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432(1) CHELTENHAM

Borough of  Cheltenham

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
Health of Cheltenham

Vital Statistics, Sanitary Work, &c.

FOR THE YEAR

1945

BY

DONALD E. MORLEY, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the Report of
F. R. JEFFORD, F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

'Salus Populi Suprema Lex'

Cheltenham: Norman Brothers Limited.

1875

1876

1877

1878

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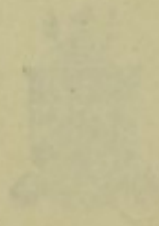
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Printed by the Borough Engineer

Annual Health Report for the Year 1945

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Cheltenham.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The health of the Borough during 1945 was satisfactory.

The birth rate was slightly less than that for 1944 which is a matter of some surprise. The death rate showed little change.

The infant mortality rate was an average figure. The experience of the previous year, with its outbreak of infantile diarrhoea, was fortunately not repeated.

Progress was made with Diphtheria Immunisation and only 19 cases of this disease were notified, the lowest figure for many years. (See page 9).

The Tuberculosis rate did not show any improvement. The adverse conditions which were associated with war are still active.

Arrangements for maternity accommodation worked smoothly. The Borough shared in the arrangements made by the County for cases to be received at Sunnyside Maternity Home where beds were reserved for the Borough on a generous scale. The cost to the Borough for the Sunnyside and Victoria Home reservations was about £2,500. (See page 15).

The Day Nurseries and Thirlestaine Court Residential Nursery provided very valuable assistance for mothers in difficult circumstances. The Day Nurseries were full to overflowing most of the year. In spite of every effort the staff was at times scarcely adequate to cope with the work.

The Home Help Scheme has expanded considerably and with the advent of a whole time organiser, it should become a very important addition to the social services of the town.

In conclusion may I take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the members of the Council for their consideration in the conduct of the work and to the staff for the zeal and loyalty with which they have carried out their duties.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

DONALD E. MORLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1945.

Area of borough (in acres)—5,146.

Population	{	Census 1931, Corrected Figure	49,418
		Registrar General's Estimates : Population, Mid year, 1945	59,030

Number of inhabited houses (structurally separate)
(Census 1921)—10,928. (Census 1931)—12,272.

Number of inhabited houses (end 1945) according to Rate Books—14,975.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)—11,862.
(Census 1931)—13,211.

Rateable value £491,617. Sum represented by a penny rate £2,008.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1945.

		M.	F.	Totals	Rate
Live Births —	Legitimate	499	452	951	Birth Rate per 1000 Civilian population. 19.00
	Illegitimate	88	83	171	
	Totals	587	535	1122	
Still Births —	Legitimate	11	13	24	Still Birth Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births 27.7
	Illegitimate	4	4	8	
	Totals	15	17	32	
Death Rate Engd. & Wales 11.4	DEATHS	384	472	856	Death Rate per 1000 population 14.5
Cheltenham deaths from Puerperal Causes					Per 1000 Total Live and Still Births
					Cheltenham | <i>England & Wales</i>
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..		...	—	—	0.49
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..		...	1	1	1.30
Totals			2	2	1.79
Deaths of Infants under one year of age.					Rate per 1000 Live Births
		M	F	Totals	Cheltenham | <i>England & Wales</i>
Legitimate		23	15	38	49 | 46
Illegitimate		10	7	17	
Totals		33	22	55	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)—124.					
Deaths from Measles (all ages)—0.					
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)—0.					
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)—7.					
Corrected General Death Rate.					
The application of the Registrar General's Factor (.82 for Cheltenham) to correct for age and sex distribution gives a corrected death rate of 11.89					

Causes of Death in the Borough of Cheltenham in 1945 as given by the Registrar General. (Total deaths, 856).

CAUSES OF DEATH							M.	F.
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	472
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2 Cerebro spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
8 Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
9 Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
10 Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
11 Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12 Acute infantile encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13 Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus(m) and uterus (f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
15 Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	14
16 Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	52
17 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
18 Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	66
19 Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	153
20 Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10
21 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	21
22 Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	20
23 Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
26 Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
27 Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10
28 Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15
29 Puerperal and post abortion sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30 Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
31 Premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
32 Congenital Malformations, birth injury, infant diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
33 Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
34 Road Traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
35 Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5
36 All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	36

Resident Population, 59,030.

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1945.

Population.

The population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar General for Mid-year 1945, was 59,030 compared with 60,810 for 1944.

Births.

The total number of births in the Borough during 1945 was 2,147. This figure includes 72 still births. This is only 479 less than the previous year when evacuated mothers from the flying bomb areas added so considerably to the figures.

The number of births ascribed to permanent residents was 1,154, including 32 still births. This is 121 less than the 1944 figure which gives a birth rate of 19.0 per thousand population compared with 20.4 for 1944.

Illegitimate Births.

The total number of illegitimate births was 171 compared with 155 and 112 for 1944 and 1943. This gives a rate of 148 per thousand total births, compared with 122 and 95 for the previous two years.

Death Rate.

Deaths during 1945 numbered 856, giving a mortality rate of 1,000 population of 14.5 compared with 14.8 for the previous year. It is not possible to give a reliable figure corrected for the abnormal age and sex distribution which is associated with the character of such a town as Cheltenham and the Registrar has not yet been able to provide accurate comparability factors on account of the magnitude of local movements during the war. Using, however, the last figure provided, .82 the mortality rate would work out at 11.89 compared with 11.4 for the country as a whole.

