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**Contributors**

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

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# Annual Report

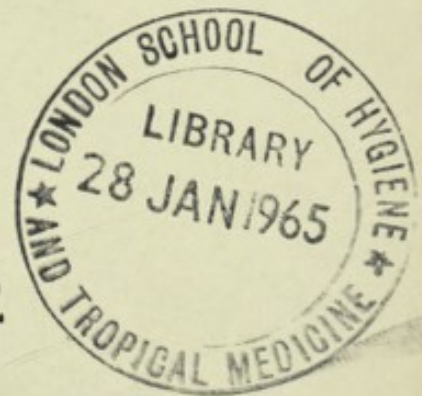
of the


## Medical Officer of Health

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### For the Year 1962

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
17 ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD,  
BOURNEMOUTH.  
Telephone Bournemouth 22066.





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# Annual Report

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

# Annual Report

Medical Officer of Health

1911  
Boston, Massachusetts

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1962

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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 1962, the eighty-fourth in the series.

### **Vital Statistics**

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population showed an increase from 149,000 to 149,830, and although the provisional census population in 1961 was 153,965, it is upon the mid-1962 figure that the vital statistics of the Borough have been calculated.

A total of 1,822 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 12·16 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 11·54 per 1,000 of the population in 1961. Included in this total were 207 illegitimate births, or 11·4 per cent of the total, a very high

proportion indeed and only exceeded during the last thirty years in 1944, 1945 and 1946, when a peak figure of 15·8 per cent was reached. There were special circumstances then, as there are now, and the problem is discussed in some detail in the body of this Report.

Stillbirths were 22 in number, giving a rate of 11·93 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, considerably lower than the national average.

Forty infants died before their first birthday, the same number as in 1961, but the infant mortality rate fell to 21·95 per 1,000 live births owing to the higher total births in 1962. Twenty six of these infants died before they were four weeks old, the main causes of infant mortality being once again prematurity and congenital abnormalities. In this latter group of conditions there was no suggestion in any case that the mother had taken the drug Thalidomide.

Deaths occurring in the Borough totalled 2,563, representing a death rate of 17·11 per 1,000 of the population, and an adjusted death rate of 11·63, both rather higher rates than during 1961. As before, the majority of deaths were due to chronic degenerative disease in elderly persons, and the bitter weather at the end of the year undoubtedly placed an intolerable burden on many persons in this age group.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

### **Notifiable Infectious Diseases**

The Borough remained relatively free from infectious diseases during the year and there were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria. The one case of typhoid fever recorded was infected during a holiday in Spain, and it cannot be too strongly emphasised, and recent events in a prominent Swiss resort have strengthened the argument, that anyone leaving these shores on either business or pleasure should at least take the elementary precaution of protecting themselves against smallpox and enteric fever.

### **Tuberculosis**

Notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were rather higher than in 1961, 50 as compared with 37, while the number of deaths increased from 6 to 7. It is a pleasure to record the excellent co-operation

tion that exists between the Chest Services and the Public Health, Department, and many cases now being diagnosed for the first time are minimal lesions, readily and successfully treated.

### **Maternity and Child Welfare**

No major changes have occurred in the Council's arrangements for the care of mothers and young children, but there were again increased attendances at Infant Welfare Centres, nearly 3,000 more than in 1961. Reference has been made in the body of the Report to the gradual replacement of unsatisfactory clinic premises by purpose-built premises, and it is hoped that new clinics will be available at East Way and Winton during 1964.

Ante-natal facilities were continued as a once-weekly clinic at "Avebury", 10 Madeira Road, but the attendances once again declined and are now very small.

Financial support was continued to the Free Church Council's Mother and Baby Home at 11 St. Alban's Avenue, and St. Thomas' Lodge, Charminster Road, and the Health Committee also made special grants towards the expenses of a number of unmarried Bournemouth girls who had their babies in Homes outside the Borough, each case being considered on its merits.

The Corporation Day Nursery at 10 Wellington Road continued to be well supported throughout the year, and although it is during the summer months when the heaviest waiting list is encountered, so many mothers wish to go out to work that it is rarely possible to arrange an immediate admission. A high proportion of the cases admitted are "priority" cases, where the mother is the breadwinner of the family, but non-priority cases are admitted if no more urgent cases are on the waiting list at the time.

Eleven premises were registered under the Nursery and Child Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948, four more than in 1961.

### **The Domiciliary Services of the Corporation**

Domiciliary Midwifery  
Health Visiting  
Home Nursing  
Domestic Helps

These combined services now provide some 60 trained nurses and midwives, together with nearly 120 home helps, to meet the



needs of those who, for one reason or another, remain at home during illness or disablement, rather than go into hospital.

The pattern of proposed hospital care suggests that the home-care group, particularly insofar as it includes the chronic sick and elderly, will materially increase over the next ten years and it can only be hoped that the domiciliary services, who have such a splendid record, can be strengthened to meet the changing needs of the times.

### **The Ambulance Service**

For the first time since the inception of the National Health Service in 1948, the number of patients carried by the Ambulance Service fell below that of the previous year, 61,293 compared with 62,521 in 1961, although the mileage increased from 298,566 to 304,692. Whether temporary stability has now been reached remains to be seen, but the Hospital Plan must eventually lead to increased use of ambulance transport, with early discharges from hospital, increased out-patient attendances, the closure of smaller hospitals and the setting up of large specialised units.

### **Vaccination and Immunisation**

Vaccination and immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus, tuberculosis and yellow fever have continued on the lines recommended by the Ministry of Health, and in respect of the first five diseases the general practitioner has continued to play an increasing part. None of these diseases can be completely eradicated from the world in the foreseeable future, but so far as this country is concerned they can be contained and controlled if the public accepts the simple protective measures available.

### **Mental Health Services**

Admissions to mental hospitals, while not quite so high as in 1961, numbered 425, or about one in every 350 of the population. Cases of mental illness were admitted to three main hospitals—St. Ann's Hospital, Canford Cliffs, Herrison Hospital, Dorchester and Park Prewett Hospital, Basingstoke, and although in general admissions were fairly easily arranged, there were times when waiting lists developed and the position was far from satisfactory. Admissions to hospitals for mental subnormality, on the other hand, were

almost invariably difficult to arrange, except for short term stays, and in this category of mental disorder the number of beds provided by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board is frankly inadequate for the needs of this expanding area.

### **Sanitary Circumstances, Housing and Inspection of Food**

Mr. Wm. Riley, your Chief Public Health Inspector, has reported in detail on these very important problems of environmental hygiene, and the action taken to remedy defects and deficiencies where found.

Man's environment is full of hidden dangers, largely the result of his own greed and stupidity, and only extreme vigilance prevents them gaining the upper hand on occasion.

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 Deputies (Dr. E. W. Wright, who was in post for the first nine months of the year, and latterly Dr. H. C. Jennings), 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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY  
LABORATORY

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
LAND OFFICE  
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS  
FOR THE YEAR 1887

CHICAGO: PUBLISHED BY THE  
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1888

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## Health Committee and Staff

as at 31st December 1962

### HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Councillor A. E. J. Adams, J.P.)

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

Councillor F. H. Beale, M.A. (*Vice-Chairman*)

#### *Council Members*

Alderman F. A. W. Purdy

Councillor T. Ashworth

„ W. Collins

„ Mrs. B. Hoskin

„ P. C. Hughes

„ Miss S. M. Norman

Councillor Mrs. G. Rees

„ A. W. Patton

„ G. D. Temple

„ C. E. Walker, M.B.E., M.A.

„ Mrs. M. A. Webley

#### *Other Members*

L. J. 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 ..

H. C. Jennings, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

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.

W. A. Rosser, L.M.S.S.A.

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. Ambrose+† H. B. Frost+† A. J. Mortimer+†    S. M. Payne+†    S. Tweedie+† (2 vacancies).
District Public Health Inspectors	D. G. Lord+ W. Vincent Morris* Plus 5 Assistants.
Superintendent Health Visitor and Non-Medical Supervisor of Mid-Wives .. .. .	L. E. Roberts.
Health Visitors .. .. .	K. H. Beaumont, D. E. Blundstone, P. M. Carey, F. Darlington, M. E. Davies, E. Derry, M. H. Dutton, M. J. Grosvenor, A. Johnson, A. D. Lane, B. Leadbitter, G. M. Lunn, M. Manson-Bahr, A. Morton, J. Mulligan, M. Peakman, J. M. Robinson, E. Roth, M. K. J. Stephens, N. E. Smith, G. N. Suckamore, M. N. M. Tratsart, D. L. Vincent, J. Wilkinson (2 vacancies).
Municipal Midwives .. .. .	E. J. Frampton, D. Hoare, B. McBride, C. D. Reid, E. M. Schoch, D. M. A. Sharp (1 vacancy).
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service .. .. .	F. Grindrod.
Senior Nurse, Home Nursing Service .. .. .	E. Lane.
Home Nurses .. .. .	M. Burnett, M. DaCosta, G. Draper, A. M. Drew, E. Finnemore, M. Fothergill, E. P. Gilbert, R. Guscott, M. Higgins, B. Jackson, M. Jones, T. M. Jones, C. Langley, M. Large, P. R. May, L. Mist, M. K. Mundy, J. L. H. Pegg, E. Rampton, B. M. Rendle, E. E. Souter, G. H. Sutton, J. K. Tolley, D. E. Welch (1 vacancy).
Educational Psychologists .. .. .	B. W. Foxley (1 vacancy).
Senior Psychiatric Social Worker	H. S. Lovejoy
Psychiatric Social Worker .. .. .	M. Hergett
Social Workers .. .. .	M. Denton, E. Evans, G. M. Parr
Mental Health Officers .. .. .	F. H. Lewis, R. Smith. D. G. Lord, W. Vincent-Morris (both part-time).
Dental Surgery Assistants .. .. .	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, C. Lockett, S. Murphy

Clerks .. .. .	H. R. Bryan, K. F. Clarke, P. Hawke, D. E. Jeans, W. A. Longman, M. McGovern, M. E. Mead, L. E. Moss, I. Murphy, E. G. Payne, J. W. Peake, M. A. Reeve, R. W. Rowe, J. A. Smith, S. G. Tarrant, N. Ullithorne, J. I. M. White.
Home Help Organiser .. ..	Mrs. L. A. Horwood
Ambulance Depot Superintendent	A. N. Platts
Training Centre .. .. .	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, Miss B. Skellern, Mrs. K. Starkie, Mrs. F. Whild.
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	J. E. Stirrat, M.B., Ch.B., 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 Officers .. .. .	M. B. Redfern, L.D.S. M. Gardener, L.D.S., R.C.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—Mid Year 1962	149,830
Provisional Census Population, 1961 .. .. .	153,965
Rateable Value at 1.4.62 .. .. .	£3,942,655
Product of 1d. rate, 1962/63 .. .. .	£16,245

## Vital Statistics

Live births	{ Male Legitimate 820, Illegitimate 109 } { Female „ 795, „ 98 } .. .. . „ 88.6% „ 11.4%	1822
Birth rate (per 1,000 population) .. .. .		12.16
Stillbirths	{ Male Legitimate 12, Illegitimate Nil } { Female „ 8, „ 2 } .. .. .	22
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total live and still births) .. .. .		11.93
Total Deaths (Males 1156, Females 1407) .. .. .		2563
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) .. .. .		17.11
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population) .. .. .		11.63
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 35, Illegitimate 5 .. .. .		40
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) .. .. .		21.95
(Legitimate 21.67, Illegitimate 24.15) .. .. .		
Number of Neo-natal Deaths (under 4 weeks of age) .. .. .		26
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) .. .. .		14.27
Number of Early Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 week of age) .. .. .		21
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) .. .. .		11.53
Number of Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age) .. .. .		43
Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) .. .. .		23.32
Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages .. .. .		Nil
Deaths from Measles, all ages .. .. .		Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 1 year of age .. .. .		2
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males 5, Females 2) .. .. .		7
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population) .. .. .		0.04
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Males 1, Females 1) .. .. .		2
Death rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population) .. .. .		0.01
Deaths from Cancer (Males 227, Females 249) .. .. .		476
Death rate from Cancer (per 1,000 population) .. .. .		3.18

## Births

The number of live births allocated to the area after adjustment for inward and outward transfers was 1,822, an increase of 102 on the total for 1961, and over 12 per cent higher than the average births in the ten year period 1952-61. Although the composition of Bournemouth's population leads to a comparatively low birth rate, the increase in the birth rate during 1962 actually exceeded the increase in the birth rate in England and Wales.

Average number of births, 1952-61	..	1,619
Births in 1962	..	1,822
Average birth rate, 1952-61	..	11.30 per 1,000 population
Birth rate, 1962	..	12.16 per 1,000 population
Birth rate, England and Wales, 1962	..	18.00 per 1,000 population

## Stillbirths

There were 22 stillbirths in 1962 compared with 20 in 1961, but this was well below the average of the last ten years, and well below the average for England and Wales. The majority of the cases occurred in hospital practice, as stillbirths are so frequently associated with maternal illness or obstetric emergency requiring hospitalisation.

Average number of stillbirths, 1952-61	..	32
Stillbirths in 1962	..	22
Average stillbirth rate, 1952-61	..	19.55 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, 1962	..	11.93 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, England and Wales, 1962	..	18.1 per 1,000 total births

## Illegitimate births

Illegitimate births accounted for 11.3 per cent of the total births, higher than in 1961 and considerably higher than the national figure of about 6 per cent.

The consistently high illegitimacy rate in Bournemouth, which has been the subject of a great deal of unwholesome speculation and publicity, does not, without a great deal of further enquiry, seem to warrant the unnecessarily severe treatment the Borough and its young people have received in some quarters.

As noted in earlier Reports, many pregnant girls come to Bournemouth and other south coast towns in order to avail themselves of the services provided by local Mother and Baby Homes and to put distance between themselves and their relatives. That this is so is shown by an enquiry made by the Superintendent Health Visitor during January — May, 1963, which showed that



of 104 illegitimate births and stillbirths registered as born in Bournemouth during this period, the mothers in 52, or exactly one-half of the cases, were registered as normally residing in some other area.

