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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & SANITARY CONDITIONS

OF THE

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH & MELCOMBE REGIS

FOR THE YEAR 1917.



BY

W. B. BARCLAY, L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Etc.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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WEYMOUTH.

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*To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe
Regis.*

Weymouth,

April 10th, 1918.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Thirteenth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough.

It is, like the two previous Reports, curtailed of all descriptive matter, and is as far as possible a bare record of statistics, and of "something accomplished, something done."

The year has been an uneventful one, from a public health point of view.

The health of the town has maintained its previous high standard throughout the year.

Notwithstanding the continued additions made to the duties of the Health Department, and the changes in the staff due to men being called to the Colours, work has not been allowed to fall into arrear, though it has meant a heavy strain upon all concerned.

I have to thank the members of the Health Committee and the Council for their kindness and continued support and confidence; also the more permanent members of the Staff for their ever ready assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. BARCLAY.

Statistical Summary for the Year.

Area of District in acres (land and inland waters)	1616½
Area of District in acres (exclusive of inland waters)	1305½
Population, Census, 1911	22,324
Population estimated by the Registrar	} For Birth rate 23842 ,, Death ,, 21388
General to the middle of the year	
Number of persons to the acre	16
Estimated number of inhabited houses	4954
Rateable Value of the District	£132584/4/6
Product of Penny Rate	£450
General District Rate 4/2	} 8/3
Poor Rate 4/1	

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality for the Year 1917.

Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1917.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Causes	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ...	17.8	14.4	0.03	0.00	0.30	0.02	0.13	0.13	0.52	12.18	97	25.7	91.5	7.0	1.5
London ...	17.5	15.0	0.02	...	0.48	0.02	0.13	0.14	0.59	18.70	103	47.1	90.5	9.4	0.1
96 Great Towns, including London. (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	18.1	14.6	0.02	...	0.41	0.03	0.15	0.13	0.53	16.14	104	31.2	91.5	7.6	0.9
148 Smaller Towns (census Populations 20,000-50,000)	18.0	13.2	0.03	...	0.30	0.02	0.15	0.13	0.45	10.08	93	17.5	92.8	5.4	1.8
Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis ...	17.8	15.6	0.00	...	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.3	7.0	58	21.8	93.2	4.6	2.2

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY

Highest Maximum Temperature	76.5°F.
Lowest Minimum	22.1°F.
Mean Maximum	63.9°F.
Mean Minimum	35.2°F.
Mean of Maximum and Minimum	49.6°F.
Difference from Average	—1.2°F.
Number of days on which rain fell ..	162
Total fall in inches	23.93
Mean Relative Humidity	80.5 per cent.
Number of hours of bright sunshine	1653
Days on which sun shone	303

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Many of the defects reported in former years still continue, one of the most glaring being that of Garibaldi Row. The conditions here were a menace to the public health in 1912, and since that date the Health Committee have continuously urged the work to be carried out. The delay has been a serious one, and reflects severely upon those responsible.

The ventilation of the sewers in the Hope Square district, and of the outfall sewer in the Nothe Gardens, has been carried out.

Despite the installation of new pumps, and of screens and sludge dredgers at the Sewage Pumping Station, by which it was confidently hoped, and intended, to pump sewage at all times to sea, it continues to be discharged at intervals into the Harbour.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

This is entirely the Water Carriage System, with the exception of a few latrines, erected during the camping season, for the use of troops under canvas.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The collection of house refuse is carried out by the Corporation by horse vans.

The scarcity of labour and of horses has caused the collections to be reduced in number in certain districts, but the public generally have recognized the difficulties, and few complaints have been received.

Disposal is by means of a Destructor, the steam generated by this being used as an auxiliary for the Electric Light Station and for supplying the Disinfection Station.

As in the two previous years, the Destructor has been a fruitful source of complaint. At intervals during the year, refuse has been "dumped" on the Corporation land adjoining the Destructor and Pumping Station. During the summer months, the nuisance became so great as to arouse the ire of the public generally, and the depositions of offensive material on the site adjoining the Westham Bridge promptly ceased, and, until the last month of the year destruction was carried out. In December, "dumping" again commenced, but the noxious material not prominently appealing to the sight and smell of the public, it is left to the Health Department to once more protest, and in vain it seems, against this more insidious, though not less dangerous, menace to the public health.

There can be no question of the dangers that accrue from this, dangers which are accentuated by warm weather and the onset of decomposition. The day when it was not considered necessary to take any steps towards the abatement of a nuisance, until the noxious effluvia were overpowering, is long past,

During the ebb of the tide, large quantities of putrescible garbage are carried down and deposited on the sea wall at North Quay and on the foreshore. I have made the strongest possible protest against the continuance of this nuisance.

Whilst recognizing the difficulty of securing and retaining labour for work of such a noxious character, I cannot accept the impossibility of making better arrangements, especially as there is a surplusage of available labour at the Prisoners of War Camp, Dorchester.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

I beg to submit to you my annual report, dealing with the general sanitary work during the past year.

The general Order of the Local Government Board of the 13th December, 1910, Sect. XX., sub-sect. 16, gives instructions to Inspectors of Nuisances to submit to the Medical Officer of Health a tabular report as to their work during the year. This, in accordance with the latest Order, is restricted to a mere record of figures.

