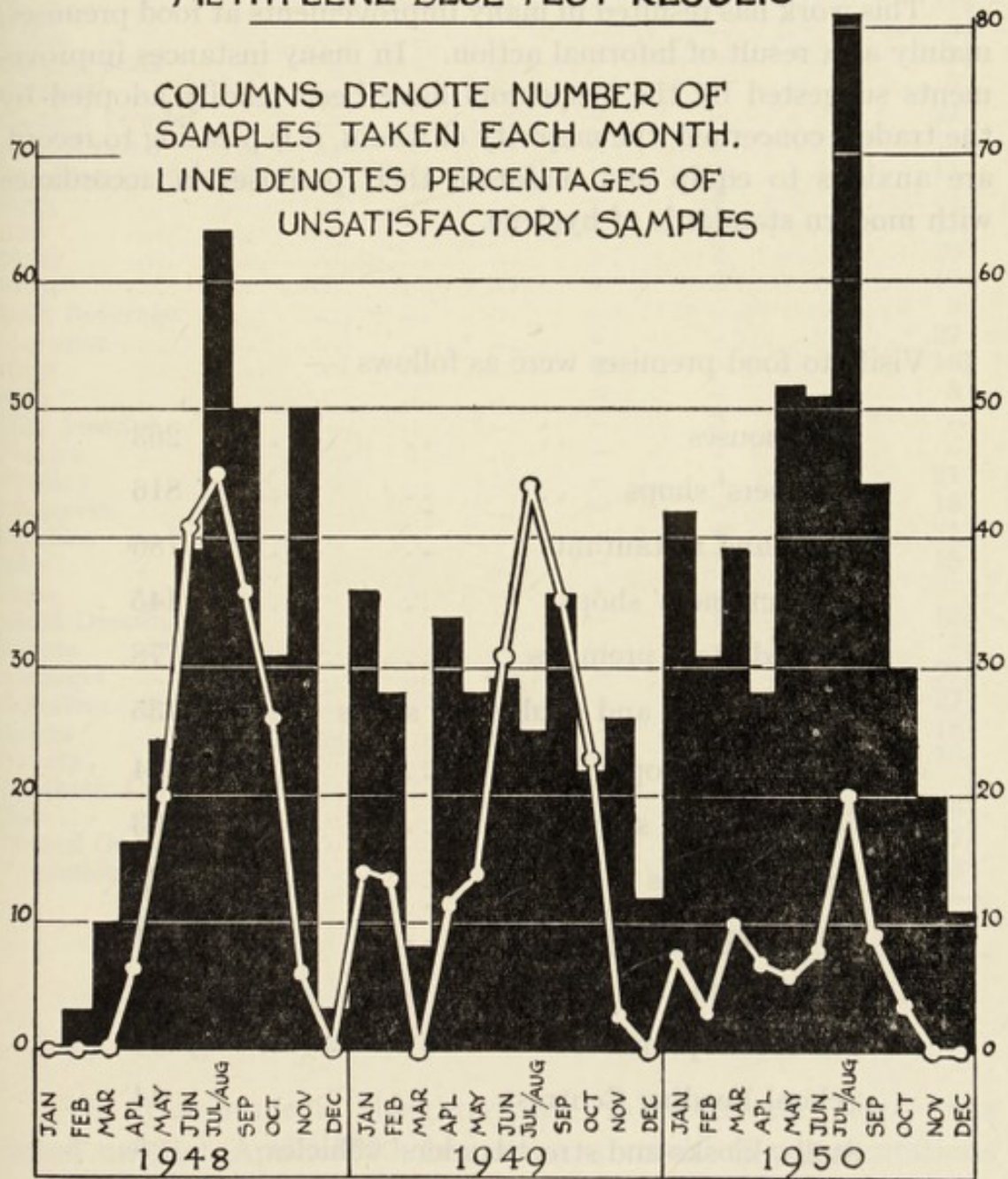
Grades I and II are regarded as satisfactory ; but where a series of samples from the same supply fall within Grades III or IV the bacteriological purity of the ice cream is suspect, as results in these grades indicate defects in handling or manufacture.

In cases where unsatisfactory results are obtained, the manufacturers and vendors are immediately warned and their methods

checked by the Sanitary Inspectors. It is seldom that "repeat" samples are found to be unsatisfactory.

As may be seen from the chart below, during the last three years improved methods and careful supervision have greatly reduced the percentage of samples found to be unsatisfactory.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES METHYLENE BLUE TEST RESULTS



(c) *Water Ices.*

Two samples of this confection were taken and in each case the result proved satisfactory.

(d) *Inspection and Control of Other Food Premises.*

In the year under review, the Sanitary Inspectors made more than six thousand visits to food premises in order to secure the hygienic preparation, handling and storage of foods in shops, stores, hotels and restaurants. A special survey is being made of the kitchens at hotels and boarding houses throughout the Borough.

This work has resulted in many improvements at food premises, mainly as a result of informal action. In many instances improvements suggested by the Inspectors have been readily adopted by the traders concerned, the majority of whom, it is pleasing to record, are anxious to equip and maintain their premises in accordance with modern standards of hygiene.

Visits to food premises were as follows :—

Bakehouses	..	..	..	263
Butchers' shops	..	..	..	816
Cafes and restaurants	..	..	..	786
Confectioners' shops	..	..	..	145
Cooked meat premises	..	..	..	778
Fishmongers' and poulterers' shops	..	..	..	435
Fried Fish shops	..	..	..	224
Greengrocers' shops	..	..	..	203
Grocers' shops	..	..	..	1124
Gut scraping works	..	..	..	91
Hotel kitchens	..	..	..	491
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	1004
School Feeding Centres	..	..	..	44
Stalls, kiosks and street traders' vehicles				5
Wholesale-meat markets	..	..	..	123
				6532

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED FOLLOWING INSPECTION

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Bacon and Ham	—	3	2	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Biscuits	—	1	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
"Bisto"	—	—	—	7
Bread	—	14	—	7
Butter	—	—	2	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cakes	—	1	—	1
Cake and Pudding Mixtures	—	1	—	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cereals	—	3	1	9
Cheese	—	—	1	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coffee	—	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cooking Fats	—	—	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cordials	—	—	—	7
Custard Powder	—	—	—	21
Dried Fruit	—	5	3	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Drinking Chocolate	—	—	—	11
Eggs	—	4	2	3
Fish	4	5	3	27
Flour	—	7	2	26
Fruit	—	2	2	10
Malt Beverage	—	—	—	3
Marzipan	—	—	2	27
Meat	6	—	1	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Milk	—	—	—	8
Milk Powder	—	3	—	—
Pickles	—	2	1	—
Poultry	—	2	3	21
Preserves	—	—	2	18
Rabbits	—	4	3	21
Rice	—	1	1	18
Sago	—	—	2	—
Salad Dressing	—	1	—	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sauces	—	—	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages	—	1	—	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Semolina	—	—	—	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spices	—	—	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sweets	—	—	2	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Synthetic Cream	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tea	—	—	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Goods	12	5	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	—	16	2	23
Total	26	16	0	23 $\frac{1}{4}$

(e) Slaughterhouses

The Government Slaughterhouse in Stourvale Road was closed on 21st April, 1950, largely as a result of representations made to the Ministry of Food by this Department.