These facts do not, unfortunately, allow the assumption that the local illegitimacy rate can therefore be halved, as the Registrar General will transfer the registrations of out-of-town residents to the areas whence they come, but they are sufficient to show that there is very considerable substance in the assertion that large numbers of pregnant girls do come here to have illegitimate babies, and that if they had not reported to the local registrar the fact that their home addresses lay elsewhere, their registrations would have been ascribed to Bournemouth.

Arising from the same enquiry, it was noted that of the 51 illegitimate births where the mother was registered as residing in Bournemouth, 37 were single women (10 living as married), 12 were married women living with the father of the child who was not their husband, while two were married women living with their husband who was not the father of the child.

In other words, just over 40 per cent of the illegitimate children born during this period to women having Bournemouth addresses were living in what might be considered to be relatively stable households, and just over 50 per cent to single women, sometimes though not invariably the result of casual amours.

Two further points might be noted, that the majority of mothers of illegitimate children in Bournemouth are in the late teens and early twenties, and there is very little evidence that schoolchildren are involved.

The second point that has been commented on by the Health Committee on many occasions recently, is the frequency with which both the girl's parents, and particularly the putative father, disclaim all responsibility for the child's welfare, a matter for considerable anxiety by both Health Committees and the moral welfare workers.

Statistics follow :—

Average number of illegitimate births, 1952-61	..	133
Illegitimate births during 1962	.. .. .	209

### Prematurity

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

During the year 162 premature births were notified, 8·8 per cent of the total births, and 32 more than in 1961. 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 1962 before their first birthday were born prematurely.

	<i>Live</i>	<i>Stillborn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Born at home .. ..	15	2	17
Born in Hospital .. ..	125	13	138
Born in Nursing Homes ..	6	1	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	146	16	162

### Infant mortality

During the year 40 infants died in the first year of life, the same number as in 1961, but owing to the greater number of births during 1962, the infant mortality rate fell from 23·26 per 1,000 live births to 21·95. This is slightly higher than the national average of 20·7 per 1,000 live births.

Twenty-one of the 40 infants died before they were a week old, 14 from prematurity, five from congenital abnormalities incompatible with survival, and two from injuries sustained during birth.

Of the remaining 19 babies surviving the early neonatal period, six died later from congenital deformities, four from pneumonia, three from asphyxia, two from gastro-enteritis, and four from other causes.

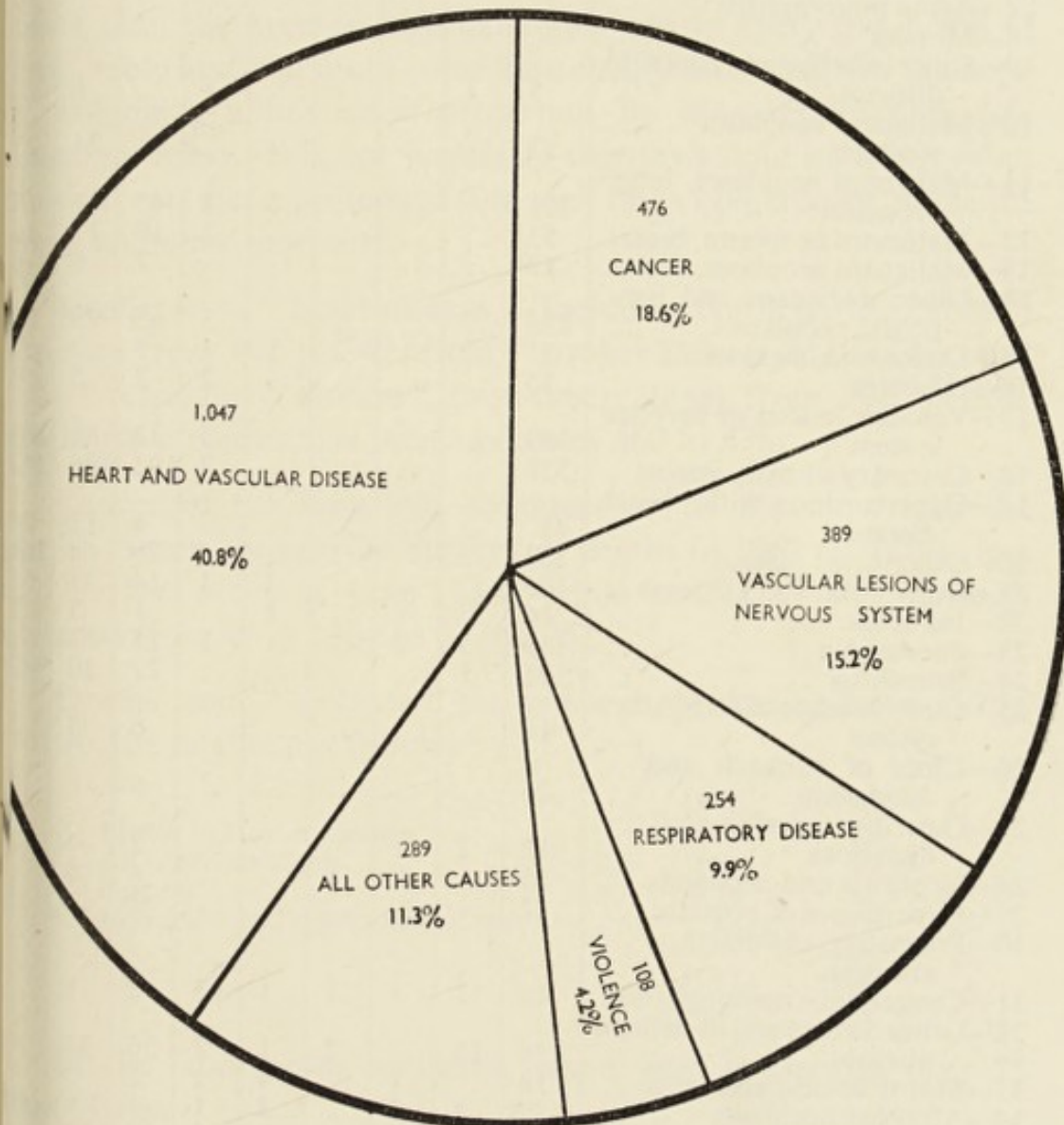
### Maternal mortality

For the fourth consecutive year, 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	Died with- in 24 hours	Survived 28 days	Total	Died with- in 24 hours	Survived 28 days	Total	Died with- in 24 hours	Survived 28 days	Total	Died with- in 24 hours	Survived 28 days	Total	Died with- in 24 hours	Survived 28 days			
3lbs. 4ozs. or less ..	22	9	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and including 4lb. 6oz. ..	25	—	24	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. ..	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Over 4lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. ..	60	—	58	9	—	9	1	—	1	—	1	5	—	5	—	1	1	1
TOTALS ..	125	9	109	9	—	9	6	2	4	6	6	6	—	6	—	13	2	1

# PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1962

Total Deaths, 2,563



**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE  
DURING THE YEAR 1962**

Causes of Death	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
All Causes .. .. .									
1—Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	7	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	22
2—Tuberculosis, other .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
3—Syphilitic disease .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4—Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6—Meningococcal infections..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
7—Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8—Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9—Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	22
10—Malignant neoplasm stomach .. .. .	57	..	..	..	..	..	8	24	25
11—Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	101	..	..	..	..	2	45	31	23
12—Malignant neoplasm, breast	53	..	..	..	..	2	18	17	16
13—Malignant neoplasm, uterus	19	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	6
14—Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms .. .. .	235	..	..	..	..	5	65	79	86
15—Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	11	..	..	2	1	1	5	2	..
16—Diabetes .. .. .	15	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	6
17—Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	389	..	..	..	..	5	33	88	263
18—Coronary disease, angina..	538	..	..	..	..	7	102	186	243
19—Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	41	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	24
20—Other heart disease .. ..	363	..	..	1	..	4	29	68	261
21—Other circulatory disease ..	105	..	..	..	1	1	14	33	56
22—Influenza .. .. .	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	9
23—Pneumonia .. .. .	139	5	2	..	..	1	15	37	79
24—Bronchitis .. .. .	101	1	..	..	..	..	27	30	43
25—Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	14	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	5
26—Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	26	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	14
27—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	12	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	4
28—Nephritis and nephrosis ..	15	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	6
29—Hyperplasia of prostate ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11
30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31—Congenital malformations	18	11	1	1	1	1	2	1	..
32—Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	158	16	..	2	1	2	36	31	70
33—Motor vehicle accidents ..	18	..	1	..	4	1	2	3	7
34—All other accidents .. ..	58	3	2	..	2	1	1	9	40
35—Suicide .. .. .	31	..	..	..	2	5	15	3	6
36—Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

## DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1962

Deaths during 1962 totalled 2,563, an increase of 140 over 1961.

The pattern of mortality changes little, and nearly 85 per cent of all deaths were due to diseases of the heart and arteries, vascular lesions of the central nervous system, cancer, and chronic respiratory disease, and over 50 per cent of deaths were in persons over the age of 75 years.

Bournemouth is a town with a proportion of elderly people far higher than the average, approximately one in every five being of pensionable age, and more come here each year to retire in the hope of prolonging a life made precarious by long residence in less salubrious areas. It is not surprising that their hold on life is often tenuous, and that a prolonged cold spell or an epidemic of influenza causes an undue mortality.

Deaths from "heart disease" (including coronary thrombosis) increased from 882 to 942, from "strokes" from 367 to 389, and from "respiratory disease" (non-tuberculous) from 196 to 254. Deaths from cancer also increased from 460 to 476.

Cancer of the lung still continues to be the most frequent type of cancer, though the number of deaths in 1962 (101) was less than in the previous year (114), while cancer of the stomach increased from 49 in 1961 to 57 in 1962.

Deaths from "violence" showed a slight decline from 119 in 1961 to 108 in 1962, as follows :—

	1961	1962
Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	30	18
All other accidents .. .. .	65	58
Suicide .. .. .	23	31
Homicide and operations of war ..	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	119	108
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the fatal motor accidents, seven were in persons over 75 years of age.



## Tuberculosis in Bournemouth

During the year 50 cases of pulmonary and four cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, compared with 37 and five notifications in the same categories in 1961. Undue significance should not, however, be given to the increase in notifications of pulmonary disease, as only a comparatively small number of notifications were received in 1961, and the true level of annual notification at the present time is probably the average of the 1961 and 1962 totals.

It is interesting to note that eight notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis under the age of 15 were received in 1962 compared with only one in 1961, and while the criteria for notification have remained unchanged during the last few years, cases of minimal disease are being discovered and notified as a result of contact tracing, and tuberculin testing of school-children, which a decade or so ago would have appeared unworthy of attention among the many cases of active and extensive disease requiring urgent treatment.

The discovery of pulmonary tuberculosis in a schoolchild, or in a schoolteacher, leads to the most careful enquiry by the Chest Clinic, the School Health Service, or both, into the genesis of the disease and often to the tuberculin testing of school contacts and the screening of positive reactors.

In these matters, and in all else concerned with the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, there is a very close liaison between the Chest Clinic and the Public Health Department, including the joint use of chest physicians, occupational therapist and almoner, and the full-time secondment of two health visitors to the Chest Clinic for out-patient sessions, contact and defaulter tracing, and the investigation of social conditions.

Tuberculous patients in need of rehousing are referred by the Chest Physician to the Medical Officer of Health, who forwards details to the Housing Department with an appropriate recommendation, and the Housing Department has been extremely co-operative in providing suitable alternative accommodation where overcrowded conditions threatened a spread of the disease.

The Chest Clinic has also provided special screening sessions each week for cases of suspected chest disease, three of these



sessions being conducted in the Health Department premises, two at Somerley Road and one at East Howe Clinic. These screening sessions are additional to those provided by the Mass Radiology Unit.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health has charge of the vaccination of schoolchildren against tuberculosis (B.C.G. vaccination) and the investigation of schoolchild contacts of notified cases.

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
1961 .. ..	37	5	6	1
1962 .. ..	50	4	7	2

Notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were 37 in males and 13 in females.

Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis occurred as follows :—

Genito-urinary system (including kidneys) ..	1
Glands .. ..	2
Bones .. ..	1
Generalised miliary .. ..	—

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

Age periods (years)	Formal Notifications														Total (all ages)
	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		
Respiratory —															
Males .. ..	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	5	4	5	7	1	37	
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	3	1	3	—	13	
Non-Respiratory —															
Males .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	

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 ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 „ ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 „ ..	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-45 „ ..	7	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
45-65 „ ..	9	4	—	3	1	—	1	1
65-75 „ ..	7	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
75 and upwards ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ..	37	13	1	3	5	2	1	1

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

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 1962

During the year our two units have continued their work throughout Hampshire, Dorset and Wiltshire. In view of our commitments elsewhere the time spent within the County Borough has been limited but in the various surveys a total of 7,560 examinees have attended for examination. In addition over 100 staff or prospective staff with your authority have also attended at sites outside the County Borough as part of their general medical examination.

From the number examined 16 cases (2.1 per 1000) were found to have tuberculous disease and 10 of these (1.32 per 1000) had active disease and were treated either in hospital or on a domiciliary basis, and six patients were kept under clinic supervision. The numbers examined in these surveys are too small for statistical comment but in general the age incidence of active tuberculosis has shifted from the young adult to that of the elderly male. Amongst the non-tuberculous disease 3 cases of lung cancer were picked up and our statistics show an increased incidence of this disease each year.

In the past 20 years the tuberculosis problem and outlook has vastly improved due in a large degree to the preventive work of Mass Radiography and the discovery and widespread use of effective anti-tuberculous drugs. Tuberculosis is, however, still a serious infectious disease and although the number of cases is diminishing there must be no relaxation in the two pronged curative and preventive attack on the disease. In our hope to eliminate tuberculosis completely by another decade it becomes more im-

important to discover any new cases at an early stage and to eliminate any reservoirs of infection, for not only is prevention better than cure, but equally true cure is prevention.

### 35 mm. Unit

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEYS CARRIED OUT IN BOURNEMOUTH DURING 1962

	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Schoolchildren</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Mass Radiography Centre (1.1.62 — 12.1.62) .. .. .	392	349	5	7	753
Bowmaker Ltd., Lansdowne ..	164	334	—	—	498
Pokesdown .. .. .	1145	1452	35	23	2655
Aerograph de Vilbiss, West Howe .. .. .	217	107	—	—	324
Mass Radiography Centre (11.12.62 — 31.12.62) ..	664	478	12	15	1169
	2582	2720	52	45	5399

TABLE I.