Infant Mortality.

Fifty-five infants under one year of age, born to residents, died during 1945. Fortunately there was no particular prevalency of gastro-enteritis during the year and so the experience of 1944, when there were 105 infant deaths, was not repeated.

The 55 deaths gives an Infant Mortality rate of 49 compared with a rate of 54 for the great towns, including London and Cheltenham and 46 for the country as a whole.

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths of residents from causes associated with child birth numbered one. The death was not one from sepsis. This gives a total mortality of 0.89 per 1,000 births compared with the figure of 1.46 for the country as a whole.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The *Sandford Swimming Pools* were in full use during the year. The purity of the water was maintained by filtration chlorination and aeration. Tests made frequently showed .5 to .1 parts of chlorine present at the shallow end where the purified water flows into the pool and there was usually some residual chlorine at the deep end where the water leaves the pool to pass through the filtration plant.

On one or two occasions there were difficulties associated with the growth of minute green algae. In some baths this trouble has been overcome by the use of a small but regular dose of copper sulphate.

Alstone Baths were again in constant use and the purity of water was well maintained by filtration and chlorination.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no change in the sources of water supply during the year.

The purity of the main supply, that from Tewkesbury (Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board) is the responsibility of a full time qualified analyst. Copies of results of examinations are submitted to the M.O.H. monthly and are presented at the meeting of the Water Committee.

The Medical Officer visits the other sources of supply, monthly, and sends samples to Tewkesbury for analysis.

All sources of supply are now chlorinated and the presence of *B. Coli* in any sample is quite the exception.

SPA WATERS.

Samples of Pittville and Fieldholme were taken monthly and the bacteriological reports showed that a satisfactory standard was maintained. Chlorination of both supplies was continued under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

MILK (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licences were issued by Cheltenham Borough Council during 1945 :—

	<i>Type of Licence Issued.</i>		
	<i>Producers</i>	<i>Dealers</i>	<i>Supplementary</i>
A. Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	—	2	1
B. Accredited	—	—	—
C. Pasteurised	2	2	—

Licences for production of Tuberculin Tested and Certified Milk are issued by the County Council.

TWO firms hold Licences for pasteurising plants established in the Borough.

Both firms possess plants of the "positive holding" type, but in one case, owing to the increased amount of milk to be dealt with, the plant has been adapted for treatment by the flash process which, at least for the time being, has been recognised officially. The difference in the process is that in the first case the milk is held in a retainer at a temperature of not less than 145°F. and not more than 150°F. for at least 30 minutes, while in the second case, the milk is rapidly brought up to a temperature of approximately 160°F. and held at that temperature for

not less than 3 minutes while in continuous flow. In both cases, the milk, after heat treatment, must be immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 55°F. and must not otherwise be treated by heat and must not be pasteurised more than once.

Samples of the pasteurised supplies are taken monthly for tests as to the efficiency of pasteurisation.

In January, 1946, the prescribed tests were amended by a special regulation to include a phosphatase and a methylene blue test while the requirement for a plate count test was discontinued as it was open to certain misconstructions.

Particulars of the results are sent monthly to the Ministry of Food, Milk Division, Bristol.

**THE PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES, 1945.
NOTIFICATIONS.**

The following statement shows the numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year. The table includes Cheltenham Borough cases only.

Disease	Cases Notified
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	34
Diphtheria	19
Typhoid Fever	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	11
Pneumonia	41
Poliomyelitis	—
Erysipelas	12
Meningo-coccal Meningitis	1
Measles	1202
Whooping Cough	171
Dysentery	10
Malaria	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Gonococcal ophthalmia	1

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1945.

Notified	Cases		Vision un-impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
4	1	3	4	—	—	—

Two cases reported afterwards NOT to be Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

DIPHTHERIA

Notifications numbered only 19, compared with 88 and 109 the previous two years.

There were two deaths recorded in the Registrar's Returns. One was the case of a child who died at home and the other of a person aged 41 years, who though normally a Cheltenham resident, died in a County Mental Hospital. The child had not been immunised. The same probably applies to the adult.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The annual statement of figures relating to Diphtheria Immunisation which is required by the Ministry of Health, is set out in a revised form and the first return on the new form gave the position at the end of 1945.

In order to assist Medical Officers in making this return, the Registrar General provided estimates of the numbers of children in the Borough in the under 5 group and the 5—14 group. The following is a copy of the Return.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st Dec., 1945.

Age at 31, 12, 45 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	Under 1 1945	1 1944	2 1943	3 1942	4 1941	5-9 1936-1940	10-14 1931-1935	Total under 15
Number Immunised	1	541	633	616	611	612		8014
Estimated mid-year population 1945	4950					7800		12750

The above figures give the following percentages.

Immunised under the Borough Scheme.