Sanitary Inspector's Visits	...	...	...	2896
Lady Sanitary Inspector's Visits	...	...	...	1472
No. of tests made to drains	...	...	...	125
				<hr/>
			Total	... 4493
				<hr/>

Notices issued during the year:—

Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	34
Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	37
						<hr/>
			Total	...		71
						<hr/>

Statutory Notices served and amended, 1917	...	23
Statutory Notices served, 1916, and amended, 1917		2
Statutory Notices not complied with	...	11
Informal Notices served and amended, 1917	...	32
Informal Notices served, 1916, and amended, 1917		9
Second Informal Notices served	...	20
		<hr/>
	Total	... 97
		<hr/>

The following tables give the numbers and details of the work accomplished:—

No. OF HOUSES INSPECTED AND DEFECTS FOUND

No. of Houses	831
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	30
Insanitary yards	...	...	...	...	...	18
Foul and insanitary w.c. pans	...	...	...	...	...	10
W.C.'s without flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	8
Drains not disconnected or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	8
Inspection chambers improperly constructed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Without and defective scullery sinks	...	...	...	...	...	9
Scullery sink waste pipes untrapped	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dirty and dilapidated premises	...	...	...	...	...	8
Drains choked	...	...	...	...	...	21
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	37
Defective fresh air inlet	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective gutters and down spouts	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fowls kept insanitary	...	...	...	...	...	2

No. OF HOUSES REMEDIED, etc.

No. of Houses	58
No. of new buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of houses re-drained	...	...	...	...	...
<i>a</i> Stoneware	...	...	...	...	...	34 <i>a</i>
<i>b</i> Iron	...	...	...	...	...	2 <i>b</i>
No. of house drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of yards repaved	...	...	...	...	...	20
No. of yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. of pedestal w.c. pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	56
No. of flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	...	37
No. of disconnecting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	30
No. of ventilating shafts fixed	...	...	...	...	...	47
No. of fresh air inlets fixed	...	...	...	...	...	22
No. of traps fixed to bath, lavatory and sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	41
No. of inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	54
No. of gully traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	73
No. of new scullery sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	14
Walls and ceilings of premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective gutters and down spouts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective floors of premises repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	119
No. of choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	21
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	37

F. A. FANNER A.R. San. I.
Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING ACTS, 1890 TO 1909.

As in the two previous years, action under these Acts has been held in abeyance to a great extent.

The work of former years not completed remains as under :

West Plain Area. M.O.H.'s representation 1911. Action still suspended.

Harmony Court, Nos. 1 to 6. Action started 1912. Closing orders in two cases not yet enforced. Demolition orders as to whole in abeyance.

TABULAR STATEMENT IN REGARD TO INSPECTIONS UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING ACT, CARRIED FORWARD FROM 1916.

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made by the Local Authority in 1916 and proceedings not terminated	2
Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders were made fit for human habitation	0
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made	0
Number of dwelling-houses which have been demolished	0

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY ARTICLE V. OF THE HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910, IN REGARD TO THE INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of the Section	0
Number of such dwelling-houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to making of closing orders	3
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made by the Local Authority	3
Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders ...	0
Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were made fit for human habitation	1
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made	2
Number of dwelling-houses which have been demolished	1

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

The dearth of suitable houses for the working classes, at rentals that shall allow a reasonable margin, for the sustenance of a family, in these days of high prices (though also of increased wages), continues unabated.

The subject has occupied the attention of the Health Committee during the year, but no hope exists of a further housing scheme in the immediate future, unless under different conditions, as to the financial burdens, than formerly.

The houses erected on the Pye Hill Estate are desirable residences, but the rents are prohibitive for the section of the community it is desired to benefit.

The tendency of the age in all large centres of population is to drift from the centre outwards. Though this is not a large city—it figures only as one of the 148 smaller towns—it is the second largest centre of population in the county, and the older parts of the town are much congested, and some of them may be classed as insanitary slums, having been condemned as such as far back as 1902. These have not improved. To properly meet the demand for houses suitable for the average working man, and to relieve the congestion of the courts and alleys, and allow of these becoming open spaces or lungs for the town, the formation of a garden suburb becomes a matter of the first importance. The boundaries of the present Borough are too limited for this purpose, and land is too dear; it therefore behoves us to make early preparation for their extension to meet the demand that must arise within the immediate future. The question of easy access is inseparably bound up with the other, but can be left to be settled when normal times return.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection is carried out by means of a Mackenzie Pneumatic Sprayer. Formaldehyde is in general use, though such other disinfectants as may be indicated by special circumstances are at times substituted.

Disinfection of clothing is by means of a Washington-Lyons Improved Disinfector, the steam being derived from the Destructor adjacent.

The Disinfector has been in constant use, being utilized for Military purposes for the troops in the Portland Garrison. "The total number of articles passed through the machine in 1917 is as under:—Military, 33,799; Civil, 2,074; total, 35,873.

Number of rooms disinfected, 164.

PREMISES OR DWELLINGS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses. Two in number, licensed for a period of 12 months. Both satisfactorily conducted.

Houses Let in Lodgings. No action has been taken under these bye-laws.

Offensive Trades. These are carried on in 18 separate premises. One additional sanction, for the storing of rags, has been given during the year. There has been no cause of offence during the year.

Tents and Van Dwellers. Fewer van dwellers have been in occupation than formerly. No notices were served.

Slaughter Houses. Five in number; eight occupiers. All well conducted.

Dairies and Cowsheds. Cowsheds, 4; dairies and milk-shops, 27. The condition of these as to cleanliness has somewhat deteriorated.

Building Bye-laws. These are obsolete, and require to be re-cast in accordance with modern ideas.

Nuisances. These also are capable of much improvement and being brought up to date. A bye-law dealing with the boiling or steaming of pig-wash or other foods has been found most useful.

SCHOOLS.

Sanitary arrangements, apart from a few minor defects, which are gradually being remedied, are generally satisfactory.