Statistics. The following gives briefly the main results :

Number examined .. .. .	5399
Recalled for large film examination ..	50 (0.22%)
Recalled for clinical examination ..	24 (0.04%)
Referred to Chest Clinic .. .. .	17 (0.03%)
(a) probably tuberculous .. .. .	8 (0.01%)
(b) probably non-tuberculous .. ..	9 (0.02%)
Referred to doctor or hospital .. ..	8 (0.01%)

TABLE II (a).

Number referred to the appropriate Chest Clinic as probably tuberculous :—8

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. No. of cases diagnosed as active pulmonary tuberculosis, and recommended for hospital treatment .. .. .	2	1	3
2. No. of cases diagnosed as active pulmonary tuberculosis, and recommended for domiciliary treatment .. .. .	1	2	3
3. Tuberculosis requiring supervision .. .. .	2	—	2
	5	3	8

TABLE II (b).

Non-tuberculous cases :

	Referred to Chest Clinic .. ..	9		
	Referred to Doctor or Hospital ..	8		
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Cardiovascular lesions .. .. .	6	2	8
2.	Carcinoma of lung .. .. .	2	—	2
3.	Other non-tuberculous conditions .. ..	3	4	7
		11	6	17

TABLE III.

## AGE GROUPS EXAMINED AND INCIDENCE OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	<i>Under</i>										
<b>Males</b>	14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65+	<i>Total</i>
Examined	—	—	194	220	441	480	484	246	195	374	2634
Active cases	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Rate per 1000	—	—	—	4.54	—	—	—	—	—	5.34	1.13
<b>Females</b>											
Examined	—	—	343	263	402	431	499	258	227	342	2765
Active cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Rate per 1000	—	—	—	—	2.49	—	—	—	—	5.84	1.08

## 100 mm. Unit

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bournemouth Corporation (Transport Dept.) ..	56	3	59
Willis Ltd., Moordown .. .. .	68	21	89
Hunt & Co., Bournemouth .. .. .	91	14	105
Gray, Dallen and Lane Ltd., Bournemouth ..	47	18	65
George Hartwell, Bournemouth .. .. .	46	7	53
J. Caslake Ltd., Bournemouth .. .. .	45	4	49
Co-operative Dairy, Bournemouth .. .. .	31	9	40
W. Dibben & Sons, Bournemouth .. .. .	40	12	52
Keith Spicer, Bournemouth .. .. .	18	17	35
Westons Bakery, Bournemouth .. .. .	118	54	172
Cubitts (Contractors) Ltd., Bournemouth ..	15	2	17
Royal Victoria Hospitals .. .. .	102	333	435
Anglo-Continental School of English, Bournemouth	233	226	459
Post Office Sorting Office, Bournemouth ..	46	3	49
Durley Hall Hotel, Bournemouth (U.K.A.E.A. Hostel) .. .. .	13	15	28
Boylands, West Howe .. .. .	84	6	90
Vickers Armstrongs Ltd., (West Howe) .. ..	112	10	122
J. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth .. .. .	116	17	133
Elliotts Pottery, West Howe .. .. .	14	—	14
Kinson Pottery .. .. .	92	3	95
	1387	774	2161

A brief analysis of the results is as follows :—

No. X-rayed .. .. .	..	2161		
No. referred for investigation ..	..	15		
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, requiring hospital treatment ..	..	4	—	4
Tuberculosis, requiring domiciliary treatment ..	..	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, requiring supervision ..	..	2	2	4
Carcinoma of lung .. .. .	..	1	—	1
Other non-tuberculous conditions .. .. .	..	4	2	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		11	4	15
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Maternity and Child Welfare

At the end of 1962 there were 16 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough providing 21 clinic sessions weekly. Seven of the 16 Centres were in Corporation ownership, the remaining nine being rented from religious and other organisations on a sessional basis.

The Council's Ten Year Plan for the development of its health services includes provision for a number of purpose-built Centres, which in addition to their use as infant welfare clinics and minor ailment clinics, would be the focal points of health visitor/school nurse activity in the area. These Centres would replace many of the existing rented premises which are both inconvenient and unsuitable.

Total attendances at infant welfare clinics were higher than in 1961, 50,817 compared with 47,989, and attendances of infants under one year included in the total increased from 27,343 to 28,883.

### ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1962

Clinic	Infants under 1 year	Pre-school Children	Total	Sessional Average
Avebury .. ..	1333	790	2123	42
Boscombe .. ..	2114	1050	3164	62
Charminster .. ..	1112	1020	2132	42
East Howe .. ..	1987	1713	3700	73
Ensbury Park .. ..	1438	1250	2688	53
Iford .. ..	1502	1399	2901	56
Kinson .. ..	1291	1086	2377	48
Malmesbury Park .. ..	2001	989	2990	58
Moordown .. ..	914	839	1753	36
Northbourne .. ..	949	738	1687	35
Pokesdown (a.m.) .. ..	1307	966	2273	45
Pokesdown (p.m.) .. ..	1665	1667	2732	54
Strouden .. ..	1149	1264	2413	46
Sutton Road .. ..	1441	1014	2455	48
Tuckton .. ..	1042	1205	2247	46
West Cliff .. ..	1438	652	2090	43
West Howe (a.m.) .. ..	784	1041	1825	36
West Howe (p.m.) .. ..	1241	1527	2768	54
Winton (a.m.) .. ..	1718	940	2658	52
Winton (p.m.) .. ..	1870	983	2853	56
Castle Lane .. ..	587	401	988	38
	28883	21934	50817	49

### Ultra Violet Light Clinics

A small number of children, 20 in all, made 350 attendances at the Malmesbury Park (Stewart Road) Clinic.

### Welfare Foods

The sale of welfare foods, which was transferred to local authorities from the Ministry of Food in 1954, has continued at all infant welfare centres, but the demand has steadily fallen, and now represents only about a quarter of the sales in 1955. The reason is undoubtedly the preference most mothers show for the branded article, and although the cost may be a little more, a very wide selection now exists from which to choose.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
National Dried Milk (tins) .. ..	43,268	31,861	26,288	24,073	20,584	15,801	13,789
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) .. ..	13,411	11,259	7,483	7,174	7,312	5,086	2,478
Vitamin A and D Tablets (packets) ..	6,166	5,982	6,151	6,447	7,270	5,275	3,430
Orange Juice (bottles)	85,834	87,977	58,708	57,763	55,599	35,083	22,265

### Ante Natal Supervision

Attendances at the Avebury Ante Natal Clinic decreased from 441 to 390, and the number of mothers attending fell from 322 to 294. Virtually the whole of the ante natal work in the Borough is now carried out by the general practitioners and the hospital ante natal clinics, together with the domiciliary midwives in respect of their own cases only.

Provided a uniformly good standard of ante natal care is given by these various agencies, the decline of local authority clinics is really only a matter of sentimental regard, but there are unfortunately indications that standards often vary too much for complete safety.



## BIRTHS OCCURRING IN BOURNEMOUTH, 1962

	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Domiciliary Births	510	27.7	527	27.5	533	27.2	559	27.6	616	29.3	601	28.3	499	20.9
Institutional Births	1334	72.3	1390	72.5	1425	72.8	1464	72.4	1484	70.7	1525	71.7	1894	79.7
Totals	1844	100	1917	100	1958	100	2023	100	2100	100	2126	100	2393	100

During 1962 the following births were notified as occurring in the Borough :

Domiciliary births	499 (601)		
Institutional births	1894 (1525)	Royal Victoria Hospital	895 (836)
		Aston Grays Maternity Home	295 (359)
		Firs Maternity Home (which opened in Sept., 1961)	488 (91)
		Free Church Council Maternity Home	64 (76)
		Private Nursing Homes	152 (163)
			1894 (1525)

TOTAL                      2393 (2126)

Figures in brackets indicate corresponding numbers for 1961.

This total is therefore 267 more than in 1961, there having been an increase of 369 in the number of institutional births and a decrease of 102 in the number of domiciliary births.

In addition 32 Bournemouth patients were delivered in the Hospital Management Committee's Maternity Home at Barton-on-Sea and 77 at Poole General Hospital.

### Infectious Diseases associated with Childbirth

Three cases of puerperal pyrexia and one case of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

### Family Planning

The Family Planning Association held three clinic sessions a week at their premises in Stafford Road, and the local authority made a grant in respect of 24 cases referred there on medical grounds.

### Nursery and Child Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948

Eleven premises were registered under the act, providing accommodation for 132 children, as follows :—

Address	No. and age of children accepted	Hours of opening
40 Surrey 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.
2 Snowdon Road	21 2-5 years	8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Winton Congregational Church, Peter's Hill	25 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.
8 Warren Edge Road	12 2-5 years	9.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.
96 Palmerston Road	14 2-5 years	9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m.
22 Rosemount Road	10 3-5 years	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
42 Grosvenor Road	6 2-5 years	8.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m.
67 Uplands Road	8 2-5 years	9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

During the last few years there has been a steady increase in the number of these privately run day nurseries, presumably due to the increasing number of mothers going out to work, but none have applied to be registered for infant minding and appear to confine their activities entirely to the toddler age range. The

children attending also appear to belong mainly, if not entirely, to the "non-priority" class.

The standard required before registration follows as nearly as possible the Ministry recommendations for war-time Day Nurseries which is the standard maintained at the Corporation Day Nursery at 10 Wellington Road. The public health inspector and the fire prevention officer advise on any matters requiring attention, and following registration the district health visitor makes frequent regular visits.

### **Mother and Baby Homes**

Financial grants were continued by the local authority to the two mother and baby homes maintained by voluntary organisations within the Borough. Eight local girls were admitted to the Free Church Council Home at 11 St. Alban's Avenue compared with twenty-two in 1961, and, while five local girls were admitted to St. Thomas' Lodge two of these were "shelter" cases only. Of all these admissions to both homes the Local Authority contributed financially to one case only.

In addition, ten Bournemouth girls were provided with accommodation outside the Borough, at the expense of the local authority compared with six in 1961.

### **Day Nursery**

The Corporation Day Nursery at 10 Wellington Road had an average daily attendance of 33 babies and young children, compared with 29 in 1961 and 29 in 1960. Attendances during the peak holiday season filled the nursery to capacity, but throughout the year a high proportion of the children belong to the "priority" class.

The fact that privately run Day Nurseries provided 132 places suggests that there is a fairly substantial demand, mainly by working mothers, for day minding. This demand, however, appears to be casual rather than sustained, and it would be difficult to justify increased local authority provision of Day Nurseries to meet a demand which appears to arise only during the summer months and for non-priority cases.

There were no serious outbreaks of illness at the Day Nursery during the year, and all children received regular medical and dental inspections.

## Dental Treatment for Mothers and Young Children, 1962

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

The three full-time and two part-time dental surgeons employed by the Bournemouth Local Authority each devoted part of their time to the dental care of mothers and young children, treatment being provided at each of the four clinics in the borough and patients attended the clinics nearest to their homes.

The dental surgeons were also engaged in the School Dental Service.

All patients were given the opportunity to have provided for them at the clinics all the treatment necessary for complete dental fitness, and also our object was to give all possible information to mothers to enable them to play their part in caring for their teeth by oral hygiene, diet and regular dental inspection and treatment when needed for themselves and their children.

### 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.

Forty-one sessions were spent in this way and this resulted in many toddlers having a pleasant introduction to regular dental supervision.

### Co-operation of other Services

All mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics were told by the doctors about the great importance of dental health, and all those mothers who were not having regular dental care by their own dentists were offered appointments at one of the dental clinics in the borough.

The health visitors showed great interest in the field of dental health education and they did much very valuable work.

**Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe.**

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. R. C. Torrens for his kindness in treating difficult cases which were referred to him during the year.

**Facilities for X-Rays**

The X-Ray Unit at the Central Clinic, 10 Madeira Road, again proved to be a very useful diagnostic aid on many occasions.

**Provision of Dentures**

Dentures were made by the technicians at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe and as in past years this was a very satisfactory arrangement, the work being of a very high standard.

**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 are included in the statistical part of this report.

## Maternity and Child Welfare

### (a) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	64	60	55	36
Children under five ..	948	294	219	198

### (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	88	29	12	49	12	Nil	23	7	17
Children under five ..	146	8	73	539	Nil	59	14	Nil	Nil

TABLE SHOWING DENTAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN AT THE DAY NURSERY—Year 1962  
Wellington Road

Age	Number Examined	Number Needing Treatment	Caries Free Teeth	Decayed Teeth	Filled Teeth	Missing Teeth	Total D.F.M.
2	8	—	148	—	—	—	—
3	6	1	102	18	—	—	18
4	20	5	365	26	5	4	35
Totals	34	6	615	44	5	4	53

## The Domiciliary Services provided by the Corporation

The domiciliary services of the Corporation at present provide approximately 60 highly trained nurses working in the Corporation clinics or in the homes of patients as health visitors, home nurses or domiciliary midwives, and carrying out a wide variety of duties in the prevention and treatment of illness, and in attendance at normal confinements.

As has been noted in previous Annual Reports, the intention of the Ministry, described in the Command Paper "A Hospital Plan for England and Wales," is to reorganise the hospital service to provide modern facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of disease, but patients would only normally be detained in hospital so long as they require care and treatment that only a hospital could provide.

When this period of active hospitalisation had elapsed, the patient would in most cases return home to continue treatment under the care of the family doctor, assisted by the Corporation's domiciliary nurses, and with such hospital out-patient attendances as might be required to assess progress.

Future calls on the services of domiciliary nurses, particularly health visitors and home nurses, are therefore likely to increase, as the proportion of elderly persons in the community increases, and as the policy of the hospitals gradually changes along the lines indicated above.

It is fortunate, therefore, that during the past year recruitment to the domiciliary nursing services has improved a little, and there seems to be a greater interest among young newly qualified State Registered Nurses for work in the community rather than in hospital.

Perhaps they are coming to realise that although work in the community often lacks the drama associated with the busy acute hospital, there are compensations in closer personal relationships among many different types of patients and their families.



### Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Seven full-time midwives are directly employed by the Council, and attended 498 confinements (498 births) during the year, a decrease of 97 compared with 1961.

This decline in domiciliary confinements appears to be directly connected with the improved facilities for confinement in general practitioner maternity units in the area, and particularly with the opening of the 29-bedded Firs Maternity Home in September, 1961. During the year 488 admissions were made to the Firs Maternity Home, and the number of confinements in general practitioner maternity homes increased from 450 to 783.