Percentage of children immunised in each group ...	0-4	49%
	5-14	71%

These figures do not give a true picture of the actual position (1) because children are not normally immunised before the first birthday so that the number of children in age group 0 — 1 might reasonably be deducted in making the calculation. (2) Because in both groups a considerable number have been immunised privately. When allowance is made for both these factors the following estimates are arrived at:—

Percentage of children immunised	0 — 4	71%
	5 — 14	86%

DELANCEY FEVER HOSPITAL REPORT

Particulars as to accommodation and staff were included in the report for 1938.

Table of cases admitted during 1945.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria*	Impetigo	Cerebral Spinal Meningitis	Pneumococcal Meningitis	Erysipelas	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Dysentery	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Scabies	Observation cases	Tonsillitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Glandular Fever	Gastro Enteritis	TOTALS
Choltenham Borough	22	20	7	2	1	4	43	3	5	6	18	6	1	18	3	2			161
Cheltenham R.D.C.	19	5		1			9	1		1		6	7	3			1		53
Charlton Kings U.D.C.	3					2	2												7
North Cotswold R.D.C.	6	1					1							1				1	10
Army	3	1					2	1						9					18
Gloucester City . . .							1		1	1									2
Cirencester R.D. . . .							1												1
Tewkesbury							1												1
TOTALS ...	53	27	7	3	1	6	60	5	7	8	18	12	8	31	3	2	1	1	253

* included a number of cases admitted for observation and not notified.

NOTES ON THE YEAR'S WORK.

During 1945. 253 cases were admitted compared with 349, 408, 383, 350 and 458 during the previous five years.

The Authorities responsible for the cases were as follows:—

Borough of Cheltenham	...	...	...	161
Cheltenham Rural District	...	...	...	53
Charlton Kings Urban District	...	...	...	7
North Cotswold Rural District	...	...	...	10
Northleach Rural District	...	...	...	—
Gloucester City	...	...	...	2
Cirencester R.D.C.	...	...	...	1
H.M. Forces	...	...	...	18
Tewkesbury	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	253

The diseases were classified as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	53
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	27
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	12
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	60
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	7
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	8
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia (plus infant)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scabies and Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	15
Observation, Tonsillitis, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	34
						<hr/> 253 <hr/>

Deaths.

There were four deaths as follows :—

An infant aged three months was admitted from Stow-on-the-Wold as a possible case of meningitis. The child died three-quarters of an hour after admission and death was certified as due to Gastro Enteritis, with which condition, history and symptoms were in accord.

A child aged 2½ years suffering from Whooping Cough and Convulsions was admitted from Winchcombe and died within 24 hours.

A patient aged 75 years from Witcombe died within 24 hours of admission, of Cerebrospinal Meningitis and a Cheltenham patient of the same age died also within 24 hours, of Pneumococcal Meningitis.

Operations.

Operations under anaesthetics were required in the following three cases :—

<i>Authority concerned.</i>		<i>Nature of operation</i>
Cirencester R.D.C.	... ..	Measles and operation (Appendix) Mr. Sandeman Allen.
North Cotswold	... ..	Measles complicated with Mastoid. Mastoidectomy, Mr. Barker.
Charlton Kings	... ..	Measles, operation gland of neck. M.O.H.

General Notes.

The cases admitted covered the usual wide range and included an unusual number of minor cases whose admission was made possible by a decrease in the number of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases. No cross infection resulted.

During the year Penicillin was used for the first time with great success in cases of Erysipelas and Septic glands.

Staff.

The health record of the staff for 1945 was good. All new members are tested for susceptibility to Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever when they join and if necessary receive courses of immunising doses.

The Matron and her staff are to be congratulated again on the high efficiency of the nursing during another year when there was a shortage of domestic workers. The position at the present time is so serious that it is likely to affect adversely the supply of recruits to the already depleted ranks of the nursing profession whose services are at times wasted in performing unskilled labour.

The Nursing Staff is still short of the services of a fully trained assistant.

TUBERCULOSIS.**New Cases and Mortality during 1945.**

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...			1			1	2	1
1—5 years ...	1	1	1	1			1	
5—15 „ ...	2	1	5	3			1	1
15—25 „ ...	10	7	2		1	4		1
25—35 „ ...	6	8	3	2	2	2	1	
35—45 „ ...	5	4	1		4	1		
45—55 „ ...	5		1		7	1		
55—65 „ ...	4				3			
65 and upwards ...	4	1		1	3	2		
	37	22	14	7	20	11	5	3
Registrar General's Fig.					20	13	4	4

Deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 41.

The yearly averages for the last four, five year periods not including the 1945 figure, were 37.6, 34, 38.2 and 47. The improvement which was in evidence before the war has therefore not been maintained. It may be of interest to compare the two five year periods 1910-14 and 1915-19. The yearly average for each of these periods respectively was 64 and 63 and the population was somewhat smaller at that time. In the years 1917 and 1918 the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 61 and 63. Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis do not appear to have been materially affected by war time conditions while improvement, though definite, has been slow and very irregular.

The Tuberculosis death rates for 1945 were as follows :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.69	} Per 1,000 of Population
Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.14	

The County is responsible for the provision of treatment and such isolation of patients as is practicable.

Arrangements for disinfection, etc., were in line with the practice described in previous reports.

The Tuberculosis After Care Committee again did much good work in the Borough. The advice and assistance provided were needed even more during the war emergency.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES, 1945.