The following is a summary of the meat inspection work carried out at these premises during the period 1st January to 21st April.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle excluding cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	134	320	397	760	40
Number inspected	134	320	397	760	40
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	2	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	93	145	8	26	15
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	69.4%	45.3%	2.5%	3.4%	47.5%
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	2	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	89	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	22.4%	28.4%	—	—	2.5%

Pigs are slaughtered occasionally at licensed premises in Bournemouth which are used solely for the convenience of pig-keepers who wish to augment their households' meat ration.

With this exception no meat is now inspected in the Borough at the time of slaughter ; but all carcasses and offals passing through the wholesale markets and retailers' shop are closely supervised.

SWIMMING BATH WATER

The 17 samples of water taken from public swimming baths for bacteriological examination were all found to be satisfactory.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

The sixteen samples taken under this Act were reported upon by the Public Analyst as satisfactory.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The following legal proceedings were taken during the year.

Proceedings taken under	For	Result
Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947	Failing to protect ice cream from contamination	Defendant fined £1

Report of the Borough Meteorological Registrar

1950

JANUARY

January though deficient in sunshine was not a particularly wet month. Sun recorded was only 36.3 hours, which was only just half of the average for the month. Rainfall on the other hand was 2.28 inches below the average. The mean temperature was 40.8 degrees; only .04 below the average. This small difference (in spite of the lack of sunshine) is accounted for by the absence of high winds and the high amount of cloud. This, although not yielding expected rain, blanketed the earth and prevented excessive nocturnal cooling. 22 days were entirely free from rain, but fog came thickly on the 12th and fog and mist occurred on 5 other days.

FEBRUARY

The month of February certainly made up for January's lack of rain. The month's total was 5.34 inches (over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the average). In recent years, this month has fully lived up to its "fill-dyke" reputation (as we have seen again in 1951). Sunshine, because of this, was naturally low, being $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours below the small February average of 85.3 hours. The mean temperature however, was 3.1 degrees above average, despite several days in the first half of the month, when strong winds were experienced, and 2 days on which South Westerly gales were recorded. The first two and the last three were the only nights on which ground temperature fell below freezing point, and hail came on only one occasion. The hail storm occurred after the strong South Westerly gale on the night of the 12th, when a thunderstorm came to round off the proceedings!

MARCH

A mild March was a pleasant change after a wet February and the small rainfall during this month (total of only 1.35 inches) all fell in the period 14th-23rd. The total rain was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the average for the month, but sunshine was only just above the average. Apart from the middle period when, with the rain, wind was strong and gusty, the rest of the month was calm and temperate. Ground frost occurred on only three nights, all in the first half of the month. Visibility during the first 7 days was low, and fog was experienced on 3 mornings.

APRIL

"April showers" the old rhyme says and April showers we had! Bournemouth let us down for once, when instead of April rain showers, we had, first rain, then hail, then snow. There was a heavy hail storm on the 13th at 12.30 p.m. (yielding .16 inches of rain). Snow and hail showers came again on the morning and early afternoon of the 25th, and snow fell from 6-6.30 p.m.

Sunshine however, was a little above average for the month (182.1 compared with 160.5) and temperatures were slightly above the average. Easter Sunday was a bright day with 10 hours sunshine, but was somewhat marred by rain and hail showers before and after Noon.

MAY

The main feature of the weather for May was the bright spell of sunshine of the 11th to the 15th, when 64 hours were recorded. The month commenced with a rather cloudy period of 10 days, we then had the bright sunny weather but again a cloudy period to the end of the month with 5 days each giving over $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of rain.

The sunshine for the month totalled 204 hours against the 40 year average of 236 hours 30 minutes. On only one day was over 14 hours recorded. There were however, only 3 days with no sunshine.

Rainfall for the month was above the average by .20 of an inch. Rain fell on 12 days, 1.81 falling in 5 days between the 19th and 25th.

JUNE

The month of June opened with a spell of brilliant sunny weather. The sunshine for the first 12 days totalled 138.2 hours, an average of over $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day, and it is due to this that the month's total is only 3 hours below the average. During this period high daily maxima occurred, notably 84 degrees on the 5th and 6th, and 80 degrees on the 12th. The remainder of the month was cloudy with low daily sunshine totals, only the 25th and 30th giving more than 10 hours. The weather underwent a change on the 13th and unsettled conditions prevailed until the 24th with occasional rain in varying amounts. During the rest of the month from the 25th onwards no rain fell, but it was neither very sunny nor really warm.

JULY

The weather of July, 1950 was very much below the standard usually experienced here in Bournemouth during this month; it being the wettest July since 1939. Unsettled conditions prevailed throughout the greater part of the month with low sunshine totals, considerable rain and much cloud. There were three thunderstorms during the month—very heavy rain on two days (1.17 on the 2nd and 1.00 on the 15th) with other heavy falls which helped to bring the month's total to 4.29 inches, over 2 inches above the 40 year average.

Sunshine for the month totalled 197 hours 54 minutes, being nearly 32 hours below the average. There were only 5 days without sunshine—the highest amounts occurred on the 14th—14 hours 18 minutes, the 2nd 14 hours and the 1st 12 hours 36 minutes.

Rainfall as stated above was 4.29 against the 40 year average of 2.26 inches. Rain fell on 21 days.

AUGUST

In Bournemouth, August of late years has been disappointing as a holiday month and has given us neither high sunshine totals nor exceptional temperatures. During this month sunshine was below the average of 204 hours 48 minutes by over 10 hours and

at no time was a maximum of over 80 recorded. Rainfall was however, .70 inches below the average. The month was on the whole a pleasant one but the average maximum was only 68 degrees and the average daily sunshine only 6 hours and 18 minutes. Winds however, were light and variable being mainly South Westerly in direction and visibility was very good throughout a month which was otherwise dull and uninteresting.

