

XI.

ORGANIZATION OF THE JOSEPHINE COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

Sarah B. Lyance

ORGANIZATION
OF THE
JOSEPHINE COUNTY
HEALTH UNIT

MAY 1938

SARAH B. LYANCE

OUTLINE

1. BRIEF HISTORY JOSEPHINE COUNTY
2. UNORGANIZED HEALTH WORK
1897 - 1929
3. ORGANIZED HEALTH WORK
1929 - 1937
AMERICAN RED CROSS
4. ORGANIZED HEALTH WORK
1937 - 1938
OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
5. REPORT
DECEMBER 1937 - JUNE 1938
SARAH B. LYANCE
6. DATA OBTAINED FROM INDIVIDUALS
AND ORGANIZATIONS

BRIEF HISTORY OF JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Josephine County covering 1,637 square miles is located in Southern Oregon near the California boundary line. The Pacific and Redwood Highways run diagonally across the County, giving the traveler ample opportunity to see the beauty of the mountains covered with every description of flower, tree and mountain stream. The streams and forests abound with fish and wild game. This County would make a perfect National Play Ground.

Josephine County presents two definite pictures, one before and one following the World War.

From 1900 to 1920 the population increased 2,000 reaching 9,500 and in 1920 dropping back to the original figure of 7,500. There was a steady increase from 1920 up to 1938 of 11,000 people making the present population 18,500.

From 1900 to 1918 mining was the largest enterprise. Paying properties both in placer and quartz were worked on Wolf Creek, Galice, Takilma, Holland, Cyote Creek, Waldo and the Dry Diggins of Jones Creek. The Greenback Mine located near Placer supported a population of 750 people. The Columbia Mine also located on Grave Creek near Placer employed about sixty men. This skeleton town today, in those days supported five saloons, a hotel, and a general store.

About 1918 these mines were nearly worked out. Lumbering then replaced this industry. Then the men worked,

during the summer months in Eastern Oregon or Northern California at logging and lumbering, making enough to carry them through the winter months in this County, in addition to the little mining they could do.

A story was told at this time which shows the lack of agriculture. "A rabbit passing through Josephine County up to 1920 carried a pack on his back to insure a food supply until he reached the Jackson County line".

The United States Agriculture Census of the County shows in 1935, an increase in farming of 53% over that of 1930. The same census shows a depreciation of farm values of 12% which is the least depreciation of any County in the United States.

It is true there are diversified resources in Josephine County as, dairying, the raising of gladiola bulbs, hops, Ladino clover seed, turkeys, the cutting of lumber, manufacturing of lime for cement, gold mining, fishing up to 1936, which included the steelhead, as well as the Forest Service pay roll of \$3,163,992.10. Figures on the three canneries, on the shipment of apples, pears, hay, small fruits, cattle other than dairy products, poultry other than turkeys, and grain were not available.

With all of this apparent opportunity for work, there is much poverty, a few wealthy citizens and many moderately wealthy people living here. Many of the people are substantial retired citizens who keep up the taxes and are vitally interested in the continuance of the Health Unit.

UNORGANIZED

HEALTH WORK

1897 - 1929

The Citizens of Grants Pass, connected with community work 40 years ago kept no records, until those on,

1. Birth Certificates since August 4, 1915.
2. Deaths from October 29, 1915.
3. Contagion from October 13, 1921.

Altho the Health Committee functioned under the general ordinances of The City of Grants Pass approved November 15, 1897 by J.W. Howard, Mayor, and in force January 2, 1908, the responsibility of health supervision and sanitation were turned over to the County and City Health Officers. These duties today would come under the Public Health Officer and the Sanitary Engineer.

The following ordinance #120 covers the six divisions, which include Health Rules of Josephine County from 1897.

"An Ordinance Defining the Duties of the Health Committee and Persons Attending Contagious Diseases.