Number of Midwives in the area of the Local Supervising Authority and number of cases attended by them during the year and the capacity in which they attended.

Nature of Employment of Midwives	No. of Midwives practising at end of 1945			CASES ATTENDED			
	Domiciliary	In Institution	Totals	Location and Number			
				Capacity in which Midwives acted	In Own Home	In Institution	Totals
(A) Employed in Institutions by Gloucestershire C.C.	-	16	16	As Midwives As Maternity Nurses	- -	1009 -	1009 -
(B) Employed by Voluntary Associations (Victoria Home)							
(i) Under arrangements made in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act 1936 (District)	5	-	5	As Midwives As Maternity Nurses	187 59	- -	187 59
(ii) Others (Ward)	-	5	5	As Midwives As Maternity Nurses	- -	136 25	136 25
*(C) In private practice	4	10	14	As Midwives As Maternity Nurses	60 60	30 557	90 617
Totals	9	31	40	As Midwives As Maternity Nurses	247 119	1175 582	1422 701
	40			Combined Totals	366	1757	2123

Estimated Number of Domiciliary Births during the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority

381

* Classified according to normal practice. Some of these Midwives attend cases under both headings.

Total Number of Births.

During 1945 there were 2,075 live and 72 still births in this Borough making a total of 2,147 births. Out of these 922 were born in the large County Maternity Home, Sunnyside. Only 372 births took place in the home of the parent.

Maternal Deaths numbered four : three of these were non-residents so that they are not included in the local Vital Statistics. The other case was that of a person who died in another area and this is included in the Cheltenham figures.

NOTES ON MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION.

The number of maternity cases provided with institutional accommodation at a reduced charge by the Cheltenham Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during 1945 was 291, compared with 275 and 285 the previous two years. Of these 291 cases, 158 were accommodated at the Victoria Home and 133 at Sunnyside Maternity Home.

Cases accepted were those where accommodation at the place of residence was not suitable or where help at the time of confinement could not be obtained.

The policy adopted in the early part of the year, was to allow the mothers the choice of Sunnyside or the Victoria Home but to direct those with no preference to the Victoria Home until that accommodation was fully booked.

The fee charged by the County for Sunnyside cases depends on the cost of maintenance and this was approximately £5 5s. 0d. a week during 1945. Borough patients are assessed in accordance with an income scale approved by the Council.

As a number of accounts were not paid in the past the Committee now require the payment of a deposit of approximately half the assessed fee.

A proposal during 1945 by the M. & C.W. Committee to adapt a large house as a temporary maternity home to serve until such time as a permanent and properly planned Maternity Home could be built was not approved by the Ministry of Health. The provision of a much larger unit which would provide accommodation for the Borough and the surrounding County area, was considered desirable.

The following will be of interest in showing at a glance the cost to the Corporation of subsidised maternity ward accommodation in the Borough during 1945. The figures, though substantially correct, are only approximate as there is some overlapping at the turn of the year and in some cases fees have not been paid but may yet be recovered. The cost of the ante-natal clinic is not included.

Cases	Ward Fees	Payments to Doctors, Operations, X ray, etc.	Annual Grant	Patients' Contributions	Cost to Corporation
Victoria Home 158	£ 1799	£ 48	£ 110	£ 702	£ 1255
Sunnyside 133	1712			532	1180
Totals 291	£3511	£48	£110	£1234	£2435

Note.—In addition to the above, several Cheltenham cases were accommodated at the County Infirmary without direct cost to the Corporation.

Total cost per case approx. :	...	£12	12	0
Average payment by patient :	...	4	5	0
Average cost to Corporation per case		£ 8	7	0

INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES

1. Notices received from Midwives.

The following is a summary of the special notices received from midwives during 1945—

Notification of Still Births	8
„ Death of Infant	3
„ Death of Mother	4
„ Artificial Feeding being adopted	6
„ Liability to be a Source of Infection	1
„ Having laid out of dead body	0
Total number of Notices received	22

2. Number of Cases in which Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act 1918, by a Midwife.

(i) In domiciliary practice	166	}	Total 243
(ii) In Institutional practice	77		

The figure 243 represents 17% of the total of 1422 cases which were attended in the capacity of midwife.

The following is an analysis of the reasons necessitating the calls for the assistance of a Doctor.

(a) Conditions arising before Labour	{	Albuminuria	2
		Other Conditions	44
(b) Miscarriage, Abortion and Premature Labour			5
	{	Perineal Injuries	59
		Delayed Labour	24
		Abnormal Presentations	5
(c) Conditions arising during Labour	{	Abnormal Haemorrhage	
		Retained Products of Conception	3
		Other conditions	9
(d) Conditions arising after Labour	{	Rise of Temperature	21
		Other conditions	31
(e) Condition of the Infant	{	Feebleness or Prematurity	3
		Inflamed Eyes, etc.	21
		Deformities	4
		Other conditions	12
		Total	243

Doctors' Fees under the Midwives Acts.

	£	s.	d.
Total amount of fees paid to Doctors during the period			
April 1st, 1945, to March 31st, 1946	81	0	6
Amount rechargeable to Patients under the Income Scale	29	7	6

Of this £14 2s. 6d. was repaid by patients during the year, and in addition £26 10s. 2d. was received on previous accounts.

GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC

This Clinic, which was opened in 1938, is mainly intended for Birth Control work. Help is only given to Mothers whose health is such as to render further pregnancy undesirable.

Where patients are able to pay, a fee of 10/6 is charged for the first visit; the second visit within six months is free and subsequent visits are charged at 2/6.

During 1945 twenty four clinics were held and 87 mothers attended (of whom 27 were County cases). The number of separate attendances totalled 151.

THE MATERNITY WORK OF THE VICTORIA HOME. STATISTICS FOR 1945.

1. Ward Cases.

			<i>Midwifery Cases</i>	<i>Maternity Cases</i>
Borough Cases	158	comprising	135	23
County Cases	3	„	1	2
Totals	161	„	136	25

The average duration of stay in hospital of the cases admitted to the wards for confinement was fourteen days.

The number of calls for medical aid arising from the 136 midwifery cases attended in the ward was 62 or 52%.

In addition to the above mentioned cases, 11 mothers were admitted, mostly for short periods of one or two days, for Ante natal observation treatment and special tests.

2. District Cases.

Midwifery	...	...	...	...	187
Maternity	...	...	...	...	59
			Total	...	246

These figures show the work of the "Domiciliary" Service provided under the Midwives' Act, 1936, by the Home, in conjunction with the Borough Council. Five midwives are engaged solely on this work, and they therefore had an average of 49 cases each, which is an unusually small number. Medical assistance was called for on 118 occasions, that is in 47.4% of the cases.

3. Ante-natal Clinic and Post-natal Clinic.

These Clinics are held at the Victoria Home as follows :—General Clinic—at which a Doctor attends, Thursday at 11 a.m.

The midwives of the Home, also hold Ante-natal Clinics ; (1) for district cases on Wednesday and Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (2) for ward cases Monday and Wednesday from 10 o'clock onwards.

During 1945, 321 mothers attended for Ante-natal and 120 for Post natal and advice.

RESIDENTIAL AND DAY NURSERIES

Day Nurseries.

The three Day Nurseries opened in 1942 as war nurseries, are still retained as the demand for them appears to be as great as ever. They meet the need of the mothers, who, for various reasons are compelled to work for a living or to supplement the family income.

Their future, particularly in relation to the extended provision of nursery schools is not yet clear.

The position regarding staffing is presenting a most difficult problem. The new regulations relating to the age of probationer nursery nurses and to the qualifying examination have added to this difficulty.

The Committee is fortunate to retain the services of the Supervising Matron, who has been in charge of the nurseries for four years.

Thirlestaine Court Residential Nursery.

Although residential nurseries, unlike day nurseries, do not now form part of the social services recognised by the Ministry of Health for the purposes of grant, this nursery, which was run by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for nearly five years during the war on behalf of the Ministry of Health, is to be retained. The Cheltenham Committee recognising that the need for this type of Institution would continue, at least for some years, have purchased the premises.

The need which has been met is very much the same as that which caused the Ministry to call for the organisation of a Home Help Service. The two services, in fact, work in close co-operation and neither could be complete without the other. Family emergencies associated with sudden illness or confinements are sometimes met by the provision of a home help, sometimes by taking the children into the residential nursery and sometimes by providing a combination of both forms of assistance.

There have frequently been cases of mothers verging on a breakdown who have been enabled to take a much required holiday by providing accommodation for the small children in the nursery.

The Committee also intend to keep places for a few long stay children. This will enable the nursery to maintain its high standard as a training school and will give an added interest to the work of the staff. The policy will also be an important factor in the economical running of the home.

The Matron is to be congratulated on the efficiency of the service during the year and on the pleasant atmosphere and the smooth running of the staff side of the work.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

From the 1st January, 1945, birth notification cards included a record of the weight at birth. Out of 2,075 live births, 71 infants weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. Although by no means an accurate index of prematurity, this weight is taken as the dividing line and the 71 children are considered to be premature. Of these, 23 were born at home and 20 of them survived at the end of the month. Of the 48 born in hospital, 38 survived at the end of the month.

Certain special measures have been adopted and equipment has been provided to assist towards the extra care required by premature infants.

The Victoria Home Midwives notify the Health Visitors in these cases when an early visit is considered desirable.

HOME HELPS SCHEME

After a somewhat unpropitious start in 1943, the Cheltenham Home Help Scheme began to make definite progress late in 1944 and made considerable headway during 1945.

The extended scope of the scheme authorised by the Ministry of Health Circular 179/44 has increased the demand for help very considerably as old people so frequently find themselves in difficulty owing to the scarcity of domestic help.

Apart from the increasing number of "Helps," attracted by the offer of improved conditions, the main advance of the year came with the appointment of a Home Help Organiser who took up her duties in October, 1945.

The Service of the Victoria Home in utilising the help of neighbours as Home Helps has now been taken over by the Organiser and this forms a special branch of the work. The transfer was necessary in order to bring the conditions of all branches of this work into line and particularly to make sure the time paid for is in fact put in.

Many difficulties have arisen in the administration of the scheme in connection with the number of hours worked and the assessment of charges to those assisted. This applies particularly in cases where the Home Help is resident and where for the time being she becomes the manager of the home.