SEPTEMBER

When August is dull, September usually makes up for this and with late Sunshine makes the Autumn and Winter seem shorter. This year however, the month was very deficient in sunshine and too generous with rainfall. Rain fell on 24 days and the month's total was 3.17 inches (over .80 above the average). Sunshine was over 82 hours below the average, though the mean temperature corresponded exactly with the average (58 degrees). The highest maximum was only 71 degrees and cloud amount was very high throughout the whole month, at no time through the month was there a period of more than 24 hours without rain, though it was light in nature except on the 8th (.50) 24th (0.48) and the 30th (.37).

OCTOBER

Though somewhat lacking in sun, October was a delightful month, with sparse rainfall. The sunshine total of 92 hours 18 minutes was 46 hours below the average, but only 8 days were sunless, and on only 9 days was more than a trace of rain recorded. There was no heavy rain throughout the whole month—the heaviest fall being .30 inches on the 27th, when rain was continuous from 0900-1700 but only light in nature.

Rainfall as mentioned above was low—the month's total being 0.83 of an inch (over three inches below the average of 3.91 inches). Temperatures too were moderate, the main daily range being only 11 degrees, and the average mean temperature exactly the same as the 40 year average. On only two occasions did the night minimum fall below freezing point. Dew and ground frost were slight.

NOVEMBER

The weather in November at Bournemouth was extremely unpleasant, sunshine being very much below the average and rainfall well above the normal. The only redeeming feature was that the month was mild; with the average mean temperature 2 degrees above the 40 year average. Strong winds were experienced during the month and as a whole it was dull and disappointing.

Rainfall for the month totalled 6.03 inches, over two and a half inches over the 40 year average of 3.45 inches. Fain fell on 21 days, amongst the highest amounts registered were 1.66 on the 20th and 1.04 on the 27th. Of the month's total, 2.05 inches fell during the day and 3.98 inches during the night.

Sunshine was below the average, the total being 67 hours and 6 minutes, nearly 25 hours below the average. Sunshine was recorded on 23 days the highest amount being seven and a half hours on the 5th.

DECEMBER ,

Sunshine of 64.0 hours was only 2.2 hours below the 40 year average but rainfall of 2.24 inches, 1.84 inches below the average of 4.08 inches. The mean temperature during the month was only 36 degrees (7 degrees below the average). Cloud amount was high throughout the month, the predominant type being strato-cumulus. Wind directions were Northerly on all but 3 days and night minima were above freezing point on only 7 nights.

There was a heavy fall of snow on the 14th, but Christmas Day, though cold and crisp, did not bring forth even a slight fall of snow to give a "Christmas Card" Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH OBSERVATORY

Latitude 50° 45' N.

Longitude 1° 55' W.

Height above Sea Level 145 feet.

TABLE OF SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND MEAN TEMPERATURE

(The first line gives the 40 year Average, the second the figure for 1950)

SUNSHINE (Hours and tenths)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	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
1950	36.3	69.8	136.4	182.1	204.0	233.6	197.9	194.5	110.0	92.3	67.1	64.0
Totals:	40 Year Average: 1,810.4 hours											
	1950: 1,588.0 hours											

RAINFALL (Inches)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
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
1950	0.78	5.34	1.35	2.62	1.90	1.12	4.29	2.00	3.17	0.83	6.03	2.24
Totals:	40 Year Average: 32.19 inches											
	1950: 31.67 inches											

MEAN TEMPERATURE

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
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
1950	40.8	44.5	46.9	48.1	55.0	61.5	62.2	61.5	58.0	52.0	45.5	36.0
Totals:	40 Year Average: 50.4 degrees											
	1950: 51.0 degrees											

DENNIS B. MARSH, F.R.MET.SOC.

Meteorological Registrar, The Observatory, 5, Nelson Road, Bournemouth.

Report of the Public Analyst

For the Year ended the 31st December, 1950

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration, my Report on the samples of Foods and Drugs submitted for analysis during the year 1950.

The total number of samples submitted under the Foods and Drugs Act 1938, was 404, of which 104 were formal samples, 297 were informal samples taken by your Food and Drugs Inspectors, and three were submitted privately.

The number of adulterated samples was 10, representing a percentage of adulteration of 2.5. This shows a considerable decrease over the year 1949.

TABLE I
104 Formal Samples

Nature of sample	Examined	Genuine	Harmful Colouring	Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	75	75	-	-	-	-
Mustard	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pineapple Syrup	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sausage, beef	22	17	-	-	5	22.7
Sausage, pork	4	3	-	-	1	25.0
Toffee, creamy	1	-	-	-	1	100.0
	104	97			7	

TABLE II
297 Informal Samples

Nature of sample	Examined	Genuine	Harmful Colouring	Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Almond, ground	1	1	-	-	-	-
Almond, marzipan	1	1	-	-	-	-
Almond, salted	1	1	-	-	-	-
Anti-inks	1	1	-	-	-	-
Arrowroot	1	1	-	-	-	-
Aslett	1	1	-	-	-	-
Baking Powder	10	10	-	-	-	-
Beans, baked	1	1	-	-	-	-
Beers, various	16	16	-	-	-	-
Brawn... ..	3	3	-	-	-	-
Cake, pudding and sponge mixtures	8	8	-	-	-	-
Cashew nuts	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cocoa	1	1	-	-	-	-
Coconut, desiccated	2	2	-	-	-	-
Coffee	1	1	-	-	-	-
Coffee essence	3	3	-	-	-	-
Confectionery, pies, etc.	14	14	-	-	-	-
Corned beef	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cornflour	2	2	-	-	-	-
Curry Powder	1	1	-	-	-	-
Custard Powder	4	4	-	-	-	-
Diabetic marmalade	1	1	-	-	-	-
Essences and flavourings	8	8	-	-	-	-
Faggots	3	3	-	-	-	-
Farinoca	2	2	-	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	2	2	-	-	-	-
Flour, National	2	2	-	-	-	-
Flour, self-raising	14	14	-	-	-	-
Flour, wholemeal	1	-	-	-	1	100
Fish and meat pastes	13	13	-	-	-	-
Fruit and honey pudding	1	1	-	-	-	-
Fondant	1	1	-	-	-	-
Gelatine	4	4	-	-	-	-
Golden Raising Powder	3	3	-	-	-	-
Glaze Cherries	2	2	-	-	-	-
Golden Syrup	1	1	-	-	-	-
Icing Paste	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream	34	34	-	-	-	-
Jellies, table	5	5	-	-	-	-
Junket Powders	2	2	-	-	-	-
Lemonade and other crystals	6	6	-	-	-	-
Luncheon and other meat	2	2	-	-	-	-
Milk	1	1	-	-	-	-
Milk, condensed	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mincemeat	1	1	-	-	-	-
Minced Fig	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mint sauce	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mustard	2	1	-	-	1	50