The City of Grants Pass Ordains as follows;

Section 1. That it shall be the duty of the Health committee to make regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious disease in the City, to establish a quarantine on any house or houses, person or persons, to remove any person or persons afflicted with such disease to

suitable hospitals or a place provided by the City for that purpose; to secure the protection of persons and property therein, and to provide for the health, cleanliness, ornament, peace and good order of the City.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every physician in this City to report to the board of health, in writing, every patient he shall have laboring under Asiatic cholera, smallpox, variola, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever or other dangerous or contagious diseases, immediately after he shall be satisfied of the nature of the disease, and report to the board of health every case of death from such disease immediately after it shall have occurred.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of every householder in the City to report, in writing, to the board of health, immediately, the name of every person boarding or lodging in his or her house, or living there, whom he or she shall have reason to believe to be sick with any dangerous or contagious disease, and to report any deaths occurring on such premises from any disease.

Section 4. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the owner or occupant of every house, store, building or tenement in the City, wherein any person may have any dangerous or contagious disease or diseases, to give notice to the public immediately of the existence of such disease, by placing a flag

one foot wide and one and one-half feet long, in some conspicuous place on the premises, where it may be seen by persons passing on the street; and flag shall be colored as follows; For diphtheria, green; scarlet fever, scarlet; smallpox, yellow; and in all other cases, white; and in case such owner or occupant shall fail or neglect to place such a flag as aforesaid, it is hereby made the duty of the health committee, as soon as informed of the existence of such disease, to cause such flag to be placed as aforesaid, and such flag shall remain there until such person having such disease shall have so far recovered that no danger by infection shall remain.

Section 5. (As amended by Ordinance No. 146, March 15, 1900.) No person afflicted with any contagious disease enumerated in Section 2 of the Ordinance, shall go out in public, or pass from house to house, or building to building, or appear in any street, alley, or public place in the City, until such person so afflicted shall have so far recovered from such disease as to preclude all danger of infection and shall have been thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the committee on health, and by said committee declared to be free from such disease; nor shall any person other than a practicing physician, being exposed to any such disease, or being or

residing in any house or building in which shall be any person suffering from or afflicted with any such disease, go out in public, or pass from house to house, or building to building, or appear in any street or alley or public place, without having first been thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the committee on health to aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the committee on health to cause any person violating this section, to be taken forthwith to his or her place of residence, or to such place as the committee on health may direct, and such person shall remain there until said committee on health shall have determined all danger from contagion to have ceased.

Section 6. Any person or persons violating any provision of this Ordinance, or any rule or regulation imposed upon them by the health committee, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, before the municipal court, shall be fined not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$100.00 or be imprisoned one day for each \$2.00 of said fine."

Approved November 15, 1897.

J.W. HOWARD,

Mayor.

Between the years 1897 and 1937 many doctors served as County Physicians and County Health Officers, among these was one women Mrs. Cora Lemon (McLean). These officers were appointed part of the time and part of the time they were not, but always received their pay, which was very meager.

When the P.T.A. organization was formed its primary interests in Health Conditions were, in quarantining, releasing, and the proper examination of the child having a communicable disease. There was great difficulty in obtaining this service. The Health Officer did the investigating and the quarantining, but the Private Physician removed the quarantine sign. If the Private Physician failed to report the case there was no quarantining.

The school was compelled to dismiss the child having a communicable disease, giving many reasons, to help keep contagion out of the school.

Communicable disease exists today the same as it did forty years ago, but, the problem presents a very different picture. Facts were evaded then, while today, it is a matter of education to meet the situation.

The Grants Pass Women's Club after organizing, became conscious of the need for better health work. They did not accomplish much, as did many other sections of the United States, until after the World War.

At the Club' November meeting, 1919 they went on record as saying, "Ready in every way to assist in the raising of money for Child Welfare Work".

On February 6, 1920, under a program in charge of Miss Ruth Corbett (Home Demonstration Agent for the County). papers on Child Welfare from a physicians' standpoint, diseased conditions in the schools, symptoms of Mal-nutrition and Sanitation were topics of interest read and discussed. The information gleaned from these papers so roused the members to meet conditions in their community that the executive committee appointed Mrs. R.E.Stearns, wife of a local physician of Grants Pass, as Chairman of "Education and Child Welfare Activity", and Mrs. W.H.Flanagan, wife of another physician, Chairman of the "Fly Campaign", as part of the Clean-Up work Planned.