Domiciliary births represented 20.9 per cent of the total births in the Borough, one of the lowest proportions for many years, and as facilities for confinement in maternity hospitals and general practitioner nursing homes improve, it seems probable that an even higher proportion of expectant mothers will avail themselves of these opportunities if they are available.

There is a limit, however, to the numbers that can be accommodated in hospitals, which seem to have perennial staffing problems, and during the last year or two there have perforce been many early maternity discharges, on the third or fourth day after confinement, and the cases have been taken over by the domiciliary midwives acting as maternity nurses.

Details of domiciliary confinements attended were :—

Total No. of confinements	Primi-para	Multi-para	NO. OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
498	87	411	173	126	61	24	14	6	5	—	2	—

AGE GROUPS						
15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50
33	167	184	86	24	4	—

Gas and air analgesia was given in 414 cases and pethidine in 331 cases.

## MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

	Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during 1962.					
	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Insti- tutions
	Dr. not Booked		Dr. 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 .. .. .	1	5	163	329		
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) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	64
iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1644
iv) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	152
TOTALS	1	5	163	329	498	1860

### 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 .. .. .	8
(ii) Others .. .. .	—
Total .. .. .	8
(b) For cases in Institutions .. .. .	15

### **Health Visiting**

During the year Miss L. E. Roberts was appointed as Superintendent Health Visitor and Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and at the end of 1962 there were 24 full-time health visitors (establishment 26), while three student health visitors were in training at Southampton University under the Corporation's sponsoring scheme. Of this number, two health visitors were seconded for full-time duty at the Chest Clinic, while two geriatric health visitors spent all their time visiting elderly and aged persons assessing the circumstances of patients recommended for admission to chronic sick hospitals, and paying particular regard to aged persons living alone.

The remaining health visitors undertook general duties in the community and in the local authority's schools, staffing the Infant Welfare Centres, visiting expectant mothers and young children, problem families, elderly people who were not specifically visited by the geriatric visitors, undertaking health education in schools and by advice and example encouraging a healthy mode of life among all sections of the community.

About two years ago the general purpose health visitors were divided into four groups, each under the supervision of a senior health visitor, and each group responsible for a separate area of the Borough with its schools, its Infant Welfare Centres and its population. The number of health visitors in each group varied from four to seven, and while the Superintendent Health Visitor maintains overall supervision, there is increased operational efficiency by the decentralisation of field workers to the area of their activities, and an opportunity for the development of leadership among these smaller groups.

During the year 30,159 interviews and visits were undertaken by the health visitors.

### **Liaison arrangements**

Liaison arrangements between the health visitors and hospitals of the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee are extremely good, particularly in respect of chest services, geriatric and children's hospitals.

For many years health visitors have been seconded to the Chest Clinic, and in addition to their assistance at the out-patient sessions, they carry out the routine domiciliary visits to patients, report on adverse housing conditions, and so on.

The two geriatric health visitors make, as described above, visits for the social assessment of all cases recommended for admission to the chronic sick hospitals at Christchurch and St. Leonard's, and have regular meetings with the Consultant Geriatrician and his staff.

The Consultant Paediatrician has also been extremely helpful in reporting cases of illness among infants and young children where special need exists for follow-up. Discharges from the children's ward at Christchurch Hospital are regularly reported.

Liaison arrangements with a relatively few hospitals, involving a handful of consultants, are comparatively easy and experience has shown them to be of great value, but it is far more difficult to co-operate with the family doctor side of the National Health Service, of whom there are approximately 120 under contract with the Bournemouth Executive Council. Approximately 40 per cent of these are in single-handed practice, and the number of partnerships of three doctors or more can be counted on the fingers of one hand, even though this number includes partnerships whose patients are mainly living outside the Borough. In these circumstances, it is almost impossible to link health visitors to general practitioners as is becoming increasingly common in some county areas, where isolated village communities readily lend themselves to this form of co-operation.

### **Infant Welfare Clinics**

Two health visitors attended the majority of the 21 Infant Welfare Centres held each week, discussing problems with the mothers, weighing babies where necessary and referring matters requiring further advice to the clinic doctor. The majority of clinics were attended by one of the full-time Assistant Medical Officers of Health employed by the local authority, but a number of part-time medical officers, often retired from the public health service, are called upon in emergency.

Total attendances were 50,817 in 1962 compared with 47,989 in the previous year, and there were particularly heavy attendances at Winton, West Howe, Pokesdown, Malmesbury Park, Iford, Ensbury Park, East Howe and Boscombe clinics.

A number of these clinics are held in very unsatisfactory rented premises, and the help of the ladies of the former Bournemouth Infant Welfare Voluntary Association has been greatly appreciated, as they have carried out a wide variety of tasks, often under very trying conditions.

### **Mothercraft Classes**

Mothercraft classes have continued both as a senior school activity, and also for expectant mothers. The twelve series of classes held at Avebury and East Howe Clinics were attended by 265 mothers.

### **Relaxation Classes**

Classes for expectant mothers were held at Avebury, Pelhams, East Howe, Pokesdown and Strouden. There were, in all, 53 courses of 10 lecture/demonstrations each, attended by 596 mothers.

### **Fathercraft Classes**

Five classes for fathers, chiefly those embarking on parenthood for the first time, were held at Avebury, at which 42 fathers attended.

### **Visits to Elderly Persons and the Aged**

During 1962 a total of 1,194 elderly and aged persons received 5,275 visits, compared with 957 persons visited in 1961. The number of persons visited at the request of the Hospital Management Committee regarding their social conditions as bearing on an application for admission to a chronic sick bed was 409.

The majority of these visits were made by the geriatric health visitors, and quite a number of very distressing cases came to light where elderly people were struggling under almost impossible difficulties, often due to their own neglect, to their ignorance of the benefits available under the Welfare State, or to stubbornness and illtemper that had alienated friends and relatives alike. Some of the most difficult cases were among those completely alone, without

anybody to turn to at all, where privation or illness over a period had led to mental aberrations which made them suspicious and intractable. In a number of cases some form of compulsory treatment in hospital had to be arranged under the Mental Health Act, 1959, as their condition made them unsuitable for treatment in a geriatric hospital, even if they had been willing to go there.

The district health visitors, too, made many visits to elderly persons on their own districts, and in all cases there is close liaison with the Health Department's own services of home nurses, home helps and mental social workers, the Welfare Services Department and the National Assistance Board.

### Special Services for Elderly and Handicapped Persons

The laundry service provided drawsheets, mackintosh sheets, chair rings and covers, in 62 cases, the laundering work being carried out, as before, by the Royal Victoria Hospital.

### CHIROPODY CLINIC 1962

Number of sessions held	..	..	..	..	138
Number of persons treated	..	..	..	..	439
Number of treatments given	..	..	..	..	1,262
					<i>Total number of treatments given</i>
Number of persons receiving	1 treatment	91	91		
"	2 treatments	103	206		
"	3 treatments	131	393		
"	4 treatments	70	280		
"	5 treatments	21	105		
"	6 treatments	11	66		
"	7 treatments	6	42		
"	8 treatments	3	24		
"	9 treatments	1	9		
"	16 treatments	1	16		
"	30 treatments	1	30		
		439	1,262		

### Problem Families

Problem families, about whom so much has been written in previous Annual Reports, continued to receive regular visits by health visitors and to be the subject of regular monthly case conferences. These families are so frequently in receipt of help from every statutory and charitable organisation that it is only by arrangement between them that a multiplicity of visits can be avoided,

and it is regrettable that with so much energy and thought exerted on their behalf the results are so meagre.

Twelve new and thirteen other cases were considered by the committee, representing the more pressing of the hardcore problem families, and many other families received routine visits.

### **Health Education**

Although health education has proceeded throughout the year on the traditional lines of accident prevention, and infectious disease prevention, a special effort has been made in the schools to bring home to children the dangers connected with cigarette smoking.

Our own experience has shown that it is in this school age group that the results of anti-smoking propaganda are likely to be most evident, although similar propaganda is undertaken among mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centres. The Head Teachers have been most co-operative and it is hoped that many children will at least go through their schooldays without acquiring this dangerous habit.

Year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 & 5 Total Visits	Other Cases Total Visits	Visits to TB households inc. in "Other Cases"	Visits by tuberculosis visitors	Ineffective Visits made by H.Vs.
	First	Total	First	Total					
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	223	1,401	—
1954	1,100	1,991	1,592	9,080	11,460	1,869	190	1,607	—
1955	1,047	1,972	1,496	9,001	11,712	1,881	207	1,525	—
1956	1,117	2,166	1,483	8,615	12,136	2,705	279	1,297	3,986
1957	1,162	2,122	1,513	8,247	11,920	4,362	230	1,562	4,532
1958	1,156	1,963	1,645	8,007	11,349	4,494	221	1,532	4,488
1959	1,130	2,076	1,609	7,653	10,354	4,384	184	1,791	4,106
1960	1,114	2,070	1,609	6,823	8,307	5,635	124	1,877	3,590
1961	1,260	2,450	1,688	8,788	12,870	6,221	119	1,953	4,701
1962	1,132	2,136	1,861	8,674	11,242	6,081	179	2,026	4,701



## THE HOME NURSING SERVICE

The Home Nursing Service consisted of a Superintendent, a Senior Nurse and 25 home nurses at the end of 1962, and during the year 75,541 visits were made, compared with 78,713 the previous year.

Over 75 per cent of all visits were to elderly and aged people, often suffering a multiplicity of disabilities that made treatment a lengthy process, and it is gratifying to note how frequently these patients felt impelled to write to the Department expressing their appreciation of the nurse's help.

As with other branches of the domiciliary services, the Hospital Plan will place a considerably heavier burden on the home nurses.

### New Patients attended during 1962

In all, 3,313 patients were served during the year, of whom 2,547 were new cases, made up as follows :—

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Tuberculosis .. .. .	56
Respiratory system (other than T.B.) .. .. .	182
Heart and Circulatory system .. .. .	306
Digestive system .. .. .	462
Reproductive system .. .. .	93
Nervous system .. .. .	224
Urinary system .. .. .	101
Cancer .. .. .	240
Diabetes .. .. .	104
Injuries, burns, etc. .. .. .	113
Senility .. .. .	153
Rheumatism .. .. .	123
Leg Ulcers and Skin conditions .. .. .	116
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions .. .. .	15
Preparation for hospital treatment .. .. .	195
Miscellaneous conditions .. .. .	64
	2,547

The age distribution of all patients treated in 1962 was :

<i>Patients nursed</i>				
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
0- 4 years .. .. .	5	6	11	0.33
5-14 years .. .. .	8	10	18	0.54
15-24 years .. .. .	23	52	75	2.26
25-44 years .. .. .	57	146	203	6.13
45-64 years .. .. .	227	534	761	22.97
65-74 years .. .. .	314	593	907	27.38
75- years .. .. .	401	937	1338	40.39
	1035	2278	3313	100.00

Sources of referral of new cases in 1962 were :

General Practitioners .. .. .	1,707
Hospitals .. .. .	600
Personal application .. .. .	180
Voluntary agencies .. .. .	10
Health Department and Chest Clinic .. ..	50
	<hr/>
	2,547
	<hr/>

During the year, 2,524 cases were removed from the register owing to :

Admission to hospital .. .. .	512
Died .. .. .	297
Satisfactory outcome of case .. .. .	1,715
	<hr/>
	2,524
	<hr/>

### The Nursing of Sick Children

Less than one per cent. of patients nursed during 1962 were below the age of 14 years, chiefly for complications of infectious disease and minor medical and surgical conditions. Home nurses attended child 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 182 occasions, and 1,426 visits were made to visitors in hotels, boarding houses and private holiday accommodation.

### Injection Therapy

During the year, 30,223 injections were given to 1,176 patients, of which 9,423 were insulin injections.

Daily injections were necessary for 327 patients, and 80 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 531 in 1961 to 546 in 1962, and were carried out by the home nurse on whose district the request arose.

At the end of the year 789 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>
6	83	21	114	46	278	109	132

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

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of patients on the Register, 1st Jan.	651	723	720	777	761	679	756	766
Number of new patients attended .. ..	3407	3269	3249	3054	2763	2724	2658	2547
Total number of patients attended .. ..	4058	3992	3969	3831	3524	3403	3414	3313
Number remaining on the Register on 31st December .. ..	723	720	777	761	679	756	766	789
Number of Patients taken off the Register	3335	3272	3192	3070	2845	2647	2648	2524
Total number of nursing visits .. ..	83,388	80,590	83,610	80,239	76,086	76,031	78,713	75,541

The illnesses of patients were classified as follows :

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Tuberculosis .. ..	89	126	146	139	107	93	86	62
Pneumonia .. ..	88	95	68	58	47	38	42	43
Miscarriages, etc. .. ..	—	6	18	26	18	24	16	36
Surgical .. ..	684	656	427	447	437	394	494	429
Medical .. ..	3150	3098	3271	3136	2892	2830	2748	2705
Infectious diseases .. ..	47	11	39	25	23	24	28	38
	4058	3992	3969	3831	3524	3403	3414	3313

### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The Domestic Help Service consisted at the end of 1962 of one full-time and 114 part-time workers, under the supervision of a full-time Organiser. In all, 1,392 patients were assisted, receiving the equivalent of over 98,000 hours service.

Almost 65 per cent of the cases were elderly and aged people, and many of them have been receiving help over a number of years, just sufficient in most cases to keep them in reasonable comfort and prevent the necessity for their admission to hospital or some other form of care.

As has been mentioned in earlier Reports, when elderly people reach the stage of requiring help, they often need it in both quantity and variety, and many people receiving the services of a Home Help are also receiving visits from the home nurse, the health visitor, and others.

### 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 .. .. .	903	70,204	71.6	} 95.5	77.7
Sickness .. .. .	371	23,460	23.9		63.2
Tuberculosis .. .. .	22	1,476	1.6		67.1
Confinements .. .. .	63	1,440	1.5		23.0
Mental Deficiency .. .. .	12	1,199	1.1		100.0
Maternity and Child Welfare	19	234	} 0.3		12.4
Problem Families .. .. .	2	36			18.0
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>98,049</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>70.4</b>

#### Classification of cases served (by ages).

Under 15 years .. .. .	19	1.4%
15-64 years .. .. .	343	24.6%
65 years and over .. .. .	1030	74.0%
	<u>1392</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

## Ambulance Service

The ambulance arrangements in 1962 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 1962, the number of patients carried by the combined ambulance service decreased from 62,521 to 61,293 and the mileage covered increased from 298,566 to 304,692.