TABLE II—*continued*

Nature of sample				Examined	Genuine	Harmful Colouring	Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage Adulteration
Peas, canned	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Rice	...	...	...	3	3	-	-	-	-
Rice, ground	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Salad cream	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sardines	...	...	...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Sausage, beef	...	...	...	1	-	-	-	1	100
Sausage, pork	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Sausage meat	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sausage tongue	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Semolina	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Soft drinks	...	...	...	7	7	-	-	-	-
Spaghetti	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Spaghetti and sausages	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Spices	...	...	...	16	16	-	-	-	-
Sugar	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sweets and Toffees	...	...	...	10	10	-	-	-	-
Vitegravy	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Vinegar	...	...	...	17	17	-	-	-	-
Water Ice	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
				261					

Drugs—

Bicarbonate of soda	...	...	...	7	7	-	-	-	-
Camphorated oil	...	...	...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Chest and Lung Mixture	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cherry Bark Linctus	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cough Lozenges	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Friar's Balsam	...	...	...	4	4	-	-	-	-
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Glycerine	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Liquorice	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Olive Oil	...	...	...	3	3	-	-	-	-
Seidlitz Powders	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Saccharin	...	...	...	3	3	-	-	-	-
Syrup of Figs	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tincture of Iodine	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Tincture of Myrrh	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tincture of Myrrh and Borax	...	...	...	2	2	-	-	-	-
Zinc Ointment	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
				36					

TABLE III

Adulterated Formal Samples

No.	Nature of sample				Nature of adulteration
689	Sausage, beef	...	...	...	6.6 per cent Meat deficiency
1140	Sausage, pork	...	...	...	11.0 per cent Meat deficiency
79	Sausage, beef	...	...	...	5.4 per cent Meat deficiency
80	Sausage, beef	...	...	...	7.4 per cent Meat deficiency
307	Sausage, beef	...	...	...	7.6 per cent Meat deficiency
326	Sausage, beef	...	...	...	22.0 per cent Meat deficiency
680	Toffee, Creamy	...	...	...	Contained only 2.6 per cent edible fat, not butterfat

TABLE IV

Private Samples

No.	Nature of sample				Nature of examination
1	Beef, corned	...	...	...	Was undergoing putrefaction
2	Bacon	...	...	...	Free from harmful metals
3	Prunes	...	...	...	Free from harmful metals

TABLE V

Adulterated Informal Samples

No.	Nature of sample				Nature of examination
9	Wholemeal Flour	...	...	...	Infested with eggs, larvae and web of flour moth
51	Mustard	...	...	...	Contained only 0.3 per cent allylisothiocyanate instead of statutory 0.35 per cent
66	Beef Sausage	...	...	...	Was deficient in beef to the extent of 12 per cent

TABLE VI

The milk samples gave the following average proportions of fat and non-fatty solids.

Quarter	No. of Samples	Percentage Fat	Percentage of Non-fatty Solids
1st	16	3.74	8.96
2nd	24	3.50	8.93
3rd	20	3.56	9.00
4th	16	3.72	8.98
Whole Year	76	3.62	8.97

The average percentage of fat and non-fatty solids shown above is very satisfactory, and is an increase over the figures for 1949.

During the year 36 samples of Drugs were submitted and they all satisfied the requirements of the British Pharmacopeia, or fulfilled the declaration as to contents, made on the label.

Ten informal samples of baking powder were submitted and all conformed to the various statutory requirements.

Sixteen samples of various types of beers were examined, and conformed to the required standards, and in particular were free from metallic contamination.

Eight samples of various proprietary cake, sponge and pudding mixtures were examined and found to be genuine.

Fourteen samples of confectionery, pies, etc. were examined and found to be fit for human consumption, in particular no mineral oil was found in any sample.

Eight samples of flavouring essences were found to be satisfactory.

Self-raising flour samples to the number of fourteen were submitted and all found genuine.

Thirteen samples of fish and meat pastes were submitted, and all were free from harmful colouring matter, preservatives, and contained the minimum quantities of fish or meat.

Thirty-four samples of Ice Cream were submitted, and all contained over 5 per cent fat, the present interim standard. At present this commodity is frequently sold in containers upon which the volume is stated. Whilst it is agreed that the vendor sells the required volume of ice cream, it is unfortunate that the ice cream often contains as much as 50 per cent air, which thus increases bulk, and the public purchase a commodity which is free to all! Sale by weight would be a solution, and the public would then only purchase the edible portion of the product.

Sixteen samples of spices of various descriptions were examined and found to be genuine.

Ten samples of various types of sweets and toffees were submitted and all found to be genuine and fit for human consumption. It is of interest that the fat content of toffee from the more reputable manufacturers, may be as much as 30 per cent.

Seventeen informal samples of vinegars were examined, and these were all found to be as declared, and were free from mineral acids and harmful metals.

All the other samples examined during the year were genuine and of good quality.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. V. JAMES,

Public Analyst.

1st February, 1951.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

of the

School Medical Officer

Year 1950



COUNTY BOROUGH OF AORMOUTH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

of the

School Medical Officer

Year 1950

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my first Annual Report as Medical Officer to the Education Committee. This Report is the 43rd of the series dealing with medical inspection, treatment, and the general health of children in attendance at your schools.

Medical inspections of school children were carried out in the prescribed groups, as in previous years, and are well up-to-date. Dental inspections in schools are not as frequent as would be desired, but as mentioned in the Report of the Senior Dental Officer, it is hoped that when the new Dental Clinic at East Howe is opened and a fourth whole-time Dental Officer appointed, any leeway will rapidly be made up and School Dental work kept up-to-date. It is, however, a matter of great relief that the School Dental work has not become very much more behind hand, as has happened with many other Local Authorities, whose Dental staff has become steadily depleted since the inauguration of the National Health Service Act. It is most sincerely to be hoped that the present disparity in remuneration which exists between the dentist in private practice and his colleague in Local Government Service will soon be resolved, so that the uncertainty of the efficient continuation of our School Dental Service may be removed.

Mention is made in the body of the Report of treatment provided for school children. Specialist services are provided by the Regional Hospital Board with the exception of the Ophthalmic Service, part of which still operates under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service Regulations. This latter service has worked very well, and there has been a minimum of delay in the provision of spectacles for school children.