This was the beginning of a constructive program, which developed throughout the following ten years.

The Clean-Up Campaign Included Five Projects.

1. "Removel of objectionable fences, unkept hedges and trash piles.
2. Cleaning of vacant lots.
3. Hauling away sacks of tin cans.
4. Back yards raked and cleaned.
5. Miscellaneous".

During the month of July, Mrs. Stearns conducted a Child Health conference, under the supervision of Miss Ruth Corbett. The Children attending the clinic ranged in ages from six month to six years. They were weighed, measured, and given physicial examinations by physicians and nurses. These records, were then sent to the Oregon Congress of Mothers.

By 1921 a donation of \$100.00 from the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and \$50.00 from the American Legion were pooled toward the establishment of milk stations in the Grants Pass Schools. This project was continued thru the months of January, February and March. By the end of March it was found, out of 320 children drinking milk, 218 showed a gain of from one-half to six pounds; 25 showed a loss. In the majority of these cases, this loss was considered due to illness in the children. A prize was given the child in each room who showed the greatest gain.

When school opened in the Fall of this year, the committee on Child Welfare did not consider it necessary to continue the milk station project, on as large a scale as they had in the Spring. The project was continued however, into 1923, when \$25.26 was added to this fund.

Another project to ascertain the number of crippled children of the Community, was undertaken by a committee appointed by the Club, following the passage of a bill by Congress,

to aid crippled children. Several children were taken to Medford, Oregon, By Mrs. G. Mason and Mrs. Jean Seaback during the Southern Oregon Medical Meeting. Others were sent to the Dorenbecher and the Shriners Hospitals by Masons of Grants Pass.

The women realizing "SERVICE" should be their aim, worked toward the establishment of Health in the schoolroom and better care of the sick and lame. More interest was developed following talks by Sadie Orr Dunbar, Miss Faldine and Miss Stroud, Health Nurses. The clinic held March 1923 under the direction of Dr. Bellinger, of the Oregon Tuberculosis Hospital, Dr. Estelle Ford Warner, Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene for the State, Miss Grace Holmes, R.N. of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, with local physicians, dentists, nurses and teachers helping, was well attended and a success.

Through the aid of the Health Nurse, Miss Stroud, the Grants Pass Women's Club was induced to give care and treatment for an apparently helpless crippled girl, who was cured, later on married and had a family.

Due to this demonstration the Club gave a \$25.00 donation to the Dorenbecher Hospital, which donation was repeated in 1927.

Through a letter received from the Secretary of the Marion County Health Demonstration Unit, the Grants Pass Women's Club bought fifty appropriate Health Posters for the Grants Pass Public Schools.

Miss Millgate, State Health Nurse, after making a survey on the conditions throughout the County, called a meeting of the Grants Pass Women's Club. Her findings convinced them of a real benefit to be derived by the employment of a County Nurse. Following this meeting the president appointed a committee to confer with other local organizations of Grants Pass, to secure the services of a Nurse. The Club at this time gave \$10.00 towards some dental work Miss Millgate had had done for citizens of the County.

March 1928 the Welfare Work was again brought to the Club's attention by Miss Huntington, County Demonstration Agent, and seemed to receive more attention, due to the illustrated slides on food and vitamins used in connection with her talk.

After almost ten years of concerted effort on Welfare Work, the desired results were obtained, " A COUNTY NURSE". At this meeting November 2, 1929, Mr. James Kerr, Representative of the Local Red Cross Chapter gave a resume of his work done during the past three years, This was followed by a round table discussion, conducted by Miss Minnie Calkins, explaining the Nursing Work she was planning for Josephine County.

ORGANIZATION

HEALTH WORK

1929 - 1937

From the beginning of Miss Calkins work in Josephine County, the Oregon State Officials and Field Representatives of the Pacific Division of the Red Cross both aided with the organization activities, which included the Nursing Work. This aid was given by qualified people coming to the County solving problems first hand. The outstanding Activity stressed by both organization was the establishment of Public Health Nursing. The Work was developed through excellent publicity.

