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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal

School Medical Officer

for the Year 1960

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
17, ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD,
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ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1960.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
17, ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD,
BOURNEMOUTH.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the County Borough of Bournemouth for the year 1960, the eighty-second in the series.

Vital Statistics.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population showed an increase from 144,700 to 146,550, and although provisional census figures for 1961 suggest this is an underestimate, it is upon this figure that the vital statistics of the Borough have been calculated.

A total of 1,707 live births were notified, representing a birth rate of 11.6 per 1,000 of the population, the same rate as in 1959. Included in this total were 139 illegitimate births, five fewer than the previous year, and although this appears a high total, many of

the unmarried mothers concerned are not local girls, but come here from other parts of the country to find work, to achieve anonymity amongst a greatly increased summer population, and to avail themselves of the excellent facilities for ante-natal and post-natal care.

Stillbirths showed a considerable reduction, 24 compared with 43 in 1959, and the stillbirth rate was correspondingly reduced from 25.0 to 13.9 per 1,000 total births.

Thirty-nine infants died before the age of one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 22.8 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20.9 in 1959. Thirty-three of these infants died before they were one week old, mainly through prematurity or congenital abnormality.

Deaths occurring in the Borough totalled 2,423, representing a death rate of 16.5 per 1,000 population, and an adjusted death rate of 11.2, rather higher rates than in the previous year. As before, the majority of deaths were due to chronic degenerative disease in elderly or aged persons, and deaths from infectious disease reached a very low level.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Notifiable infectious diseases fell to a low level during the year, and the high measles attack rate in 1959 was followed by the customary lull in 1960. No cases of poliomyelitis were reported, and this must be connected with the high vaccination rate among the younger element in the population.

Nineteen cases of food poisoning were reported, 17 of them occurring in two small outbreaks, and there were 103 cases of Sonne dysentery, a troublesome condition that smouldered for several months before it finally subsided.

Tuberculosis

Both notifications of, and deaths from tuberculosis were the lowest ever recorded. Sixty-six cases of pulmonary and nine cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, and there were six deaths, including one from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The greatest credit should go to the Chest Physicians and their assistants who have played such a vital part in the struggle against the ravages of tuberculosis.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Council's arrangements for the care of mothers and young children have continued in the same pattern as described in previous Reports. Attendances of infants and pre-school children both showed increases over 1959, in aggregate amounting to over 3,600 attendances.

No new Centres were developed during the year, but there is increasing evidence that a Centre in the Bear Cross area would be a valuable addition to the Council's services, and also that new purpose-built premises in the Winton/Moordown and East Way areas are badly needed.

Ante Natal Clinic facilities in the Borough have been for several years limited to one session per week at "Avebury", 10 Madeira Road, and although the attendances are small, this Clinic does provide full ante-natal facilities for mothers in this area.

Financial support was continued to the two Mother and Baby Homes in the Borough, at the Free Church Council's Home at 11 St. Alban's Avenue, and St. Thomas' Lodge, Charminster Road. Only 20 local girls were accommodated in these Homes in 1960 compared with 41 in 1959.

The Corporation's Day Nursery at 10 Wellington Road continued to provide an excellent service for the day-time care of up to 45 babies and children below school age, and four additional private Day Nurseries were registered under the Nursery and Child Minders' (Regulation) Act, 1948, for the reception of 43 children between the ages of two and five years.

The Domiciliary Services of the Corporation

Domiciliary Midwifery ;
Home Nursing ;
Domestic Helps ;
Health Visiting.

The domiciliary services provided by the Corporation continued to offer expanding facilities for the supervision and nursing care of a wide cross-section of the population.

It has become increasingly evident of recent years that the hospital services can no longer cope with the increasing burden of finance, administration and staffing, and that local authorities, through their domiciliary services, will be encouraged to lighten the burden.

How they will do this is by no means clear, for similar handicaps already oppress local authorities and the difficulties of staffing expanding domiciliary services has already put a brake on further expansion.

The high proportion of the elderly and the aged in Bournemouth's population calls for an increase of personnel devoted to Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Domestic Help, and every inducement should be held out to suitably qualified candidates for these professions.

The Ambulance Service

The general arrangements for providing an ambulance service remained unchanged, and with a still further increase in demand, the service was at times strained to the uttermost, although an additional crew was appointed to the Corporation's fleet, and an ambulance of the St. John Ambulance Association was seconded for full time day duty.

Vaccination and Immunisation

As vaccination and immunisation offers such very good protection against a number of very serious and crippling illnesses, great efforts have been made during the last year to increase the acceptance rate to the highest possible level.

There have been several recent outbreaks of diphtheria in other parts of the country to remind us that we abandon these well tried methods at our peril, and the continued incidence of poliomyelitis in various towns and cities has shown that only a population whose protection level by immunisation approaches one hundred per cent can be considered safe.

Mental Health Services

The full implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959 requires the local authority not only to arrange for the treatment

of mentally disordered persons on a completely different basis, but also to proceed with their formal proposals for the development of services for the mentally disordered in the community.

The number of admissions to mental hospitals, 393, was the highest ever recorded, as also was the number of patients who entered hospital of their own free will.

Mental hospitals generally, and particularly those dealing with mental subnormality, are overcrowded, and waiting lists are in operation which in cases of subnormality may extend to months or even years. There is something radically wrong when a mental emergency does not receive the same precedence as a surgical or medical emergency, and the only solution to the problem is Government action.

It may be true that fewer mental hospitals will be required a few generations hence, but there is an immediate acute shortage of mental hospital beds. If hundreds of additional schools can be built to meet the educational "bulge", more hospitals should be built to meet the immediate needs of the mentally disordered.

Progress in the development of "hostels" for those who in the past have suffered from mental illness or are feeble-minded, has been slow. There have been constant delays and frustrations quite beyond the control of the Health Committee and it is regrettable that public opinion is so often against the promotion of such schemes.

Community mental health services can only develop fully with the active co-operation of the community. Even though the community was apathetic in its neutrality, a few local authority officers can make little progress against the vast problem of mental ill-health. If the community is against them, they are almost bound to fail, and so much the worse for suffering humanity.

Sanitary Circumstances, Housing and Inspection of Food

Mr. William Riley, your Chief Public Health Inspector, has dealt at length with these very important problems of environmental hygiene. They are important not only as regards our native population, but also in regard to the thousands of visitors who visit the town annually.

Perhaps the major development over the next few years will be the scheme of sewerage and sewage treatment that will eventually free the Bay of all pollution. A start has already been made on the new treatment works at Holdenhurst, and the work proceeds.

Caravan camps have received the detailed notice of the Public Health Inspectors, particularly in view of new legislation, and generally speaking, sites in this area are satisfactory.

Food and Drugs sampling have continued on the lines of previous Reports, and have shown comparatively few irregularities insofar as quality is concerned, but there appear to have been an increasing number of cases where foreign bodies were discovered in foodstuffs. These cases have received the careful attention of the Health Committee and a number of prosecutions have been ordered.

It remains for me to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help and encouragement during the year.

My thanks are also due to my Deputy, Dr. E. W. Wright, and to Mr. J. W. Roberts, my Chief Administrative Assistant, and to all my staff for their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FIELDING.

Health Committee and Staff

as at 31st December, 1960

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Councillor Mrs. B. Bicknell, J.P.)

Councillor A. H. Abbott (*Chairman*)

Councillor Mrs. M. C. Wall (*Vice-Chairman*)

Council Members

Alderman	J. B. C. Beale, J.P.	Councillor	H. J. Mears (Junior)
"	H. C. Brown, O.B.E.	"	J. G. Middleton
"	T. Peaty	"	Miss S. M. Norman
"	J. H. Turner	"	F. A. W. Purdy
Councillor	W. Collins	"	C. E. Walker, M.B.E., M.A.
"	W. C. Grove		

Other Members

L. L. J. Morgan, Esq.
A. S. Ogden, Esq., M.B., Ch.B.
A. A. F. Shepherd, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
C. Heygate Vernon, Esq., F.R.C.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, and Medical Referee to Cremation Authority	William Fielding, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, Deputy Medical Referee to Cremation Authority ...	Eric Walter Wright, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health, School Medical Officers	C. R. Haines, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. F. A. Heimann, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., M.D.(Breslau) P. K. H. Keating, L.R.C.S.(I), L.R.C.P.(I), L.M., D.C.H. C. J. Sanderson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Principal Dental Officer	A. A. Wood, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Dental Officers	H. S. Hooper, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. F. E. Lockwood, B.D.S. (Univ. L'pool). (One vacancy).
Chief Public Health Inspector ...	William Riley, F.R.S.H. * † ° ‡
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	Jack Randall, M.R.S.H. + † ° ¶

District Public Health and Food Inspectors	H. R. Amrose +† W. G. Clarkson +† H. B. Frost +† A. J. Mortimer +† S. M. Payne +† || E. E. Roughton +† S. Tweedie +†
District Public Health Inspectors	W. Vincent Morris,* S. Powell,* | Plus 5 Assistants.
Superintendent Health Visitor ...	E. M. Leahy.
Health Visitors (and School Nurses)	M. Ablett, K. H. Beaumont, D. J. Blackmore, D. E. Blundstone, L. D. Caffell, P. M. Carey, F. Darlington, M. E. Davies, M. H. Dutton, M. J. Grosvenor, A. Johnson, A. D. Lane, B. Leadbitter, G. M. Lunn, M. Peakman, G. N. Suckamore, M. N. M. Tratsart, B. D. Turner, D. L. Vincent, J. Wilkinson (2 vacancies).
Municipal Midwives	H. J. Barrow, E. J. Frampton, L. Hawthorne, D. Hoare, B. McBride, E. M. Schoch, D. M. A. Sharp.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	F. Grindrod.
Senior Nurse, Home Nursing Service	E. Lane
Home Nurses	M. Burnett, M. DaCosta, G. Draper, E. Finnemore, A. Fisher, M. Fothergill, E. P. Gilbert, R. Guscott, M. Higgins, B. Jackson, M. E. James, M. Jones, M. Large, P. R. May, L. Mist, M. K. Mundy, E. Rampton, C. Rimanoczy, V. A. Robbins, E. E. Souter, E. M. Stockbridge, G. H. Sutton, J. K. Tolley, D. E. Welch
Educational Psychologists ...	J. A. Cowell, B. W. Foxley
Senior Psychiatric Social Worker	H. S. Lovejoy
Psychiatric Social Worker	(1 vacancy)
Social Workers	E. Evans, G. M. Parr, D. M. Sweet
Mental Health Officers	F. H. Lewis, R. Smith. L. H. G. Cooper, N. L. Hills (both part-time)
Dental Attendants	H. Allen, D. M. Cox, F. R. Hickmott, B. D. M. Read
Chief Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk	J. W. Roberts
Senior Administrative Assistant	H. V. Humberston
Secretary to Medical Officer of Health	Miss B. Tyrer
Section Clerks	F. J. Goode, N. L. Hills, C. Lockett

Clerks	H. R. Bryan, K. F. Clarke, M. A. Cormack, P. Hawke, M. McGovern, L. E. Moss, I. Murphy, S. Murphy, J. Oddy, E. G. Payne, J. W. Peake, R. W. Rowe, B. Tarrant, S. G. Tarrant, J. I. M. White, N. Woods
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. L. A. Horwood
Ambulance Depot Superintendent	A. N. Platts
Occupation Centres	C. R. Ashley, Miss H. R. Copping (Supervisors), Mrs. J. C. Ellis, W. E. Fisher, Mrs. G. M. Nott, S. Nott, Miss J. F. Randall, Mrs. K. Starkie
Superintendent of Public Conveniences and Mortuary ...	W. C. R. Jewell
Rodent Officer	P. L. J. Sibley, plus 4 Operatives

PART-TIME OFFICERS

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health	G. J. Bell, L.D.S., R.C.S., L.R.C.P.&S., M.B., B.S., D.P.M.
—Chest Physicians	W. H. Tattersall, M.A., M.D. A. C. Craig, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. A. T. Hendry, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.
—Consultant Children's Psychiatrist	W. H. Whiles, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.
Public Analyst	F. A. Lyne, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Meteorological Registrar ...	A. J. Mortimer
Deputy Meteorological Registrars	C. Lockett, S. Tweedie
Dental Officer	M. B. Redfern, L.D.S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

—Employed by Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

General Statistics

Area of the County Borough	...	11,627 acres
Estimated Civilian Population	...	146,550
Rateable Value at 1.4.60	... ..	£3,824,633
Product of 1d. rate, 1960/61	... ..	£15,706

Vital Statistics

Live births	{ Male Legitimate 818, Illegitimate 71 Female " 750 " 68 " 91.9% " 8.1% }	... ..	1707
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	... ..	...	11.68
Stillbirths	{ Male Legitimate 14, Illegitimate Nil Female " 9, " 1 }	... ..	24
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	... ..	...	13.98
Total Deaths (Males 1111, Females 1312)	... ..	...	2423
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	... ..	...	16.55
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	... ..	...	11.22
Maternal Deaths (Sepsis Nil, Other causes Nil)	... ..	...	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	... ..	...	Nil
Number of deaths of infants (under 1 year of age) :—			
Legitimate 33, Illegitimate 6	... ..	...	39
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	... ..	...	22.88
(Legitimate 21.0, Illegitimate 43.2)			
Number of Neo-natal Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	... ..	...	34
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	... ..	...	19.98
Number of Early Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 week of age)	... ..	...	33
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	... ..	...	19.38
Number of Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age)	... ..	...	57
Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	... ..	...	32.98
Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages	... ..	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles, all ages	... ..	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 1 year of age	... ..	...	1
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males 4, Females 1)	... ..	...	5
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	... ..	...	0.00
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males 1, Females Nil)	... ..	...	1
Death rate from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	... ..	...	0.00
Deaths from Cancer (Males 220, Females 249)	... ..	...	469
Death rate from Cancer (per 1,000 population)	... ..	...	3.2

Births

The number of live births allocated to the area after adjustment for inward and outward transfers was 1,707, an increase of 32 on the total for 1959.

Average number of births, 1950-1959	...	1,594
Births in 1960	...	1,707
Average birth rate, 1950-1959	...	11.27 per 1,000 population
Birth rate, 1960	...	11.6 per 1,000 population
Birth-rate, England and Wales, 1960		17.1 per 1,000 population

Stillbirths

There were 24 stillbirths in 1960, a decrease of 19 on the previous year, and lower than the average for the last ten years. Seventeen of these occurred in hospital and seven in domiciliary practice.

Average number of stillbirths, 1950-1959	34
Stillbirths in 1960	24
Average stillbirth rate, 1950-1959	21.0 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, 1960	13.9 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, England and Wales, 1960	19.7 per 1,000 total births

Illegitimate Births

Illegitimate births accounted for 8.1 per cent. of the total births, considerably higher than the national figure. The method of registration of illegitimate births, however, seems to leave doubt whether inward and outward transfers can be fully effective, and therefore what proportion of the illegitimate births ascribed to Bournemouth by the Registrar-General's office are truly Bournemouth cases.

Average number of illegitimate births, 1950-1959	127
Illegitimate births during 1960	140

Prematurity

(i.e. babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation).

During the year 145 premature births were notified, 8.4 per cent. of the total births, and 5 more than in 1959. The causes of prematurity are still obscure, but the precarious hold on life possessed by these small babies has a direct bearing on the infant mortality

rate, and nearly a half of all babies dying during 1960 before their first birthday were born prematurely.

	<i>Live</i>	<i>Stillborn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Born at home	22	6	28
Born in Hospital	98	11	109
Born in Nursing Homes	7	1	8
	127	18	145

Infant Mortality

During the year 39 infants died in the first year of life, compared with 35 in 1959. This corresponds with an infant mortality rate of 22.8 per 1,000 live births in 1960, compared with 20.9 in 1959 and 22.0 in 1958. It further compares with the national average of 21.7 per 1,000 live births in 1960.

Thirty-three of the 39 infants died before they were a week old ; 17 from prematurity, 7 from congenital abnormalities, 4 from birth injuries and complications, and 5 from other causes.

Of the remaining 6 babies who survived the neonatal period, 4 died as a result of congenital abnormalities, 1 from prematurity and 1 from meningitis.