No closure of schools for prevention of infectious disease has been considered necessary during the year.

FOODS.

Milk. Two-thirds of this is supplied from the Rural District of Weymouth, over the sanitary condition of which we have no authority.

Meat. That slaughtered within the Borough is inspected before leaving the slaughter-house and a certificate given. The slaughtering and storing are conducted under proper sanitary conditions. The removal of the meat from the slaughter-houses both within and without the Borough is capable of considerable improvement. The provision of cold storage by a private firm has been found most beneficial.

Bakehouses. These continue to remain generally satisfactory, though constant supervision is required over a few, whose ideas of cleanliness and ventilation are of the most elementary character, and their education in such a difficult and prolonged work

Other Foods. All places where foods are prepared or stored are kept under constant supervision, and have been found satisfactory.

Appended is a list of articles seized and destroyed, as being unfit for human consumption; also a return of action under the Food and Drugs Act.

DATE.	ARTICLES.	APPROX WEIGHT.	MAGISTRATES ORDERS.	REMARKS.
M 12 1.	Fish, Ling and Cod	104lbs.		Unsound. Destroyed by order of a Medical Board of Officers.
M 13 1.	Fish, Ling, Cod Conger	114lbs		" " " " " "
M 14 1.	Fish, Cod	206lbs.		" " " " " "
M 16 1.	Fish, Cod	118lbs.		" " " " " "
M 17 1.	Fish, Cod	95 3/4 lbs.		" " " " " "
M 18 1.	Fish, Cod and Ling	45lbs.		" " " " " "
M 19 1.	Fish, Ling	32lbs.		" " " " " "
9 6.	Fish, Dabs	308lbs.	1	Seized on complaint. Consignment from Holland. Unsound.
9 6.	Fish, Bloaters	160lbs.	1	Seized at Railway Station. Unsound.
21 7.	Fish, Smoke Codlings	540lbs.	1	Seized at Cold Storage on inspection. Unsound.
30 7.	Fish, Haddock, Plaice, Cod and shrimps.	53lbs.	1	Seized on complaint. Unsound.
29 3.	Fore Quarters of a cow and organs of same.	448lbs.	1	Seized at Cold Storage on inspection. Tuberculosis. Slaughtered in neighbouring district. Owner written to by Town Clerk and cautioned.
13 11.	Cheese	63lbs.	1	Seized on complaint. Unsound.
20 12.	Carcass of a Heifer and Organs	672lbs.	1	Seized at Slaughter-house. General tuberculosis.
TOTAL	14	2958lbs.	7	

M. Military Supplies to Hospitals.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Name.	No.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Camphorated Oil	2	2	—
Egg Substitute ...	3	3	—
Egg Powder	5	5	—
Baking Powder ...	9	8	1
Milk	23	22	1
Skimmed Milk	1	1	—
Butter	5	5	—
Sugar	5	5	—
Self-raising Flour	4	4	—
Cheese	4	4	—
Margarine	5	5	—
Victory Ale	1	1	—
Cocoa	2	2	—
Totals ...	69	67	2

The vendor of the baking powder which was found to be adulterated was given an opportunity to explain the matter before the Watch Committee, which was accordingly done.

The vendor of the milk, which was found to be adulterated with at least 10 parts per cent. of added water, appeared before the Justices, and the case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act and defendant ordered to pay the costs, 14s. 6d.

W. DAY,

Chief Constable.

February 12th, 1918.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Borough Isolation Hospital is situated in the Weymouth Rural District, near Chickerell, and is distant about two miles from the centre of the town. It is situated in an enclosed piece of ground $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent.

It consists of a central administration block, six detached blocks of two wards each, with the necessary duty rooms, and a nurses' quarters. It provides accommodation for six different diseases, with male and female wards, and 70 patients in all. This number can be increased to some extent without overcrowding the wards.

The permanent staff consists of the Matron, six nurses, and the usual domestic staff.

The urgent need for better kitchen accommodation and also a room for the staff, so frequently reported upon, still continues, and renders the difficulty—common to all—of procuring and retaining suitable staff even more difficult for this institution.

It has been to a great extent throughout the year in military occupation, those being in the proportion of six to one civilians. During the year 203 cases were admitted for treatment, classified as under:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Measles	Mumps	Vincent's Angina	Varicella	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Carriers	Observation	Total
Civil	9	8	9*	1	1				1		29
Military	1	7	25	9	4	2†	1	1	121	3	174
Total	10	15	34	10	5	2	1	1	122	3	203

*Includes two cases from outside the Borough. †Admitted as diphtheria.

It will be noted that the huge majority of cases are of cerebro-spinal origin. While the "carriers" require little skilled nursing, this disease itself is difficult to nurse, and requires more nurses in proportion than other diseases, and special training.

—: O: —

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All adoptive Acts in connection with infectious diseases are in force, and in addition special clauses are inserted in the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Corporation Act, 1914.

There is a large increase in the number of cases notified, due entirely to an outbreak of measles and chicken-pox, and to the better notification of these diseases by the public generally.

The under-noted table gives the number of notifications of each disease.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified During the Year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES.		NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL CIVILIANS ONLY
	Civilian	Military	
Measles	477	5	1
Rubella (<i>German Measles</i>)	51	7	
Varicella (<i>Chicken Pox</i>)	193		
Diphtheria	8		8
Scarlet Fever	9		9
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	7	2	7
Erysipelas	2		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10		
Puerperal Fever	4		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32		
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2		
TOTALS.	796	14	25

DIPHTHERIA.

Eight cases, or 0.36 per 1,000 population, were notified; all sporadic and mild in character. They call for no special mention. All were removed to hospital. No deaths.