**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	3,808	13,295	20,385	96,220	59,468	280,830
1961	36,196	173,192	4,639	15,856	21,686	109,518	62,521	298,566
<b>1962</b>	<b>35,912</b>	<b>176,452</b>	<b>4,792</b>	<b>15,798</b>	<b>20,589</b>	<b>112,442</b>	<b>61,293</b>	<b>304,692</b>

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.

A good deal of thought has been given to the question of reducing unnecessary ambulance journeys, not only as regards "fruitless journeys," but also the use of ambulances by persons well able to use public transport. To this end, a number of meetings have been held with officials of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Radio control has continued to play a major part in reducing the mileage covered per patient, and it is 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	<i>Average miles covered per patient carried</i>			
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>St. John Association</i>	<i>Hospital Car Service</i>	<i>Total all Services</i>
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
1961	4.78	3.42	5.05	4.78
1962	<b>4.91</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>4.97</b>

At the end of the year, the Corporation fleet consisted of 6 ambulances and 4 dual-purpose vehicles, maintained by a staff of 1 Superintendent, Deputy, 26 driver/attendants and one clerk.

A 24-hour service was maintained.

THE WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE DURING 1962 IS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Service	Vehicles (Number at 31.12.62)	Patient Carrying Journeys	Patients Carried		Abortive and Service Journeys	Transport of Analgesia Apparatus, Midwives, etc.	Total Mile- ages	Transport by Rail		No. of Staff at 31.12.62
			Accident or Emergency	Other				No.	Rail Miles	
Directly provided	Ambulances (8)	5,333	1,890	20,470	454	21	118,519	92	13,238	28
	Dual purpose (4)	2,347	144	13,408	200	34	57,933	147	20,640	
St. John Assn.		382	95	4,697	32	—	15,798	—	—	2
Hospital Car Service		6,492	—	20,589	57	—	112,442	—	—	—
		14,554	2,129	59,164	743	55	304,692	239	33,878	30

## 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

23,822 persons received protection against smallpox, 21,501 by general practitioners and 2,321 in the local authority clinics. The total included 1,232 infants under the age of one year, or 5.2 per cent.

### Immunisation against Diphtheria

A total of 145 children received protection against diphtheria (107 by general practitioners and 138 at infant welfare clinics) and in addition 2,073 children received "booster" doses (116 by general practitioners, 1,957 at local authority clinics).

Details follow :

	<i>Children born in years</i>							Total
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953—57	1948—52	
No. of children who completed a full course of Primary immunisation in the Authority's Area (incl. temporary residents) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1962.	767	673	33	10	14	23	116	1636
Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age), during the 12 months ended 31st December 1962	—	120	227	25	31	627	1471	2501

#### Percentage immunised during the years 1958—1962

Age 0—1 years	..	..	..	..	..	78%
Age 0—14 years	..	..	..	..	..	57%
General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	952
Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	3185



### Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Two children were protected against whooping cough, both by general practitioners.

### Use of Combined Antigens

Twelve children (2 primary injections and 10 "boosters") received protection against both diphtheria and whooping cough and 1,907 (1,489 primary injections and 418 "boosters") against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. These preparations were used by both 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 1962, 2,545 persons completed a course of vaccination and 4,708 persons received booster doses.

Details of the complete vaccination programme from commencement in 1956 to the end of 1962 are as follows :

Persons who have received four doses	9,424
Persons who have received three doses	35,797
Persons who have received two doses	3,881

i.e., a total of 152,849 doses given to 49,102 persons

The 2,545 persons who completed a course of vaccination this year come within the following age groups :—

<i>Year of Birth :</i>	1962	1961	1943/1960	1933/1942	<i>Others</i>
<i>Number :</i>	303	952	433	234	623

## 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 11 cases were rehoused.
- (e) Provision of nursing requisites.
- (f) Provision of domestic help, 22 patients receiving 1,476 hours service.
- (g) A grant to the Bournemouth Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in respect of their work in providing cash payments, extra nourishment, bedding, coal and other items for tuberculous patients and their families.
- (h) Occupational therapy for domiciliary patients, 51 cases receiving 905 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 25 persons received recuperative holidays compared with 28 in 1961. 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.

Articles of sick room equipment were issued on loan as required at the request of General Practitioners or hospitals. 654 issues were made during the year, those in most frequent demand being mackintosh sheets (113), bed pans (119), commodes (91), wheel chairs (99), urinals (74), bed rings (68).

## Mental Health Services

A great deal has been written in earlier Reports about the arrangements necessary to provide a comprehensive mental health service for the Borough, not only to fulfil the local authority's obligations under the Mental Health Act, but to make adequate provision for a population which, by reason of its unusual characteristics, seems to be more than ordinarily prone to mental breakdown. The high proportion of the elderly and the aged, the retired immigrant population without roots in the community, the drift to the south of families who, if not "problem families," are at least families with many problems of work and accommodation — all tend to build up a population peculiarly vulnerable to those stresses and strains which often predispose to mental breakdown.

For this reason it is vitally important, not only that hospital arrangements for the treatment of mental disorder are adequate but also that the community services are strong and virile enough to support the discharged Mental patient in danger of relapse, and more important still, to detect unsuspected defects and check incipient maladies at their onset.

Here the small professional group of family doctors, health visitors and social workers are severely handicapped by their lack of numbers and the fact that virtually all their time is taken up in dealing with cases of established disorder. The only hope of a really comprehensive mental health service, which will make the prevention of mental illness its chief aim, appears to be the awakening of the community to its responsibilities as citizens, as neighbours and as upholders of the Christian ethic.

The work of the professional in the mental health field is made more difficult by the reliance of mental hospitals on short-term drug therapy, the treatment of symptoms rather than the eradication of causes. It is true that drug therapy and other physical treatments have revolutionised the treatment of some forms of mental illness and have enabled hospitals to deal with a far greater number of patients than would otherwise have been the case, but where the cause of an illness remains unaltered, frequent and often early relapses appear inevitable. The proportion of relapses is increasing

and at the present time between 30 and 40 per cent of Bournemouth patients requiring admission to mental hospitals have had treatment before, and in spite of additions to the social worker staff, they remain far too few to affect the situation more than a very little.

The lonely need friends, the sick and lonely need friends even more, and it is only the general public with its tremendous potentialities for good or ill that can bridge the gap. The Leagues of Friends of the various hospitals have already shown what a valuable link they can be between the lonely hospital patient and the community, and surely others can follow where they lead.

#### **Admissions to Mental Hospitals, 1962**

Admissions to mental hospitals arranged by mental welfare officers of the department were 425 compared with 450 in 1961.

This number does not necessarily represent the total admissions of Bournemouth residents to mental hospitals, as a certain number of patients undoubtedly make private arrangements for treatment, but it does form a basis for comparison and suggests the Department will have to arrange an average admission rate of 400 to 450 per annum, at least for the next few years.

Of the 425 cases admitted during 1962, 169, or nearly 40 per cent, were informal admissions, and over 20 per cent were emergency admissions, a rather high figure.

TABLE I.

ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS DURING LAST  
8 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>Sect. 60</i>	<i>Sect. 29</i>	<i>Sect. 26</i>	<i>Sect. 25</i>	} 393
1960 1.11.60— 31.12.60	28			6	4	24	
1961	146		1	111	17	175	450
1962	169		4	93	4	155	425

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

It will be noted by reference to Table II that admissions were spread throughout the entire age range, 10 — 80 plus, and that in the decades between 30 — 80 years there were no extreme variations in numbers admitted to hospital.

**TABLE II**  
**ALL PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING 1962**  
**Under Mental Health Act**

Age Group	Males					Females					Total
	Inf.	Sect. 26	Sect. 25	Sect. 29	Sect. 60	Inf.	Sect. 26	Sect. 25	Sect. 29	Sect. 60	
10-20	5	—	3	1	—	3	—	3	2	—	17
20-30	5	—	6	7	—	8	—	3	5	—	34
30-40	17	—	6	5	—	15	1	7	7	—	58
40-50	16	—	3	5	2	20	—	8	13	—	67
50-60	13	—	7	8	1	19	1	15	10	—	74
60-70	9	—	6	4	1	21	—	17	8	—	66
70-80	9	1	15	7	—	6	1	31	7	—	77
80+	—	—	6	3	—	3	—	19	1	—	32
	74	1	52	40	4	95	3	103	53	—	425

Table III shows the great value of a period of observation in a mental hospital, even though such observation had originally to be on a compulsory basis. Of 248 (58.4 per cent. of the 425 cases) admitted under Section 25 or 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, only two cases were retained in hospital for further treatment on a compulsory basis, while no fewer than 240 either became informal patients or were discharged.

**TABLE III**  
**PATIENTS ADMITTED UNDER SECTIONS 25 and 29 OF**  
**MENTAL HEALTH ACT, during 1962**

<i>Subsequent history of patient</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Died in Hospital .. .. .	3	3	6
Admitted for treatment (Sect. 26, M.H. Act)	—	2	2
Became Informal Patients .. .. .	56	136	192
Discharged .. .. .	32	16	48
Totals .. .. .	91	157	248

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%
1961	„	450	„	160	„	35·6%
1962	„	425	„	146	„	34·4%

**Mental Welfare Officers**

There were two full-time and two part-time mental Welfare officers maintaining a 24 hour a day service in the admission of patients to hospital, their documentation and travel arrangements. In addition, they made arrangements for the safe keeping of patients' possessions where necessary, kept Receivership accounts, and one of the full-time officers was responsible also for the routine visiting of mentally subnormal patients and ordering supplies for the hostel.

**Mental Social Workers**

The staff of social workers consisted of a senior psychiatric social worker, employed half-time on community care and half-time at the Child Guidance Centre, a psychiatric social worker employed full-time at the Child Guidance Centre, and three social workers employed full-time on community care. All worked under the day by day supervision of the Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health, an experienced psychiatrist.

Social workers employed on community care spent virtually the whole of their time on after-care of hospital discharged patients, and although three separate mental hospitals accept Bournemouth patients (St. Ann's Hospital, Canford Cliffs, Herrison Hospital, Dorchester, and Park Prewett Hospital, Basingstoke), and the latter two hospitals are some considerable distance away, excellent out-patient arrangements made locally by these hospitals have made for good relationships between the social workers and hospital psychiatrists. In addition there are the Psychiatric Out-patient Clinics which have existed for many years in connection with the Royal Victoria Hospital, whose co-operation has proved extremely valuable.

## Mental Hostels

Attention has been drawn in earlier Reports to the difficulty experienced in siting and staffing hostels for patients who have suffered some form of mental disorder, and clearly any comprehensive mental health service must include provision of this kind.

Mental breakdowns, or "nervous breakdowns" as they are often called, must be so common that few families can fail to have some knowledge of them in their own family circle, among their living relations or their immediate forebears. Normally they live within the family circle for the whole of their lives, with occasional admission to hospital for a period if the need arises. But only a small proportion of them are violent or dangerous in any way and those who are, remain in hospital indefinitely.

The majority of people who have suffered a mental breakdown and have recovered from it show little outward sign of their former illness, although in some cases there is a danger of relapse if they neglect themselves, or suffer undue strain. The same can be said of a patient with a duodenal ulcer who neglects his diet and medicine and who persists in following an occupation involving irregular hours.

Hostel life can be ideal for certain types of patient, who require support and a regular, ordered life, with encouragement to forget the past and plan for the future. In any normal home this healthy background would be provided by the family, but where no family exists it must be provided from some other source, and the local authority is under a statutory obligation to act.

"Beaufort House," at the junction of Beaufort and Southbourne Roads, was transferred by the Ministry of Health to the Corporation in early 1962 for the express purpose of adapting it as a hostel. It had previously been used as an annexe to Douglas House Sanatorium, as a nurses' home, and also for the accommodation of patients, and following major adaptations and refurbishing it was opened as a hostel for twelve females.

From the outset, staffing difficulties were encountered, although the search for suitable staff commenced in the middle of 1962, and for this reason the number of patients in residence at any one time has never exceeded six.



All patients have been carefully selected as suitable for hostel life within a residential community, and not only is the hospital psychiatrist's opinion taken into account, but that of the Council's Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health, a very experienced psychiatrist.

Visiting of the patients by the Senior Medical Officer and the social workers has been a regular feature, and if there was any suggestion of recurrence of symptoms patients would be referred back to the hospital.

### Mental Subnormality

During the year 19 new cases of mental subnormality were reported, 13 of them being children who were reported by the Education Authority as being unable to benefit from education in normal schools.

The position at the end of the year was that 356 cases of mental subnormality were on the authority's registers, as follows:—

* In hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
Attending the Turner Training Centre and living at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Under Guardianship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Living at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
									<hr/> 356

\* The majority of cases in hospital (approximately 130) were at Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospitals.

Seven persons suffering from mental subnormality were admitted to hospital during the year, two to Coldeast Hospital, three to Tatchbury Mount Hospital, one to Coldharbour Hospital and one to Herrison Hospital. Six of these cases were admitted informally, the other one under Section 25 of the Mental Health Act, becoming an informal patient at the end of the observation period.

In addition, eleven persons were admitted to hospital for short periods 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 (one female adult, and five children) awaited urgent hospital admission, and there were seven less urgent cases on the waiting list.

### Arrangements for training mentally subnormal children and adults in the community

During the year the Turner Training Centre continued to provide training and rehabilitation for 84 persons who were on the register on 31st December. Of this number, two were not subnormal, but were convalescent following mental illness, and were admitted to the Centre on the recommendation of Dr. G. J. Bell, Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health.

No. of children in attendance	Males		Females		Total
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
Male Section .. ..	1	28	—	—	29
Female and Junior Section	17	—	21	17	55
Totals .. .. .	18	28	21	17	84

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.

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### Nursing Homes

At the end of the year 38 nursing homes were registered by the local authority, four fewer than in 1961. Accommodation was provided for 10 maternity and 504 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
1961	..	..	..	2648
1962	..	..	..	2873

An analysis of the statistics for 1962 showed that 47·4 per cent of applications for cremation came from within the Borough, while 52·6 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 a retired Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

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**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47**  
No action was necessary under this section of the Act.