The general health of the school child is on the whole good. The influence in later life of the present unhappy and overcrowded home conditions in which many children are today growing up, is a matter of grave concern and one to which only the most short sighted person could be blind. Good and adequate housing of the family is surely the major Public Health problem in this country today.

In concluding this brief introduction to my Report, I take great pleasure in expressing my thanks to the Education Officer for his help and co-operation, and to the School Teachers for their most valuable assistance. I would like also to record my

appreciation of the work done by the School Attendance Officers. Close and cordial relations exist with the Secretaries of the Bournemouth and East Dorset Group Hospital Management Committee, and the Bournemouth and Poole Sanatoria Group Hospital Management Committee, also with the Clerk to the Executive Council, from whom very considerable help is received. Finally to my own staff, Medical, Dental, Nursing and Clerical, I express my thanks for the conscientious and willing manner in which they have carried out their duties during the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

IVOR ANDERSON MACDOUGALL.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF.

(As at 31st December, 1950)

School Medical Officer:

IVOR ANDERSON MACDOUGALL, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy School Medical Officer:

K. O. A. VICKERY, M.D.(Lond.), B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :

CHARLES J. SANDERSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

F. ANTON HEIMANN, M.D.(Breslau), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

P. K. KEATING, L.R.C.S.(I), L.R.C.P.(I), L.M., D.C.H.

Ophthalmic Surgeons (Part-time) :

*E. P. TULLOH, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.

E. R. BOWES, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon (Part-time) :

*N. ROSS SMITH, CH.M., F.R.C.S.

Physiotherapist :

E. R. DEACON, M.C.S.P.

Orthoptist :

P. KEELAN, M.B.O.S.

Senior Dental Officer :

A. A. WOOD, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers :

E. M. JOHNSON, L.D.S.

J. M. WEBB, L.D.S.

Dental Attendants :

D. M. COX, B. M. READ, N. WOODS

Speech Therapist:

V. ABELSON

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse :

S. STONER

* Employed by South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

L. M. AUSTIN	G. HAMMOND
C. V. BAILEY	G. M. LUNN
E. I. BARTLETT	C. M. MORGAN
W. R. BURROWS	E. TONKIN
P. M. CAREY	E. TURNER
M. G. CORNISH	D. L. VINCENT
E. M. GIBBS	D. M. WELLSTED

School Nurse :

M. BEETSCHEN

Section Clerk :

F. J. GOODE

Clerks :

E. G. PAYNE, J. W. PEAKE, M. H. W. WATTON

All the above, with the exception of the school nurse, the Speech Therapist and the Clerks, are part-time Officers of the School Health Service.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

Number of Primary Schools	31
Number of Secondary Modern Schools	7
Number of Secondary Grammar Schools	2
Average attendance	12,895
Average number on School Registers	14,183

CO-ORDINATION

In these days when there is a tendency towards over-specialisation and the setting up of new administrative machinery, it is indeed well that the service provided for the health of the school child remains so closely co-ordinated and embodied in the general environmental health service provided for the adult and pre-school child. The School Health Service whilst it is under the control of the Local Education Authority remains very properly an integral part of the Public Health Department, with Medical, Dental and Nursing Staff actively engaged and interested in the health of the community as a whole. In this way complete health supervision is possible from birth to adult life.

A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE DEFECTS FOUND DURING EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN THE PRESCRIBED AGE-GROUPS AND OF OTHERS "PERIODICALLY INSPECTED".

DEFECTS	Entrants 1,468		Children Aged 10 944		Children Aged 14 1,198		Secondary Gram. Pupils 1,313	
	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Skin	16	2	10	3	4	8	16	14
Eyes :—								
Defective Vision ...	3	1	85	4	153	9	259	14
Squint	23	—	9	—	6	—	4	—
Other	11	—	6	—	15	—	27	4
Ears :—								
Defective hearing ...	2	2	4	—	1	—	2	—
Otitis Media	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—
Nose and Throat ...	95	152	15	111	18	110	8	75
Speech	11	1	4	4	2	2	1	—
Cervical glands ...	2	36	1	8	—	5	3	—
Heart and Circulation ...	15	5	5	2	4	9	3	4
Lungs	6	2	3	1	5	3	2	—
Developmental :—								
Hernia	3	1	—	—	1	—	3	—
Other	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Orthopaedic :—								
Posture	17	5	13	16	12	16	30	35
Flat foot	36	12	13	2	8	2	19	15
Other	42	20	13	11	20	14	53	24
Nervous System :—								
Epilepsy	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychological :—								
Development	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stability	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	306	252	186	162	251	183	433	186

MEDICAL INSPECTION

No change has taken place in routine medical inspections during the year, and children have been inspected in the groups prescribed in the Education Act, 1944 :—

- (a) Pupils admitted for the first time to a maintained school ;
- (b) Pupils attending a maintained primary school during the last year of attendance ;
- (c) Pupils attending a maintained secondary school during the last year of attendance.

Periodic examinations at various ages were also carried out in the Boys' and Girls' Secondary Grammar Schools. There were also re-examinations and special examinations for scholars at all ages who were found to have defects which required to be kept under observation.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

(a) *Uncleanliness.*

Periodic inspections by the School Nurses reveal that the standard of cleanliness amongst Bournemouth scholars is high, and has been steadily improving year by year, as will be seen from the following table :—

Infestation with Vermin

Examinations in Schools

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average No. on School Registers</i>	<i>No. of Examinations</i>	<i>No. of individual pupils found infested</i>
1950	14,183	35,093	235
1949	13,750	34,139	264
1948	12,017	34,075	296
1947	11,126	34,340	434
1946	10,916	32,170	539
1945	10,153	31,667	521
1944	10,945	34,219	503
1943	10,586	29,157	511
1942	11,192	32,616	651
1941	11,785	31,127	607
1940	11,060	31,003	593
1939	13,249	36,835	755
1938	10,143	32,601	581
1937	10,124	28,766	645
1936	9,987	27,616	483

Includes Evacuees

(b) *General Condition.*

The classification of the general condition of school children as "Good", "Fair" and "Poor" is on the whole a fairly useful index

of their general health, although its accuracy is so dependent on the standard of assessment of each individual medical officer. Table 2 (b) in the Appendix of this Report shows the number of children examined and classified during the year. A comparison of percentages in each category for 1948, 1949 and 1950 is shown below :—

Age Groups	A. (Good)			B. (Fair)			C. (Poor)		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entrants	36.04	30.18	28.75	59.78	66.96	69.28	4.18	2.86	1.97
Second Age Group ...	32.99	21.01	23.62	61.42	75.22	73.30	5.59	3.77	3.07
Third Age Group ...	37.24	52.31	27.63	58.21	46.65	71.20	4.55	1.04	1.17
Other Periodic Inspections	48.98	47.54	44.71	49.47	50.92	54.30	1.55	1.54	0.99

(c) *Minor Ailments.*

This year again no case of ringworm of the scalp has been found, and only 7 cases of ringworm of the body. Impetigo, a skin disease once so common amongst scholars, is now a comparative rarity and only 23 cases were found during the year.