Every local organization or group of people had a representative on some committee in connection with the nursing program interested enough to serve in an active capacity.

The following list of activities represent some of the outstanding work done during the first three years ending 1932.

1. Social Service.

2. Relief for local people and the transient.

Relief increased steadily from 1930 up to the establishment of the C.C.C. Camps in 1933. Employment was given those between the ages of 18 and 35 years.

3. School Nursing Work.

- a. Physicial examinations.
- b. Weighing and measuring.
- c. Goiter survey.
- d. An immunization program.
- e. Hot lunches.

- . f. Classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.
 - g. Classes in First Aid with Demonstrations.
 - h. Swimming Classes in Life Saving Institute.
 - i. Distribution of Literature and mimeographed material on different subjects.
- 4. P.T.A. "Summer Round-Up" the first week in May.
 - a. Educational Film. "Working for Dear Life."
 - 5. Crippled Children sent to the Shriners and the Dorenbecher Hospitals.
 - 6. Care of Juvenile Cases.
 - 7. Care of Adoption Cases.
 - 8. Care of Institutional Cases.
 - a. Local.
 - b. State.
 - 9. Applications sent Tuberculosis Hospital for Tuberculosis Cases.
 - 10. Survey by Dentists whose service was given as well as donations for the care of needy children.
 - 11. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat corrections and treatments.
 - 12. Operative cases and Hospitalization.
 - 13. Planting of gardens and distribution of food raised and donated for local consumption.

14. Committees.

- a. Making of and the distribution of bedding.
- b. Making of and the distribution of O.B. Packages.

The greater part of November's Work 1932 was on the Roll Call to warrent enough money for the Nursing Program for the coming year.

The first Organized Program was completed in September 1932 under Mrs. Minette Twist, State Field Nurse. The County was divided into ten districts, giving every other day to Grants Pass and vicinity, due to a larger population. Each District Chairman was visited once a month, but not each school. The Calendar was made out for a three months period and sent to each District.

In 1933 Miss Mary P. Billmeyer, State Advisory Nurse aided the County in formulating a Nursing Program for the year 1934. A copy was sent each District. Due to the lack of funds the paid office help was discontinued and volunteer service used.

Earlier in 1934 the Tuberculosis Survey for skin testing was planned by Miss Grace Holmes of the State Tuberculosis Association. The Clinic was held in October with Dr. Bellinger of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium giving the Tuberculin Test.

1. 69 Children.

2. 20 Adults.

Six children and one adult were found positive and

X-rays were taken through the State Tuberculosis Association.

The Nurse and two pupils demonstrated physicial inspection at the Teacher's Fall Institute. Cod-liver-oil was furnished mal-nutrition cases.

The Relief Medical Committee held a meeting in December, where ways and means were discussed how to handle the Medical, Dental and Nursing Care as well as Old Age Pensions through Federal Relief.

In August 1935 the Junior Red Cross furnished a booth at the County Fair, with a display of First Aid Kit and Cot. Exhibits of Foreign Countries were also on display. This year the group of young people bought and distributed Thanksgiving Baskets to old people and gave \$150.00 toward the Dorris fire disaster.

Health work was done in 1935 through the 20/30 Club of Grants Pass. They raised \$100.00 which was matched by other clubs and granges of the County to be used as a revolving Corrective Fund for defective children. This was a definite demonstration of the people toward securing better health for children.

This money borrowed in good faith by families was not returned. By January 1937 the fund had shrunk to \$11.00. Several small amounts were added through proceeds from dances and still other sums given by the Women's Club, which was used

to pay for removal of tonsils for nine children, supply glasses for nine other cases and meet dental bills in still other cases.

1935 seemed filled with committee meetings on every phase of the work pertaining to the County. The two outstanding ones were the Nursing Program and Better Supervision in the Schools.