## 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 Director 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 ..	15	4	—	17
(b) Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical) .. ..	19	13	—	18
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	13	12	—	16

### Public Health Laboratory Service

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

#### NUMBER OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM BOURNEMOUTH, 1962

nasal swabs .. .. .	2850
nose and throat swabs .. .. .	26
specimens of sputum .. .. .	1401
specimens of faeces and urine .. .. .	456
specimens of water .. .. .	542
specimens of milk .. .. .	365
specimens of ice cream .. .. .	132
other human specimens (wound swabs, pus swabs, bloods, etc.) .. .. .	154
specimens of food (tinned foods, fresh meat, eggs, etc.) .. .. .	159
other Sanitary Specimens (sewage swabs, bottle rinses, veterinary, etc.) .. .. .	86
steno-graphy .. .. .	390
	6561

Specimens were submitted by :

	<i>Total Specimens</i>
(a) Royal Victoria Hospital .. .. .	430
(b) Chest Hospitals .. .. .	1316
(c) Local Practitioners .. .. .	231
(d) Public Health Department .. .. .	1585
(e) Bournemouth Chest Clinic .. .. .	2999
	6561

## REPORT BY A. J. MORTIMER, METEOROLOGICAL REGISTRAR

### 1962 Summary

The most striking feature about 1962 has been the generally low temperatures recorded. The year both commenced and ended with snow and frost, and the mean temperature of ten out of the twelve months was below normal, with the result that the year now ranks as the third coldest of the century, the coldest being 1911 (by 0.2 degrees). The frosty opening soon yielded to stormy milder weather. February was dry, only just over a quarter of an inch of rain being recorded, and was a sunny month. Hopes of an early spring were dashed by a cold March, with below normal sunshine. April was cool and dry, and May also was cool, the absolute maximum for the month (61 degrees) being the lowest ever recorded for May in Bournemouth. June was dry and sunny but the temperature remained persistently low, as it did also in July, August and September. October gave us some of the best weather of the year with days of hazy sunshine. November brought an early foretaste of a severe winter, with snowstorms which fortunately missed Bournemouth. Thick fog opened December, but fortunately this brief spell of fine weather which occurred during the month was in the period leading up to Christmas. Finally, blizzards and snow saw the end of a year of poor weather generally.

### SUMMARY

Highest temperature recorded	..	74° on 25th July
Lowest temperature recorded ..	..	19° on 26th December
Greatest fall of rain in one day	..	1.17 inches on 29th September
Total rainfall .. .. .	..	27.25 inches (average 31.21 inches)
Total sunshine .. .. .	..	1,734.7 hours (average 1,709.9 hours)
Number of days with sunshine	..	316
Number of days with rain ..	..	152
Mean temperature .. .. .	..	48.5° (average 50.9°)

## BOURNEMOUTH CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION

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

### TABLES OF TEMPERATURE, SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

#### 1. TEMPERATURE (Degrees Fahrenheit)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average	41.0	41.3	44.3	48.5	53.7	59.3	62.7	62.4	58.4	52.1	45.5	41.7
1962 ..	42.0	40.9	38.2	46.5	50.0	56.8	59.7	59.3	55.8	52.1	43.5	37.4
Absolute Maximum	53	53	54	65	61	71	74	70	68	67	57	57
Date ..	26th	16th	27/29	26th	14th	9th	25th	2nd	6th	10th	2nd	15th
Absolute Minimum	21	26	22	33	32	37	44	43	37	31	26	19
Date ..	1st	26th	6th	14th	2nd	1/2nd	8th	30th	22nd	27th	20th	26th
Mean Range	9.5	10.5	13.2	11.7	11.7	16.2	12.5	12.7	12.8	15.4	10.3	10.6
Humidity %	92.2	84.8	81.2	76.0	79.0	71.2	76.4	79.6	85.7	91.3	89.3	84.5

Mean Temperature for 1962 — 48.5      Average (Air Ministry) — 50.9.

## 2. SUNSHINE (Hours)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average .. .. .	62.3	79.2	137.3	175.5	213.6	229.8	210.8	203.1	151.8	115.3	71.7	59.5
1962 .. .. .	54.1	90.9	133.9	175.2	179.9	291.6	176.2	184.3	175.8	139.2	44.9	88.7
Average per day (1962) ..	1.7	3.2	4.3	5.8	5.8	9.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	4.5	1.5	2.9
Highest amount in one day	7.4	9.3	10.5	12.5	15.0	15.4	15.4	12.9	11.8	9.5	7.9	7.1
Date .. .. .	14th	22nd	13th	25th	31st	8th	2nd	4th	9th	8th	19th	21st
Days with sunshine ..	22	25	28	27	29	30	31	29	30	28	15	22

Total for 1962 — 1734.7.

Average (Air Ministry) — 1709.9.

## 3. RAINFALL (Inches)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average .. .. .	3.56	2.28	2.06	2.00	1.90	1.56	2.22	2.47	2.50	3.46	3.74	3.46
1962 .. .. .	4.89	0.28	1.40	1.51	2.73	0.24	1.41	3.39	3.57	1.46	3.65	2.72
Daily Average .. .. .	.16	.01	.05	.05	.09	.008	.05	.11	.12	.05	.12	.09
Greatest fall in one day ..	.85	.09	.55	.42	.67	.07	.32	.80	1.17	.58	.88	.83
Date .. .. .	21st	12th	28th	4th	11th	18th	18th	6th	29th	25th	1st	29th
No. of days with rain ..	20	9	10	12	17	6	13	15	10	9	18	13

Total for 1962 — 27.25

Average (Air Ministry) — 31.21.

## Water Supply

The entire Borough, except for that part of Southbourne east of Irving and Clifton Roads, is served by the Bournemouth and District Water Company, the remainder by the West Hampshire Water Company. Throughout the year, both supplies have been satisfactory, both as regards quantity and quality, and 286 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory by the district public health inspectors from the mains supplies, with completely satisfactory bacteriological results.

The bulk of the water supplied to the Borough is drawn from local rivers, particularly the Avon, and the natural fluoride content is very low, at most 0.1 parts per million, though if any appreciable quantity of water from the deep wells at Wimborne is taken into the Bournemouth and District Water Company supply, the fluoride content is slightly increased.

It has been shown that dental decay can be reduced considerably by the addition of fluoride salts to an optimum concentration of 1.0 p.p.m. in drinking water, without ill-effect in any other direction, and the Ministry of Health has strongly recommended local authorities whose water supplies are naturally deficient in fluorides to adopt this simple, safe and practical method of reducing dental caries.

I am indebted to the General Manager of the Bournemouth and District Water Company and to the Chief Engineer of the West Hampshire Water Company for the following information :—



		Bournemouth and District Water Co.	West Hants Water Co.
(a)	Quality and quantity of water supply throughout the year.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
(b)	Number of bacteriological examinations of raw water made during the year.	254	313
	<i>Results</i> : Probable number of B. Coli organisms per 100 ml.	Varied from 93 to 350,000	Varied from 20 to 16,000
	Number of samples taken of water going into supply	365	365
	<i>Results</i> :	Grade I, Ministry of Health Standard. All coliform type bacteria absent from 100 ml. samples. (Specimen results of chemical analyses are appended).	
(c)	Plumbo-solvent action	None.	
(d)	Action taken in respect of any form of contamination	No specific action was necessary (other than sterilisation of sections of mains following repair).	
(e)	Number of dwelling houses supplied from the public water mains		
	(i) direct to houses	43,833	6,308
	(ii) by means of stand-pipes	None	None

THE BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WATER COMPANY  
WATER ANALYSIS

Sample : Average Bournemouth Town Supply for 1962	Date
B. Coliform P.N. in 100 ccs. .. .. .	0
Agar Cultures 24 hours at 37°C .. .. .	1
"      "      48 hours at 37°C .. .. .	1
"      "      72 hours at 22°C .. .. .	9
Cl. Welchii Reaction .. .. .	—
Colour (Burgess Scale) .. .. .	5
Filtrability Index .. .. .	—
pH .. .. .	7.82
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C .. .. .	420
Residual NH <sub>2</sub> CL .. .. .	0.11
<i>Results in P.P.M.</i>	
Chlorine in Chlorides .. .. .	18.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates .. .. .	3.01
Nitrogen in Nitrites .. .. .	0.009
Free Ammonia .. .. .	0.057
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. .. .	0.047
Albuminoid Ammonia .. .. .	0.056
Albuminoid Nitrogen .. .. .	0.046
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hours at 37°C) .. .. .	0.914
Dissolved Oxygen .. .. .	9.8
Free Carbon Dioxide .. .. .	6.0
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. .. .	189
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	9.7
Phosphates as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .. .. .	0.24
Iron as Fe .. .. .	0.01
Total Solids + Suspended .. .. .	—
Total Dissolved Solids .. .. .	281
Total Hardness .. .. .	223
Carbonate Hardness .. .. .	189
Noncarbonate Hardness .. .. .	34

## THE BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT WATER COMPANY

## MINERAL ANALYSIS — Parts per Million

Sample : Average Bournemouth Town Supply for 1962

Ca	Mg	Na	K	CO <sub>3</sub>	SO <sub>4</sub>	CL	NO <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>3</sub>	Probable Combinations
75.40				113.20					Calcium
									Carbonate
8.40					20.20				Sulphate
2.11						3.71			Chloride
									Nitrate
									Magnesium
	0.18				0.69				Carbonate
	1.93					5.62			Sulphate
	0.14						0.71		Chloride
									Nitrate
									Sodium
									Carbonate
		5.24				8.06			Sulphate
		4.17					11.27		Chloride
		0.80						1.31	Nitrate
									Silicate
			1.10				1.69		Potassium
			1.07					1.04	Carbonate
									Sulphate
									Chloride
									Nitrate
									Silicate
									Other Silicates
									as SiO <sub>2</sub>
									Ferric Oxide
									277.76
Total Solids Dried at 180°C									281.00

THE WEST HAMPSHIRE WATER COMPANY  
ANALYSISWEST HANTS WATER, MAINS WATER, RIVER AVON DERIVED  
SAMPLED AT WORKS

## Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance : Bright and clear

Turbidity :: Nil — 1

Colour : 2 — 10 Hazen

pH : 7.4 — 8.1

Electric Conductivity : 300 — 480

Chlorine present as Chloride : 16-18

Taste : Nil

Odour : Nil

Free Carbon Dioxide : 3 — 12

Total Solids : 200 — 330

Alkalinity as Calcium  
Carbonate : 130 — 220

Hardness : Total : 170 — 250	Carbonate : 130 — 210
	Non-carbonate : 20 — 40
Nitrate Nitrogen : 3·2 — 4·0	Nitrite Nitrogen : Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen* : 0·05—0·120	Oxygen Absorbed : 0·50 — 1·2
Albuminoid Nitrogen* : 0·03—0·120	Residual Chlorine : 0·2 — 0·5
Metals : Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Manganese — Nil	

\* to convert to Ammonia multiply by 1·21.

MINERAL ANALYSIS — TYPICAL NORMAL FLOW

Calcium	86·4	Carbonate	126·0
Magnesium	4·9	Sulphate	14·0
Sodium	11·0	Chloride	18·0
Potassium	2·4	Nitrate	15·5
Organic, etc.	5·8	Silica	6·0

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information :—

The town is served by main drainage apart from small areas and isolated buildings on the outskirts.

At present, the sewage from about one fifth of the town receives full treatment, and the new Sewage Disposal Works at Holdenhurst (now approaching completion) will eventually give full treatment to the remainder.

A foul sewer is under construction in Wick Village, which will allow the present unsatisfactory arrangement of cesspits and septic tanks to be discontinued, and a new sewer between Holdenhurst and Throop will shortly serve buildings in the Throop area.

The scheme for full sewage treatment for the whole Borough, involving considerable new sewer laying to divert sewage inland to the new Disposal Works, will take several years to complete, but will eventually lead to the complete disappearance of sewage from the Bay.

# 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 .. .. .	238
Number of visits made for the above purpose .. .. .	1306
 (a) <b>Repair</b>	
Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of repair .. .. .	158
Defective houses made fit following informal action .. .. .	*157
(*This includes houses brought forward from 1961)	
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices under the Public Health Act, 1936 :—	
(a) by owners .. .. .	7
(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 owners .. .. .	Nil
(b) by local authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil
 (b) <b>Demolition and Closures</b> ( <i>Housing Act, 1957</i> ).	
(i) Houses demolished following formal action under Section 17	Nil
(ii) Local authority owned houses demolished .. .. .	Nil
(iii) Houses closed .. .. .	4
(iv) Parts of buildings closed .. .. .	Nil
 (c) <b>Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and Rent Act, 1957.</b>	
Inspections made re applications for Certificates of Disrepair and their subsequent revocation .. .. .	16
 (d) <b>Overcrowding</b> ( <i>Housing Act, 1957 — Part IV</i> ).	
Houses inspected re alleged overcrowding .. .. .	26
Houses found to be overcrowded .. .. .	13
Cases of overcrowding abated .. .. .	4
Houses visited to ascertain the “permitted number” of persons who could occupy same for sleeping purposes on the standards prescribed by the Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	11
Rooms measured to ascertain the “permitted number” .. .. .	53
 (e) <b>Applications for Corporation Houses</b>	

In 16 cases, applicants' houses were inspected when any overcrowded or other unsatisfactory conditions were recorded for subsequent action.

(f) **Movable Dwellings** (*Caravan Sites and control of Development Act, 1960*).

During the year seven annual licences were issued to persons holding Town Planning permission to use land as caravan sites for single caravans. One site licence for a single caravan was granted in perpetuity following a successful Town Planning appeal by the owner of the land.

There are also fourteen licensed caravan parks in the Borough. The site licence of one which expired during the year was renewed until the 31st December, 1965.

190 inspections were made of caravan sites to ensure that the licence conditions were observed, and that adequate standards of hygiene were maintained.

(g) **Land Charges Enquiries.**

During the year 1962, a total of 4,871 enquiries concerning various properties received attention.