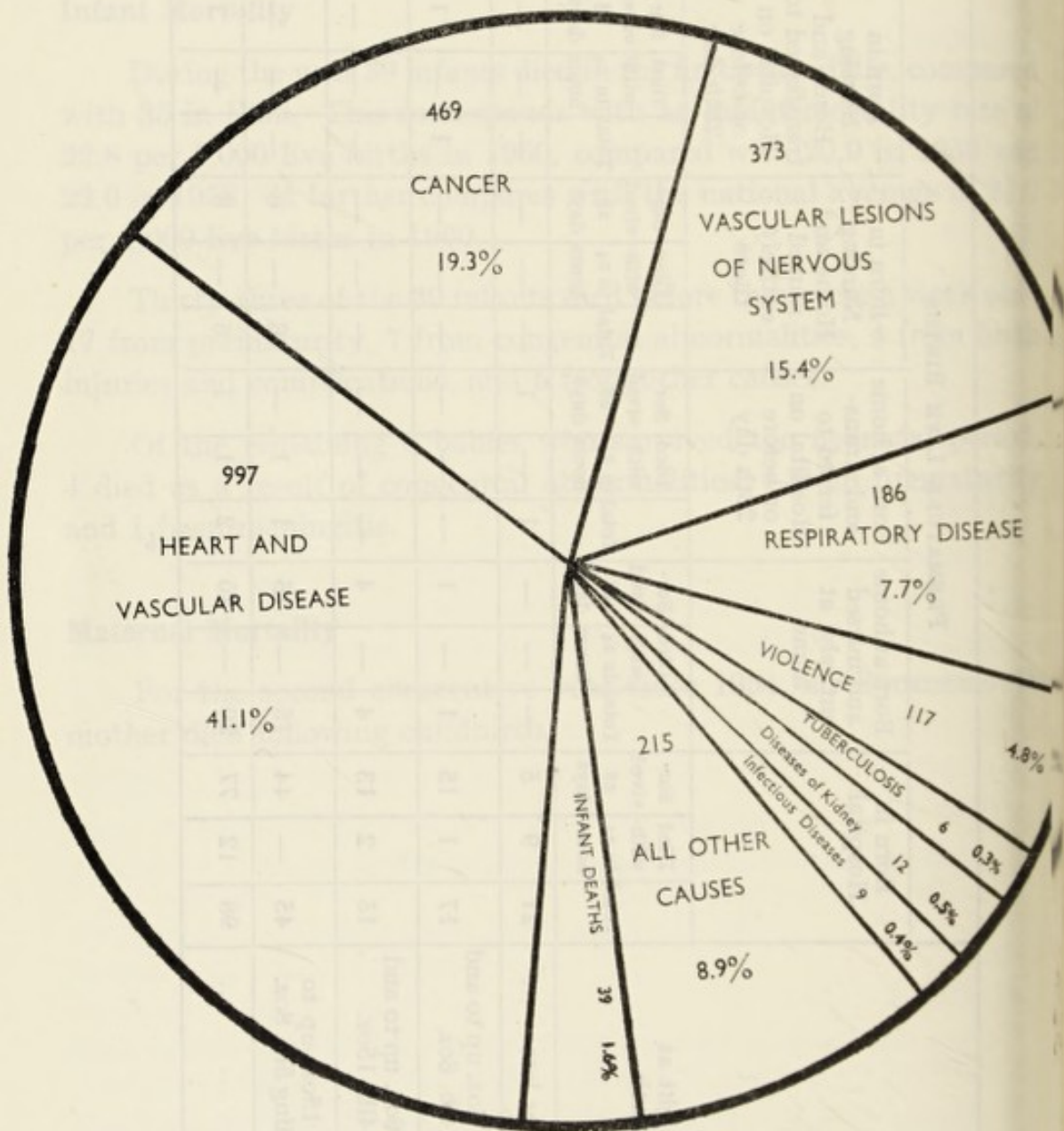
Maternal Mortality

For the second consecutive year since 1954, no Bournemouth mother died following childbirth.

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS					
	Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day			Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there			Born in Nursing Home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day			Born in Hospital	Born at Home	Born in Nursing Home
	Total in 24 hours	Died with- in 24 hours	Sur- vived 28 days	Total in 24 hours	Died with- in 24 hours	Sur- vived 28 days	Total in 24 hours	Died with- in 24 hours	Sur- vived 28 days	Total in 24 hours	Died with- in 24 hours	Sur- vived 28 days	Total in 24 hours	Died with- in 24 hours	Sur- vived 28 days			
3lbs. 4oz. or less ...	21	9	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—
Over 3lbs. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.	17	1	15	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz.	15	2	13	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz.	45	—	44	15	—	15	1	1	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	2	3	1
TOTALS ...	98	12	77	20	—	20	2	1	1	6	—	6	1	—	1	11	6	1

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1960.

Total Deaths, 2423



CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR 1960

Causes of Death	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
All Causes	2423	39	5	11	11	48	411	643	1255
1—Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
2—Tuberculosis, other ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3—Syphilitic disease ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1
4—Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6—Meningococcal infections ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7—Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8—Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9—Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
10—Malignant neoplasm stomach ...	61	...	...	...	...	...	12	21	28
11—Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	95	...	...	...	...	...	39	33	23
12—Malignant neoplasm, breast	56	...	...	...	...	2	18	19	17
13—Malignant neoplasm, uterus	17	...	...	...	...	1	7	5	4
14—Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	227	...	...	3	...	5	47	79	93
15—Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	13	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	3
16—Diabetes ...	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	3
17—Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	373	...	...	1	...	4	36	88	244
18—Coronary disease, angina ...	471	...	...	...	...	10	94	166	201
19—Hypertension with heart disease ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	32
20—Other heart disease ...	389	...	...	...	...	1	31	58	299
21—Other circulatory disease ...	93	...	...	...	...	2	11	28	52
22—Influenza ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
23—Pneumonia ...	83	2	1	...	...	...	6	14	60
24—Bronchitis ...	75	...	1	...	...	1	15	29	29
25—Other diseases of respiratory system ...	30	...	...	...	1	...	9	9	11
26—Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	10
27—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	14	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	7
28—Nephritis and nephrosis ...	12	...	...	...	2	1	6	2	1
29—Hyperplasia of prostate ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31—Congenital malformations	12	8	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
32—Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	177	26	1	...	1	3	28	39	79
33—Motor vehicle accidents ...	23	...	1	2	6	1	4	5	4
34—All other accidents ...	63	1	1	3	1	1	10	6	40
35—Suicide ...	30	...	...	...	...	10	11	5	4
36—Homicide and operations of war ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1960

The accompanying diagram illustrates graphically the principal causes of death during 1960. Diseases of the heart and arteries, vascular lesions of the nervous system, cancer and chronic respiratory disease were the chief causes of mortality, and between them accounted for nearly 84 per cent. of deaths.

Deaths from cancer and "strokes", etc., remained virtually unchanged, but coronary disease accounted for 471 victims compared with 421 in 1959, whereas deaths from respiratory (non-tuberculous) disease decreased from 218 to 186 during the same period. Tuberculosis deaths declined to a very low level, only six during the whole of 1960.

Deaths from "violence" increased from 90 to 117, and a breakdown of these deaths compared with 1959 is as follows:—

	1959	1960
Motor vehicle accidents	16	23
All other accidents	56	63
Suicide	18	30
Homicide and operations of war	—	1

It is worth noting that nine fatal motor vehicle accidents occurred below the age of 25 in 1960 compared with four in 1959, but that deaths over the age of 75 were four in both years.

As regards death by suicide, there were ten below the age of 45 in 1960 compared with five in 1959.

Over 78 per cent. of all deaths occurred in persons over the age of 65 years, and nearly 52 per cent. in persons over the age of 75 years.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases—1960

The Borough was relatively free from serious infectious disease during 1960, and there were no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, or typhoid fever.

There was, however, an increase in the number of dysentery notifications, chiefly of the Sonne variety, to a total of 103. A large number of these were children, resident in the Kinson area, but later

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS WHICH
OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1960**

Disease	Total of cases notified	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever	61	—
Whooping Cough	46	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—
Measles	220	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	14	83
Dysentery	103	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Erysipelas	16	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Food Poisoning	19	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Scabies	9	—
Malaria	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1960

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified							
	At Ages—Years							
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards
Scarlet Fever	61	1	9	46	3	2	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	46	7	14	23	2	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	220	6	72	140	1	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	14	2	4	—	1	—	2	5
Dysentery	103	3	21	42	7	16	4	10
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	16	—	—	—	1	2	6	7
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	19	—	1	11	4	1	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	9	—	—	2	5	1	1	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis in Bournemouth

During the year 66 cases of pulmonary and 9 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, the lowest total figure probably ever recorded. Deaths from tuberculosis (5 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary) are again record low figures, and the great efforts that have been made by clinicians, epidemiologists and veterinary officers to eradicate this disease have proved extraordinarily successful.

The notifications of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis since 1948 are shown in the accompanying table :—

			New cases		Deaths	
			Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1948	...	...	118	16	67	6
1949	...	...	109	18	54	8
1950	...	...	80	11	46	1
1951	...	...	127	13	37	2
1952	...	...	141	17	33	5
1953	...	...	98	17	20	2
1954	...	...	136	16	28	—
1955	...	...	117	9	12	2
1956	...	...	107	9	14	4
1957	...	...	114	11	10	4
1958	...	...	110	10	11	1
1959	...	...	81	4	7	3
1960	...	...	66	9	5	1

An analysis of the year's notifications shows that they were fairly evenly distributed between males and females, with a rather higher proportion of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring below the age of 25 years in males than in females.

Non-pulmonary cases were distributed between the genito-urinary system (including the kidneys) five cases, and glands four cases.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

Age periods (years)	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis													
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and up- wards	Total (all ages)
Respiratory—														
Males ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	3	5	5	8	5	—	34
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	6	6	6	3	3	32
Non-Respiratory—														
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	5

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

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 " ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 " ...	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
25-45 " ...	8	10	1	3	1	—	—	—
45-65 " ...	13	12	—	1	1	—	1	—
65-75 " ...	5	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
75 and upwards ...	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	34	32	4	5	4	1	1	—

SECTION 172 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 —
RELATING TO THE COMPULSORY REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL
OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

No action has been taken.

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

No action has been required.

Arrangements at the Chest Clinic, Alumhurst Road, have remained largely unchanged, and a great deal of the credit for the very satisfactory position in Bournemouth must go to Dr. W. H. Tattersall, Consultant Chest Physician, and his staff.

Dr. J. Stuart Robertson, Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit, has provided the following information of the work carried out in Bournemouth.

Report by Dr. J. Stuart Robertson, Medical Director.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Mass Radiography Surveys carried out in Bournemouth during 1960

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Schoolchildren</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Mass Radiography Centre ...	1176	1080	119	2	2377
Avenue Road, Bournemouth	1622	2184	3	17	3826
Strouden Park ...	177	290	—	—	467
Broadway ...	145	156	2	1	304
Redhill and Moordown ...	180	232	5	2	419
Mass Radiography Centre ...	521	355	4	4	884
	3821	4297	133	26	8277

TABLE I.

Statistics. The following gives briefly the main results :—

Number examined ...	8277
Recalled for large film examination ...	73 (0.88%)
Recalled for clinical examination ...	24 (0.28%)
Referred to Chest Clinic ...	21 (0.25%)
(a) probably tuberculous ...	15 (0.18%)
(b) probably non-tuberculous ...	6 (0.07%)
Referred to doctor or hospital ...	3 (0.03%)

TABLE II (a).

Number referred to the appropriate Chest Clinic as probably tuberculous—15.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Number of cases diagnosed as active pulmonary tuberculosis, and recommended for hospital treatment ...	1	1	2
2. Number of cases diagnosed as active pulmonary tuberculosis, and recommended for domiciliary treatment ...	5	1	6
3. Tuberculosis requiring supervision ...	1	1	2
4. Non-tuberculous cases ...	3	—	3
5. Inactive tuberculosis ...	1	1	2
	11	4	15

TABLE II (b).

Non-tuberculous cases :

	Referred to Chest Clinic	6		
	Referred to Doctor or Hospital	3		
		—		
		9		
		—		
		Male	Female	Total
1. Cardiovascular lesions			1	1
2. Other non-tuberculous conditions		7	1	8
		7	2	9

TABLE III.

AGE GROUPS EXAMINED AND INCIDENCE OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	<i>Under</i>										
Males	14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Examined	—	4	389	432	773	744	729	290	274	319	3954
Active Cases	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	6
Rate per 1,000	—	—	2.57	—	—	1.34	—	3.44	7.30	3.13	1.51
Females											
Examined	2	10	649	551	752	745	735	316	237	326	4323
Active Cases	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rate per 1,000	—	—	1.54	—	1.32	—	—	—	—	—	0.46

100 mm. Unit.

	Males	Females	Total
Castle Lane Bus Depot	57	4	61
Anglo-Continental School of English	263	182	445
Willis & Son (Moordown) Ltd.	71	17	88
R.V.H., Boscombe	68	315	383
R.V.H. Gloucester Road	12	44	56
R.V.H., Poole Road	8	36	44
National Service Men and others	171	2	173
Hawker Siddeley (Nuclear) Ltd.	105	7	112
Boyland & Son, West Howe	97	11	108
Drewitt & Son Ltd., West Howe	87	8	95
Elliotts West Howe Pottery (Dorset) Ltd.	17	—	17
	956	626	1582

An analysis of the results is as follows :—

No. X-rayed	1582		
No. referred for investigation	16		
	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, requiring hospital treatment ...	1	2	3
" " domiciliary treatment	3	—	3
" " supervision	1	—	1
Non-tuberculous conditions	7	2	9
	12	4	16

Maternity and Child Welfare

(Care of Mothers and Young Children)

At the end of 1960 there were 15 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough providing 20 clinic sessions weekly. Although the number of Centres remained unchanged, an additional session was provided at West Howe to provide for the increased attendances in this rapidly developing area.

Total attendances were rather higher than in 1959, children under five years making 43,994 attendances compared with 41,425, and attendances of infants below the age of one year increased from 24,627 to 25,667.

The shift of population towards the outskirts of the Borough has continued, and if a suitable site was available, an additional Clinic in the Bear Cross area would be of great advantage. In addition to increased attendances at the West Howe Clinic, heavier traffic was also recorded at Iford, Kinson, Northbourne, Pokesdown, and Sutton Road.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1960

Clinic	Infants under 1 year	Pre- school Children	Total	Sessional Average
Avebury ...	1044	613	1657	33
Boscombe ...	1354	711	2065	40
Charminster ...	838	632	1470	29
East Howe ...	1283	979	2262	44
Ensburry Park ...	1416	469	1885	34
Iford ...	1173	993	2166	42
Kinson ...	1817	819	2636	51
Malmesbury Park	1405	971	2376	46
*Moordown ...	831	744	1575	45
Northbourne ...	1502	699	2201	46
Pokesdown (a.m.)	1254	632	1886	36
Pokesdown (p.m.)	1537	1001	2538	50
Strouden ...	981	1066	2047	39
Sutton Road ...	1492	1285	2777	53
Tuckton ...	1033	782	1815	38
West Cliff ...	1137	571	1708	36
West Howe (a.m.)	985	1313	2298	44
West Howe (p.m.)	1358	1571	2929	56
Winton (a.m.) ...	1342	826	2168	42
Winton (p.m.) ...	1597	1407	3004	58
*Castle Lane ...	288	243	531	41
	25667	18327	43994	43

* As from 1st July, 1960, Moordown Infant Welfare Centre was moved from the Congregational Church Schoolroom, Malvern Road, to the Baptist Church, The Avenue, Moordown, and instead of being held weekly, was only held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, and on the intervening weeks the Clinic is conducted at the Church of the Epiphany, Castle Lane.

Ultra Violet Light Clinics

Facilities for ultra violet light were provided at two Clinics—Malmesbury Park (Stewart Road) and East Howe. Although the number of children attending these Clinics was comparatively small, the improvement shown (whether psychological or physical) seems to justify their continuance. Fourteen children made 140 attendances at the former clinic, and 8 children made 92 attendances at East Howe.

Welfare Foods

The sale of welfare foods, which was transferred to local authorities by the Ministry of Food in 1954, has continued at all Infant Welfare Centres, and during 1960 showed the generally lower demand that has been experienced throughout the country. This reduced demand seems to be connected with the greater prosperity of the mothers of today, who prefer to pay the additional cost on the branded article.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
National Dried Milk (tins) ...	44,505	43,268	31,861	26,288	24,073	20,584
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	14,676	13,411	11,259	7,483	7,174	7,312
Vitamin A and D Tablets (packets)	5,652	6,166	5,982	6,151	6,447	7,270
Orange Juice (bottles)	79,387	85,834	87,977	58,708	57,763	55,599

Antenatal Supervision

The Antenatal Clinic at Avebury provided one session per week and 284 expectant mothers made 426 attendances. This is a reduction on the previous year's attendances, when 290 mothers made 439 attendances, and many of the mothers only attended for blood examinations (Wassermann and Rhesus tests), while continuing to attend their private doctors for antenatal supervision.

BIRTHS OCCURRING IN BOURNEMOUTH, 1960.

	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Domiciliary Births	571	31.2	473	27.0	510	27.7	527	27.5	533	27.2	559	27.6	616	29.3
Institutional Births	1261	68.8	1282	73.0	1334	72.3	1390	72.5	1425	72.8	1464	72.4	1484	70.7
TOTALS	1832	100	1755	100	1844	100	1917	100	1958	100	2023	100	2100	100

During 1960 the following births were notified as occurring in the Borough :

Domiciliary births	616	(559)		
Institutional births	1484	(1464)	Royal Victoria Hospital	821 (760)
			Aston Grays Maternity Home	401 (394)
			Free Church Council	
			Maternity Home	68 (54)
			Private Nursing Homes	194 (256)
				<u>1484 (1464)</u>

TOTAL 2100 (2023)

Figures in brackets indicate corresponding numbers for 1959.

This total is therefore 77 more than in 1959, there having been an increase of 20 in the number of institutional births and 57 in the number of domiciliary births.

In addition 196 Bournemouth patients were delivered in the Hospital Management Committee's Maternity Home at Barton-on-Sea.

Infectious Diseases associated with Childbirth

No cases of either puerperal pyrexia or ophthalmia neonatorum were notified.