1. Three S.E.R.A. First Aid Classes organized.
2. Three C.C.C. Camps held First Aid Classes.
3. A Tuberculin Testing Clinic followed with a moving picture shown in the High School.

Other meetings held, were the Recreational Committee of S.E.R.A., The Corrective Fund Committee, The Nursing Committee, Red Cross Board, Junior Red Cross City Council, Teacher's Institute, and the Maternity Institute in Portland. A Red Cross Regional Conference of the six Southern Counties was held at Grants Pass with a good attendance.

In January 1936 a dental project was begun in the County Schools through an essay contest.

In February the County Relief Office took over all County and Social Cases with the exception of widows cases and the handling of old age pensions.

Mrs. Anne Swigart was made Chairman of the Nursing Committee March 1936.

Later on in June a Clinic was held at Medford, Oregon

under Drs. Dillihunt and Dixon, to which Josephine County was invited, and took seven children for examination.

This demonstration of nearly seven years of successfully organized Health Work was instrumental in the City of Grants Pass, The City Schools, and the County Court pooling their finances for a Public Health Unit for Josephine County, under the supervision of the County.

ORGANIZED
HEALTH WORK
1937 - 1938

The City Schools made a motion on December 7, 1936, to co-operate with the County on the Unit. \$350.00 was given to be paid after July 1, 1937. No provision was made for the continuation of any fund, but it is probable that it will be continued as long as there is a Unit which is serving the needs of the school system.

The City of Grants Pass voted on December 31, 1936, to give \$25.00 a month to be continued indefinitely toward the establishment of the Unit. The first payment to be made, was January 1, 1937.

Dr. Samuel B. Osgood was appointed County Health Officer by the County Court. Theoretically this appointment should be made by the Medical Society, but there was no such organization at this time.

He is an exceptional man in the Public Health Field, in that he is actually interested in people, in being of service, in solving their problems, is conscientious in his work to a fault, and expects those on his staff to give 100% service. He has been and still is untiring in his efforts to establish the Unit on a well organized basis.

The County Court decided to adopt the Unit December 11, 1937.

Budgeted.....	\$2710.00	County Physician & Expense.
	2000.00	Nurse & Expense.
Expended.....	\$3485.10	County Physician & Expense.
	<u>1387.50</u>	Nurse & Expense.
Total.....	\$4872.60	

The State Tuberculosis Association after working through the Local Public Health Association over a period of years, saw the interest of the County in trying to better its health conditions. This Association together with the State Health Association, Local Red Cross, Parent Teacher's Association, Women's Club, Dr. F.C.Stricker (State Health Officer) and other interested citizens organized the Josephine County Health Association April 24, 1937.

During 1937 and the first six months of 1938, the Public Health Association held four general and five executive meetings.

The State Representative aided the Local Organization in adopting its Constitution and By-Laws and in the formation of its Committees to properly carry on the activities of the Association, particularly stressing organization.

With a background such as this, it was simpler for a Public Health Nurse entering this field to aid in the development of the Unit. The following project served as a good working basis, together with many other factors.

1. The examination of all pre-school children entering school in 1937.
2. The vaccination and immunization of all of these children and any others who applied for this protection.
3. The Tuberculin Test.

Other means used to interest citizens were, a regular school program, home calls, other contacts throughout the County on influential citizens, and the development of clinics.

A survey of Rural schools was made on the regular schedule which revealed much repair work was needed on the buildings and premises before the opening of the schools in the Fall. With the co-operation of the school boards and citizens, school buildings were cleaned inside and out, paint used where needed, new sinks and shelves installed and hooks properly placed to accommodate wraps. In some districts new wells were drilled while other wells were cleaned, some drinking fountains installed and the winter supply of wood cut and stacked.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE BUDGET FOR THE COUNTY HEALTH
WORK, THE SCHEDULE, AND SOME OF ITS ACTIVITIES AS COMPILED
BY DR. SAMUEL B. OSGOOD.

HEALTH UNIT---OFFICE AND CLINIC HOURS.

Dr. Osgood County Health Officer and County Physician.

8:30 to 9:30 A.M. Daily except Saturday reserved for school children.