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## II. Inspection of Food and Food Premises

The observance of hygienic practices in premises where food and drink for human consumption are prepared, stored or sold is sound common sense and especially so in a holiday resort where the livelihood of many traders depends to a large extent upon the custom of visitors. Apart from the responsibilities of employers in the catering industry, employees must also co-operate at all times in safeguarding the equipment and commodities they handle against contamination. One careless food handler could cause an outbreak of food poisoning with its attendant suffering and, perhaps, the loss of trade. And lax methods or faulty equipment sometimes result in foreign material being deposited in edible commodities.

Much time has, therefore, been spent by your Public Health Inspectors throughout the year and also by four temporary Inspectors during the months of July, August and September, in visiting various types of food premises to explain and, where necessary, to enforce the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations of 1960. These deal with the cleanliness of premises, apparatus and equipment ; the personal cleanliness of food handlers and of their clothing and

the action to be taken if they suffer from or are the carriers of certain infections liable to cause food poisoning ; the hygienic handling of food ; sanitary conveniences, water supply and washing facilities ; also the temperatures at which certain foods, particularly liable to transmit disease, are to be kept in catering premises.

96 notifications were sent during the year in respect of various contraventions of the Regulations and these, in the main, were complied with or the required work was in progress or was ordered. Legal proceedings, however, had to be taken against one hotelier. It must be stated, however, that generally, food traders in Bournemouth readily co-operate with the Department in observing the requirements of the Regulations.

Details of the Public Health Inspectors visits to food premises are as follows :—

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>No. in Borough</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>
Bakehouses .. .. .	54	211
Cafes and Restaurants .. .. .	175	960
Confectioners' and Pastrycooks' Shops	151	278
Cooked Meat Shops .. .. .	51	212
Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Shops ..	52	196
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	31	113
Greengrocers' Shops .. .. .	170	370
Grocers' Shops .. .. .	338	693
Gut Scraping Works .. .. .	1	8
Hotel and Boarding House Kitchens ..	1228	1154
School Feeding Centres .. .. .	38	97
Works Canteens .. .. .	31	42

In addition 53 inspections of stalls and street vendors' vehicles were carried out.

#### (a) **Meat Inspection**

As there are in Bournemouth no slaughterhouses as defined in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, all home-killed meat sold in the Borough is imported from premises in other districts, including the modern abattoir at Uddens Cross, near Wimborne. A close watch has been kept on these supplies of meat and offal and also on imported meat delivered to the wholesale meat stores.

During the year 1962, 369 visits were made to butchers' shops and 88 to wholesale meat stores.

3 slaughtermen's licences were renewed during the year

(b) **Milk Supplies**

All milk sold in Bournemouth during 1962 was of the following special designations as required by the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1952 :—

(1) **“ Pasteurised ” and “ Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ” Milk**

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

(2) **“ Sterilised ” Milk**

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

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

Your Public Health Inspectors, who are responsible for supervising the pasteurisation, bottling and distribution of milk made the following visits during the year 1962 :—

(i) **The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959**

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Dairies .. .. .	2	132
Milkshops .. .. .	303	192
Pasteurising plants .. .. .	2	78

(ii) **The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960**

During the year 29 dealers' licences were issued to shopkeepers to permit the following designations of milk to be sold until the 31st December, 1965.

“ Pasteurised ” .. .. .	27
“ Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ” .. .. .	19
“ Sterilised ” .. .. .	11

198 samples of “ Pasteurised ” Milk, 109 of “ Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ” Milk and 46 of “ Sterilised ” Milk were obtained for testing at the Public Health Laboratory.

One sample of “ Pasteurised ” Milk failed the Methylene Blue Reduction test. Although the cause of the failure could not be traced at the Dairy concerned, subsequent samples were satisfactory.



**(c) Ice Cream**

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

The Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952.

<i>Number of premises registered during 1962</i>		<i>Total number of premises on register</i>	<i>Number of visits to premises during 1962</i>
For manufacture	Nil	3	35
For storage and sale	10	626	308

129 samples of ice-cream were obtained and taken to the Public Health Laboratory where they were subject to the methylene blue test to ascertain bacterial cleanliness with the following results :—

<i>Number of samples</i>	<i>Result (Provisional Grade)*</i>
89	Grade I
22	Grade II
16	Grade III
2	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 and a full investigation is instituted.

The unsatisfactory samples were due to failure to sterilise properly the servers used for the distribution of loose ice cream in catering establishments and mobile kiosks.

**(d) Ice "Lollies"**

Of 10 samples of ice lollies taken for bacteriological examination one was reported upon as being unsatisfactory. This was followed by satisfactory repeat samples.

**(e) Prepared Foods**

80 inspections were made of the 123 registered premises in the Borough where meat or fish products are manufactured. 58 samples of these foods were examined at the Public Health Laboratory and all were found to be satisfactory.

**(f) Other Foodstuffs**

24 samples of a variety of foodstuffs, including chocolate mousse, dried milk powder, creamed rice pudding, cream cakes, frozen garden peas and soda water, were found to be satisfactory with one exception.

**(g) Foodstuffs Condemned**

Over 8 tons of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, the amount being six per cent less than in 1961.

Details are as follows :—

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Fish		12	1	23
Meat	2	10	2	21
Tinned Goods	4	11	3	20
Other Foods		6	3	27

Some of the food above was destroyed ; a quantity was used for animal feeding (with due observance of necessary safeguards) and the remainder was collected by a private firm for processing into industrial fats and fertilisers.

**(h) Gerber Testing of Milk**

Three District Public Health Inspectors carried out regular routine sampling and testing of milk sold by retail, and reported upon 244 samples during the year.

100 samples of " Pasteurised " milk, 73 of " Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) " milk and 71 of " Channel Islands " milk were, with one exception, found to comply with the standards prescribed for milk fats and solids-not-fat content.

**(i) Sampling of Food and Drugs**

Your Public Health Inspectors, acting as Sampling Officers, obtained a total of 181 samples of food and drugs which were afterwards sent to the Public Analyst. Particulars are as follows :—

	FORMAL SAMPLES		INFORMAL SAMPLES		<i>Total Samples</i>
	<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	27	5	129	5	166
DRUGS	—	—	14	1	15
TOTAL	27	5	143	6	181

Eleven of the samples analysed, were found to be adulterated, a percentage adulteration of 6.07.

During the past five years, the incidence of adulteration has been as follows :—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
No. of samples taken .. ..	418	290	188	271	181
No. of samples adulterated ..	29	12	7	19	11
Percentage adulteration ..	6.9	4.1	3.7	7.0	6.1

Details of the unsatisfactory samples are set out in the following statements.

#### Formal Samples

<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration</i>	<i>Action taken, etc.</i>
35	Cream Slices	Contained fat other than butter fat.	Vendor was warned.
650	Cream Dough-nuts	Contained imitation cream.	Warning letter sent to Vendor.
1130	Hot milk	Contained 14% added water.	Warning letter sent to Vendor (added water due to steam injection).
1131	Hot milk	Contained only 2.15% fat.	Warning letter sent to Vendor.
287	Lancashire Cream Cheese	Incorrectly described.	No action deemed necessary.

#### Informal Samples

53	Cream Slice	Not cream.	Formal sample taken.
54	Cream Horn	Not cream.	Formal sample taken.
58	Cream Dough-nut	Not cream.	Formal sample taken.
137	Cherry Pectoral Linctus	Ingredients did not comply with those stated on label.	Manufacturer warned.
108	Lancashire Cream Cheese	Incorrectly described.	Formal sample taken.
1	White Lotus Nuts	Label was misleading in that largest ingredient of can was syrup. Lotus nuts formed approximately 14% of contents	Formal sample taken.

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

#### (a) Nuisances

Complaints received and investigated	.. .. .	885
Statutory Nuisances found	.. .. .	608
Statutory Nuisances abated	.. .. .	618
Total number of visits in connection with the above	.. .. .	2865

#### (b) Drainage Work

Visits to buildings in course of construction	.. .. .	2934
Tests applied to drainage at the above	.. .. .	2413
Defects revealed and remedied	.. .. .	361
Visits to existing buildings re drainage	.. .. .	860
Tests applied to drainage at the above buildings	.. .. .	370
Defects revealed and remedied	.. .. .	343
Cesspools constructed	.. .. .	9
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to sewer	.. .. .	19

\* Private sanitary surveys made for prospective purchasers of property 33  
 Total amount received in fees payable to the Bournemouth Corporation was £110 5s. 0d.

\* The scale of charges for these surveys is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Rateable value of property under £50 .. .. .	2	12	6
Rateable value of property over £50 but under £250 .. .. .	3	13	6
Rateable value of property £250 or over .. .. .	6	6	0

(c) **Refuse Accommodation**

Number of dustbins provided after service of notices .. .. . 178

(d) **Disinfestation**

† Premises treated with insecticides .. .. . 49  
 † Wasps' nests destroyed at a charge of 7s. 6d. per nest .. .. . 160  
 Inspections of verminous premises .. .. . 57  
 † Various stagnant ponds and ditches were also treated to destroy mosquito larvae.

(e) **Notifiable Diseases and Disinfection**

Enquiries made .. .. . 73  
 † Rooms treated with disinfectant :  
 (a) After notifiable disease .. .. . 7  
 (ii) After non-notifiable disease .. .. . 48  
 (iii) After tuberculosis .. .. . 4  
 † Articles disinfected .. .. . 562

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

(f) **Rodent Control.** (Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949).

The Act of 1949 makes the owner or the occupier of infested land or premises responsible for exterminating the rats or mice thereon. For some years, however, the local authority has done this work free of charge at domestic premises provided the persons concerned co-operate. But a charge is made for this service in the case of business premises. In the financial year 1962-1963 the income from this service was £140.

During 1962, the 1124 complaints received regarding rat and mouse infestations were investigated and dealt with by the Rodent Officer and his four Operatives. In addition, 874 private premises were surveyed, resulting in 460 infestations being found and dealt with. 19 infestations were also found and treated as a result of surveys of 205 business premises. Where possible, "block" treatments were carried out.

Special attention was given to the Corporation refuse tips, the foreshore and cliffs, and the public parks. There have been fewer complaints and less evidence of rats in public open spaces due, no doubt, to the provision of better facilities for litter disposal.

In May, the 150 sewer manholes in various roads in the Borough which were test-baited were found to be free from rat infestation.

Several rabbit infestations on Corporation land were dealt with by the rodent control staff.

The Regional Pest Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have given helpful advice when requested and the ready co-operation of local pest control firms in this work is also fully appreciated.

**(g) Nuisances from Pigeons**

During the year successful attempts were made to reduce the number of feral pigeons breeding on various buildings in the town. Given favourable conditions these birds can increase fairly rapidly in number and cause considerable mess and damage to buildings and property.

**(h) Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

15 visits were made to upholsterers' premises in connection with the use of filling materials in the manufacture of bedding, furniture and baby carriages. No contraventions were detected.

Two annual licences were issued in respect of premises used for the storage and sale of rag flock and seven premises are registered for the use of prescribed filling materials.

**(i) Pet Animals Act, 1951**

20 persons were granted annual licences to keep pet shops and 68 inspections were made to ensure that the conditions attached to the licences were being observed.

No contraventions were found. A total of £10 was received in fees from licensees.

14 samples of raw pet meat were taken for examination at the Public Health Laboratory. All were found to be free from food poisoning organisms.

**(j) Places of Entertainment**

63 inspections of theatres, cinemas and other places of entertainment were made to ascertain the state of cleanliness, the condition of the sanitary accommodation and the efficiency of the ventilation systems. In the few cases where unsatisfactory conditions were noted, remedial measures were taken promptly by the management.

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

In September the use of the two stations for the measurement of atmospheric pollution at Winton and Westbourne was discontinued as they had become obsolescent. In their place three stations for the daily volumetric measurement of sulphur gases and suspended impurities in the atmosphere were installed and were under test at the end of the year.

The former stations gave monthly readings of deposited matter and estimated sulphur pollution for relatively small areas. The new equipment is designed to give daily readings of pollution over a wider area. The results obtained will be forwarded to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as part of a national survey of air pollution.

224 observations were made of industrial and commercial chimneys during the year and 38 contraventions of Section 1 of the Act relating to the emission of smoke were observed. Thirteen smoke nuisances were dealt with and remedied after informal action. In connection with this work 168 visits were made to factories and other premises.

The heights of ten industrial chimneys, as shown on plans deposited for Byelaw approval, were accepted under the provisions of Section 10 of the clean Air Act, 1956 as being sufficient. In two cases the proposed height of the chimney was increased by the Architects concerned before approval was obtained. The provisions of this section of the Act make it incumbent upon the local authority to ensure that the heights of all new industrial chimneys are sufficient to prevent as far as practicable the smoke, dust and flue gases emitted from the chimney from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

(l) **Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957**

Licences are issued by the local authority under this Order to pig-keepers and others who collect and feed swill to livestock. Inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors to ascertain what the licensees' equipment is sufficient and suitable for the efficient sterilisation of the swill. This is a safeguard against the spread of swine-fever and fowl pest.

At the end of the year 1962 there were 35 licensed plants in Bournemouth.

55 visits were made to piggeries during the year.

**(m) Public Swimming Baths**

<i>Description of Swimming Bath</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Source of water 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 gallons	Mains	Continuous filtration and chlorination	Every 2—3 years	Consistently good results.
Stokewood Road (owned by Local Authority)	100,000 gallons	ditto	ditto	Every 3 years	Mainly good results.
Linden Hall (Privately owned)	60,000 gallons	ditto	ditto	Yearly	Consistently good results.

\* 82 samples were taken from the above baths for bacteriological examination, of which five were found to be unsatisfactory.

**(n) Private Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools**

35 samples were taken from swimming baths in five private hotels and two schools. All were satisfactory except in five instances, which were due to inadequate chlorination. Satisfactory repeat samples followed action by this Department.

41 samples of water were taken from five paddling pools and of these eight were found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. Satisfactory results were obtained following chlorination.

Frequent checks for free chlorine content were made by the Public Health Inspectors when sampling paddling pools and swimming baths.

**(o) Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926**

Nine samples of fertilisers were taken, and all were found to be correctly described. The one sample of feeding stuff taken had a slight excess of protein, but this was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

**(p) Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 and Agricultural Products (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928**

No offences were discovered.

**(q) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Part II)**

At the end of the year there were 224 shop-keepers, other than registered pharmacists, who were licensed by the local authority to sell poisons named in Part II of the Poisons List (e.g. ammonia, disinfectants and weed-killers).

54 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to ascertain whether the provisions of the Act were being observed.