The report for the last quarter of 1945, the period during which the work was being re-organised, showed that assistance had been provided in 27 cases and that the hours worked were, in Maternity and Child Welfare cases, 1,400 and in Domestic Help cases 435. In addition, 379 hours were put in at the Day Nurseries where some of the Home Helps gain their initial experience or provide assistance when not required elsewhere.

The Organiser now has a half time clerical assistant and the service is expanding.

UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

This problem was dealt with from various points of view in the last report and apart from reporting progress there is little to add.

On the School Medical side, there have already been some successful prosecutions under the powers given by Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944, which has simplified the procedure considerably.

During 1945, there were 275 new cases of Scabies compared with 303 and 428 cases during the previous two years.

For the disinfection of houses, further use has been made of D.D.T. and Gammexane with satisfactory results.

INFANT WELFARE.

Work of Health Visitors, January 1st—December 31st, 1945.

No. of Children on Register at end of year	...	...	...	5527
„ Un-notified Live Births discovered (when checked up with Registrar's Birth returns)	...	...	...	} 40
„ Un-notified Still Births discovered	...	...	...
„ Home Visits paid by Health Visitors (a) 1 year and under	...	...	...	8072
„ „ „ „ (b) over 1 year	...	...	...	10013
„ Special visits to Mothers (Ante natal cases 349)	...	...	...	912
„ First Visits paid by Health Visitors	...	...	...	1086
„ Chicken pox cases visited	...	...	...	19
„ Measles cases visited (German Measles 32)	...	...	...	153
„ Whooping cough cases visited	...	...	...	100
„ Mumps cases visited	...	...	...	2
„ Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases visited	...	...	...	—
„ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—
„ Attendances of Health Visitors at Centres	...	...	...	439
„ Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	...	4

Dental Treatment of Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children under 5.

The following table shows the work done by the School Dentist for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during 1945.

	<i>Saturday Morning</i>	<i>Thursday Evenings</i>	<i>Childrens' Hospital</i>	<i>Nursery</i>
	<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children under 5</i>	<i>Children under 5</i>	<i>Pro-bationers</i>
Attendances	712	51	16	42
Extractions	167	—	39	5
Extractions (under gas)	785	32	3	—
Fillings	38	6	—	14
Attendances for other treatment, impressions, fitting dentures, etc.	403	18	—	9

Total number of dentures provided during 1945 51
 Number of cases receiving assistance in payment ... 1

In order to meet the difficulty presented by children under school age requiring multiple extractions under a general anaesthetic, an arrangement was put into operation early in 1940 for the work to be done at the Children's Hospital by the School Dentist. This enables children to be kept lying down for an hour or two to recover from the effects of the extractions and anaesthetic.

Children's Acts.

The following figures show the extent of the year's work under these acts.

Number of visits by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	202
Number of visits by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	42
Number of individual children on the register at the end of the year					75
Number of children who died during the year	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Foster Mothers on the register at the end of the year					28

The home visits necessitated by these Acts are made by the Health Visitors in the case of children under 5 and by the School Nurses where children between the ages of 5 and 9 are concerned.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

This Clinic provides for school children as well as children under school age.

The attendances are kept separate and the fees due to the Cheltenham General Hospital and to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and Nurse are paid in proportion to the attendances.

The figures given in this report refer to children under school age only, unless otherwise stated.

A quarterly report is made to each Committee.

Summary of Work done during the Year and Analysis of Cases Treated.

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	24
Number of individual children on the Register at the end of the year	...				
			<i>Education</i>	<i>Committee Responsible Maternity and Child Welfare</i>	
			112	122	
Number of Suregon's consultations	...		116	143	
Number of separate attendances for treatment			452	106	
			—	—	
Total attendances	...		568	249	
			—	—	

Number of Cases on the Register (under School Age).

	<i>No. of Cases</i>
On the Register, 1st January, 1945	71
Removed (Non attendance, transfers to County, School Section, etc.)	55
New cases during the year	49
Remaining on the Register, 1st January, 1946	65

Summary of Conditions requiring Treatment in 71 Cases remaining on the Register at the end of 1944.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>On Register 1st Jan., 1945.</i>
Flat Feet	30
Knock Knees	11
Bow Legs	17
Talipes Equino Varus	4
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
Miscellaneous	8
Totals	71

CHELTENHAM INFANT WELFARE ASSOCIATION**Thirty-Seventh Annual Report.**

April 1st, 1945 — March 31st, 1946.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Lock Mellersh, President of the Association, for permission to include this report.

MEETINGS OF INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

For Babies and Children up to Five Years.

At Highbury Congregational Church, every Tuesday	2.30
At Bethesda Sunday School, every Wednesday (Great Norwood Street).	2.30
At St. Mark's every Wednesday Methodist Sunday School, Gloucester Road.	2.30
At Baker Street Institute, every Thursday	2.30
At St. Michael's Hall, Whaddon, every Thursday	2.30

		Infants	Toddlers	
Attendances at Highbury (45 meetings)	2054	1026	3080	
Attendances at Bethesda (44 meetings)	1874	1272	3146	
Attendances at St. Mark's (45 meetings)	1965	1250	3210	
Attendances at Baker Street (44 meetings)	1605	749	2354	
Attendances at St. Michael's Hall (46 meetings)	1536	755	2291	
			14081	

Weekly Toddler Inspections.