2:00 to 4:00 P.M. Daily except Saturday reserved for medical care of the indigent sick.

Wednesdays 10-12 A.M. Clinic for mothers and babies.

Thursdays 10-12 A.M. Clinic for tuberculosis cases and suspects.

Saturdays 10-12 A.M. Clinic for diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease.

Other hours by appointment only.

Miss Sara Riley, R.N. County Health Nurse.

Office hours 8:30 to 9:00 daily except Saturday.

Thursday 4:00 to 5:00 P.M.

School schedule posted in County Health Unit office and in each school building.

Wednesday 10-12 Maternal and child health conference.

Mrs. Sarah Lyance, R.N. County Health Nurse.

Office hours 4:00 to 5:00 P.M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

School schedule posted in County Health Unit office and in each school building.

N.B. Diagnostic clinics and consultations are open to the public, rich and poor alike.

A few accomplishments of the Health Department during its first year of operation are:

I. Five times as many cases of contagious disease discovered, reported and given instructions for control and care as in the previous year.

II. 700 persons protected from smallpox by vaccination.

460 persons protected from diphtheria by immunization.

175 persons protected from typhoid fever by immunization.

665 persons tested for exposure to tuberculosis by the tuberculin test.

III. More than 30 persons given diagnosis and continued treatment for venereal disease.

IV. More than 25 persons given physical examinations, chest x-rays and sputum examinations to determine the presence or absence of pulmonary tuberculosis with 7 new cases discovered.

V. More than 100 water supplies examined for the presence of possible disease producing contamination.

VI. More than 900 school children and adults given physical, examinations.

VII. More than 400 persons given medical care.

Did you know that your health department has rendered some type of actual individual service to more than 5,000 people during the year 1937?

Few people start on a long motor trip without having the automobile given a thorough check-up, but how few mothers see to it that their children have the benefit of a physical examination

before starting off to school. Few people would want to use an old car that had not been overhauled for two years - but how many adults see their doctor every two years to find out whether heart, lungs, bowels, or kidneys need medical attention. Many diseases can be prevented but all too few can be cured.

BUDGET FOR COUNTY HEALTH WORK

STATE: Oregon COUNTY: Josephine PERIOD COVERED BY BUDGET: Jan. 1 to June 30 1937

ITEM NUMBER	Description	Allotment 6 Months	City	Source of Funds		Other Agencies
				County	USPHS	
1	SALARY - Health Officer	\$1,500.00	\$150.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 50.00
2	Travel - Health Officer	300.00			300.00	
3	Salary - Nurse	750.00		600.00		150.00
4	Travel - Nurse	250.00				250.00
5	Salary - Clerk	360.00		180.00	180.00	
6	Office Expense	345.00		225.00	120.00	
Signed: For County		\$3,505.00	\$150.00	\$1,905.00	\$1,000.00	\$450.00

Budget No.

Signed:
For State

Date

Signed
For U.S. Public Health Service

DATA
OBTAINED FROM
INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

1. American Red Cross (Pacific Division).
2. County Health Officer
Dr. Samuel B. Osgood.
3. Court House Records.
4. Duer, C.R.
Grants Pass City Auditor.
5. Josephine County Public Health Association.
6. Lemon, Dr. Cora (Mrs. C.E.McLane)
7. Women's Club, Grants Pass.
Mrs. C.L. Clevenger,
Mrs. Gertrude Mason.
8. Wyatt, L. M. Assistant Commander
American Legion.

REPORT

DECEMBER 1937 - JUNE 1938

Sarah B. Lyance.

My entrance into Josephine County Unit (not yet one year old) as a member of the staff, found conditions the same as one would expect in any new organization. The nursing program as organized by the Unit for the year ending June 1938, was adhered to with no changes. The work divided itself into three main divisions.

1. Clinics.
2. Schools.
3. Field Work.

1 CLINICS.

- a. Daily clinics for school children.
- b. Maternity.
- c. Tuberculosis.
- d. Venereal.
- f. Special.