Family Planning

The Family Planning Association held weekly clinics at Avebury during the whole of the year, and twice-monthly clinics

at Pelhams from January to July, when this was replaced by weekly afternoon session at Stafford Road. The Local Authority made a grant in respect of 13 cases treated on medical grounds.

Nursery and Child Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948

Seven premises were registered under this Act, providing facilities for 73 children, as follows :

ADDRESS	No. and age of children accepted	HOURS OF OPENING
St. Ambrose Hall, Alumhurst Road	12 2-5 years	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
"Clynch", 81 Glenferness Avenue	14 2-5 years	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. excepting school holidays
172 Seafield Road	4 2-5 years	9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.
10 Swanmore Road	5 2-5 years	9.30 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.
32 Branksome Wood Road	20 2-5 years	9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Winton Congregational Church, Peters Hill	12 2-5 years	9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.
195 Pine Road	6 2-5 years	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Mother and Baby Homes

Grants were continued by the local authority to the two mother and baby homes maintained by voluntary organisations in the Borough. Nineteen local girls were admitted to the Free Church Council Home at 11 St. Alban's Avenue, and one to St. Thomas Lodge, Charminster Road, compared with twenty and twenty-one during the corresponding period in 1959. In addition, nine Bournemouth girls were provided with accommodation outside the Borough at the expense of the local authority, compared with ten girls in 1959.

Day Nursery

The Corporation Day Nursery at 10 Wellington Road had an average daily attendance of 29 babies and young children, compared with 30 in 1959 and 29 in 1958. Attendances during the peak holiday season filled the nursery to capacity, but throughout the year a high proportion of the children belonged to the "priority" class.

All children received regular medical and dental inspections and there were no serious outbreaks of illness.

Co-operation of Other Services

Miss E. M. Leahy, Superintendent Health Visitor, and her staff showed great interest in the field of dental health education and much very valuable work. We were fortunate in having staff willing co-operation, which must have been of great benefit to mothers and children.

All mothers who attended the Ante-Natal clinic were told the doctor about the great importance of dental health and all those who were not attending private dentists were offered appointments at one of the clinics in the Borough.

Dental Treatment for Mothers and Young Children, 1960

Report by A. A. Wood, L.D.S., Principal Dental Officer

During the year 1960 each of the three full-time and two part-time dental officers employed by the Bournemouth Local Authority devoted part of their time to the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children, and were also engaged in the school dental service. The work was carried out at the four clinics in the Borough and patients attended the clinics nearest their homes. All patients were given opportunity and encouragement to have provided for them all the treatment necessary to produce dental fitness.

Visits to Infant Welfare Centres

The dental surgeons visited the Infant Welfare Centres periodically for the purpose of inspecting the young children's teeth and giving advice to their parents. Thirty-six sessions were spent in this way and this resulted in many toddlers having a pleasant introduction to dental supervision, greatly increasing the probability of their being amenable patients should treatment become necessary.

All the young children in need of treatment were offered appointments to attend the nearest clinic, except when the parents elected to have the treatment provided by private dentists usually under the National Health Service.

Co-operation of Other Services

Miss E. M. Leahy, Superintendent Health Visitor, and her staff showed great interest in the field of dental health education and carried out much very valuable work. We were fortunate in having such willing co-operation, which must have been of great benefit to the mothers and children.

All mothers who attended the Ante-Natal clinic were told by the doctor about the great importance of dental health and all those who were not attending private dentists were offered appointments at one of the clinics in the Borough.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe

I am very grateful to Mr. R. G. Torrens for his kindness in treating difficult cases which were referred to him during the year, and this help was very much appreciated.

Provision of Dentures

Dentures were made by the highly skilled technicians at the Dental Laboratory, Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe. This arrangement, which has been in operation for several years, continued to prove extremely satisfactory.

Facilities for X-Rays

The X-ray unit, which was installed at the Central Clinic, Madeira Road, in 1956, again afforded valuable diagnostic aid.

Visits to Day Nursery

The Day Nursery at Wellington Road was visited by one of our dental surgeons, Mrs. H. S. Hooper, twice during the year for the purpose of examining the children's teeth and treatment was offered when required. The findings at these inspections are included in the statistical section of this report.

Maternity and Child Welfare

(a) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	95	87	75	52
Children under five ...	876	322	227	203

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General					Com-plete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	126	17	26	88	9	Nil	24	15	20
Children under five	126	3	73	442	Nil	62	8	Nil	Nil

TABLE SHOWING DENTAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN AT THE DAY NURSERY—Year 1960

Wellington Road

Age	Number Examined	Number Needing Treatment	Caries Free Teeth	Decayed Teeth	Filled Teeth	Missing Teeth	Total D.F.M.
2	11	2	193	4	—	—	4
3	9	1	179	1	—	—	1
4	13	2	252	6	1	1	8
Totals	33	5	624	11	1	1	13

The Domiciliary Services Provided by the Corporation

No slackening of the demand for domiciliary services provided by the local health authority under Part III of the National Health Service Act was evident during 1960, but rather an increasing pressure which is not truly reflected in the statistics.

Health Visitors, Home Nurses and Domestic Helps are year by year being called upon to give an increasing proportion of their time to the service of the elderly and the aged, during a period when few recruits are joining these professions and when the burden of taxation throughout their working lives has left the retired population less and less able to make private arrangements for their comfort in old age.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Seven full-time midwives were directly employed by the Council at the end of the year. They attended 609 confinements (616 births), an increase of 58 compared with 1959, and on average each midwife attended 87 confinements.

This is admittedly an excessively high number of confinements for a midwife to undertake, but the opening of "The Firs" General Practitioner Maternity Home in August, 1961, should make a considerable difference to the amount of domiciliary midwifery and reduce the midwives' average list to much more reasonable proportions.

Domiciliary births represented 29.3 per cent. of the total births in the Borough, compared with 27.6 per cent. in 1959.

Details of domiciliary confinements were :

Total No. of confine- ments	Primi- para	Multi- para	NO. OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
609	117	492	218	123	73	32	26	11	6	3	—	—
AGE GROUPS												
15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50						
28	194	197	135	46	8	1						

Gas and air analgesia was given in 545 cases and pethidine in 371 cases.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

	Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during 1960.					
	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Instit- utions
	Doctor not Booked		Doctor Booked		Totals	
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child either the booked doctor or another	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
(i) Midwives employed by the Authority	6	69	135	399	609	—
(ii) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations :—						
(a) Under arrangements with the L.H.A. in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	68
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1196
(iv) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—	193
TOTALS	6	69	135	399	609	1457

MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES' ACT, 1951

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a Midwife :—

(a) For Domiciliary cases :—						
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	26
(ii) Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	26
(b) For cases in Institutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7

HEALTH VISITING

Year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 & 5	Other Cases
	First	Total	First	Total	Total Visits	Total Visits
1950 ...	743	1,314	1,674	7,687	12,810	5,360
1951 ...	809	1,507	1,601	8,262	12,893	8,542
1952 ...	858	1,457	1,598	8,357	11,350	6,190
1953 ...	908	1,741	1,642	8,904	11,830	1,657*
1954 ...	1,100	1,991	1,592	9,080	11,460	1,869†
1955 ...	1,047	1,972	1,496	9,001	11,712	1,881‡
1956 ...	1,117	2,166	1,483	8,615	12,136	2,705§
1957 ...	1,162	2,122	1,513	8,247	11,920	4,362§
1958 ...	1,156	1,963	1,645	8,007	11,349	4,494°
1959 ...	1,130	2,076	1,609	7,653	10,354	4,384§
1960 ...	1,114	2,070	1,609	6,823	8,307	5,635—

*Includes 223 visits by health visitors to tuberculous households.

†Includes 190 visits by health visitors to tuberculous households.

‡Includes 207 visits by health visitors to tuberculous households.

§Includes 279 visits by health visitors to tuberculous households.

§Includes 230 visits by health visitors to tuberculous households.

°Includes 221 visits by health visitors to tuberculous households.

§Includes 184 visits by health visitors to tuberculous households.

—Includes 124 visits by health visitors to tuberculous households.

There were also 1,401 visits by the tuberculosis visitor in 1953.

There were also 1,607 visits by the tuberculosis visitors in 1954.

There were also 1,525 visits by the tuberculosis visitors in 1955.

There were also 1,297 visits by the tuberculosis visitors in 1956.

There were also 1,562 visits by the tuberculosis visitors in 1957.

There were also 1,532 visits by the tuberculosis visitors in 1958.

There were also 1,791 visits by the tuberculosis visitors in 1959.

There were also 1,877 visits by the tuberculosis visitors in 1960.

Ineffective visits made by health visitors during 1956 : 3,986.

Ineffective visits made by health visitors during 1957 : 4,532.

Ineffective visits made by health visitors during 1958 : 4,488.

Ineffective visits made by health visitors during 1959 : 4,106.

Ineffective visits made by health visitors during 1960 : 3,590.

The scope of health visiting has continued to extend, an inevitable and progressive accompaniment of the Welfare State. As more and wider duties are placed upon her, the health visitor must become even more selective in the work she undertakes, for with a national shortage of health visitors it seems unlikely that any easing of the recruitment problem can be expected in the near future.

There is a great deal to be said for the idea of a health visitor as a medico-social worker, one of whose main functions is health education in its broadest sense. This concept is in the best traditions of preventive medicine, and is one that should bring rich dividends provided that in the process, the health visitor does not lose the sympathetic and personal touch that made her in the past such a well loved figure on the district.

But there comes a time when even the most rigorous selection of cases leaves more work than the health visitor can perform, and she must then either leave essential work undone or alternatively be helped to achieve her maximum efficiency by the provision of adequate travelling arrangements and clerical assistance where required. If she is to be expected to move with the times she should be given every facility.

In spite of fluctuations in the staffing position, and an inability to achieve the full establishment, a great deal of work was accomplished.

A total of 24,712 interviews and visits compared with 26,258 in 1959, but there was no diminution of the services provided for priority classes, and visits to aged persons were intensified.

Liaison Arrangements

Liaison arrangements with the Children's and Geriatric Departments of hospitals in the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee's area are particularly close. The Senior Paediatric Registrar has for many years taken charge of one of the local authority's Infant Welfare Clinics, and discussions on cases of difficulty are readily arranged. On the geriatric side, the special health visitor seconded for work among the aged examines the social conditions of all applicants for admission to chronic sick beds, visits the geriatric wards at regular intervals, and is in close contact with the Consultant Geriatric Physician and the hospital almoner.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Two health visitors attended the majority of the 20 Infant Welfare consultations held every week, and in some areas, particu-

larly the Council housing estates, there was a quite substantial increase in clinic attendances over the year. The continued help of the ladies of the Bournemouth Infant Welfare Voluntary Association was greatly appreciated, though regrettably their numbers are diminishing as the years go by.

Mothercraft Classes

Mothercraft classes have continued both as a senior school activity, and also for expectant mothers attending at Avebury and East Howe Clinics.

Relaxation Classes

Classes for expectant mothers were held at Avebury, Pelhamms East Howe, Pokesdown and Strouden. There were, in all, 47 courses of 10 lecture/demonstrations each, attended by 524 mothers.

Fathercraft Classes

Twelve classes for fathers, chiefly those embarking on parenthood for the first time, were held at Avebury, compared with ten classes in 1959.

Visits to Elderly Persons and the Aged

During 1960, a total of 994 elderly and aged persons received 3,641 visits, a considerable increase over the previous year when 546 persons were visited. The number of persons visited at the request of the Hospital Management Committee regarding their suitability for admission to a chronic sick bed showed an even greater proportionate increase, from 267 to 573.

A high proportion of these visits were made by the specialist geriatric health visitor, but the district health visitor has still a part to play within the confines of her own district, and in many cases the close liaison existing between the Home Nursing and Home Help Services, the National Assistance Board, and the W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Service brought some degree of comfort to patients who were temporarily unable to obtain admission to hospital.

Special Services for Elderly and Handicapped Persons

The laundry service provided drawsheets, mackintosh sheets, air rings and covers, in 85 cases, the laundering work being carried out, as before, by the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Chiropody Clinics were held at Stewart Road on 104 occasions, 325 old persons making 952 visits, mainly on the recommendation of the health visitors. Transport was provided through the Ambulance Service where required.

CHIROPODY CLINIC 1960

Number of sessions held during 1960	...	...	104
Number of persons treated during 1960	...	...	325
Number of persons who received	one treatment		87
"	two treatments		69
"	three treatments		78
"	four treatments		51
"	five treatments		13
"	six treatments		10
"	seven treatments		5
"	eight treatments		6
"	nine treatments		1
"	ten treatments		1
"	eleven treatments		1
"	twelve treatments		1
"	fifteen treatments		1
"	twenty-four treatments		1
Total number of treatments given	...	...	952

Problem Families

The supervision of problem families continues to be one of the most time-consuming portions of a health visitor's daily work, and improvement in the chronic, established case where mental sub-normality is so frequently present, is extraordinarily slow. In many cases even the most optimistic appraisal of the situation can bring little satisfaction, and it can only be said that without the constant encouragement and stimulation of the health visitors and home helps the position would be even worse.

Regular monthly meetings of the Family Case Committee discussed individual problem families, and tried as far as possible to keep the families together as units, prevent their deterioration and limit their anti-social behaviour, and to concentrate the rehabilitation of an individual family into one or two main Departmental channels.

Health Education

Health education has continued on the lines of previous reports, the health visitors making their main impact through informal discussions in the infant welfare centres, the schools, and during their district visits. There were 39 formal talks to various women's organisations in the Borough, compared with 13 in 1959.

Little obvious progress has been made in discouraging the tobacco habit, although talks in schools by prominent local sporting personalities were tried at the outset. It is to be feared that the young have little interest in a disease that is unlikely to strike them down before middle or old age. In their view, many of the elderly and aged have already lived too long.

THE HOME NURSING SERVICE

Nursing visits during 1960 were almost identical in number with those of the previous year, 76,031 compared with 76,086.

As so many of these visits were to elderly people—64.5 per cent. were over the age of 65 years—they tend to be increasingly time-consuming, and often a number of separate treatments are required at the same visit.

The establishment of home nurses remained as before, with a Superintendent, Senior Nurse and 24 Home Nurses, working from their own homes but with a central office at Avebury, 10 Madeira Road. Although there has been a certain amount of sickness among the staff, the general establishment has been maintained, and there continues to be a wonderful spirit of co-operation among the nurses whereby additional duties are cheerfully assumed when the need arises.

New Patients Attended during 1960

In all, 3,403 patients were served during this year, of whom 2,724 were new cases, made up as follows :

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Tuberculosis	93
Respiratory system (other than T.B.)	175
Heart and Circulatory system	418
Digestive system	411
Reproductive system	95
Nervous system	254
Urinary system	133
Cancer	247
Diabetes	94
Injuries, burns, etc.	110
Senility	142
Rheumatism	95
Leg Ulcers and Skin conditions	164
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	13
Preparation for hospital treatment	244
Miscellaneous conditions	36
	<hr/> 2724 <hr/>

The age distribution of all patients treated in 1960 was :—

		<i>Patients nursed</i>			
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
0- 4 years	...	14	5	19	0.56
5-14 years	...	21	9	30	0.88
15-24 years	...	25	46	71	2.09
25-44 years	...	68	188	256	7.52
45-64 years	...	274	558	832	24.45
65-74 years	...	281	651	932	27.39
75- years	...	387	876	1263	37.11
		1070	2333	3403	100.00

Sources of referral of new cases in 1960 were :

General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	1,809
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	610
Personal application	...	...	...	...	228
Voluntary agencies	...	...	...	...	2
Health Department and Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	75
					<hr/> 2,724 <hr/>

During the year, 2,647 cases were removed from the register owing to :

Admission to hospital	...	...	...	...	519
Died	...	...	...	...	307
Satisfactory outcome of case	...	...	...	...	1,821
					<hr/> 2,647 <hr/>

The Nursing of Sick Children

Less than 2 per cent. of patients nursed during 1960 were below the age of 14 years, chiefly for complications of infectious disease and minor medical and surgical conditions. Home nurses attended children patients on their own districts and no special arrangements were necessary.

The Treatment of Visitors

Requests for the continuation of special treatments were received on 184 occasions, and 1,603 visits were made to visitors in hotels, boarding houses and private holiday accommodation.

Injection Therapy

During the year, 31,513 injections were given to 1,150 patients of which 9,815 were insulin injections.

Daily injections were necessary for 371 patients, and 69 patients received injections twice a day.

Late Visits

The number of visits made between 8.0 p.m. and 8.0 a.m. increased from 184 in 1959 to 191 in 1960, and were carried out by the home nurse on whose district the request arose.