41 meetings ; 214 attendances.

Number of individual Children attending the four centres :—

Highbury, 283 ; Bethesda, 403 ; Baker Street, 383 ; St. Marks, 396.

St. Michael's Hall, 381	1846
Visits paid by Club Visitor (since April 1st, 1945) ...	1245

NOTE ON THE WORK.

April 1st, 1945 to March 31st, 1946.

This year has seen the tension at the Welfare Centres considerably relieved. Former helpers, released from war service have returned to their previous work and owing to the departure to their own homes of many evacuees, and the sailing to America of "G.I. Brides" the numbers attending the Centres have been considerably reduced. This decrease in numbers made the attendance of a second Doctor at Bethesda no longer necessary, and the Committee wish to place on record their gratitude to Dr. Billings who gave Dr. Brown such valuable and regular assistance during a most difficult period. Thanks are also due to the Food Office, who during a time of great stress undertook the sale of orange juice and cod liver oil at the centres. Voluntary help is now available for this and in addition the national dried milk is now on sale.

The Committee are glad to welcome back Dr. Grassie to the Highbury Centre after 4½ years military service. It was with very real regret that the Committee received the resignation of Dr. Christie from her post as medical officer to the Toddler's Clinic. She has held this post since this most important branch of the work was started in 1937. Dr. Brown was appointed to succeed her in October.

Mrs. Appleby has resigned from the Committee on her departure from Cheltenham. For many years she was in charge of the medicine and food order department, and gave help that will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Booy was elected by the Committee as their representative on the General Committee of the Marriage Guidance Council.

During the year six parties of W.A.A.F's. have visited the Bethesda Centre as part of their instruction in a course of Mothercraft, intending to fit them for post war life. They have been keenly interested in the provision made by the Ministry of Health for the welfare of mothers and children and their appreciation of all that was shown them made the effort involved—not easy during busy sessions—well worth while.

Gifts from the Kinsmen's Club of Toronto, Canada—240 lbs. of sweetened cocoa and milk powder and 350 lbs. of dried milk powder, were received for free distribution to the mothers. Each mother received about 1 lb. and both the gift and the thought from overseas, were greatly appreciated.

Two mothers, one accompanied by her three children were sent to a convalescent home for a fortnight, and a third mother and her child assisted with a much needed holiday. Each holiday was of inestimable value to the people concerned and the Committee feel the money (from their Social Fund) was well spent. During the year this fund has been augmented by a legacy of £10 received from the Executors of the late Mrs. E. J. Healing and £1 1s. 0d. given in memory of the late Miss Charlotte Barnard one of the founders of the original "Mothers' Club" in Cheltenham.

Concern has been felt during the year as to the future of the three War Nurseries. The need for the provision of these nurseries was first urged by the Cheltenham Infant Welfare Association in 1941, and it is with much relief that the Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Health recognise that where the need arises the provision of nurseries is a recognised part of the social services for maternity and child welfare.

Thanks are again due to the helpers, many of whom were labouring under great domestic difficulties, but who nevertheless gave regularly of their time and thus ensured that no centre was closed during the war years.

Cash Account, April 1st, 1945—March 31st, 1946.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Subscriptions		6	3	0			
Grants, Cheltenham Town Council	575	0	0				
Ditto Car Allowance	13	11	4				
Charity Commissioners	19	6	10		144	5	6
				607			
Income, 3% Defence Bonds	8	2	0				
Building Society Interest	2	9	10		132	9	9
					291	18	0
Club Fees and Mothers' Donations				10			
Sale of Drugs	1490	2	6		6	16	1
Less cost of same	1229	10	8		13	11	4
				56			
Sale of Gas Fire				179			
				1			
				589			
					11	15	1
					4	0	0½
					6	13	7
					1	0	0
					8	18	6
					2	5	0
					2	17	6
					1	10	0
					38	19	8½
					199	15	3
					1	1	9
					589	0	8
General Expenses:							
Printing and Stationery							
Postages and Telephones							
Club Requisites							
Cheque Books							
Teas, Sweet, etc.							
Affiliation to Association							
Christmas Gratuities, etc.							
Repairing Scales							
Balance in hand							
Cash in hand							
<i>Note.</i> —The stock of Drugs in hand							
is valued at £150 13s. 0d.							
					£861	6	11

Sale of Needlework Account.

Balance in hand April 1, 1945	38	6	3		
Interest	13	3			
	<u>£38</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>		
				Balance in Building Society, 31 March, 1946	38 19 6
					<u>£38 19 6</u>

Social Activity Fund.

Balance in hand, April, 1 1945	134	5	2		
Donation	1	1	0		
Sale of Clothes	12	3			
Interest 1945	3	6	3		
	<u>£139</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>		
				Grants for Convalescence	13 13 3
				Balance in hand, 31 March, 1946	<u>125 11 5</u>
					<u>£139 4 8</u>

We have examined the above Account with the Books, Vouchers and Counterfoil-receipts of the Association and certify that it is in accordance therewith.

London, 2nd June, 1946.

E. W. GARLAND, Hon. Treasurer, 30th April, 1946.

WENHAM EDGE & CO.