Since there are two Public Health Nurses in the County, they alternate on the various clinics, thus enabling each to carry on her other activities.

2. SCHOOLS.

Some of the school duties are, the inspection of those children selected by the teachers, who probably are ill; aiding the teacher in checking on doubtful examination of eyes; holding conferences with individual teachers and groups of teachers; giving of classroom talks on all subjects pertaining to health and healthful living; conducting special classroom inspections,

which included the taking of temperatures and cultures after a communicable disease, inspection of premises and collecting water specimens.

The development of one case of typhoid quarantined Thanksgiving Day 1937, and a case of diphtheria quarantined February 2, 1938, both still in quarantine May 1938, were the cause of the immunization program getting well under way in January 1938, instead of beginning in March, the time planned.

The immunization program, included the Schick and Tuberculin tests, diphtheria immunization, typhoid inoculation and the smallpox vaccination.

In addition to the immunization program, the nurse aided the doctor in the physical examination of the first, fourth and seventh grades as far as time permitted. The schools numbering twenty-four in this district, have twenty-one located in rural areas. Nearly all of these pupils were given physical examinations.

Several projects were carried to completion in three different schools.

1. Water supply.
2. Heating system.
3. Play grounds.

Good progress is being made on another interesting project.

In the two schools where the water supply of homes represented were examined, the interest of the children and parents were sufficiently aroused, that literature explaining contaminated water was obtained from the public library and the nurse.

The teachers and patrons (of the school district having a defective heating system and poorly drained school grounds) had asked for these corrections for three consecutive years, but with no success. The nurse being in an official position obtained results.

Both Local Public Health Nurses aided with the hard of hearing tests sponsored by the State. The good response of the parents in making corrections on these children has been very gratifying.

3. FIELD WORK.

The field work of the Nurse covers many phases. One of the best aids in accomplishing results, is the talks given individuals, groups of teachers, children and parents, P.T.A. groups, granges, sewing and improvement clubs explaining the different activities of the Unit, and discussing any subjects as, why a physical examination is given, the handicapped program, detailed information on communicable diseases, and the immunization program, talks on feet, shoes, stockings, cleanliness, and general care of the body, ventilation, food

and water, sanitary privies, and venereal diseases.

Another duty of the health officer and nurses is quarantining and terminal release for communicable disease.

The home calls also hold an important place in the nurses work. These calls embrace all conditions found in connection with the schools, and the community at large. They include child and adult, where there is sickness, handicapped conditions, communicable disease, delinquency, and teaching of nursing care in the home, particularly in maternity and child welfare.

The meetings attended during this six months included the regular Red Cross Meeting, the regular County monthly meeting, conferences held with the health officer, private doctors and dentists, teachers, special meetings, and one meeting of some prominent citizens of the town, to listen to a plan by Father Findler of the Catholic Church on taking care of the needy, who desired to help themselves. While his plan is sound, the majority of those present felt that it could not be used in Josephine County, but did feel, it was well worth giving further consideration. Another meeting of importance held was the formation of a Local District Nurses Association.

The Units Library made possible through the Public Healths Association donating \$25.00, has had an extensive circulation of its one dozen books, "Shadow on the Land", By

Dr. Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. Many of the volumes were asked for, following the nurses' talks on venereal disease. These talks on venereal disease were also responsible for groups going on record, to have food coming into Grants Pass inspected; food handlers given a thorough examination; and a petition sent to the superintendent of the City Schools asking talks to be given the high school students on social diseases and the Wasserman test given the group.

Dentistry and Public Health By Dr. Herman N. Bundesen is the other book which has been given to each school through the Courtesy of the County Health Unit.

The many suggestions applicable to County nursing work received at the Regional Conferences of Medford and Kalamath Falls and the State Tuberculosis Convention at the Dalles, were invaluable to meeting local problems.

The application of newer Public Health Procedure in the few months of 1938.

1. How to work with teachers, parents, and the community.
2. How to discover the needs of the children.
3. How to guide children to find out things for themselves.
4. How to evaluate the results of the work.

These have aided greatly in the Units accomplishments.