At the end of the year 756 cases remained under treatment receiving visits as follows :

<i>Twice Daily</i>	<i>Daily</i>	<i>Alternate days</i>	<i>Twice weekly</i>	<i>Thrice weekly</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Fort- nightly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>
8	99	27	112	37	247	120	104

A summary of the year's work and a comparison with previous years, was as follows :

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of patients on the Register, 1st Jan.	523	550	651	723	720	777	761	679
Number of new patients attended ...	3072	3174	3407	3269	3249	3054	2763	2724
Total number of patients attended ...	3595	3724	4058	3992	3969	3831	3524	3403
Number remaining on the Register on 31st December ...	550	651	723	720	777	761	679	756
Number of Patients taken off the Register	3054	3073	3335	3272	3192	3070	2845	2647
Total number of nursing visits ...	70,587	74,595	83,388	80,590	83,610	80,239	76,086	76,031

The illnesses of patients were classified as follows :

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Tuberculosis ...	83	70	89	126	146	139	107	93
Pneumonia ...	102	66	88	95	68	58	47	38
Miscarriages, etc. ...	7	8	—	6	18	26	18	24
Surgical ...	382	549	684	656	427	447	437	394
Medical ...	2978	3017	3150	3098	3271	3136	2892	2830
Infectious diseases ...	43	14	47	11	39	25	23	24
	3595	3724	4058	3992	3969	3831	3524	3403

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demands on the Domestic Help Service in 1960 continued on an increasing scale, and although every effort was made to attract additional personnel, the limit of recruitment appears to have been almost reached.

The staff now consists of a full-time Organiser, one whole-time and 84 part-time workers with a guaranteed minimum of 24 hours per week. Needless to say, many of the part-time helps work far longer hours than the minimum, but it has been found that too many cases, too long hours, and the constant exposure to minor infections, pull down even the strongest and the Organiser has a far from easy task in balancing demand against supply.

All home helps are carefully selected by the Organiser on the basis of character, personality, health, ability, and above all, their reliability, and although no formal training is given they are super-

vised until their suitability for the post has been definitely established.

The number of cases helped during the year was 1,295 compared with 1,317 in 1959, but required 93,888 hours service compared with 91,741 hours during 1959.

SUMMARY OF CASES HELPED

<i>Type of Case</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Hours spent</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Hours</i>	<i>Average hours per case</i>
Old age	852	64,626	68.8	75.9
Illness	333	24,538	26.1	73.7
Tuberculosis	19	1,214	1.3	63.9
Confinements	58	1,651	1.8	28.5
Mental Deficiency	12	1,134	1.2	94.5
Maternity and Child Welfare	21	725	0.8	34.5
TOTALS ...	1,295	93,888	100.0	72.5

Classification of cases served (by ages).

Under 15 years	...	21	1.6%
15-64 years	...	321	24.8%
65 years and over	...	953	73.6%
		1295	100.0%

Ambulance Service

The ambulance arrangements in 1960 remained unchanged, being a combination of services directly provided by the Council, an agency arrangement with the St. John Ambulance Association, and the supplementary use of the Hospital Car Service. In addition, long journeys have been carried out as far as possible through British Railways, the patient being transported to the station by hospital car or ambulance service, and met by a similar arrangement at the station nearest his destination.

During 1960, the number of patients carried by the combined ambulance service increased from 55,096 to 59,468, and the mileage covered from 262,241 to 280,830. All sections of the service shared in this increase, and from 1st April, 1960, one of the St. John's ambulances with its crew was permanently seconded to the Corporation's fleet for day-time duty.

TABLE SHOWING PATIENTS CARRIED AND MILEAGES COVERED BY AMBULANCE SERVICE SINCE 1949

Year	Local Authority		St. John Association		Hospital Car Service		Total	
	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage
1949	7,990	82,824	1,736	30,513	7,141	89,997	16,867	203,334
1950	11,937	100,634	2,545	31,325	7,438	82,431	21,920	214,390
1951	12,335	103,192	2,973	25,401	13,132	82,467	28,440	211,060
1952	15,340	110,424	3,160	21,391	15,639	71,425	34,139	203,240
1953	18,782	127,334	2,159	13,619	17,446	73,258	38,387	214,211
1954	20,683	127,975	268	1,228	17,353	71,456	38,304	200,659
1955	23,104	142,991	163	1,131	18,241	69,740	41,508	213,862
1956	27,409	148,584	271	1,430	18,006	72,625	45,686	222,639
1957	30,736	159,511	427	1,487	17,257	70,866	48,420	231,864
1958	31,037	157,235	557	1,264	18,441	82,911	50,035	241,410
1959	35,030	170,938	572	1,777	19,494	89,526	55,096	262,241
1960	35,275	171,315	3808	13,295	20,385	96,220	59,468	280,830

There have been occasions when the resources of the ambulance service have been strained to the limit and beyond, and it must be remembered that the great majority of journeys undertaken are not emergencies such as street accidents, but are routine commonplace journeys carrying patients to hospital for admission from the waiting list, out-patient consultations or some form of prearranged treatment.

In other words, the ambulance service is more than anything else an adjunct to the hospital service, and depending upon the co-operation between hospital and ambulance administration it will discharge its services well or ill.

Radio control has continued to play a major part in reducing the mileage covered per patient, and it is a commonplace for an ambulance and crew to be away from the Depot for their whole tour of duty, being directed from one calling place to another through the radio transmitter at Portchester Road.

Year	Average miles covered per patient carried			
	Local Authority	St. John Association	Hospital Car Service	Total all Services
1949	10.36	17.57	12.60	12.05
1950	8.43	12.31	11.08	9.77
1951	8.36	8.53	6.27	7.42
1952	7.19	6.76	4.56	5.95
1953	6.78	6.30	4.19	5.58
1954	6.18	4.58	4.11	5.23
1955	6.18	6.94	3.82	5.15
1956	5.42	5.28	4.03	4.87
1957	5.19	3.48	4.11	4.79
1958	5.07	2.27	4.50	4.82
1959	4.88	3.11	4.59	4.76
1960	4.85	3.49	4.72	4.72

During 1960 the average number of patients per journey with the average number of miles each patient was carried was as follows:

Service	Average patients per journey	Average miles per patient
Local Authority	5.05	4.85
St. John Ambulance Association	7.25	3.49
Hospital Car Service	3.47	4.72
Rail Transport	1.00	128.91

At the end of the year, the Corporation fleet consisted of 8 ambulances and 4 dual-purpose vehicles, maintained by a staff of a Superintendent, Deputy, 24 driver/attendants and one clerk.

A 24-hour service was maintained.

THE WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE DURING 1960 IS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Service	Vehicles (Number at 31.12.60)	Patient Carrying Journeys	Patients Carried		Abortive and Service Journeys	Transport of Analgesia Apparatus, Midwives, etc.	Total Mileages	Transport by Rail		No. of Staff at 31.12.60
			Accident or Emergency	Other				No.	Rail Miles	
Directly provided	Ambulances (8)	4,654	1,865	18,996	355	30	111,716	139	21,128	26
St. John Assn. Hospital	Dual purpose (4)	2,324 525	183 68	14,231 3,740	197 13	70	59,599 13,295	226 —	25,925 —	
Car Service		5,868	—	20,385	53	—	96,220	—	—	—
		13,371	2,116	57,352	618	100	280,830	365	47,053	28

Vaccination and Immunisation

Protection against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis continued through the year under schemes approved by the Ministry, and practitioners co-operated in carrying out the work.

Vaccination against Smallpox

1,904 persons received protection against smallpox, 1,305 by general practitioners and 599 in the local authority clinics. The total included 921 infants under the age of one year, or 55.8 per cent.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

A total of 245 children received protection against diphtheria (16 by general practitioners and 229 at infant welfare clinics) and in addition 1,310 children received "booster" doses (184 by general practitioners, 1,126 at local authority clinics).

Details follow :

Number of Children in the Local Health Authority area on 31st December 1960, who have completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1946, and 31st December, 1960.

Age on 31.12.1960 (i.e., born in year)	Under 1 1960	1-4 1956-1959	5-9 1951-1955	10-14 1946-1950	Under 1 Total
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1956-1960	742	4,558	3,612	1,889	10,801
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1955 or earlier	—	—	3,138	5,878	9,016
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1,650	6,050	18,300		26,000
Immunity Index 100 A/C	44.9	75.3	30.1		41.5

Note.—The Immunity Index is the number of children immunised (primary or booster) during the last five years (total of item A) expressed as a percentage of the total estimated mid-year child population (total of item C), excluding any children who have passed out of the age group on 31st December, 1960, and any who are known to have died or left the area.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

20 children were protected against whooping cough, 2 at local authority clinics and 18 by general practitioners.

Use of Combined Antigens

Sixty-seven children received protection against both diphtheria and whooping cough, and 1,587 against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. These preparations were used both by general practitioners and in the infant welfare centres, and children receiving protection against diphtheria in this way were included in the table above.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During 1960, 6,573 persons completed two injections, and 11,868 third injections were given.

Details of the complete vaccination programme from its commencement in 1956 to the end of 1960 are as follows :

Persons who have received three injections	35,657
Persons who have received two injections	6,006
<hr/>	
i.e., a total of 118,983 injections given to	41,663 persons

Age group		Third injection	Second injection
1943/1960	...	22,914	2,434
1933/1942	...	8,898	1,906
1920/1932	...	2,581	1,068
Others	...	1,264	598
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		35,657	6,006
		41,663 persons	

Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care

Arrangements in force during the year included :

(1) Tuberculosis

(a) The seconding of two health visitors for full-time duty at the Chest Clinic and in domiciliary visiting of tuberculous patients.

(b) The payment of a proportion of the salary of the almoner and occupational therapist employed at the Chest Clinic.

(c) Boarding out of child contacts.

(d) Assistance in rehousing tuberculous patients by recommendation to the Housing Committee. During the year 8 cases were rehoused.

(e) Provision of nursing requisites.

(f) Provision of domestic help, 19 patients receiving 1,214 hours service.

(g) Rehabilitation of selected cases, one case being maintained at Papworth Hall.

(h) A grant to the Bournemouth Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in respect of their work in providing cash payments for extra nourishment, bedding, coal and other items for tuberculous patients and their families.

(i) Occupational therapy for domiciliary patients, 77 cases receiving 755 visits during the year.

(2) Venereal Diseases

A health visitor attended the special clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

(3) Illness generally

Provision was made at rest homes for the convalescence of patients recommended by general practitioners or hospital consultants. During the year 32 persons received recuperative holidays compared with 40 in 1959. The cost to the patient was based on income, but the majority of beneficiaries under the scheme paid little if anything. All patients who had been away in rest homes were visited on their return home by a health visitor, and almost invariably had benefited considerably in health.

Mental Health Services

During the three years since the Royal Commission on the Law Relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency published its findings, more has been written and spoken from public platforms on mental health than on any other subject of medico-social interest.

Some of this has been quite irresponsible, some has been wildly idealistic, and comparatively little has been on a severely practical level.

The full implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, during the year under consideration provides an opportunity for appraising the "new look" in mental health during its early formative stages.

It is quite evident that in the treatment of mental disorder, hospital and community must both play their parts in varying degree. It is also true that recent advances in the treatment of mental illness have shortened the period of hospitalization in many cases and made others amenable to out-patient therapy.

But treatment is not all, and training, rehabilitation and resocialisation is necessary in many cases before the patient is fit to return to the community. These processes take time, and it would be tragic if at the outset the services to be provided by the local authority were jeopardised by undue pressure by hospital authorities to take too early discharges from mental hospitals.

There is fortunately in this area a splendid co-operation between the local health authority and the physician superintendents of the mental hospitals of the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, together with a frequent interchange of views between social workers of the local authority and hospital clinics, and therefore it would seem that the safeguards based upon mutual respect and understanding will prove more than adequate.

The development of local authority hostels for persons discharged from mental hospitals, or admitted direct from the community on a purely informal basis, seems likely to be fraught with difficulty. In this, as in all other measures designed to restore the former mental patient to full health, it is the community rather than the local authority that must play the major part.

It is a common misunderstanding that a handful of professional social workers can from their own resources organise and maintain a community health service. This can never be so, for the essence of rehabilitation and resocialisation is that having reached a stage when he is fit to return to the community, the patient is accepted by the community, and helped to regain that position of stability and respect he formerly held before illness laid him low.

Enlightened public opinion is the most important single requirement of a community health service, far more important than the development of a small cadre of social workers.

It is a tragic fact that it is often only the mental sickness of a relative or the birth of a subnormal child in a family that brings home to individuals the problems of mental disorder, and at the same time makes them realise their loneliness.

Work carried out during 1959

The Mental Health Act, 1959, became operative from 1st November, 1960, and although the number of admissions to mental hospitals in 1960 can be compared with previous years, the classification of these patients was changed.

More and more patients are now being admitted on an "informal" basis, that is to say, they go into a mental hospital of their own desire, without any form of compulsion, and are free to discharge themselves whenever they will.

Although the total number of admissions (mainly to Park Prewett Hospital, Basingstoke) was higher than ever before, 393 compared with the previous highest total of 378 in 1958, the number of voluntary admissions (153) was considerably higher than in any previous year.

TABLE I.
ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS DURING LAST 6 YEARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.D.</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Section 11</i>	<i>Section 14, etc.</i>	<i>Section 20</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955	11	166	10	2	95	42	326
1956	103	80	15	8	98	47	351
1957	98	92	12	6	77	76	361
1958	118	63	16	6	72	103	378
1959	119	28	4	3	18	201	373
1960 1.1.60— 31.10.60	125	—	—	—	10	196	331*
	<i>Inf.</i>			<i>Mental Health Sect. 29</i>	<i>Act Sect. 26</i>	<i>Act Sect. 25</i>	393
1960 1.11.60— 31.12.60	28			6	4	24	

* The new Mental Health Act, 1959, came into operation on 1st November, 1960.

It will be noted from Tables II(a) and (b) that mental sickness is by no means confined to any one age group, and is certainly not an unvarying accompaniment of advancing age. The middle age ranges, 30-60 years, appear to provide the highest numbers of breakdowns among both males and females, although even in adolescence schizophrenia may commonly be found.

TABLE II(A)

ALL PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING PERIOD 1.1.60-31.10.60
under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

Age Group	Males					Females					Total
	Inf.	Temp.	Sect. 11	Sect. 14 etc.	Sect. 20	Inf.	Temp.	Sect. 11	Sect. 14 etc.	Sect. 20	
10-20	2			—	1	—			—	2	5
20-30	3			3	11	12			—	6	35
30-40	8			1	13	11			1	25	59
40-50	6			—	12	22			1	24	65
50-60	13			—	5	18			1	15	52
60-70	5			—	9	8			3	22	47
70-80	6			—	5	10			—	23	44
80+	1				4	—			—	19	24
	44	—	—	4	60	81	—	—	6	136	331

TABLE II(B)

ALL PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING PERIOD
1.11.60 - 31.12.60
Under Mental Health Act

Age Group	Males				Females				Total
	Inf.	Sect. 26	Sect. 25	Sect. 29	Inf.	Sect. 26	Sect. 25	Sect. 29	
10-20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20-30	2	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	8
30-40	2	1	—	—	2	—	3	2	10
40-50	1	—	1	1	5	—	—	1	9
50-60	2	—	2	—	7	1	3	—	15
60-70	—	—	1	1	4	1	1	1	9
70-80	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	7
80+	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
	8	1	8	2	20	3	16	4	62

Tables III (a) and (b) show the great value of a period of observation in a mental hospital, even though such observation must be on a compulsory basis.

A total of 216 patients, 55 per cent. of the total, were admitted under Observation and Urgency Orders, i.e., for short periods of compulsory detention during which their condition could be assessed, and treatment given, and at the end of this period practically all of them had recovered sufficiently to be either discharged or to decide to remain in hospital of their own free will for further treatment.

TABLE III(A)
PATIENTS ADMITTED, UNDER SECTION 20 OF LUNACY ACT,
during period 1.1.60 - 31.10.60

<i>Subsequent history of patient</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Died in Hospital	2		2
Certified	—	6	6
Transferred to other Mental Hospitals ...	—	—	—
Transferred to General Hospitals ...	—	—	—
Became Temporary Patients	—	—	—
Became Informal Patients	47	124	171
Discharged "not of unsound mind" ...	11	6	17
Totals	60	136	196

TABLE III(B)
PATIENTS ADMITTED UNDER SECTIONS 25 and 29 OF MENTAL HEALTH
ACT, during period 1.11.60 - 31.12.60

<i>Subsequent history of patient</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Died in Hospital	—	—	—
Admitted for treatment (Sect. 26, M.H. Act)	—	1	1
Transferred to other Mental Hospitals ...	—	—	—
Transferred to General Hospitals ...	—	—	—
Became Informal Patients	9	19	28
Discharged	1		1
Totals	10	20	30

Treatment, rehabilitation and resocialisation are unfortunately lengthy processes and many patients find it difficult to follow the advice of the psychiatrist who advocates a longer stay in hospital. It may be they feel much better, or they have business or family ties which pull them against their better judgment, but there will always be a tendency for relapses to follow insufficient treatment, the more so as admission to and discharge from hospital becomes an increasingly free will decision.

Table IV shows that the percentage of admissions of patients who had previously received treatment in mental hospitals reached 35.6 per cent. in 1960, and many of these patients had received treatment within the past twelve months. Many of these patients had been discharged against the psychiatrist's advice and temporarily at least it appears that this is the price that must be paid for increasing informality.

TABLE IV
RE-ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS

1957	Total admissions	361	Re-admissions	115	Percentage	31.8%
1958	"	378	"	120	"	31.7%
1959	"	373	"	131	"	35.1%
1960	"	393	"	140	"	35.6%

Mental Subnormality

During the year 14 new cases of mental subnormality were reported, 8 of them being children below the age of 15 years who were reported by the Education Authority.