(d) *Vision.*

The ascertainment of visual defects amongst school children is a most important duty of the School Medical and Nursing Staff. Defective vision can so easily be the cause of the child failing to derive benefit from the education provided in school, with the result that the child whose sight is poor may be classed as mentally backward, when all he requires is a pair of spectacles.

All those with suspected defects are seen by the Consultant Ophthalmologists, who are employed on a part-time basis by the Authority.

Children for whom glasses have been prescribed have had these promptly supplied.

(e) *Defects of the Nose and Throat.*

The number of children referred for removal of tonsils and adenoids remains high and waiting lists for admission to hospital for operation are lengthy.

Many Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists are now in favour of conservative treatment, and an interesting feature brought to light by the long waiting lists for hospital admission is that many cases referred for operation are discovered, on re-examination a year or so later, to have perfectly healthy tonsils.

It should, however, be mentioned that in those children where urgent operation is confirmed by the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, early admission to hospital can be arranged.

In 1950, 320 scholars were operated upon as compared with 259 in the previous year.

(f) *Lung Disorders.*

These are not numerous. Asthma and bronchitis are fairly common conditions causing absence or irregular attendance at school; pulmonary tuberculosis is not a common condition in the school child, but we must never lose sight of the risk to a child through contact with an adult case. I consider that in the near future tuberculin testing of all school entrants should be carried out as part of the routine initial school examination. Tuberculin testing of children is not only of value as a means of detecting early infection, but equally if not more important, as an index of the possible presence of the spreader of tubercle bacilli in the home or amongst intimate contacts. It is hoped later that it may be possible to arrange for B.C.G. vaccination of all school leavers, which step should prove a very definite contribution towards the control and eradication of this disease, which causes so many deaths each year.

It will be possible in the near future to offer facilities for Mass Radiography to the older scholars, as a Mass Radiography Unit is now located in this town for service in the surrounding area.

LIST OF CLINICS HELD FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Minor Ailments Clinics.					
Malmesbury Park : 70, Stewart Road	AFTERNOON	—	AFTERNOON	—	MORNING
Winton : Somerley Road ...	AFTERNOON	—	MORNING	AFTERNOON	—
Pokesdown : 896, Christchurch Road	AFTERNOON	—	MORNING	—	AFTERNOON
East Howe : Moorlea, Caroline Road ...	MORNING	—	AFTERNOON	—	AFTERNOON
Charminster : East Way ...	AFTERNOON	—	AFTERNOON	MORNING	—
Southbourne : Gospel Hall, Cranleigh Rd.	AFTERNOON	—	MORNING	—	AFTERNOON
Kinson : Pelhams, Millhams Road ...	—	—	—	MORNING	—
Dental Clinics.					
Central : 10, Madeira Road ...	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
Pokesdown : 896, Christchurch Road	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Winton : 19, Cranmer Road ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Eye Clinics.					
Central : 10, Madeira Road ...	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	—	MORNING	—	—
Pokesdown : 896, Christchurch Road	—	—	—	MORNING	—

ATTENDANCES AT MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

During the year a total of 8,602 attendances were made by children at the various Minor Ailments Clinics, as follows :—

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary Modern</i>	<i>Secondary Grammar</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Charminster ..	1355	—	72	1427
East Howe ..	2369	747	—	3116
Malmesbury Park	692	318	5	1015
Pokesdown ..	407	90	12	509
Southbourne ..	796	339	—	1135
Winton	1093	5	3	1101
Pelhams	299	—	—	299
				8,602

VISUAL DEFECTS

Two Ophthalmic Surgeons have undertaken refractions at the Avebury and Pokesdown Clinics ; the arrangement has worked very well, children have been promptly dealt with and there has been little waiting time for glasses for those found to be in need.

Number of children examined	..	..	..	..	1351
Number of attendances	..	..	..	..	1701
Number of children for whom glasses were prescribed :—					
New cases	..	..	..	..	263
Old cases	..	..	..	..	384

Cases Seen by Orthoptists.

- 211 patients have received treatment, of these 85 were new cases referred by the Ophthalmic surgeons.
- 77 children attended twice a week, making a total of 1138 treatments.
- 446 periodical tests were given to patients who report at intervals of one to three months for check up.
- 26 children have received operative treatment.
- 15 children are awaiting operative treatment.
- 10 children were found to be unsuitable for orthoptic treatment.
- 23 children have been discharged (11 of these are cosmetically straight and 12 have single binocular vision).
- 4 children have left the district.
- 4 children failed to attend.
- 1 child has left school.

ORTHOPAEDICS

Until the 1st September, 1950, surgeons from the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital, Alton, visited the special Orthopaedic Clinic owned by the Local Authority in Stewart Road. This was a most admirable arrangement and there is no doubt that the service as provided by these surgeons was highly efficient. The number of children seen and the absence of any waiting list are adequate testimony to their success.

In September the Western Area Committee of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board gave approval for the transfer of the Children's Orthopaedic Clinic in Bournemouth from the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital Management Committee to the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee. As a result the clinic in Stewart Road ceased to be used for surgeon's sessions; instead children are seen in the Orthopaedic Out-patient Department at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe. Whereas before, under arrangements with the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital, two surgeons' sessions each month were held specifically for the Local Authority's children, now no extra sessions are provided for them.

It is appreciated that the Western Area Committee in arriving at this decision agreed to consider a report on the new arrangements after they have been in operation for a few months; at the end of the year, however, it is already apparent that fewer children are being called up to surgeon's sessions and already a waiting list has started.

Details of attendances for the past year are as follows :—

Number of scholars seen by the surgeons	262
Number of new cases	89
Number of examinations made by surgeons	408
Number of cases discharged	53

Defects found.

Spastic conditions	7
Due to Anterior Poliomyelitis	12
Spinal Curvature	8
Postural	29
Congenital dislocation of the hip	3
Deformities of the foot	141
Other conditions	62

A whole-time physiotherapist attends the surgeons' sessions and beyond this, holds classes for remedial exercises. She also gives electrical and ultra violet light treatment.