SCARLET FEVER.

Nine cases, or 0.41 per 1,000 population, were notified, of which two were afterwards withdrawn. The remaining seven were—with the exception of four occurring in a private school at the end of November—solitary cases, in different months. All the cases were removed to hospital, the two doubtful cases being sent there for observation. No deaths.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

There has been during the year an increase in the number of the cases of this disease in the civilian population, 7, or 0.31 per 1,000 population, being notified within the Borough.

In all, 34 cases were treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital, 25 of these being soldiers, 18 being received from within the area of the Port and Garrison and seven from the Dorset Training Area. In addition, four other military cases were sent to the Hospital as being cerebro-spinal meningitis, but proved on further observation and bacteriological examination not to be that disease. Two cases were also admitted from the rural district.

The civilian cases were in the early months of the year, in what are now recognized to be the danger months from this disease, and of the total number three died. In one, death

occurred on the third day, the case being recognized as a fulminant one from the first. A second death was that of an infant five days after admission to hospital; there was delay in the diagnosis of the disease, the symptoms in so young an infant being obscure, and this militated against its recovery.

Of the total number, twelve died; in only three cases did death occur after the fourth day of treatment, five dying shortly after admission and before treatment could have any effect.

The death rate is 35.3 per cent.

MEASLES.

The first cases appeared in the Weymouth Ward in January, thence spread to Wyke Regis Ward in February; following that Melcombe Regis Ward, and in the middle of March had reached with some severity Melcombe Regis North. Cases have been notified each month of the year, gradually lessening in number. Notifications number 477, or 22 per 1,000 population.

Ten deaths have been registered as primarily due to this disease, or 0.46 per 1,000 estimated population. This is an exceedingly high death rate; higher than the average for the whole country, and only exceeded by London.

In all cases the immediate cause of death was bronchitis or pneumonia. Many, if not all, of these ought to have been saved, and the question of moving some of the cases—where the surroundings are unsuitable—to the Isolation Hospital must be faced. When accommodation has been available it has been attempted, but the objection of parents has been a

difficulty; also it means an increase of staff at the Hospital, where the staff accommodation is already too limited.

GERMAN MEASLES (RUBELLA).

Fifty-one cases notified, or 2.3 per 1,000 population, confined nearly entirely to the residential district of Melcombe Regis North Ward, and to the first six months of the year. As in the previous year, few children were affected.

VARICELLA (CHICKEN-POX).

One hundred and ninety-three cases notified. Sporadic cases came to notice in different parts of the town during the first four months of the year. By May these had increased, and in June a minor outbreak was in progress which continued to the end of the year. Most of the private schools were affected to a greater extent in comparison with numbers than the elementary schools.

MUMPS.

This disease, though not compulsorily notifiable, has, through the School Medical Service, come to our knowledge in the majority of cases. Two hundred and sixteen cases were noted, varying from three to seven cases during each of the first five months, then in June and July mounting to 70 cases. It re-started in October, and during the last three months of the year was noted as occurring in all the schools.

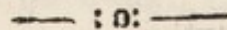
WHOOPING COUGH.

In November and December a few isolated cases were noted.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The notifications of tuberculosis numbered 32, 30 being cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and two of other forms.

A considerable number of these are direct importations, coming into the district while suffering from the disease. The working of the Notification Act with regard to this disease is far from satisfactory, many of the cases coming to our knowledge through outside sources; sometimes indeed only on receipt of the registration of the death. It is rarely indeed that cases that have been primarily diagnosed at the Tuberculosis Dispensary are notified to the Local Sanitary Authority; this through no fault of the Medical Officer in attendance, but from the proviso of the Tuberculosis Regulations that it is not required if "The practitioner has reasonable grounds for believing that the case has already been previously recognized and notified as such to the Medical Officer of Health for the appropriate district." The Tuberculosis Officer relies upon the practitioner sending the case to the Dispensary having notified it. The latter, on enquiries being made, generally pleads that he was in doubt of the diagnosis, sent it for consultation and confirmation, and relied upon the Tuberculosis Officer. It seems wiser to me that the ordinary rules of notification of infectious disease should be adhered to, and each practitioner notify the case if he is in attendance.



NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act came into force in 1909.

Health Visitor. One Health Visitor, giving half-time to maternity and child welfare and half to school nursing.

She visits children from the tenth day up to twelve months, and in certain cases until school age.

In 1917, 850 visits were paid to 360 infants. Printed cards giving advice as to the care and feeding of infants are distributed.

Centre-Municipal. There is an Infant Welfare Centre held on Wednesdays from 2 to 5 p.m. at the Municipal Buildings, at which the Health Visitor is present. Mothers attend with their infants for advice and weighing of infants.

The Health Visitor also sees infants every morning from 10 to 11, and each afternoon from 4 to 5. Cases which require advice other than the Health Visitor is authorized to give are referred to the Medical Officer of Health.

There is a most satisfactory increase in the number of babies brought to the Centre. We find, however, that the mothers whom it is most difficult to bring to an infant consultation are often those in most need of advice.

Five hundred and two notifications referring to 413 births were received during 1917. Of these, 173 were notified by medical men; 304 were notified by registered midwives; and 25 were notified by parents. In addition, 15 notifications were received referring to 13 still-births.

Thirty illegitimate births were notified. Of this number, eight were the children of non-residents.

The provision for the unmarried mother and her child is still grossly inadequate and unsystematic; too many of these

unwanted children are lost to the nation because no machinery exists to save them. Homes, subsidized by the Local Authority or State-aided, might be provided, and much unnecessary suffering would be averted and many valuable lives saved.