The position at the end of the year was that 319 cases of mental subnormality were on the authority's registers, as follows :

* In hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	14
Attending The Turner Training Centre and living at home	...	...	...	...	...	7
Attending the Training Centre of another authority	...	...	...	...	...	1
Under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	...	...
Living at home	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 31

* The majority of cases in hospital were at Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospitals, the complete distribution being as follows :—

Coldeast Hospital...	...	...	<i>Informal</i>	53
			<i>Certified</i>	10
Tatchbury Mount Hospital	...	...	<i>Informal</i>	35
			<i>Certified</i>	20
Coldharbour Hospital	...	...	<i>Informal</i>	1
			<i>Certified</i>	6
Brentry Hospital	...	...	<i>Certified</i>	1
Port Bredy Hospital	...	...	<i>Informal</i>	1
St. Lawrence's Hospital	...	...	<i>Informal</i>	1
St. Mary's Home	...	...	<i>Certified</i>	1
Stoke Park Hospital	...	...	<i>Certified</i>	1
Leavesden Hospital	...	...	<i>Informal</i>	1
Hortham Hospital	...	...	<i>Certified</i>	1
Royal West Counties Hospital	...	...	<i>Informal</i>	1
Home of the Holy Rood	...	...	<i>Certified</i>	1
Forest Hospital	...	...	<i>Informal</i>	1
Field Place Hospital	...	...	<i>Informal</i>	7
The Manor	...	...	<i>Informal</i>	1
Rampton Special Hospital	...	...	<i>Certified</i>	1
				<hr/> 144 <hr/>

Eleven persons suffering from mental subnormality were admitted to hospital during the year, three to Coldeast Hospital, seven to Tatchbury Mount Hospital and one to Field Place, New Milton. Nine of these cases were admitted informally, the other two on Court Orders.

In addition two persons were admitted to hospital for short periods, and two others were temporarily accommodated privately in order to give their parents a short period of freedom from worry, or a holiday.

Two deaths were notified among mentally subnormal persons one in hospital and one at home.

At the end of the year six cases (two males, two females and two children) awaited urgent hospital admission, and there were 4 less urgent cases on the waiting list.

Arrangements for training mentally subnormal children and adults in the community

During the year, the splendid work carried out at The Turner Training Centre continued on an increased scale, and on 31st December, 72 trainees were in attendance, with a staff of eight supervisors and assistant supervisors.

<i>No. of children in attendance</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 16</i>	<i>Over 16</i>	<i>Under 16</i>	<i>Over 16</i>	
Male Section	10	22	—	—	32
Female and Junior Section	6	—	16	18	40
Totals	16	22	16	18	72

As before, mid-day meals were provided through School Meals Service arrangements, and two special buses brought a large proportion of the children from "picking-up points" reasonably close to their homes. An ambulance was also used for those children suffering from physical or other handicaps requiring special travel arrangements.

The numbers attending the Centre have been gradually increasing, and a few carefully selected cases referred by the Psychiatric Clinics have also been given periods of training, with some success.

Open days, exhibitions and sales of work, and the annual sports day have given not only the Health Committee, but also a considerable number of parents and members of the public an opportunity of seeing what improvement can be achieved by skilled and sympathetic handling of the children, and the staff are to be congratulated on their year's work.

Consideration was given during the year to the inauguration of small part-time units for subnormal children of pre-school age, but this development has had to be delayed for the time being.

In all local authority developments for the benefit of the mentally disordered, the national shortage of people of the right calibre for teaching and social work is likely to be the deciding factor.

It is a profession that attracts comparatively few, and if those few are to be successful they require certain basic qualities and abilities that further limits their number.

Dilution of highly trained staff by larger numbers of less highly trained personnel is only a partial answer, for it is a fundamental principle of dilution that there must be something substantial to dilute, and the higher grades of staff are in woefully short supply.

In Bournemouth, we are fortunate in having a small nucleus of trained personnel, but the future of the community services depends on more people of the right type coming forward.

Nursing Homes

At the end of the year, in December, 1960, some interest was aroused in high places by a question in Parliament on the subject of registration of nursing homes and the need for further legislation. This question followed certain remarks on the difficulties of inspection and the maintenance of adequate standards that were made in the Annual Report for 1959.

Subsequent enquiries and investigations by the Ministry of Health makes it possible that the whole question will be dealt with in the not too distant future, including the controversial issue of responsibility for registrations under the Public Health Act, 1936 and the National Assistance Act, 1948.

At the end of the year 45 nursing homes were registered by the local authority, four fewer than in 1959. Accommodation was provided for 10 maternity and 582 medical and surgical cases.

Bournemouth Crematorium

Since the opening of the Crematorium in 1938, there has been a steady increase in this method of disposing of the dead, the yearly totals being :

1938	....	....	....	229
1939	....	....	....	384
1940	....	....	....	514
1941	....	....	....	557
1942	....	....	....	584
1943	....	....	....	693
1944	....	....	....	708
1945	....	....	....	742
1946	....	....	....	834
1947	....	....	....	1026
1948	....	....	....	1012
1949	....	....	....	1155
1950	....	....	....	1306
1951	...	...	...	1484
1952	...	...	...	1472
1953	...	...	...	1681
1954	...	...	...	1770
1955	...	...	...	1991
1956	...	...	...	2142
1957	...	...	...	2207
1958	...	...	...	2340
1959	...	...	...	2472
1960	...	...	...	2609

An analysis of the statistics for 1960 showed that 44.9 per cent of applications for cremation came from within the Borough, while 55.1 per cent. were received from other areas.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee to the Crematorium, and in an emergency has two deputies authorised by the Home Office, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

Action was taken in two cases during the year, brief details of which were :

Mrs. G.B. Living in dirty and squalid conditions and in very poor general health. She was removed to Christchurch Hospital under a Court Order but died within two days of admission.

Mr. W.T.S. Living in dirty conditions and in circumstances liable to be a danger to himself and to others. He was admitted to Part III accommodation at Queen's Close under a Court Order which was subsequently extended. After the expiry of the Order the man stayed in Queen's Close voluntarily.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-1951 — INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

In Bournemouth, the registration of blind persons and the provision of welfare services for this category of disabled persons is carried out by the Welfare Services Committee, and the following information in respect of new registrations has been supplied by the Chief Officer of Welfare Services :

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment ...	12	1	—	17
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical)	26	8	—	17
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	12	6	—	8

Public Health Laboratory Service

Report by Dr. G. J. G. King, Director of the Bournemouth Laboratory

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM BOURNEMOUTH, 1960

Nose and throat swabs ...	99
Specimens of sputum ...	3915
Specimens of faeces and urine ...	452
Specimens of water ...	542
Specimens of milk ...	410
Specimens of ice cream ...	161
Other human specimens (wound swabs, pus swabs, bloods, etc.)	103
Specimens of food (tinned foods, fresh meat, eggs, etc.) ...	156
Other Sanitary Specimens (sewage swabs, bottle rinses, veterinary, etc.)	156
	<hr/> 5994 <hr/>

Specimens were submitted by :

	Total Specimens
(a) Royal Victoria Hospital ...	95
(b) Sanatoria ...	738
(c) Local Practitioners ...	357
(d) Public Health Department ...	1616
(e) Bournemouth Chest Clinic ...	3183
(f) Mass Radiography ...	5
	<hr/> 5994 <hr/>

REPORT BY A. J. MORTIMER, METEOROLOGICAL REGISTRAR

1960 Summary

1960 will be remembered for a long time as the year which made meteorological history as far as rainfall is concerned, and its record of 48.26 inches is likely to stand for a long time, exceeding the previous record (1912—43.20 inches) by the amazing amount of 5.06 inches. October was the third wettest October of the century but the most remarkable fact was the persistence of heavy rain from July until the end of November. In 1960 every month exceeded its average figure except April, which was only three-hundredths of an inch short of the average.

It would be wrong, however, to give the impression that the weather was bad for the whole year. Up to the first week of July although rainfall was slightly above average, there was plenty of sunshine and in fact it appeared that another good summer was coming our way. April, May and June all well exceeded both the temperature and sunshine averages.

SUMMARY

Highest temperature recorded	78 degrees on 26th June.
Lowest temperature recorded	21 degrees on 14th January.
Greatest fall of rain in one day	1.71 inches on 8th October.
Total rainfall	48.26 inches (average 31.21 inches)
Total sunshine	1681.2 hours (average 1709.9 hours)
Number of days with sunshine	305.
Number of days with rain	199.
Mean temperature	50.5 degrees (average 50.9 degrees)

BOURNEMOUTH CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION.

Latitude 50° 44'N. Longitude 1° 53'W. Height above Mean Sea Level,
130 feet.

TABLES OF TEMPERATURE, SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

1. TEMPERATURE.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average
1960	41.0 40.8	41.3 40.9	44.3 44.6	48.5 48.6	53.7 54.5	59.3 60.1	62.7 60.8	62.4 59.3	58.4 57.0	52.1 52.1	45.5 47.7	41.7 40.3
Absolute Maximum
Date
Absolute Minimum
Date
Mean Range
Humidity %

Mean temperature for 1960—50.5°.

Average (Air Ministry)—50.9.

2. SUNSHINE (Hours).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average 1960	62.3 52.9	79.2 97.7	137.3 95.3	175.5 182.0	213.6 204.2	229.8 284.5	210.8 183.7	203.1 162.9	151.8 151.8	115.3 92.4	71.7 94.1	59.5 79.7
Average per day (1960)	1.7	3.4	3.1	6.1	6.6	9.5	5.9	5.3	5.1	3.0	3.1	2.6
Highest amount in one day	6.8	9.5	9.5	13.0	14.4	15.0	12.3	13.0	11.0	9.5	8.7	7.0
Date ...	6th	19th	22nd	30th	31st	20th	31st	5th	20th	12th	5th	27th
Days with sunshine	20	19	24	27	28	30	29	28	25	28	24	23

Total for 1960 - 1681.2.

Average (Air Ministry) - 1709.9.

8. RAINFALL (Inches).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average 1960	3.56 3.80	2.28 2.80	2.06 2.09	2.00 1.97	1.90 2.23	1.56 2.56	2.22 3.77	2.47 4.51	2.50 5.92	3.46 9.24	3.74 5.53	3.46 3.84
Daily average	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.18	0.12
Greatest fall in one day	1.00	0.99	0.68	0.71	0.82	1.53	0.63	1.58	1.45	1.71	0.75	0.93
Date ...	23rd	24th	28th	2nd	11th	22nd	7th	10th	30th	8th	25th	3rd
No. of days with rain	17	17	12	14	10	6	19	19	17	22	25	21

Total for 1960 - 48.26.

* Average (Air Ministry) - 31.21.

1955-1956

Water Supply

The entire Borough, except that part of Southbourne east of Irving and Clifton Roads, is served by the Bournemouth and District Water Company, the remainder as stated being supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company.

A mains supply is piped directly to the town's 45,767 private dwellings.

Throughout the year, the supply has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity.

A total of 352 samples of water for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory were taken by the District Public Health Inspectors; these were satisfactory as were the 23 samples obtained for chemical analysis.

The following information for the year 1960 has been supplied by the two Water Undertakings :—

(a) The Bournemouth and District Water Company

The main source of the Town's water supply is obtained from the River Avon and 255 bacteriological samples of this source were examined by The Bournemouth and District Water Company during 1960.

The results of these tests showed that the Probable Number of Coliform Organisms per 100 ml varied from 220,000 to 450, with an average figure of 8,335.

Bacteriological examinations of the treated water going into supply were made on 366 daily samples, all these tests giving a negative coliform reaction.

An average analysis of the Town water is :—

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	19.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	2.4
Nitrogen in Nitrites	...	...	...	0.001
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.052
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.043
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.029
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.024
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	0.805
Dissolved Oxygen	...	...	...	9.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	1.0
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	188.0
Silica as SiO ₂	...	...	...	11.2
Iron as Fe	...	...	...	Nil
Total Dissolved Solids	...	...	...	271.0
Total Hardness	...	...	...	220.0

Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	188.0
Noncarbonate Hardness	...	...	...	32.0
Colour (Burgess Scale)	...	...	...	11 mms.
pH	...	...	...	7.83
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	...	...	...	405
Residual NH_2Cl}	...	...	...	0.12 p.p.m.

Bacteriological Results.

B. Coliform Probable Number in 100 ml	0
Agar Cultures 24 hours at 37°C	0
Agar Cultures 48 hours at 37°C	2
Agar Cultures 72 hours at 22°C	1

The West Hampshire Water Company

EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM RIVER SUPPLY, KNAPP MILL

Maxima, Means and Minima of Analytical Results

Weeks No.	1 to 52.							
Beginning and ending on	January 4th, 1960, to January 1st, 1961.							
Source of sample	River Avon at Intake to Works, Mains Tap over centre bench Knapp Mill. sink in Laboratory.							
	BEFORE TREATMENT				AFTER TREATMENT			
	No. of tests	Max.	Mean.	Min.	No. of tests	Max.	Mean.	Min.
Temperature °F.	310	70		37	312	70		37
Turbidity	310	58		2	312	0		0
Colour (A.P.H.A.) ...	310	96		6	312	42		2
pH	310	8.5		7.5	312	8.0		7.2
D.O.* at 20°C.	310	480		220	312	480		220
Crustacea per 2.5 litre sample	310	—	None	—	312	—	None	—
Chlorinat'n residual as Cl (A—as chloramine F—as free chlorine)					312			
Metals	50	Iron—0.75 Copper } Lead }	Nil	0.10 Nil	50	Iron } Copper } Lead }	Nil	Nil
T.S.† at 180°C.	50	325		150	312	325		150
Chlorides as Cl.	50	18		14	50	18		14
Alkalinity total ...	50	206		92	50	206		106
Hardness as CaCO ₃ { Non Carbonate Carbonate Total	50	36		18	50	36		24
	50	206		92	50	206		106
	50	242		110	50	242		130
Free carbon dioxide as CO ₂	50	6		3	50	12		4
Oxi. Nit. as N Nitrite Total Free Albuminoid O.A.,‡ 4 hrs. 27°C.	50	0.02		0.02	50	Nil		Nil
	50	3.8		2.8	50	3.8		2.6
	50	0.068		0.010	50	0.134		0.006§
	50	0.220		0.092	50	0.132		0.032
50	9.1		1.2	50	3.4		0.42	
Colony count per ml. on Nutrient agar Presumptive coliform count per 100 ml.	310	> 100,000		96	312	> 1000		2
	310	> 10,000		10	312	80		1
	310	> 10,000		9	312	60		1
	310	160,000		13	312	0	0	0
Coliform type ; present in ml.	310	B.C.I. 0.001	B.C.I. 1.0	—	—	—	—	—
Bacillus coli absent in ml.	310	0.0001		0.1	312	100	100	100
1. welchii Count per 100 ml.	50	200		0	50	0	0	0
CHEMICAL AND BACTO. QUALITY					All 312 Samples Class I Ministry of Health Classification.			

* Electrical conductivity. † Total solids derived from E.C. ‡ Oxygen absorbed from N/80 acid permanganate. § Post ammoniation discontinued Oct. 16th, 1960, until following Spring.

SEWERAGE

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the Borough are, in the main, reasonably satisfactory. Schemes for the construction of sewage disposal works at Holdenhurst and the provision of sewers at Wick are in progress.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES, HOUSING AND INSPECTION OF FOOD

Report by William Riley, Chief Public Health Inspector.

I. Housing

(HOUSING ACT, 1957 AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936)

Number of houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	237
Number of visits made for the above purpose	...	...	...	1162

a) Repair.

Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of repair	179
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Defective houses made fit following informal action	*97
(* This includes houses brought forward from 1959).					

Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices under the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	13
(b) by local authority in default of an owner	...	...	...	...	...	1

Houses made fit after service of formal notices under the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(a) by owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) by local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

b) Demolition and Closures (*Housing Act, 1957*).

(i) Houses demolished following formal action under Section 17	...	...	...	...	...	4
(ii) Local authority owned houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	5
(iii) Houses closed	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iv) Parts of buildings closed	...	...	...	...	...	2

c) Clearance Areas (*Housing Act, 1957, Part III*).

In 1959, the Council declared four areas in Bournemouth to be Clearance Areas. The houses in one of these (viz. Nos. 12, 13 and 14 Essex Terrace) were later demolished and the position at 31st December, 1960, regarding the remainder where Compulsory Purchase Orders were made, details of which are in the 1959 Annual Report, is as follows :—

Title of Order	Remarks
1. County Borough of Bournemouth (Terrace Road) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959	Negotiations in progress
2. County Borough of Bournemouth (Essex Terrace) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959	Demolitions in progress
3. County Borough of Bournemouth (West Hill Place) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959	ditto.

The majority of the persons displaced have been re-housed by the Council, the remainder having obtained accommodation privately.

(d) **Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and Rent Act, 1957.**

Inspections made re applications for Certificates of Disrepair
and the revocation thereof

(e) **Overcrowding (*Housing Act, 1957—Part I V*).**

Number of houses inspected re alleged overcrowding	...	...
Number of houses found to be overcrowded	...	...
Number of cases of overcrowding abated	...	...
Number of houses visited to ascertain "permitted number" of persons who could occupy same for sleeping purposes on standard prescribed by Housing Act, 1957	...	...
Number of rooms measured to ascertain "permitted number"	...	11

(f) **Applications for Corporation Houses.**

In 33 cases, applicants' houses were visited when any overcrowded or other unsatisfactory conditions were noted in subsequent action.