The following figures apply to physiotherapy only :—

Total number of children attending		216
Number of new cases attending		76
Number of cases discharged		18
Total number of treatments given		2322

22 children were received as in-patients at the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital and 13 at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC

This Clinic has been in steady use during the year and children referred by the Assistant School Medical Officers receive a course of treatment.

It does seem that in certain conditions of general debility much benefit can be derived from this treatment; as a general tonic to the child convalescing from illness, its value is often striking.

SPEECH THERAPY

As during last year, there is one whole time Speech Therapist who visits various schools where Speech Classes are held. Children with defects are first examined by one of the Assistant School Medical Officers and are periodically seen by him to decide how soon treatment may be discontinued.

There is no doubt that under the present arrangement far too much of the Speech Therapist's valuable teaching time is taken up by travelling between classes, and this could only be overcome by establishing fewer classes and thereby limiting the number of children who could be given treatment. Alternatively, with fewer classes, an attempt could be made to deal with the same number of children but this in turn would mean that many pupils would be wasting their school time in travelling to and from such classes. A second whole time Speech Therapist would seem the only solution to this problem.

62 scholars were treated by the Speech Therapist during the year.

CHILD GUIDANCE

There is still no Child Guidance Centre in Bournemouth, but the matter is well in hand and it is hoped in the very near future that full facilities will be available for the diagnosis and treatment of those children considered to be in need of this specialised type of investigation.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

No opportunity is lost by Assistant School Medical Officers and School Nurses to emphasise to parents the importance of the booster dose. So often parents are under the impression that the initial injections in infancy will afford protection to the child for all time.

921 scholars who received initial injections in early infancy received a re-inforcing dose during the year. 101 others not so treated had their first course of two injections.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following relate to school children :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Scarlet Fever	45
Measles	92
Diphtheria	2
Whooping Cough	120
Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis—paralytic ..	5
non-paralytic ..	6
Scabies	14
Dysentery	3
Food Poisoning	2
Erysipelas	1
Paratyphoid	1
	—
	298
	—

There were also 3 notifications of respiratory Tuberculosis and 3 of other forms of this disease.

Diphtheria

It is disappointing to have to record two cases of diphtheria during the year, but at least they serve to emphasise again the importance of immunisation as a protection against this disease, for in neither case is there proof that effective immunisation had been carried out.

Paratyphoid

The case of Paratyphoid fever occurred in a child who lives in Kent and attends a girls' boarding school in Bournemouth. She became ill five days after returning from the school holidays, and did not, therefore, contract the infection in this town.

FOLLOWING UP

Very valuable work is done by the School Nurse in connection with the medical care of school children.

By home visits she is able to keep watch on those children found to require treatment at Medical Inspection or the Minor Ailments Clinics, and by instructing the parent she can do much to ensure that such treatment is obtained. In the course of these home visits the School Nurse has an excellent opportunity of giving advice where required to parents on matters of general health in the home.

The N.S.P.C.C. is closely associated with the work of the School Health Service, and great help is always most willingly given by the local Inspector, Mr. B. A. Ayling, in the cases which are found on follow-up to require his attention.

The School Nurses recorded the following reasons for home visits :—

	No.
Eye Defects	147
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	258
Skin complaints	26
Uncleanliness	94
Miscellaneous	540
	1065

Exclusion from School

Scholars were excluded from school during 1950 for the following reasons :—

Bronchitis	..	..	..	2
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	3
Impetigo	..	..	..	2
Scabies	..	..	..	9
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	5
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	5
Uncleanliness	..	..	..	31
Ringworm	..	..	..	3
Squint (post operative)	..	..	..	22
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	32
Total	..	..	..	114

Open-air Education

During the year 10 boys and 9 girls have been sent to residential open-air schools. The benefit derived by a debilitated child after a period at such a school is often most striking and the value of open-air education with good and regular meals is beyond doubt.

It is felt that such a school provided by the Education Authority in this town would be a considerable asset to the health of the school child, and could be used not only as a curative centre for children showing definite physical debility but in the more truly preventive medicine sense as a short-stay centre for those children who are not infrequently seen and are considered to be slightly sub-normal in health, which condition could be so quickly remedied by a change of environment, regular sleep and meals.

Holiday Camps

In July 40 girls and 60 boys were accommodated at the two camps used in previous years. The Guide's Camp at Dudsbury for the Girls, and the camp at Swanage for the Boys. The children are always medically examined before leaving for camp. There is no doubt that they derive much benefit from this health-giving form of holiday, and it would be an advantage if a larger number of children could be sent to these camps each year.

STAFF EXAMINATIONS

69 school teachers were examined by the medical staff, as a condition of appointment.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A total of 446 children aged 13 or more who wished to be employed outside school hours were medically examined by the Assistant School Medical Officers. All were found fit for the purpose. The occupations proposed were :—

Errand boys	..	..	..	51
News boys	..	..	..	333
News girls	..	..	..	54
Other	..	..	..	8

44 other children were granted medical certificates as being fit to take part in public entertainments.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

There can be no doubt of the great value of the School Meals Service and the provision of extra milk in promoting and maintaining the health of the school child. The standard of meals supplied and the care and efficiency with which they are prepared reflect great credit on the School Meals Organisers and domestic staff. The standard of hygiene maintained in school canteens must always be a matter of paramount importance, as the dangers inherent in mass-produced meals are ever present.

27 Centres are utilised for the provision of meals, and the number of pupils partaking of meals and milk is illustrated by sample days on which statistics were collected.

<i>Day in :</i>	<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Meals Provided</i>	<i>Milk Supplied (bottles $\frac{1}{2}$ pts.)</i>
February	12,113	6168 (of which 562 were free)	10,587 (includes 244 at home)
June	13,245	6403 (605 free)	11,229 (53 at home)
October	13,362	6785 (528 free)	11,313 (60 at home)

COD LIVER OIL AND MALT

During the year 697 school children were recommended by the Assistant School Medical Officers to have Cod Liver Oil and Malt. This was supplied free of cost.

Annual Report of the Senior Dental Officer

General Remarks.

During the year 1950, dental surgical staff engaged in the dental service provided by the Bournemouth Local Authority consisted of three full-time surgeons and a part-time one.

As in previous years, we endeavoured to save as many as possible of the children's teeth by filling, apart from those removed to relieve overcrowding or for orthodontic reasons. The statistics for the year show a relatively small number of permanent teeth extracted compared with the number filled.

More frequent routine inspections at the schools would have the beneficial effect of reducing still further the number of permanent teeth extracted and would also enable more deciduous teeth to be saved.

Towards the end of the year the building of the proposed new dental clinic at East Howe was begun. I am hoping that during the present year there will be four full-time dental officers employed in the Borough. The additional staff will enable a re-distribution of some of the schools among the dental officers and will enable us to improve the service.