The clause in the Children's Charter compelling all foster-mothers receiving a child to register it within 48 hours has had good results, but has not yet been really effective, owing to its administration. As things are at present a large number of nurse children escape registration, and the facts only come to light: if the child dies, or if information is given against the foster-mother. In connection with the Infant Life Protection Act four cases were reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

In this Borough the Act is administered by the Board of Guardians, the Visitor being the Relieving Officer. The disadvantages of this overlapping of two authorities has been only too manifest in recent years, and the following cases occurring during the past year may help to point a moral, if they do not adorn the tale.

The first case was that of an infant who died at the age of 11 months. This infant had been delicate from birth, thus requiring extra care and attention. The Health Visitor, on information received, visited the house as the infant lay dying. It had not been registered, although the foster-mother had previously had charge of an infant who died, and on whom an inquest was held, the infant having been severely scalded by being placed in too hot a bath, so she could not plead ignorance of the Act. The case was reported by the Medical Officer of Health, but no action was taken. Subsequently at the infant's death she was charged by the Coroner with failure to notify him of the event. At the Magisterial proceedings a fine of 10s. was imposed.

The second case was that of an illegitimate infant whose death was reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Coroner. On enquiry being made, it was deemed necessary to hold an inquest. The infant was not registered under the Infant Life Protection Act. The home and surroundings were most unsatisfactory; the foster-parent pleaded that she had taken the infant as a playmate for her own boy, who was a consumptive. The facts ascertained during the inquest were extraordinary. The infant was "adopted" for £12, payable by instalments, £1 already having been received. The foster-mother went to a village in Hampshire, and received the infant from a woman who had charge of it, on the instructions of a woman who was not the mother of the child, only a supposed relative, and whom she never even saw. This woman, on being written to later by the foster-parent for the child's name, replied "Call it what you like." Within three weeks after being "adopted," the infant died; a doctor was called in the day before its death. At the Magisterial proceedings a fine was imposed.

The third case arose out of the previous one. On information received, the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor visited a house. In a small room at the top of the house, an infant lay seriously ill with pneumonia. It was lying in the centre of a bed, without any clothing on, with the exception of an old filthy under-garment which the foster-mother had herself discarded, and which was pinned around its shoulders, leaving the extremities bare, and no bed clothes or covering of any description. The infant's feeding bottle was in a dirty and sour condition; its diet had been varied and unsuitable to its age. The room was occupied by the foster-mother and infant as a living and sleeping room, and owing to the accumulation of rubbish of every description which abounded it resembled a marine store; there was literally no room to place more than a

foot inside the door, and the atmosphere was foetid. This child had not been registered under the Act. On the representation of the Medical Officer of Health the infant was removed to the Infirmary, where it speedily recovered, the mother communicated with, and the infant restored to her.

The fourth case concerned a foster-mother who had registered two illegitimate infants, but who in the Medical Officer of Health's opinion did not have sufficient and proper accommodation for same, in view of the fact that at the Health Visitor's visit she had in addition another infant daily; also a boy of four years old who had undergone a recent surgical operation. The accommodation consisted of a small flat: sitting room, bedroom and kitchen. The bedroom was sub-let to an old lady, thus leaving only the sitting room and kitchen, which was used as a bedroom by a young woman who also lived there. The case was reported to the authorities, but on the report of their Infant Life Protection Visitor, who stated that she only had two children in her charge, no action was taken by them. At a subsequent visit three infants were found, and the foster-mother was advised to procure more suitable accommodation by the Medical Officer of Health.

Two parents were reported to the Medical Officer of Health for neglecting to carry out the treatment prescribed for ophthalmia: both cases were kept under strict supervision. One recovered; the other parent removed from the district, and the infant subsequently died.

An increasing evil we have to contend with is the expectant mother, who makes no preparation of any kind, neither engaging a midwife or providing the necessary clothing for her infant. The motive in those cases is not far to seek; it amounts to culpable neglect, and should be dealt with accordingly. We

have had no less than five cases of this kind, two of which were unmarried mothers.

One case, a married woman, was in receipt of the usual separation allowance. The infant had been born some time when found by the neighbours, although she strenuously denied it; happily it was alive. Prompt action was taken by the Health Authorities, and the mother and child were at once removed to the Infirmary, and the infant's life saved. In this woman's case this was the second time this had occurred.

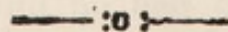
The next case was a widow, who had to be kept under strict supervision until the infant was finally removed to the care of a foster-parent.

The third case was the illegitimate infant of a married woman; when found the infant was dead. No notification of the birth had been received by the Medical Officer of Health. At the inquest and subsequent Magisterial proceedings the woman was charged with concealment of birth and convicted.

With the exception of the foregoing cases the work of visiting under the Notification of Births Act has gone on smoothly and well during the year, with an increasing desire on the part of the mothers for any advice appertaining to the welfare of their infants.

A. LETHBRIDGE,

Health Visitor.



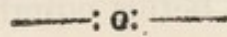
BIRTHS.

The actual number of births registered in the year, as per the weekly returns of the Local Registrar, is 418, the lowest number ever recorded since the extension of the Borough.

The corrected number is slightly higher, namely, 425; but still the lowest on record. The illegitimate births number 34, though this cannot be taken as a true return, as a number of births are registered as legitimate by married women separated voluntarily or involuntarily from their husbands, which are in reality illegitimate. The illegitimate birth rate, though closely approximating, but not reaching, the very high percentage of last year, is still higher than any year prior to that, equalling 8 per cent. of the total. The average for the previous five years was 6.4 per cent.