(g) **Movable Dwellings.**

(i) *Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 268 and 269.*

During the year ten licences were issued in respect of caravan sites and a further 19 licences were also granted authorising the stationing of individual caravans for use as dwellings.

124 visits were paid to caravan sites to ensure that reasonable standards were maintained.

(ii) *The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960*

This legislation brought into force on the 29th August, 1960, a new licensing system for caravans. It has two objects, viz :—

- (1) to control the location of caravan sites ;
and (2) to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of lay-out, equipment and maintenance.

Briefly, all caravan sites must now have "site licences", and no licence is issued to an applicant until he has Town Planning permission to use the land as a caravan site. There are, however, certain exemptions from the licensing requirements of the Act. These relate, in the main, to the temporary use of land as casual caravan sites.

Local authorities have power to attach conditions to site licences and for their guidance the Minister of Housing and Local Government has specified Model Standards with respect to the lay-out of, and the provision of facilities, services and equipment for caravan sites.

17 persons holding Town Planning Consent or "existing use rights" for the use of land as caravan sites applied for site licences during 1960. At the end of the year these applications were still being considered.

(h) Land Charges Enquiries.

During the year 5,101 enquiries regarding various properties were dealt with.

II. Inspection of Food and Food Premises

On October 1st, 1960, the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, came into operation. Amongst other items they consolidate and amend the Regulations of 1955 to 1957 and extend the provisions to food businesses carried on from home-going ships and moored vessels.

The appended statement shows the extent of the work involved to ensure that the Regulations were being observed. In this duty the permanent staff was augmented by four temporary Inspectors during the months of July, August and September, in accordance with the practice that has operated annually since 1956.

During the visits to food premises the purpose of the Regulations was explained to employers and to employees upon whom so much responsibility rests in preventing the contamination of food. For example, the elementary precautions of washing one's hands after visiting the toilet and the prohibition of smoking in any room where there is open food or while handling such food. Apart from the risk of tobacco ash or cigarette ends dropping into food, there is the probable contamination of the food handler's fingers with saliva.

The 157 notifications sent during the year regarding contraventions of the Regulations were, for the most part, complied with promptly and it was not necessary to take legal proceedings. The remainder of the notices involving structural alterations to food premises were receiving attention at the end of the year.

Details of visits to food premises are given below :—

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>No. in Borough</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>
Bakehouses	55	194
Cafés and Restaurants	171	711
Confectioners' and Pastrycooks' Shops	150	297
Cooked Meat Shops	50	277
Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Shops	54	204
Fried Fish Shops	31	43
Greengrocers' Shops	167	372
Grocers' Shops	346	959
Gut Scraping Works	1	5
Hotel and Boarding House Kitchens	926	2473
School Feeding Centres	38	81

(a) **Meat Inspection.**

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

In accordance with Section 3(1) of the above-named Act, and after consultation with the appropriate organisations, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was informed that the Council are satisfied that the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughtering facilities are adequately served, having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities, and of other persons, and that no additional slaughtering facilities are required, nor are they likely to be required in the foreseeable future.

There are no slaughterhouses in Bournemouth within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955; but a small building, privately-owned, is used for the occasional slaughter of pigs, the carcasses and organs of which are not for sale.

Home-killed meat is brought into the Borough from slaughterhouses and markets in other districts. The abattoir at Uddens Cross, in the Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District, is the nearest modern slaughterhouse supplying Bournemouth.

The 112 butchers' shops and 8 wholesale meat stores were visited on 478 occasions during the year to ensure that meat and offals thereat were fit for human consumption. 59 applications were received from butchers for the examination of meat of doubtful soundness.

Three slaughtermen's licences were renewed during 1960.

b) Milk Supplies.

During 1960, all milk sold in Bournemouth was of the following special designations, in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1952.

(1) "*Pasteurised*" and "*Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)*" Milk.

Supplies of these were bottled at three licensed pasteurising plants in Bournemouth and at three in Poole.

(2) "*Sterilised*" Milk.

A small quantity of this milk, processed and bottled in another town, is sold in Bournemouth.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the supervision of milk production at the few remaining farms in Bournemouth.

Your Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the supervision of the pasteurisation, bottling and distribution of milk and details of these duties are set out below.

i) THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
Dairies	3	180
Milkshops	292	186
Pasteurising Plants	3	79

ii) THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1953.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1954.

The undermentioned licences were issued in 1960 :—

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk.

Bottlers' Licences	...	...	...	...	3
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	224
Dealers' Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	4

"Pasteurised" Milk.

Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences	...	...	...	...	3
Dealers' Licences	296
Dealers' Supplementary Licences	5

"Sterilised" Milk.

Dealers' Licences	3
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247 samples of "Pasteurised" Milk, 113 of "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" Milk and 29 of "Sterilised" Milk were subjected to the prescribed tests at the Public Health Laboratory.

Only one failure was reported, and although careful inspection and checking was carried out at the Dairy concerned, no defects could be found to account for the faulty sample.

During the year the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, came into force. These made alterations in the prescribed tests and provided, inter alia, that in future, the period for which a dealers' licence will be granted will be five years, instead of one as at present.

(c) **Ice Cream.**

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16.

THE ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1947-1952.

Number of premises registered during 1960		Total number of premises on register	Number of visits to premises during 1960
For manufacture	Nil	3	22
For storage and sale	40	595	359

141 samples of ice cream were submitted to the methylene blue test at the Public Health Laboratory, the results being as follows :—

No. of samples	Result (Provisional Grade)*
106	Grade I
18	Grade II
7	Grade III
10	Grade IV

* Grades I and II are classed as satisfactory ; but where a series of samples from the same supply fall within Grades III and IV, the bacteriological purity of the ice cream is considered unsatisfactory.

The above unsatisfactory samples, which represent 12 per cent. of the number taken, were for the most part due to failure to keep serving equipment clean at premises where loose ice cream was sold from bulk. After warnings were given satisfactory "repeat" samples were obtained in most cases.

d) **Ice "Lollies".**

44 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, where 22 of the "cream lollies" were found to be unsatisfactory. Appropriate action was taken.

4 samples taken for chemical analysis proved satisfactory.

e) **Water Cress, etc.**

3 samples of water cress and one of mustard and cress submitted for bacteriological examination were all found to be contaminated with faecal organisms. The suppliers and shopkeepers were promptly warned.

f) **Prepared Foods** (*Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16*).

110 premises in the Borough are now registered for the manufacture of meat or fish products and during the year 66 inspections were made of this type of premises. The 42 samples of prepared meat foods examined were all found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

g) **Other Foodstuffs.**

60 samples of a variety of foodstuffs, including desiccated coconut, albumen, soya flour, confectionery, artificial cream, nuts and jelly were submitted for bacteriological examination, all with satisfactory results.

h) **Foodstuffs Condemned.**

During the year 1960, foodstuffs totalling 12 tons, 2 lbs. were condemned by your Inspectors as unfit for human consumption. This amount was 46 per cent. more than the quantity condemned in 1959.

Details are as follows :—

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Fish		14	1	20
Meat	2	6	3	24
Tinned Goods	4	19	2	27
Other Foods	3	18	3	15

Some of the above food was destroyed, some was used for animal feeding (with due observance of necessary safeguards) and some was collected by a private firm for processing into industrial fats and fertilisers in another town.

(i) Gerber Testing of Milk.

Throughout the year Mr. Clarkson (a District Public Health Inspector) has carried out routine sampling and Gerber testing of milk. His results are as follows :—

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>No. Satisfactory</i>	<i>No. Unsatisfactory</i>
"Pasteurised" ...	117	115	2
"Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised)" ...	60	60	—
"Channel Islands" ...	67	67	—
Total ...	244	242	2

The two unsatisfactory samples were slightly deficient in non-fatty solids and in both cases were followed by satisfactory "repeat" samples. In no case was the milk fat content below the prescribed standard.

(j) Sampling of Food and Drugs.

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors, acting as Sampling Officers, obtained 188 samples of food and drugs as follows :—

	FORMAL SAMPLES		INFORMAL SAMPLES		TOTAL
	<i>Found to be genuine</i>	<i>Found to be adulterated</i>	<i>Found to be genuine</i>	<i>Found to be adulterated</i>	
FOOD	111	4	46	1	162
DRUGS	16	1	8	1	26
TOTAL	127	5	54	2	188

The reduction in the total number of samples taken compared with the previous year (290) was due to the illness and subsequent retirement of the Public Analyst.

Details of the unsatisfactory samples are set out in the following statement :—

Formal Samples

<i>Reference No.</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration</i>	<i>Action taken, etc.</i>
268	Fruit and cream.	"Cream" consisted of imitation cream.	Warning letter sent to Vendor.
892	Linseed Oil.	Acid value 6.0. Does not comply with B.P.C. maximum of 4.0.	Proceedings not taken on recommendation of Public Analyst.
478	Marmalade.	Deficient in suspended solids by 6.6%.	Warning letter sent to Manufacturers.
270	Milk.	Deficient in fat, containing only 2.22% instead of 3%.	Warning letter sent to Producer.
478	Shredded Beef Suet.	Deficient in beef fat to extent of 9.2%.	A letter of explanation from the Manufacturers was accepted by the Committee.

Informal Samples

<i>Reference No.</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration</i>	<i>Action taken, etc.</i>
E.3	Beef Sausage.	Contained only 45% of meat.	Followed by a formal sample found to be genuine.
D.2	Linseed Oil.	Acid Value 5.9.	Followed by formal sample No. 892.

III. General Sanitation, Inspection of Shops and Factories and Miscellaneous Duties

(a) Nuisances.

Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	...	933
Statutory Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	610
Statutory Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	570
Total number of visits re the above	...	...	...	...	...	3341

(b) Drainage Work.

Visits to buildings in course of construction	...	...	...	...	3310
Tests applied to drainage at the above	...	...	...	...	2799
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	377
Visits to existing buildings re drainage	...	...	...	...	899
Tests applied to drainage at the above	...	...	...	...	368
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	311
Cesspools built	...	...	...	...	22
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	1
* Private sanitary surveys made for prospective purchasers of property	...	...	...	...	33

(Total amount received in fees was £98 14s. 0d.)

* These surveys are made on payment of a fee to the Corporation, the scale of charges being as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Rateable value of the property under £50	2	12	
Rateable value of the property over £50 but under £250	3	13	
Rateable value of the property £250 or over	6	6	

(c) Refuse Accommodation.

Number of dustbins provided following the service of notices...	111
---	-----

(d) Disinfestation.

† Number of premises treated with insecticides	98
† Number of wasps' nests destroyed (at a charge of 7/6 per nest)	488
Number of inspections of verminous premises	88

† Various stagnant ponds and ditches were also treated to kill mosquito larvae.

(e) Notifiable Diseases and Disinfection.

Visits regarding enquiries	164
----------------------------	-----

† Number of rooms treated with disinfectant :—

(a) After notifiable disease	3
(b) After non-notifiable disease	1
(c) After tuberculosis	1

† Number of articles treated with disinfectant	108
--	-----

† All this work was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors' Assistants.

(f) Rodent Control.

In common with many other local authorities, the Bournemouth Corporation spends a considerable sum of money annually in controlling and exterminating rats and mice. A Rodent Officer and four Operatives, all of whom have been trained in their duties at special courses held by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are employed for this purpose.

Business premises are surveyed and treated at a charge based on the cost of time and materials, at a minimum of £2 10s. 0d. At dwellinghouses, however, the service is free, provided the occupiers co-operate with the Operatives. This latter concession is inclined to foster the idea that it is the local authority's responsibility to exterminate rodents at such premises. This is not so. The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act of 1949, places the onus on the owner or the occupier.

Many infestations arise through carelessness and neglect of elementary precautions, e.g. overflowing dustbins ; accumulations of garden and trade refuse ; broken air-grates allowing rats and mice access to buildings ; the keeping of poultry and pigs under improper conditions and the feeding of birds by food scraps left on lawns.

The annual bill for this service could be reduced if everyone concerned made a determined and sustained effort to remove conditions attractive to rats and mice.

Throughout the year helpful advice was given by officials of the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Details of the action taken during 1960 are as follows :—

No. of visits to land and buildings following complaints and in connection with surveys	4,837
*No. of properties found to be infested with rats to a minor extent	1,591
*No. of properties found to be infested with mice	77

* All these were treated effectively.

No major infestations were discovered.

Income for treatment of 94 business premises was £276.

(g) **Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that only clean filling materials are used in the manufacture of furniture, bedding, baby carriages and other upholstered goods.

At the end of the year eight premises were registered for upholstery work and two annual licences were granted for the storage and sale of rag flock.

Eleven inspections were made of upholsterers' premises and the five samples of filling materials submitted for analysis were found to be satisfactory.

(h) Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Fifteen persons were granted annual licences to keep pet shops and 50 inspections were made to ensure that the conditions attached to the licences were duly observed. No contraventions were found.

(i) Places of Entertainment.

72 inspections were made of theatres, cinemas and other places of entertainment as a matter of routine and in connection with the granting and renewal of licences. These inspections embraced such matters as the efficiency of ventilation systems, the proper maintenance of sanitary accommodation, and the general cleanliness of staff rooms, dressing rooms, operating boxes, etc., as well as auditoriums. It is pleasing to report that, in these matters, Bournemouth's places of entertainment leave very little to be desired.

(j) Atmospheric Pollution (*Clean Air Act, 1956*).

During the year, two of the four stations set up in February 1959, for the estimation of atmospheric pollution were dismantled on grounds of economy. The two remaining stations are situated at The Herbert Hospital, Westbourne, and the Corporation's Maxwell Road Depot.

275 observations of industrial and commercial chimneys and 121 visits to premises were made to ensure that smoke emission from these sources was reduced to a minimum. 36 observations were made to check an alleged nuisance from industrial dust.

Section 10 of the Clean Air Act controls the heights of chimneys other than those of residences, shops and offices. If the plans for a new building, submitted in accordance with building byelaws, show that it is proposed to construct a chimney, they must be rejected unless the local authority is satisfied that the chimney will be of a height "sufficient to prevent so far as practicable the smoke, grime, dust and gases from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance." Regard must be given to the purpose of the chimney, the neighbouring buildings, the levels of nearby ground and any other relevant

matters. If plans are rejected an appeal may be made to the Minister. Eleven desposited plans were considered during the year with reference to the heights of proposed chimneys. All were approved, six of them after amendment by the Architects concerned following representations made by officers of this Department.

k) Piggeries and Farms.

49 plants in the Borough are licensed under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, for the processing of pig-swill, such processing being a necessary precaution against the spread of communicable diseases (e.g. swine fever and fowl-pest). The Order requires that all waste food collected for feeding to pigs or poultry must first be sterilised or boiled for at least one hour in a plant licensed by the local authority.

39 inspections have been made to piggeries to check processing equipment and to ensure that no nuisances arise from insanitary sites, bad drainage or rat-infestations.

(l) Public Swimming Baths.

<i>Description of Swimming Bath</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Source of water supply used for filling</i>	<i>Method of treatment</i>	<i>Frequency of changing the water</i>	<i>Bacteriological examinations of water*</i>
Pier Approach (Owned by Local Authority)	150,000 galls.	Mains	Continuous filtration and chlorination	Every 2-3 years	Consistently good.
Stokewood Rd. (Owned by Local Authority)	100,000 galls.	ditto	ditto	Every 3 years	ditto
Winden Hall (Privately owned)	60,000 galls.	ditto	ditto	Yearly	ditto

* 46 samples were taken from the above Baths for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

(m) Paddling Pools and Private Swimming Baths.

Frequent samples, taken from five paddling pools in the Borough, were found to be satisfactory with two exceptions. In

these cases, satisfactory repeat samples were obtained following appropriate action.

Two private swimming pools were also sampled on seventeen occasions. Three unsatisfactory samples were taken from one of these at an hotel, but were followed by satisfactory samples after the trouble had been remedied.

Tests to check the free chlorine content of the water are made by the Public Health Inspectors when they take samples from paddling pools and swimming baths.

(n) **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

Two formal samples of fertiliser and two of feeding stuffs were sent to the Agricultural Analyst who reported that these did not vary in composition beyond the permitted limits. Letters were sent, however, to one vendor and to another local authority regarding incorrect descriptions used in two of the statutory statements.

(o) **Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.**

Routine inspections were made regarding the labelling of imported foodstuffs ; but in only one case was it necessary to send a warning letter regarding contraventions found.

(p) **Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Part II).**

At the end of 1960 the names of 255 shopkeepers were recorded in the local authority's list of persons (other than registered pharmacists) who were permitted to sell substances named in Part II of the Poisons List. Poisonous materials, such as weedkillers, insecticides, rodenticides and hair-dyes, as well as household articles (e.g. as ammonia, spirits of salt and disinfectants) are included in this List.

76 visits were made to enforce the requirements of the Act regarding the labelling, storage and sale of this type of commodity and to ensure that Poisons Books, where necessary, were properly kept.

The five contraventions found were remedied after informal action.

(q) Shops Act, 1950.

865 inspections were made of shops to enforce statutory closing hours, and to ensure that the working environment of shop assistants was satisfactory. The Act requires sufficient and suitable lighting, ventilation, sanitary and ablution facilities, etc., to be provided in shops, and the display of appropriate notices regarding weekly half-holidays and the hours of employment of assistants under the age of eighteen.