Orthodontic Treatment.

There has been a big demand for orthodontic treatment and during the year more of this work was carried out than in previous years.

During the summer of 1950 the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board appointed Mr. J. D. Hooper as Orthodontist. Mr. Hooper commenced work on the 1st September, 1950, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe.

Twenty-five patients were referred by the school dentists to Mr. Hooper for treatment.

Orthodontic treatment is very time consuming and as a result of this most valuable help, more time can be devoted by the School Dental Officers to routine dental inspections and treatment.

Patients who received orthodontic treatment were carefully selected and only those who were likely to co-operate were treated.

Irregularities of the teeth are so common in children that the school dental officers could not possibly treat all the cases without

the routine dental treatment becoming badly in arrears. I am delighted that it is now possible for the children to receive expert attention without delay.

Central Clinic—Comments.

Mrs. Johnson was absent for twenty-eight days through illness. She did not succeed in overtaking the arrears of work in her area and the period between school inspections was one year eleven months. Mrs. Redfern operated at this clinic on a part-time basis and with this most valuable help, headway towards more frequent school inspections was becoming apparent towards the end of the year.

Winton Clinic—Comments.

Mrs. Webb continued to do her best with the large number of children in her area and maintained her visits to schools at intervals of eighteen months, except for the East Howe Schools, the visits to which were postponed owing to the new clinic at East Howe being very near completion.

Pokesdown Clinic—Comments.

I was hopeful that I would be able to reduce the interval between my school inspections from fourteen to twelve months, but I was not able to succeed in this. It seemed better on the whole that I should spend some of my time at the Central Clinic, where the work was more in arrears. Consequently I sacrificed some time at my own clinic to help at the Central Clinic, but kept to my fourteen month interval between inspections at schools in my area.

Co-operation of Boscombe Hospital Staff.

I am grateful to the dental surgeons on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe for the help they have afforded during the year, and I should also like to thank the Radiologists for the excellent X-rays and reports they have provided.

Co-operation of Teachers.

As in past years, the co-operation of head teachers and other school staff was of a very high standard, and I am very grateful for their helpfulness.

A. A. WOOD,

Senior Dental Officer.

Medical Inspection Returns

Year Ended 31st December, 1950

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants ...	...	...	1468
Second Age Group ...	...	...	944
Third Age Group ...	...	...	1198
Total ...			3610

Number of other Periodic Inspections ... 1313

Grand Total ... 4923

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections ... 3978

Number of Re-Inspections ... 1283

Total ... 5261

C—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with vermin).

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants ...	3	294	294
Second Age Group ...	85	91	161
Third Age Group ...	153	84	230
Total (prescribed groups) ...	241	469	685
Other Periodic Inspections ...	259	141	365
Grand Total ...	500	610	1050

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		Number of defects		Number of defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin	46	27	1	1
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ...	500	28	1	—
	(b) Squint ...	42	—	1	—
	(c) Other ...	59	4	—	—
6	Ears— (a) Hearing ...	9	2	—	—
	(b) Otitis Media ...	9	1	—	—
	(c) Other ...	3	3	—	—
7	Nose or Throat ...	136	448	2	—
8	Speech	18	7	1	—
9	Cervical Glands ...	6	49	—	—
10	Heart and Circulation	27	20	1	—
11	Lungs	16	6	2	—
12	Developmental :—				
	(a) Hernia ...	7	1	—	—
	(b) Other... ...	5	—	1	—
13	Orthopaedic :—				
	(a) Posture ...	72	72	1	2
	(b) Flat foot ...	76	31	1	—
	(c) Other... ...	128	69	1	—
14	Nervous System :—				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	1	5	—	—
	(b) Other... ...	—	—	—	—
15	Psychological :—				
	(a) Development	8	1	1	—
	(b) Stability ...	3	9	—	—
16	Other	5	—	—	—

B.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected during the Year in the Age Groups.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1468	484	28.75	956	69.28	28	1.97
Second Age Group	944	223	23.62	692	73.30	29	3.07
Third Age Group	1198	331	27.63	853	71.20	14	1.17
Other Periodic Inspections...	1313	587	44.71	713	54.30	13	0.99
Total	4923	1625	33.01	3214	65.28	84	1.71

TABLE III.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

- (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons 35,093
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ... 235
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ... NIL
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ... NIL

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Group I.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table III).

					Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
					by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	...	...	...	...	—	—
(ii) Body	...	...	...	...	7	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	18	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	23	—
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	1216	2
Total	...	...	...	...	1264	2

Group 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

					Number of cases dealt with	
					by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint					207	3
Errors of Refraction (including squint)					1351*	30
Total					1558	33
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—						
(a) Prescribed					647*	—
(b) Obtained					627*	—

Group 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

					Number of cases treated	
					by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment—						
(a) for diseases of the ear					—	7
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis... ..					—	320
(c) for other nose and throat conditions					—	—
Received other forms of treatment					102	33
Total					102	360

Group 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals					35	
					By the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or out-patient departments...					322	31

Group 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

					Number of cases treated	
					In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics					Nil	Nil

Group 6.—SPEECH THERAPY

					Number of cases treated	
					By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists					62	—

* Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

Group 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

		Number of cases treated	
		By the Authority	Otherwise
(a)	Miscellaneous minor ailments ...	770	12
(b)	Other	Nil	354

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—					
(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	5396
(b)	Specials	...	...	...	...	2576
(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)					7972
(2)	Number found to require treatment					5908
(3)	Number referred for treatment					5908
(4)	Number actually treated					4118
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment					9872
(6)	Half days devoted to		(a)	Inspection	...	43
			(b)	Treatment	...	1324
	Total (a) and (b)					1367
(7)	Fillings	Permanent teeth	...	...	...	4187
		Temporary teeth	...	...	...	2312
	Total					6499
(8)	Number of teeth filled—		Permanent Teeth	...	...	3601
			Temporary Teeth	...	...	2052
(9)	Extractions	Permanent teeth	(a)	Caries ...	...	445
			(b)	To relieve over-crowding	...	249
		Temporary teeth	...	...	...	5512
	Total					6206
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction					1977
(11)	Other operations	(a)	Permanent teeth	...	...	1362
		(b)	Temporary teeth	...	...	524
	Total (a) and (b)					1886
(12)	Dentures and space retainers fitted					61
Orthodontics.						
	Cases treated during the year		...	...	...	232
	Attendances	...	...	...	...	2010
	Appliances provided	...	...	...	...	182
	Cases completed during year	...	...	...	...	41

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