The birth rate per 1,000, calculated upon the estimated population for 1917, is 17.8, that of England and Wales generally being the same.

In addition to the above, 13 still births were notified under the Notification of Births Act.



DEATHS.

The actual number of deaths registered in the district is 382. From this number there has to be deducted 45 deaths of soldiers in Military Hospitals, etc., and 37 deaths of others not residents, and to be added 25 deaths of residents dying in other districts, making the corrected or net numbers 325 equal to an annual rate of 15.6 per 1,000, the highest ever recorded. On a reference to the analytical table at the beginning of the Report, it will be seen that we do not occupy an enviable position in regard to this rate, it being higher than the average for the country generally by 1.2 per 1,000, higher by 0.6 than that of London, by 1.0 than that of the 96 great towns, and 2.4 than that of the 148 smaller towns.

This looks alarming at first glance, but is not so in reality. A further reference to the table shows that we also, though to a slighter degree, have the highest percentage of deaths from violence, apart from suicide. This large percentage is attributable to the fact that dead bodies picked up at sea are brought to Weymouth, and are added to the deaths of inhabitants of the district where not otherwise known; also to a slighter degree that some few deaths in the County Asylum are entered there as from Weymouth Workhouse, and, unless otherwise traced, add to our total; and last, though not the least, that the estimated population, as returned by the Registrar-General, is considerably under-estimated. Taking my estimate of the population, the death rate (corrected) would be 13.2.

— : 0 : —

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.

The actual return and the corrected return of infantile deaths are the same, 25, being equal to an annual rate of 58 per 1,000 births.

Compared to the years prior to the Notification of Births Act being adopted, and the engagement of a Health Visitor, this rate is an excellent one, but it is not the lowest we have recorded, that being the memorable year 1914, and though a fair second cannot therefore be considered satisfactory.

The illegitimate death rate is equal to a rate of 117 per 1,000 illegitimate births. What a contrast!

As in previous years, a considerable percentage of deaths occur during the first four weeks; in this year 40 per cent., and are due to ante-natal causes, and are to some extent remediable,

I have in previous years written upon the subject of abortifacients as one cause of this, and again have no reason to modify my views as then expressed. The use of these is very openly acknowledged by many women. The scarcely veiled advertisement of such in many papers is an open scandal, and late in 1916, in consequence of the death of a woman—supposed from the use of drugs procured for the purpose of an abortion, from an advertising firm—the Coroner brought the subject to the notice of the Higher Authorities, but they were unable in this case to take any action. A considerable number of the still births notified are attributed to this cause also.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole of District during 1917 and previous Years
Name of District—WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

YEAR	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT			TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT				
	Population estimated to middle of each year	Nett		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of Age		At all Ages	
		Uncorrected Number	Number							Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1912	22,653	442	440	19.4	270	11.9	27	10	30	68	253	10.3	
1913	22,918	449	446	19.4	291	12.7	36	19	30	67.2	274	11.0	
1914	23,187	444	445	19.1	265	11.4	31	19	21	47	254	10.2	
1915	22,224	444	443	19.9	332	14.9	33	22	35	79	321	13.4	
1916	23,839	533	540	22.6	337	15.3	58	8	44	81	287	13.0	
1917*	23,842	418	425	17.8	382	16	82	25	25	58	325	15.6	

Area of District in acres
(land and inland water) } 1,616.

Total population at all ages 22,324.

Total families or separate occupiers 5,041.

} At Census of 1911.

Table III.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS, 1917.

CAUSE OF DEATH. Civilian only.				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
ALL CAUSES				143	182	325
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	6	4	10
Measles ... ..	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...
Whooping cough ... ..	...	...	...		1	1
Diphtheria and croup ... ..	...	...	...	3	6	9
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	10	7	17
Pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...		2	2
Tuberculous meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	3
Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	...	...	...	11	17	28
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	...	...	...
Rheumatic fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	3	4
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	22	24	46
Organic heart disease ... ..	...	...	...	8	15	23
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	10	7	17
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	3
Other respiratory disease ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	3
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2
Appendicitis and typhlitis ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	3	4	7
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	...	...	...		2	2
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...		1	1
Parturition, apart from puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	4	3	7
Congenital debility, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	11	2	13
Violence, apart from suicide ... ..	...	...	...
Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	45	78	123
Other defined diseases ... ..	...	...	...		1	1
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...	...
Special Causes (included above) Cerebro-spinal fever				1	1	2
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	15	10	25
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age ... ..	...	...	...
TOTAL BIRTHS				215	210	425
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	200	191	391
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	15	19	34
POPULATION { For Birth Rate.				23842		
,, Death ,,				21388		

Infant Mortality During the Year 1917.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 M'ths.	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	{ Certified	...	7	...	1	1	9	3	2	2	7	23
	{ Uncertified	...	1	...			1				1	2
<hr/>												
{ Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
{ Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
{ Measles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
{ Convulsions	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
{ Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
{ Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
{ Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
{ Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation. overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Injury at Birth	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Atelectasis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Premature Birth	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
{ Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>												
TOTALS	...	...	8		1	1	10	3	2	2	8	25

Nett Births in { Legitimate 391 Nett Deaths in { Legitimate Infants 21
 the year { Illegitimate 34 the year of { Illegitimate Infants 4.

ANNUAL REPORT

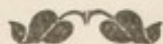
ON THE

TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH
OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.
EDUCATION (ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS) ACT

OF THE

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH & MELCOMBE
REGIS

FOR THE YEAR 1917.