175 contraventions of the Act were found ; these were remedied after appropriate action, including the service of 113 informal notices.

During 1960, two Orders were made by the Council under the Act, as follows :—

- (1) An Order suspending the Bournemouth Weekly Half-holiday Order (Fish Friers) 1943 during the period 18th April, 1960, until 1st October, 1960, both days inclusive.
- (2) An Order permitting newsagents' shops to open from 8 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. on each Sunday between 5th June and 2nd October for the sale of
 - (i) Articles required for bathing or fishing.
 - (ii) Toys, souvenirs and fancy goods.
 - (iii) Books, stationery, photographs, reproductions and postcards.

(r) Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938.

25 visits were made to enforce this Act which controls the working hours of young persons under the age of eighteen who are employed as lift boys, usherettes, bell boys, cinema projectionists or junior hotel receptionists.

The six contraventions discovered were rectified after informal action.

(s) Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I of the Act.

- (1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspect- ions</i> (3)	<i>Written notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	154	32	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	634	264	15	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	6	—	—
TOTALS	788	302	15	—

- (2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were insti- tuted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspctr. (4)	By H.M. Inspctr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	9	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	8	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	2	2	13	1	—
TOTALS	10	22	14	6	—

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-whole-some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(1)						
Wearing apparel (Making etc.)	29	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains & furniture hangings	8	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	37	—	—	—	—	—

(t) Legal Proceedings.

The following legal proceedings were taken in 1960 :—

<i>Proceedings taken under</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Result</i>
Public Health Act, 1936	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice to abate nuisance from keeping pigeons.	Nuisance Order made to abate nuisance within 28 days.
Public Health Act, 1936	Failure to comply with Nuisance Order.	Fined £3 and a damages penalty of £1.
Public Health Act, 1936	Failure to give information regarding ownership of a house.	Fined £5.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of a mouldy pork pie.	Fined £5, £3 3s. (advocate's fee and 10s. costs).
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of unsound sausages.	Fined £25, 19/7 costs and £8 8s. 0d. Advocate's Fee.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of a mouldy Cornish pasty.	Fined £15, £8 8s. (costs).
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of a mouldy Cornish pasty.	Fined £15, £8 8s. (costs).
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of a mouldy pork pie.	Fined £15, £8 8s. (costs).
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Alleged sale of a loaf of bread containing a rubber band.	Case dismissed.

WORK EXECUTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY ON FAILURE OF OWNERS OF PROPERTY TO COMPLY WITH STATUTORY NOTICE

<i>Notice served under</i>	<i>Work executed</i>	<i>Costs involved which were recovered</i>
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	Defective underground drains repaired.	£42 17s. 11d.
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	Defective eaves gutters repaired.	£14 4s. 1d.

1) Public Conveniences.

(a) During 1960, a sum of £13,336 5s. 9d. was collected by the Superintendent and his assistant from the 189 public conveniences in the Borough.

This amount was made up as follows :—

Source	Amount		
	£	s.	d.
Coin-locks	12,602	6	7
Wash and brush-up rooms	451	0	8
Paper towel dispensers	105	18	6
"Brylcreem" dispensers	39	18	2*
Perfume and hand-lotion dispensers	137	1	10*

(* These amounts are a quarter of the total receipts, the balance being paid to the firms operating the machines.)

(b) *Improvements* executed at public conveniences during the year were :—

- (1) *Floor tiling* laid at six conveniences.
- (2) *Roof lights* replaced at three conveniences.
- (3) *Conversion from gas to electric lighting* at Queen's Road (Gents'), King's Park, Ashley Road entrance (Ladies') and Holdenhurst Road (Gents').
- (4) *Water heaters* were installed at Fisherman's Walk Gardens (Ladies') and Avenue Road (Ladies').
- (5) *Wash basins* were installed at Gloucester Road (Ladies' and Gents') and Shelley Park (Ladies' and Gents').

(c) *Damage.*

13 conveniences were wilfully damaged at night-time involving windows, coin-locks, wash-basins and a water-closet pan. The Police were notified.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

of the

Principal
School Medical Officer

Year 1960



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Annual Report

of the

School Medical Officer
Principal

Year 1960

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my seventh Annual Report as Principal School Medical Officer to the Education Committee, the fifty-third of a series dealing with the health of children attending your schools.

Once again I am glad to report that the general health of the children has been most satisfactory, and that the condition of under-development and undernourishment that used to be known as "malnutrition" has almost ceased to exist. Less than one in every thousand children examined were considered "unsatisfactory" as regards their general physique, and it is an interesting fact that far more children cause concern today through overweight than through underweight.

Infectious conditions have been fortunately uncommon, and although there has been a very satisfactory response to poliomyelitis vaccination, protection against diseases less in the public eye has been rather disappointing, in spite of intensive propaganda efforts.

The proportion of children officially classified as "handicapped" has increased a little, due chiefly to greater numbers requiring speech therapy, and classified as "delicate." At first sight it is difficult to reconcile an increased number of "delicate" children with a record low level of children classified as "unsatisfactory" on routine medical examination, but a high proportion of these came from age groups not included in the routine examinations, from the larger families on the Kinson Estates, and sometimes from a "problem family" background.

It is common knowledge that children from small families are often of finer physique than those from large families, particularly the younger ones in these families, and suffer to a lesser extent from many of the debilitating conditions that oppress the tail-end members of a big family living near the subsistence level.

In the Autumn an additional School Medical Officer was appointed, which gave an opportunity to allocate a fixed block of schools to each medical officer, to which they were attached for all

purposes. As far as possible medical officers attend the Infant Welfare Centres in the same area, thereby establishing some form of continuity of supervision through pre-school and school life. This new arrangement appears to be very acceptable to Head-teachers, who have been quick to appreciate the advantages of closer co-operation between the medical and teaching staff.

The appointment of a second Educational Psychologist has enabled a School Psychological Service to be inaugurated, with a strong link with the Child Guidance Centre, and here again Head-teachers have given the scheme their unqualified approval.

Closely associated with the Child Guidance Centre, a small Day Unit for Maladjusted Children was opened in 1960, which in the short period available appears to have been very successful.

The rebuilt Alma Road Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Children, providing one hundred and twenty places, has been a most valuable contribution towards the education of this special group of children under good conditions, and providing adequate arrangements can be made for small special classes for the intelligence quotient range of approximately eighty to ninety in ordinary schools, considerable progress will have been made.

Difficulties still remain in finding special school places, chiefly residential, for the comparatively small numbers of severely handicapped children, and some deterioration in their condition often unfortunately occurs.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM FIELDING.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF.

(As at 31st December, 1960).

Principal School Medical Officer :

WILLIAM FIELDING, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

E. W. WRIGHT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers :

CICELY R. HAINES, M.B., CH.B., D.R.C.O.G.

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

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

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

Principal School Dental Officer :

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

School Dental Officers :

H. S. HOOPER, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

F. E. LOCKWOOD, B.D.S. (Univ. L'pool)

M. B. REDFERN, L.D.S. (Part-time)

Dental Attendants :

H. ALLEN, D. M. COX, F. R. HICKMOTT, B. M. READ

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist (Part-time) :

*W. H. WHILES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologists :

B. WORTHINGTON FOXLEY, B.Sc.(Hons.), P.G.A.D.P.

J. A. COWELL, B.Sc.

Psychiatric Social Worker :

H. S. LOVEJOY

Ophthalmic Surgeons (Part-time) :

*J. WHITWELL, M.B., M.S.(LON.), D.O., F.R.C.S.

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

Orthoptist (Part-time) :

*A. P. FIELD, D.B.O.

* Employed by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

Orthopaedic Surgeons (Part-time) :

- * Services provided by Surgeons from the Royal Victoria Hospital
Boscombe.

** Physiotherapist-in-charge :*

E. O. JOSEPH, M.C.S.P.

** Assistant Physiotherapists :*

L. BARNETT, M.C.S.P.

M. HUGHES, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist :

V. ABELSON

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse :

E. M. LEAHY

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

M. ABLETT

M. J. GROSVENOR

K. H. BEAUMONT

A. JOHNSON

D. J. BLACKMORE

B. LEADBITTER

D. E. BLUNDSTONE

G. M. LUNN

L. CAFFELL

M. PEAKMAN

P. M. CAREY

G. N. SUCKAMORE

F. DARLINGTON

M. TRATSART

M. E. DAVIES

B. TURNER

J. WILKINSON

Clerk in charge of School Health Service Section :

F. J. GOODE

Clerks :

E. G. PAYNE, J. W. PEAKE, B. TARRANT

J. WHITE (Child Guidance Centre)

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

Number of Primary Schools ...	...	...	3
Number of Secondary Modern Schools	...	...	1
Number of Secondary Grammar Schools	...	...
Average attendance ...	...	...	15,47
Average number on School Registers	...	...	16,72

MEDICAL INSPECTION

Reference has been made in earlier Reports (1958 and 1959) to the gradual replacement of the routine intermediate medical examination of school children by a form of selective examination.

Circular 352/59, accompanying the School Health Service Regulations, 1959, makes the following general recommendation :—

“Where it is possible . . . for the school doctor to visit schools regularly (e.g. at least two or three times a term), it may be found preferable for him to see on each occasion such children as are brought to his attention by parents, teachers, or the school nurse, instead of seeing all the children of a particular age group at infrequent intervals. The Minister hopes this practice will continue to be developed, as being likely to increase the efficiency of the preventive work of the School Health Service.”

The substitution of selective examination for routine medical examination in intermediate age groups has now been completed, and the procedure is as follows :—

Questionnaires are sent to the parents of all children in the age group. The school nurse then visits the schools, and tests vision with the Snellen test card and hearing by a pure tone audiometer. When the available information has been considered, a conference is held between the School Medical Officer, school nurse, and head-teacher, and the class teacher may also be consulted. Following these discussions appointments giving ample time for a complete examination are made for those children thought to require further investigation.

There are very obvious advantages in this system of selective examination in the intermediate age group, a group which in the past few years has thrown up relatively few cases of unsuspected physical defect. Parents have shown far greater interest than heretofore, and psychological, social and educational problems have been discussed and elucidated to a degree that was rarely possible under the former system.

Whether selective examination will eventually replace the entrants' and leavers' routine medical examination remains to be seen. Entrants who have had several toddlers' checks at

Infant Welfare Centres will probably show a very small proportion of unsuspected defects, but there remain quite a considerable number who have not had this advantage and for whom the routine entrant's examination is possibly their first comprehensive medical examination.

Parents' attendance at entrants' examinations is uniformly good, and problems can be readily discussed on these occasions, and an opportunity taken to verify the vaccination and immunisation state of the child and to bring in a good deal of valuable health education.

In the case of school leavers, many of them going not to establishments for further education, but to employment, eye and ear defects may still be discovered which would be a bar to certain types of employment, and helpful advice can often be given to the Youth Employment Officer as a result.

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

DEFECTS	Children Aged 5 1,038		Children Aged 10 509		Children Aged 14 1,473		Other Periodic Inspections 1,389	
	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Skin	9	9	12	3	49	5	28	7
Eyes :—								
(a) Vision	9	—	75	3	249	4	232	4
(b) Squint	39	—	3	—	14	—	23	—
(c) Other	4	—	5	32	28	5	11	2
Ears :—								
(a) Hearing	5	—	28	12	14	1	11	4
(b) Otitis Media	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
(c) Other	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Nose or Throat	26	33	5	9	10	16	18	42
Speech	7	1	2	1	2	1	9	1
Glands	—	7	—	1	—	4	—	2
Heart	1	7	2	1	4	1	3	4
Lungs	3	2	5	3	1	2	5	5
Developmental :—								
(a) Hernia	2	—	—	—	5	—	1	—
(b) Other	2	—	4	7	5	47	11	14
Orthopaedic :—								
(a) Posture	2	2	4	4	35	20	55	13
(b) Feet	22	—	10	5	20	2	23	3
(c) Other	17	2	6	2	15	10	13	4
Nervous System :—								
(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
(b) Other	—	5	7	3	1	2	—	5
Psychological :—								
(a) Development	1	—	2	6	2	—	2	—
(b) Stability	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1
Abdomen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
	151	69	174	92	461	121	450	111

FINDINGS ON MEDICAL INSPECTION

(a) *Uncleanliness*

Cases of personal uncleanliness showed a slight increase, from 46 cases in 1959, to 63 cases in 1960, the cases being almost equally divided between primary and secondary schools. Many of the cases were not serious, and almost all of them belonged to "problem" families, whose low hygienic standards appear to persist from generation to generation in spite of the most strenuous efforts by health visitors and school nurses to improve the position.

(b) *General Condition*

The general physical condition of children seen at routine medical examinations remained remarkably high, only 4 out of 4,409 children examined being classed as "unsatisfactory" (0.09%). It is a curious commentary on our times that during the same period one of the School Medical Officers engaged on a survey of obese children had 110 names submitted to him, many of whom were found on subsequent examination to be grossly overweight.

(c) *Minor Ailments*

During the year 375 children were seen at minor ailments clinics, mainly for trivial conditions. These clinics, although their original purpose has now almost entirely lapsed, are still usefully engaged in a variety of special examinations quite unconnected with their former purpose.

(d) *Defective Vision*

7.5% of children examined at routine inspections were found to have defective vision, and were referred (at the parents' choice) to either private ophthalmic opticians or to the Children's Eye Clinics at Pokesdown, Avebury or East Howe, where they were examined by one of the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeons of the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

In the past, routine tests of vision have not been undertaken until about the age of seven years, but entrants are now being investigated, and it is hoped soon to institute an annual sight test.

The number of children with serious eye defects unknown or unsuspected by their parents is comparatively small, but a number have been extremely resistant to the idea of wearing spectacles, aided and abetted in some cases by foolish parents. In recent months Government spokesmen have had much to say about the psychology of the patient in hospital, and it might pay them to consider the psychology of the schoolchild by making a far wider and more attractive range of spectacle frames available under the National Health Service.

During the year 1534 children attended the Eye Clinics, and spectacles were prescribed in 700 cases. Spectacles were prescribed for 204 of 368 children who were examined for the first time.

31 new cases attended the Orthoptic Clinic, at which there were 874 attendances.

Twenty-seven cases of "squint" received operative treatment compared with 10 cases in 1959, but cases are still being discovered where the sight of an eye is seriously impaired.

(e) *Defects of the Nose and Throat*

During the year 260 children had treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, compared with 310 in 1959.

(f) *Treatment of Children in Hospital*

The following information is given from hospital discharge reports received during the year :—

<i>Group of Diseases</i>						<i>No. of Children</i>
1.	Infections or Parasitic Diseases...	...	...	...	...	33
2.	Neoplasms (a) Benign ...	...	...	...	...	2
	(b) Malignant ...	...	...	...	...	—
3.	Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic and Nutritional	...	...	...	...	—
4.	Diseases of blood and blood forming organs ...	...	...	...	...	5
5.	Mental, Psychoneurotic ...	...	...	...	...	—
6.	Diseases of Nervous System and Special Senses	...	...	...	...	56*
7.	Diseases of Circulatory System and Lymphatics	...	...	...	...	9
8.	Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	289†
9.	Diseases of Digestive System ...	...	...	...	...	104
10.	Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	...	30
11.	Skin and Cellular Tissues	...	...	...	...	9
12.	Bones, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	277
13.	Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	...	...	...	...	128

*Includes 27 operations for "squint".

†Includes 260 cases for tonsillectomy.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC

As recorded on previous occasions, these Clinics show gradually declining use as the years go by, but particularly when they are located on school premises they give the doctor or nurse an opportunity of discussing children and their problems with the Head Teacher on the spot, and in this way retain some of their former value.

During the year a total of 2,336 attendances were made :
Minor Ailments Clinics.

LIST OF CLINICS HELD FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Minor Allments Clinics.					
East Howe : Hadow Road ...	MORNING	—	—	—	MORNING
Charminster : East Way ...	AFTERNOON	—	—	MORNING	—
Kinson : C.P. School, Poole Lane ...	—	—	—	MORNING	—
West Howe : Cunningham Crescent	MORNING	—	—	—	—
Dental Clinics.					
Central : 10, Madeira Road ...	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
East Howe : Hadow Road ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pokesdown : 896, Christchurch Road	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Winton : 19, Cranmer Road ...	MORNING	MORNING	MORNING	MORNING	MORNING
Eye Clinics.					
Central : 10, Madeira Road ...	AFTERNOON	—	—	—	MORNING
Pokesdown : 896, Christchurch Road	—	—	—	MORNING	—
East Howe : Hadow Road ...	—	—	MORNING	—	—
Child Guidance Centre.					
896, Christchurch Road, Pokesdown ...	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON

Children's Orthopaedic Clinic, { Surgeon's sessions—Friday Mornings
70, Stewart Road { Physiotherapy—daily by appointment.

ORTHOPAEDICS

The general arrangements for children with orthopaedic defects have remained as before, a weekly out-patient session being conducted at the Stewart Road Clinic by one of the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeons of the Wessex Regional Hospital Board. A physiotherapist with all necessary equipment, is available whole-time at the Clinic.

During the year, 9,172 attendances were made, an increase of 1,546 over 1959, and of these 6,886 were for individual treatment and 2,286 for class treatment.