**(r) Shops Act, 1950, and Orders**

921 visits were made to shops to enforce statutory closing hours and to ensure that reasonable working conditions for shop assistants were maintained. It is laid down in the provisions of section 38 of the Act that in every shop suitable and sufficient lighting, ventilation, temperature, sanitary conveniences and ablution facilities shall be provided for persons working in the shop. It is also a statutory requirement that certain prescribed notices relating to the weekly half holiday and the employment of young persons shall be displayed on the premises.

97 contraventions of these provisions were noted, of which 66 were complied with following the service of 41 informal notices.

The following Orders were made under the Act by the Council during the year :—

- (1) An Order permitting shops to open from 8.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. on each Sunday between the 20th May and the 16th September for the sale of :—
  - (i) Articles required for bathing and fishing.
  - (ii) Photographic requisites.
  - (iii) Toys, souvenirs and fancy goods.
  - (iv) Books, stationery, photographs, reproductions and post-cards.
- (2) An Order permitting retail trade or business to be carried on until 10.0 p.m. at the "Electricity in the Home" Exhibition held at the showrooms of D. & M. Cunningham Ltd., Seabourne Road from the 8th to the 16th May, 1962.



(s) **Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938**

51 visits were made under this Act, which controls the working hours of young persons under the age of eighteen, employed as projectionists and usherettes at cinemas and as lift boys, bell boys and junior receptionists at hotels. The one contravention noted was remedied after informal action.

(t) **Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961****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>Inspections</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 Local Authorities .. .. .	150	85	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	653	648	26	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. . (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	36	—	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>—</b>

## (2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspctr. (4)	By H.M. Inspctr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	32	38	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	13	2	12	—	—
TOTAL ..	49	44	12	2	—

8 defects found, and the subjects of written notices, remained unremedied at the end of the year. 17 notices, relating to defects found in 1961, were complied with during the year.

**PART VIII OF THE ACT  
OUTWORK**

Sections (133 and 134)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 133</i>			<i>Section 134</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc.)	48	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains & furniture hangings	8	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	56	—	—	—	—	—

**(u) Legal Proceedings**

The following legal proceedings were taken in 1962 :—

<i>Proceedings taken under</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Result</i>
Public Health Act, 1936	Non-compliance with an Abatement Notice	Nuisance Order made to comply with the terms of the Abatement Notice within 56 days.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	Placing food so as to involve a risk of contamination.	Fined £5.
Public Health Act, 1936	Failure to comply with a Nuisance Order.	Fined £5.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	Eleven contraventions of the Regulations — Dirty conditions in Food Rooms	Fined £55.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of a loaf containing a strip of metal.	Fined £25 and £6 6s. 0d. Advocate's Fee.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of wrapped chocolate sandwich cake, not of the quality demanded (Mouldy)	Fined £25 and £6 6s. 0d. Advocate's Fee.

(v) **Public Conveniences.**

(a) During the year 1962, a sum of £13,811 10s. 8d. was collected by the Superintendent and his assistant from the 190 public conveniences in the Borough.

This amount is made up as follows :—

<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Coin-locks .. .. .	13,232	4	5
Wash and brush-up rooms .. .. .	374	8	8
Paper towel dispensers .. .. .	65	10	11
"Brylcreem" Dispensers .. .. .	25	12	11*
Perfume and hand-lotion dispensers .. .. .	113	13	9*

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

(b) Free washing facilities, comprising paper towels and soap-cream from dispensers were introduced for an experimental period at 21 public conveniences with attendants, and at 6 unattended conveniences.

This experiment has proved successful, as the facilities have been well used and appreciated by members of the public, although there has, of course, been a resultant decrease in the use of linen towels for which a charge of 2d. is made. There has been comparatively little evidence of misuse, damage or pilfering of the materials and fittings provided.

(c) The new Ladies' and Gents' Conveniences at Leyton Mount were completed in May, 1962, and the obsolete underground Gents' Convenience at Horse Shoe Common was then abolished.

(d) Only six incidents involving damage and/or theft occurred at public conveniences. These were reported to the Police.

(e) 50 articles of lost property left in various public conveniences in the Borough were dealt with during the year.

**Report of Public Analyst F. A. LYNE, B.Sc, F.R.I.C.**

for the year ended 31st December, 1962

During the course of the year 181 samples were submitted under the above Act, of which 149 samples were taken informally and 32 formally. The sampling rate was very much lower in Bournemouth than in other boroughs for which I have the honour to be Public Analyst and is less than half the recommended rate of three samples per 1,000 population.

Eleven samples (6.1% of the total) were reported on adversely, a higher proportion than the average.

Five of these unsatisfactory samples were of cakes which were sold as cream cakes, but, in fact, contained imitation cream or fat other than butter fat.

One sample of hot milk contained added water and one sample was deficient in fat. The presence of added water in hot milk is often due to the use of equipment which heats the milk by injection of steam. This is unsatisfactory and should be discouraged. The deficiency in fat may be due to separation in the absence of adequate agitation.

One sample of Cherry Pectoral Linctus was incorrectly labelled so far as the ingredients were concerned and a can of "White Lotus Nuts" contained only a relatively small proportion of nuts, the contents of the can being largely syrup.

Two samples of so-called Lancashire Cheese were not the traditional product of that name, but an inferior substitute. There is a tendency to debase many foods unless constant vigilance is exercised but the gradual lowering of standards is often insidious and by the time attention has been drawn to the practice it has become so established that it is difficult to take effective action.

This has occurred in canned meat products, but it is hoped that in the near future Regulations will be issued which will halt the decline.

The whole question of food standards and codes of practice is a complete one, but in the absence of official or accepted standards it is often necessary to institute proceedings and throw the onus of fixing a standard on the magistrates. Where there has been a gradual decline over a number of years it is difficult to set a dividing line between genuine samples and unsatisfactory ones. As Honorary Secretary of the Association of Public Analysts and as a member of the Local Authorities Joint Advisory Committee on Food Standards, your Analyst is very much involved in the problems of fixing such standards.

Although these are welcomed in so far as they remove the element of uncertainty, each new Regulation increases the complexity of the analyst's task. It is probably a fair estimate to say that three Regulations alone, the Colouring Matters in Food, Preservatives and Antioxidants have almost doubled the amount of work per sample. A modern laboratory has to equip itself with elaborate and costly physical instruments, such as flame photometers, ultra violet spectrophotometers, fluorimeters and gas/liquid chromatographs which were unknown twenty years ago. If one is equipped to deal with radio-activity (as in this laboratory) instrumentation becomes even more elaborate and specialists have to be recruited to operate the instruments.

Such equipment is only economic if there is a large enough flow of work to justify it. I should always be pleased to show any member of the Committee over this laboratory or to give a talk on the work of a public Analyst, the scope of which is by no means confined to Food and Drugs.

## SAMPLES 1962

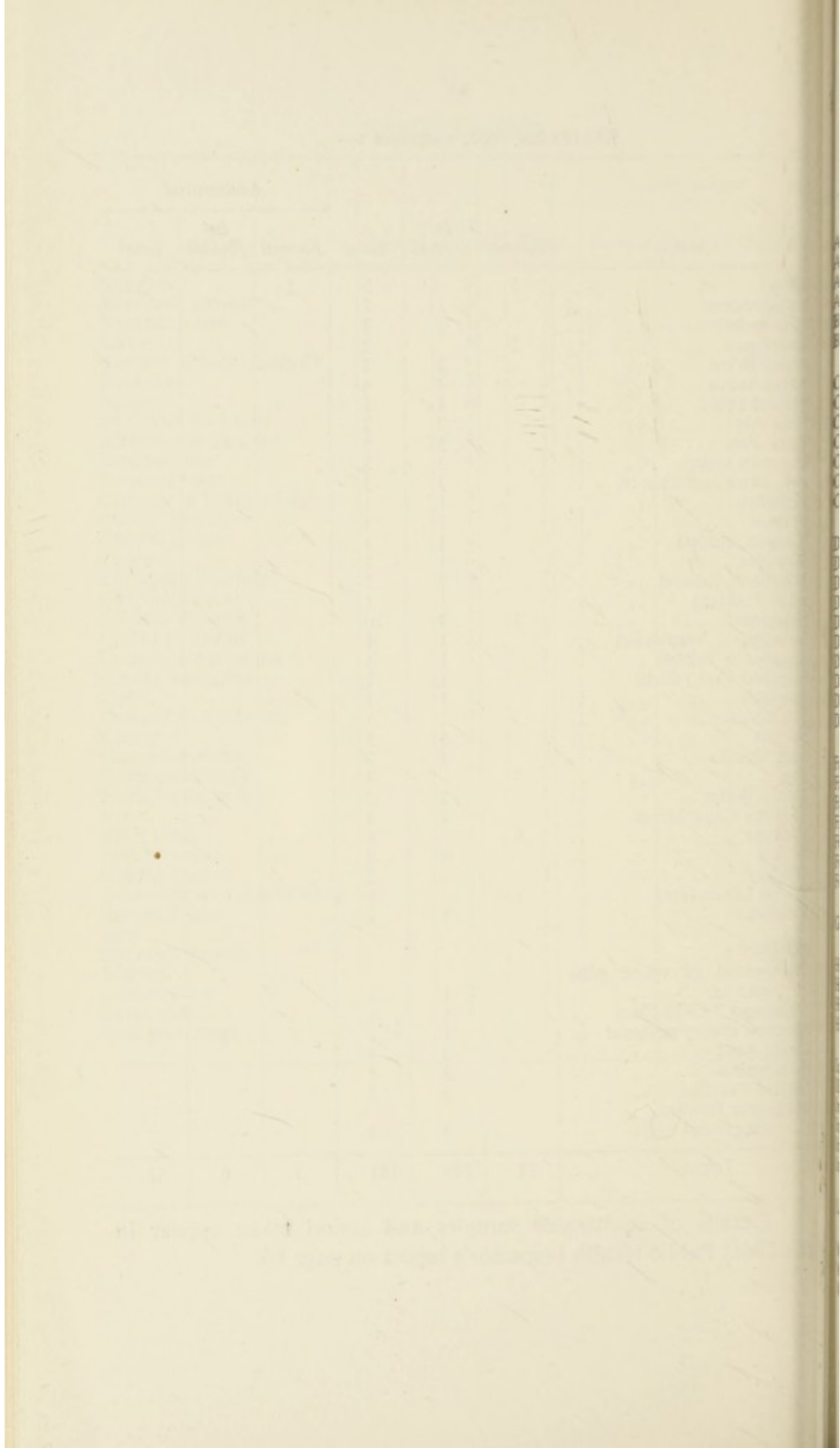
Article	Formal	In- formal	Total	Adulterated		
				Formal	In- formal	Total
Angelica .. ..		3	3			
Almonds, ground .. ..		3	3			
Asparagus tips .. ..		1	1			
Bacon .. ..		4	4			
Bamboo shoots (canned) ..		1	1			
Bananas .. ..		3	3			
Butter .. ..		3	3			
Beef Suet Shredded .. ..		1	1			
Blancmange Powder .. ..		1	1			
Breadcrumbs .. ..		1	1			
Buttered buns .. ..	3		3			
Cherries in heavy syrup ..		3	3			
Cheese, cottage .. ..		1	1			
Cheese, cream .. ..		2	2			
Cheese .. ..	1	3	4	1	1	2
Christmas Pudding .. ..		3	3			
Chicken Cutlets .. ..		1	1			
Chicken Fritters .. ..		1	1			
Cream of Tartar .. ..		3	3			
Cream, rice pudding .. ..		1	1			
Cream, whipping .. ..	1		1			
Coffee .. ..		1	1			
Cream Confectionery .. ..	5	3	8	2	3	5
Currants .. ..		1	1			
Custard Powder .. ..	3		3			
Evaporated Milk .. ..		1	1			
Extra Stout, canned .. ..		1	1			
Flour .. ..		3	3			
Fruit salad .. ..		1	1			
Fish Dressing .. ..		1	1			
Golden Cutlets .. ..		2	2			
Gooseberries in heavy syrup		1	1			
Instant Whip .. ..		1	1			
Jam .. ..		2	2			
Icecream Powder .. ..		1	1			
Kippers .. ..		1	1			
Lemon Curd .. ..		3	3			
Lotus nuts .. ..		1	1		1	1
Luncheon meat .. ..	1		1			

## SAMPLES 1962, continued :—

Article	Formal	In- formal	Total	Adulterated		
				Formal	In- formal	Total
Milk .. .. .	3		3	2		2
Mushrooms .. .. .		1	1			
Marmalade .. .. .		3	3			
Marzipan .. .. .	2		2			
Meat Brine .. .. .		2	2			
Mint Sauce .. .. .		4	4			
Mixed Fruit .. .. .		1	1			
Pale Ale .. .. .		2	2			
Pork Pies .. .. .		5	5			
Pears in syrup .. .. .		3	3			
Pie, steak and kidney .. .. .		3	3			
Popcorn .. .. .		1	1			
Prunes .. .. .		3	3			
Raisins, stoned .. .. .		1	1			
Rissoles .. .. .		1	1			
Rhubarb, canned .. .. .		7	7			
Rice Pudding .. .. .		1	1			
Sausages : .. .. .	3	7	10			
Sausages : vegetarian .. .. .		1	1			
Saccharin Tablets .. .. .		1	1			
Smoked Cod Fillets .. .. .		1	1			
Spinach .. .. .		1	1			
Soya Sauce .. .. .		1	1			
Sweets .. .. .		5	5			
Soft Drinks .. .. .		3	3			
Tea .. .. .	3		3			
Tonic Water .. .. .		2	2			
Various Cake Mixes .. .. .		4	4			
Vinegar .. .. .	6		6			
Wines .. .. .		4	4			
Whisky .. .. .		2	2			
White Lotus Nuts .. .. .	1		1			
Yoghourt .. .. .		1	1			
<b>DRUGS :</b>						
Compound of white pine with tar .. .. .		1	1			
"Kompo" Cold Cure .. .. .		1	1			
Linctus, cherry pectoral .. .. .		1	1		1	1
Citric Acid .. .. .		3	3			
Eucalyptus .. .. .		3	3			
Liquid Paraffin .. .. .		3	3			
Magnesia Powder, compound .. .. .		3	3			
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

Details of adulterated samples and action taken appear in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report on page 80.





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