BY

W. B. BARCLAY, L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Etc.,

School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT

EDUCATION (ADMINISTRATIVE) ACT

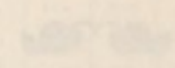
General	1
Education	2
Secondary Education	3
Technical Education	4
Adult Education	5
Physical Education	6
Health Education	7
Character Education	8
Religious Education	9
Art Education	10
Music Education	11
Physical Training	12
Health Training	13
Character Training	14
Religious Training	15
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Music Training	17
Physical Training	18
Health Training	19
Character Training	20
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Music Training	191
Physical Training	192
Health Training	193
Character Training	194
Religious Training	195
Art Training	196
Music Training	197
Physical Training	198
Health Training	199
Character Training	200

OF THE

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH & MELBOURNE

REGIS

FOR THE YEAR 1917



BY

W. B. BARCLAY, L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Etc.

**TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH
OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my tenth Annual Report upon the work of the School Medical Service.

As in the two previous years, in consonance with the desires of the Board of Education, the Report is as short and concise as is possible.

The work of the Department has proceeded throughout the year without friction or trouble and without curtailment of the work.

As in all former years, the co-operation of the Teaching Staff has been greatly instrumental in achieving this end.

The results, generally speaking, have been satisfactory; the retrograde movement towards carelessness as regards cleanliness, noticeable the previous year, has ceased, and progression, though not to the extent of pre-war years, has taken its place.

There has been an increase in the number of children affected with scabies and also in the number of cases of ringworm.

It has not been found necessary to close any department of the schools for infectious diseases throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. BARCLAY,

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Education Authority for the Borough is the Town Council. The duties are delegated by them to the Education Committee, consisting of the Mayor, twelve members of the Town Council, and nine members nominated by various bodies.

The number of Elementary Schools is seven, with fourteen departments, four boys', four girls', five infants', and one mixed.

Overcrowding is evident at Holy Trinity Schools (three departments) and St. John's (girls and infants), the average attendance at these schools closely approximating the number of school places.

The staff and general organization remain as in previous years.

The record of work for the year is as under:—No. of children inspected at school, as in Table I.: Entrants, 443; leavers, 648; intermediate, 321; intermediate other than eight years, 92; total, 1,183.

Visits paid to different departments of the schools:—Medical Officer, 109; School Nurse, 179; School Nurse to homes of children, 540; total, 828. Parents present at examination of children, 520, or 44 per cent.

Notices to parents to remedy defects (exclusive of verbal intimations): First notice, 374; second notice, 41; total, 415. Of these, 214 were issued dealing with verminous or unclean

conditions of head and body, 120 of these arising at the systematic inspections and 94 from special examinations.

Medical certificates issued at School Clinic under Art. 53 b for non-attendance, 702.

Medical certificates issued under Public Health Acts Amendment Act for return to school after infectious disease, 404. Total, 1,106.

Cleansing orders issued, 3. Compulsorily cleansed at cleansing station, 2.

Three prosecutions were instituted for continual neglect of children. Convictions resulted in all three. One (a second prosecution) was sent to prison for two months in the second division; a second (a female) was given the option of voluntarily entering an inebriates' home for 12 months; the third was adjourned sine die.

All prosecutions were in conjunction with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, with whom we closely co-operate.

Two children were provided with spectacles by the Committee.

Ringworm. Twenty-four cases, affecting 18 families; seven facial, twelve scalp, and five both face and scalp. Twenty-two of these were treated at the School Clinic, and treatment resulted in a cure in the skin cases in about a week, in the scalp

cases in from four to six weeks. Of the two cases treated at home, one was absent from school, from this cause, for nine months.

Scabies. Twenty-two cases, affecting 11 children. Towards the close of the year, owing to the difficulties in carrying out treatment at home, and the accompanying prolongation of the disease, it was decided to carry out treatment at the disinfecting station, where consent was given, and this gave such excellent results, even the worst cases being cured under seven days, that it is now to be carried out as a regular rule. In practically all the cases adults in the same house were previously suffering from this complaint, and in every such case the disease seems to have been originally contracted from troops.

Following up of defects found is a matter of routine practice, in all such cases, where means are provided, or can be easily obtained, with the result that where the defects are remediable, and not permanent disabilities, 100 per cent. undergo treatment, and in only two diseases, viz., diseases of the nose and throat, where 23 per cent. have been treated, and in decayed teeth, where no information is available, does the record fall short. With the increased staff that is likely to be available during a portion of the ensuing year, and the installation of a Dental Clinic, some of these will probably show a better result in the future.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

In an interim report I made in 1908, and in subsequent years referred to, I called attention to the evil effects upon the school children of their being engaged, before and after school

hours and during the meal hours, in work, some of it laborious and in the majority of cases unsuitable to children of immature development.

In consequence of this report, Bye-laws, under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, were framed, but unfortunately were restricted to Clause 2, dealing with street trading only. These received sanction in 1913, but recently do not seem to be strictly enforced.

These do not deal with the evil, which is the employment of children—in many cases contrary to the Factory and Workshops Act—in places of business, in workshops, and in private houses. From complaints received as to the condition of some of the children, boys generally, during their school hours, it has become incumbent to bring this matter forcibly before the Education Authority once more.

Of boys examined at 12 years of age, 27 per cent. stated that they were employed before or after school hours, or both.

Under the bye-laws regulating street trading no steps are taken to have the opinion of the School Medical Service that the child applying for the licence is physically or mentally fit to trade in the streets.

Cases also this year, as in former years, have come under our observation where, in our opinion, labour certificates have been granted without the necessary steps being taken to see that the child is beneficially employed, and in one or two cases at least with results that are far from satisfactory.

HYGIENIC CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

Sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, with the exception of the old type of trough closet with automatic flushing present in some of the non-provided schools. Ventilation in Cromwell Road School is still defective.