In all, 840 patients were in attendance at the Clinic, of whom 340 were new cases during 1960, some being referred for treatment by the School Medical Officers, others being seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon.

As will be noted from the details below, some 60% of cases seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon were foot defects, and of the 301 cases

163 were Primary School children

112 were Secondary School children

26 were Grammar School children.

A considerable number of schoolchildren, particularly girls, wear most unsuitable, though possibly stylish, shoes, and in later life may well regret their brief incursion into the world of fashion.

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

Number of scholars seen by the surgeons	...	...	...	509
Number of new cases	...	...	...	177
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	893
Number of cases discharged	...	...	...	191

Defects found.

Genu Valgum/Genu Varum and other knee defects	...	115
Spastic conditions	...	13
Due to Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	9
Spinal Curvature and Poor Posture	...	29
Congenital dislocation of the hip and other hip conditions	...	1
Deformities of the foot	...	301
Other conditions	...	41

SPEECH THERAPY

Children undergoing speech therapy totalled 153, and 35 cases were discharged from the treatment register during the year.

TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

Tuberculin testing of school entrants was continued during 1960, and of 1,058 children tested, 10 previously unknown positive reactors were discovered, who were investigated further at the Chest Clinic.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children born in 1947 and coming within the Ministry Scheme, with the following results:—

Children born in 1947—

Tuberculin tested	...	...	1185
Positive (13.67%)	...	...	162
Vaccinated	...	...	1018

CHILD GUIDANCE

The general arrangements for providing a Child Guidance Service remained unchanged, but an additional Educational Psychologist was appointed in October so that a full School Psychological Service could be inaugurated. This should, in time, have the effect of speeding up the early recognition of emotionally disturbed children and providing them with treatment at a more easily curable stage.

As from January 1st, 1961, Dr. Jeannie Stirrat, successor to Dr. W. H. Whiles as the Wessex Regional Hospital Board's Consultant Children's Psychiatrist to the Bournemouth area will devote six sessions per week to the Child Guidance Centre, compared with four sessions per week given by Dr. Whiles. This should have a beneficial effect upon the waiting list, which has become unduly long of recent years.

Dr. W. H. Whiles, in his last report before leaving Bournemouth to devote himself entirely to Child Guidance work in the Dorset

area, comments on staffing difficulties at the Centre, but these difficulties are common to every department employing professional staff. Every effort has been made to help the Child Guidance Centre to function properly, even to the extent of impoverishing the Community Mental Health Service by allowing joint-used staff to devote a greater proportion of their time to Child Guidance work.

The small Day Unit for Maladjusted Children opened at Pokesdown in September, 1960, has already proved a very useful addition to the resources of the Child Guidance Centre. Some time must elapse before its full value is realised, and the work of the Master-in-charge, Mr. Roden, will be watched with a good deal of interest.

CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRE

This has been a very difficult year at the Child Guidance Centre owing to staff changes and illness. The Psychiatric Social Worker left in May, and we had a period of several months without one. The present Senior Psychiatric Social Worker is shared with Community Care instead of being full-time on child guidance as formerly. This has certain very definite advantages, helping to integrate the two services, particularly when the parents of children at the Child Guidance Centre have been known to the Community Care Service or are needing help from them. However now that the Regional Hospital Board have appointed a new Consultant Children's Psychiatrist for Bournemouth, so that there will be six sessions instead of the previous four, additional psychiatric social worker sessions are likely to be needed, so that the best possible use can be made of diagnostic and treatment time, so that as much work as possible can be done with parents.

The Educational Psychologist was unfortunately off ill during the last four months of the year. A second Psychologist had already been appointed so when he started at the beginning of October it enabled the clinic to continue the diagnostic testing work, but it has meant that the proposed development of a school psychological service had to be deferred until the other Psychologist was well enough to return.

These staff difficulties have affected the waiting list so that the number of children awaiting preliminary investigation at the end of the year has risen and this has also been increased by there being twenty-four more referrals than last year. The main source of referrals is still General Practitioners and School Medical Officers. The age-group distribution remains similar to last year with a slight increase in children from Secondary Modern Schools and also in pre-school children. This gradual increasing referral of pre-school children is an encouraging feature as it is in this group that valuable prophylactic work can often be done in a relatively simple way.

All children who are residentially placed as maladjusted pupils are seen during the holidays and the Psychiatric Social Worker keeps in touch with the parents of these children. Regular reports are sent to the schools concerned. After-care is arranged either through the Child Guidance Centre or by the Community Care Service whichever seems more appropriate after discussion of the individual case. In September the Special Day Unit for maladjusted children was opened and is already proving itself a valuable adjunct to the Child Guidance Service. The children who go there have all been previously diagnosed at the Child Guidance Centre first and a close liaison is kept between the teacher in charge of this class and the Child Guidance team.

The regular fortnightly case conferences with the Children's Department and similar fortnightly conferences with the Probation Officers were continued during the first half of the year. Subsequently the staff shortages made it impracticable for these to be continued with the same regularity. It is hoped to continue these because of their value in increasing co-operation and preventing overlap. Once again we have been encouraged by the close co-operation we have received from School Medical Officers, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Children's Officer, Probation Officers and others.

This will be my last report, as Dr. Jeannie Stirrat, whom the Regional Hospital Board have appointed as the Consultant Children's Psychiatrist for Bournemouth area, is taking over from me from the 1st January, 1961.

W. H. WHILES,

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Arrangements for the protection of children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, and tuberculosis have continued in force, but nowhere is the truth of the proverb "out of sight, out of mind" more evident than in its relationship to preventable disease. Conditions such as smallpox and diphtheria, which have fortunately been strangers to us for some time, no longer frighten parents whose memories do not extend beyond the post-war years, and education in such matters is a very uphill task.

The diphtheria index again showed a reduction from 38.3 per cent. to 30.1 per cent., but the response to offers of protection against poliomyelitis have been good, and 80.3 per cent. of schoolchildren are fully protected.

During the year, 1,018 schoolchildren received B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis under the Ministry's Scheme.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following relate to school children :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	46
Measles	...	...	...	140
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	23
Dysentery	...	...	...	40
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	11
				—
				260
				—

There was also 1 notification of respiratory tuberculosis.

The dysentery outbreak of 1960 was chiefly confined to children and was due to the Sonne organism. It appeared to be part of a much larger outbreak affecting the neighbouring county districts as well, and in Bournemouth appeared first in the West Howe and East Howe areas.

Food poisoning was confined to two small outbreaks, one due to *Salmonella typhi* murium and affecting two children in one family, the other due to *Clostridium Welchii* affecting nine boarders in a private school.

FOLLOWING UP

Most valuable work is done by the school nurses in the general follow-up of children found to have defects or who have recently been ill. By home visits the nurse is able to give helpful advice to the parent and can satisfy herself that treatment has been sought from the general practitioner and his advice carried out.

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

	<i>No.</i>
Eye Defects	126
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	23
Skin complaints	24
Uncleanliness	73
Tuberculin Testing	10
Miscellaneous }	402
	—
	658
	—

Exclusion from School

Scholars were excluded from school during 1960 for the following reasons :—

Uncleanliness	13
Eye conditions (Post-op.)	4
Miscellaneous	5
	—
	22
	—

Open Air Education

During the year 6 boys and 7 girls were sent to residential open-air schools, compared with 5 boys and 6 girls in the previous year.

Most of the children were suffering from general or nervous debility, sometimes complicated by asthma, and a few terms at an open-air school were often sufficient to enable them to return to an ordinary school.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

32 Centres are provided for the provision of meals and the number of children attending on an average day in September was 7,963 out of 15,508 children attending school that day. On the same day, 11,637 children received milk in school (one-third pint each).

STAFF EXAMINATIONS

76 school teachers were examined by the medical staff, as a condition of appointment, also 75 applicants for entry to Training Colleges. In addition, 20 students were examined on completion of their course at the Bournemouth Municipal College of Art.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A total of 762 children aged 13 or more who wished to be employed outside school hours were medically examined by the School Medical Officers. All except five were found fit for the purpose. The occupations proposed were :—

Errand Boys	...	...	...	35
News boys	...	...	...	493
News girls	...	...	...	148
Shop assistants	...	...	...	54
Other	...	...	...	27

2 other children were granted medical certificates as being fit to take part in public entertainment.

There has always been some controversy whether children should be gainfully employed during their school careers, but on balance the results seem favourable, and a very careful watch is kept on the situation by the School Medical Officers and the Education Welfare Officers.

Children mature so much earlier these days and resent being treated as small boys and girls who are only fit to sit at their desks and keep their places.

They must have some outlet for their abundant physical energy and it is better for this to be legalised and properly supervised than for it to occur in a clandestine manner.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The number of handicapped children on the Register remained practically constant, a total of 424 children (2.5 per cent. of the average number on the school registers) being placed in this category compared with 382 in 1959.

In order of frequency, the disabilities were as follows :—

Educationally subnormal	...	...	147
Defective speech	...	...	120
Physically handicapped	...	...	37
Maladjusted	...	...	35
Delicate	...	...	33
Partially deaf	...	...	31
Epileptic	...	...	7
Partially blind	...	...	6
Blind	...	...	5
Deaf	...	...	3
			424

An attempt has been made to follow-up some of the leavers from residential special schools to see what benefit they have obtained from the often considerable expense of special education, and the efforts of devoted teachers and social workers on their behalf.

As might be expected, children with a single handicap usually do better than those with multiple handicaps. Intelligence is a factor of paramount importance, and the intelligent child can often make light of physical disability, while a healthy body allied to poor intelligence achieves little.

These are basic truths, which have remained largely unaltered by the improvement in educational methods.

Although most of the results in this group of children could have been foretold from the beginning, there is always the possibility of spectacular improvement that makes the gamble worthwhile.

Annual Report on the School Dental Service—1960

General Observations

During the year 1960 three full-time dental officers were employed by the Bournemouth Authority and although the establishment was four dental officers, we were not able to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. W. J. Mackillop in November, 1958, and the Winton Clinic was staffed by dental officers working on a part-time basis.

Fortunately we had the excellent services of Mrs. N. Redfern who worked approximately five sessions weekly and this was supplemented by three sessions weekly by Mr. P. L. Erridge during the first half and by Mrs. A. M. Horsfield working two sessions weekly during the latter half of the year.

This employment of more part-time dental officers follows the pattern which is becoming increasingly general throughout the country, due to the scarcity of suitable applicants for full-time work in the school dental service.

All of the dental officers devoted part of their time to the dental care of mothers and pre-school children and each dental officer had the valuable help of a dental surgery assistant. All the schools except four were visited by the dentists during the year for routine dental inspection of the pupils. These inspections showed that the great majority of children were having regular dental supervision either at one of the local authority clinics or under the National Health Service. In the year under review approximately forty-three per cent. of the children inspected were having periodic inspections and treatment when necessary by private dentists, this representing a small increase of about three per cent. over the previous year.

Stourfield Secondary Modern School was visited by the dentist twice during the year and consequently four hundred and forty-six children were re-inspected at school.

Special Inspections

Very few of these inspections were due to pain or sepsis, but were mostly due to children being re-called for some special reason such as particular susceptibility to rapid decay of the teeth or because they were undergoing orthodontic treatment which to some extent increased the liability to dental disease.

Co-operation of Teachers

We received during the year a very high standard of kindly co-operation from Headmasters, Headmistresses and teachers, and I am very grateful for this extremely valuable help to our service. In many of the schools films or film strips were used by the teachers to illustrate lessons concerning the care of the teeth and the teachers also did a great deal to encourage pupils in need of dental treatment to keep their appointments.

Co-operation of Boscombe Hospital Staff

Dental surgeons on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe, gave valuable help during the year and this was very much appreciated.

Orthodontic Treatment

The most useful collaboration with Mr. J. D. Hooper, the Orthodontic Consultant at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe, which has been a feature since his appointment in 1950, continued. Fifty-six children were referred to Mr. Hooper for his opinion and seventy-two children were referred for diagnosis and treatment.

Mr. Hooper was most helpful and we were fortunate in having his services always readily available, greatly to the benefit of those children who presented difficult orthodontic problems.

Refresher Course

I very much appreciated the privilege of attending a refresher course for local authority dental officers which was held under the auspices of the Dental Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health at Birmingham on the 29th and 30th April. Much useful

knowledge was gained and the occasion provided a very valuable mental stimulus.

Dental Health Education

This continued to be a very important part of the work of the school dental service and each of the dental Officers attached great importance to the educational and preventive aspects of their calling. It would be unrealistic to expect many young people to have three well-balanced meals each day and to eat nothing between meals, which would be ideal both for the good of their teeth and general health, but it is not unreasonable to urge the avoidance of over-indulgence in highly refined food or sweets particularly between meals or near bed-time, and this simple measure together with cleansing food such as fruit at the end of meals and plenty of tooth-brushing soon after eating, would do much to decrease the incidence of dental disease.

Staff Changes

There was only one change in staff during the year when Mr. P. L. Erridge gave up his work as part-time dental officer at the Winton Clinic in order to devote all his time to a dental practice ; his employment with the local authority terminated on 5th May.

He was succeeded by Mrs. A. M. Horsfield who commenced duties on 5th July and gave very valuable help until 15th December when for family reasons it became necessary for her to resign.

A. A. Wood

Medical Inspection Returns

Year Ended 31st December, 1960

TABLE I.

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

A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	36	36	100	—	—
1955	1038	1035	99.72	3	0.28
1954	305	305	100	—	—
1953	69	69	100	—	—
1952	25	25	100	—	—
1951	14	14	100	—	—
1950	509	509	100	—	—
1949	272	272	100	—	—
1948	64	64	100	—	—
1947	155	155	100	—	—
1946	1473	1473	100	—	—
1945 and earlier	449	448	99.78	1	0.22
Total	4409	4405	99.91	4	0.09

B—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)				For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II	Total individual pupils
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
1956 and later	...	...	...	1	9	9
1955	...	...	...	9	142	145
1954	...	...	...	2	54	53
1953	...	...	...	1	8	9
1952	...	...	...	2	5	7
1951	...	...	...	2	4	5
1950	...	...	...	75	99	157
1949	...	...	...	51	44	89
1948	...	...	...	17	15	31
1947	...	...	...	33	16	45
1946	...	...	...	249	211	431
1945 and earlier...	...	...	...	123	64	169
Total	...	...	...	565	671	1150

C—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	..	...	1542
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	105
Total				1647

D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	25,914
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	63
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	NIL
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	NIL

TABLE II.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		Number of defects		Number of defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin	98	24	1	—
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	565	11	4	—
	(b) Squint ...	79	—	2	—
	(c) Other ...	48	39	2	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ...	58	17	3	1
	(b) Otitis Media ...	6	—	—	—
	(c) Other ...	3	—	—	—
7	Nose or Throat ...	59	100	1	5
8	Speech	20	4	—	—
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	—	14	—	—
10	Heart	10	13	1	1
11	Lungs	14	12	—	—
12	Developmental :—				
	(a) Hernia ...	8	—	—	—
	(b) Other... ..	22	68	2	2
13	Orthopaedic :—				
	(a) Posture ...	96	39	3	—
	(b) Feet	75	10	2	—
	(c) Other... ..	51	18	—	2
14	Nervous System :—				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	3	—	2	—
	(b) Other... ..	8	15	1	—
15	Psychological :—				
	(a) Development ...	7	6	—	—
	(b) Stability ...	4	2	—	—
16	Abdomen	—	—	—	—
17	Other	2	1	—	—

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

Group 1.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT					Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	...	...	...	...	69
Errors of Refraction (including squint)					1534
Total	...	...	...	...	1603
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed					700

Group 2.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

					Number of cases known to have been treated
Received operative treatment—					
(a) for diseases of the ear	...	...	...	...	4
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	260
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	...	...	...	...	23
Received other forms of treatment					38
Total	...	...	...	...	325
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids.					
(a) in 1960	...	...	...	...	2
(b) in previous years	...	...	...	...	7

Group 3.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

					Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	...	...	...	...	525
Pupils treated at school for postural defects	...	...	...	...	113
Total	...	...	...	...	638

**Group 4.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness for which see
Table I—D)**

					Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Body	...	...	...	...	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	12
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	263
Total	...	...	...	...	275

Group 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	643

Group 6.—SPEECH THERAPY

Pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	153
---	-----

Group 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

(a) Pupils with minor ailments ...	375
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	NIL
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	1225
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above ...	NIL

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers						
(a)	At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	13413
(b)	As Specials	...	...	...	...	...	1521
	Total (1)	...	...	...	...	...	14934
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	6657
(3)	Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	4971
(4)	Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	3728
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h)	...	...	...	...	...	11233
(6)	Half-days devoted to : Periodic (School) Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	109
	Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	1483
	Total (6)	...	...	...	...	...	1592
(7)	Fillings : Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	7170
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	854
	Total (7)	...	...	...	...	...	8024
(8)	No. of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	6679
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	809
	Total (8)	...	...	...	...	...	7488
(9)	Extractions : Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	946
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2013
	Total (9)	...	...	...	...	...	2959
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	...	...	...	1238
(11)	Orthodontics :						
(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	95
(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	108
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	84
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	24
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	...	203
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	123
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
(h)	Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1284
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	...	...	...	...	...	38
(13)	Other operations :						
	Permanent teeth	2064
	Temporary teeth	608
	Total (13)	2676

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