Lighting is defective at Holy Trinity Boys and at St. Mary's Infants, and to a lesser extent at St. John's Boys.

Equipment. There is no alteration since last year, and the obsolete desks, so injurious to the physical development of the child, still remain in some of the non-provided schools.

Cloak Room Accommodation. Holy Trinity Infants has been improved. St. John's Infants remain as before, insufficient. No means of drying children's clothing in wet weather is provided in any of the schools.

Cleansing. There have been improvements in the cleansing of those schools animadverted upon last year, viz., St. John's and St. Mary's Girls and Infants, though the latter still leaves much to be desired. There was a falling off—in the previously high standard observed—at Cromwell Road Schools for some time, but after a personal interview with the caretaker improvement took place.

General. No sufficient accommodation is provided at St. Mary's Infant and Girl Schools for Medical Inspection, and this, as reported last year, has been carried out in these under great difficulties.

The partitions separating the class rooms from each other are not carried to the ceiling in St. Mary's Girls' School, and

the teaching staff complain of this, and in my opinion with sufficient cause. These partitions can be carried to the roof at a comparatively slight expense and this ought to be done.

Sanitary accommodation for the staff at St. John's Infant School is a matter of vital necessity.

• The substitution of a wooden movable partition for the dusty germ-laden woollen curtains at St. Paul's School has also been repeatedly urged.

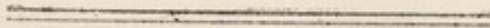


Table 1.—Number of Children Inspected from 1st January, 1917, to 31st December, 1917.
A "CODE" GROUPS.

Age.	Entrants						Leavers.				
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages	Total	8	12	13	Other Ages.	Grand Total
Boys			201	35	8	244	166	175	8		593
Girls			149	33	17	199	155	127	17		498
TOTALS			350	68	25	443	321	302	25		1091

B. GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE" X

	Intermediate Group (other than 8 years.		Special Cases.		Re-examinations (i.e. No. of Children Re-examined)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Boys	61	31				
Girls	—	92				
TOTALS						

Table II.

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection, in 1917

Defect or Disease		Code Groups.		Specials.	
		Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Malnutrition .....	...	50		
	Uncleanliness:				
	Head	88	...		
	Body	32	...		
Skin	Ringworm:				
	Head .....	...	...
	Body .....	...	...
	Scabies	3	...		
	Impetigo .....	...	...
	Other Disease .....	...	6		
Eye	Defective Vision and Squint	41	74		
	External Eye Disease	10	...		
Ear	Defective Hearing .....	...	9		
Teeth	Ear Disease	5	3		
	Dental Disease	310	...		
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils	55	292		
	Adenoids .....	...	27		
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	7	46		
	Defective Speech .....	...	9		
Heart and Circulation.	Heart Disease:				
	Organic .....	...	2		
	Functional	11	2		
	Anæmia	1	...		
Lungs	Pulmonary Tuberculosis:				
	Definite .....	...	...
	Suspected	1	...		
	Chronic Bronchitis	4	...		
	Other Disease .....	...	...
Nervous System	Epilepsy .....	...	1		
	Chorea .....	...	...
	Other Disease .....	...	...
	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:				
	Glands	2	...		
	Bones and Joints .....	...	1		
	Other Forms .....	...	1		
	Rickets .....	...	4		
	Deformities .....	...	17		
	Other Defects or Diseases	12	16		

**Table III. Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children
In the Area in 1917.**

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind)	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	2	...	2
	Not at School	1	...	1
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf)	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	..	...
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	...	...	...
	Not at School .....	...	...	...
Mentally Deficient	Feeble Minded	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children .....	...	..
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the Year .....	...	...
		Not at School	1	1
	Imbeciles	At School .....	...	...
		Not at School .....	...	...
	Idiots	.....	
			
Epileptics		Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	...
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	...	...
		Not at School .....	...	...
Physically Defective	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	1
		Attending Certified Schools for Physi- cally Defective Children .....	...	...
		Not at School	2	2
	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	...	1
		Attending Certified Schools for Physi- cally Defective Children .....	...	...
		Not at School	2	2
	Cripples other than Tubercular	Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	...
		Attending Certified Schools for Physicall Defective Children .....	...	...
		Not at School .....	...	...
	Dull or Backward §	Retarded 2 years	34	122
		Retarded 3 years	2	1
				8

§Judged according to age and standard.

Table IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1917.

Condition	No of defects found for which Treatment was considered necessary		No of defects for which report is available	No of defects treated	Results of Treatment			No of defects not treated	Per-centage of defects treated
	From previous year	New	Total		Remedied	Improved	Un- changed		
Clothing	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	100
Footgear	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	100
Cleanliness of head	88	88	88	88	...	...	...	100
Cleanliness of body	32	32	32	32	...	...	...	100
Nutrition
Nose and throat	73	62	135	31	31	...	...	44	23
External eye disease	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	100
Ear disease	5	5	5	3	2	...	...	100
Teeth	310	310	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart and Circulation	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lungs	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	100
Nervous system
Skin	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	100
Rickets
Deformities
Tuberculosis — non-pulmonary	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	100
Speech	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	100
Mental condition
Vision and squint	41	41	...	41	...	...	...	100
Hearing
Miscellaneous	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	100
• TOTAL	73	598	671	382	241	4	...	44	...

Table V.
Inspection, Treatment, &c., of Children during 1917.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected (whether Cope Group, special or ailing child) ...	1183 702 Medical Cert. 404 Cert. to return
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treat- ment)	540
(3) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defec- tive clothing, etc.)	462
(4) The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, etc.)	245