Chartered Accountants.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
for the Year 1945

*To the Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Cheltenham.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my fifteenth report of the administration of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department, for the year 1945.

With the cessation of hostilities during the year, it is appropriate that some mention should be made of the Civil Defence activities which affected this section of the Health Department. In my capacity as Food Decontamination Officer for the Borough and the adjoining area of Charlton Kings, I had the assistance of Mr. Harry Stone, District Inspector, who as my deputy was responsible for the training of the personnel. The number of volunteers was 45 men, and 32 women, recruited from the various food trades or organisations in this area. During the war years, the Food Decontamination Service engaged in the combined Civil Defence Exercises and to assist in the training, a film entitled "Food Treatment" was produced locally with the valuable assistance of official colleagues. The film was believed to be the only complete record in the country; this was loaned to other Civil Defence services and was used at the Regional Civil Defence School, Bristol.

Cheltenham was in possession of a specially constructed Food Treatment Centre, situated at the Athletic Ground, which compared favourably with any in the South-Western area. It was designed and equipped to deal with large quantities of all kinds of foods and feeding stuffs contaminated by poison gas.

The visitation of houses, shops, food premises, workshops, etc., has been carried out with a depleted staff, owing to several members' absence on active service.

I wish to record my thanks to the Public Health and other Committees of the Council for the help and consideration given me in carrying out my duties as a Sanitary Officer, and for the loyal support of the officials and staff in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Section of the Public Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. R. JEFFORD,

F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.

Drainage and Sanitary Work.

During the year, 1,763 visits of inspection or re-inspection were made to work-in-progress, in which 25 houses were re-drained. This and other incidental work involved the application of 70 smoke and 175 water tests in the supervision of the work.

Interviews and appointments with Builders, Owners and Agents, in connection with this, and the internal sanitation of houses and factories, numbered 378. In addition to the ordinary dwelling houses that were re-drained, premises dealt with included new lavatory accommodation at a factory, a hostel and children's institution and a private home for aged persons. A minor sewage scheme for a house and farm, installed according to the plan and specification drawn up in this Department, has proved both economical and satisfactory over the period. Blocked drains dealt with by the Department totalled 85.

Housing.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of complaints received in the enquiry office of this Department; the figure of 427 representing insanitary and structural defects due to the inevitable absence of repairs in the war years, and the ordinary deterioration of property. It will be realised that the general public utilise this office in a similar way to the Housing Department, for the re-housing accommodation, and in this respect there is complete liaison between the two departments. The women officials and the inspectional staff are bound to exercise considerable tact and patience in dealing with many of the cases which cannot be adequately dealt with until new housing accommodation is forthcoming.

The enquiries concerning overcrowding come in daily, and during the year the officials of this section made approximately 350 visits to houses, many in response to enquiries from the Housing Department. Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Bath Terrace have been acquired from the owner with the intention of repairing and re-draining and ultimately for inclusion in a re-development area.

Common Lodging Houses.

Of the three common lodging houses in the district, one, Rowton House, with accommodation for 42 men, is fairly modern and well constructed. It is the intention of the owner, when materials are available, to improve facilities for the preparation and cooking of meals, to provide additional washing accommodation and shower baths.

During the year upholstered furniture was replaced throughout, with plain wooden articles, which can be readily cleansed and provide no harbourage for vermin.

A dual system of bright and dim lighting has been installed, in place of gas and candle. In the sleeping rooms, dim lights are on from dusk to 10 p.m.; between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. bright lights, and during the night the dim or night lights.

A relay wireless has been provided.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining replacement of sheets and mattresses, it has not always been possible to maintain the beds in an entirely satisfactory condition. Application was made to the Board of Trade and special permits were granted to purchase bedding. This enabled the Keeper to contract with a local laundry for sheets, blankets, etc., to be washed regularly.

Factories.

The dispersal of small factories, under the Government War-time plan, necessitated the taking over of many premises which, under normal conditions, would not have been considered, due to their unsuitability on health and hygienic grounds.

Efforts were made to provide increased and improved lavatory accommodation particularly on account of the employment of female labour; but in some factories directly concerned in a Government department, the joint efforts of the H.M. Inspector of Factories and myself were not always successful.

215 Inspections were made of factories and workplaces during the year.

Offensive Trades.

Eleven visits have been paid to skin merchants and tripe boiler premises.

I have submitted a preliminary report to the Council, with the ultimate object of removing all these trades to a convenient centre adjacent to the Public Abattoir, which would conform with the principles of Town Planning.

Dairies and Milk Shops.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1936, the following licences were issued. One Dealer and retailer in Tuberculin Tested Milk three dealers in Pasteurised and two licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk treatment.

The number of inspections of milkshops and dairies was 53 and 8 visits were made to farms producing milk. Six samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination.

The Committee authorised proceedings against one milk retailer for supplying milk in dirty bottles and a fine of £5 was imposed.

On reference to the list of purveyors of milk recorded at Cheltenham Food Office, it was found that a number of such purveyors had failed to register. Their attention was called to the necessity for making application and registration, and the total number now on the register is 180.

Cold Stores.

The existing premises in Henrietta Street and Albion Street, now used for cold storage, are to be given up, and in consequence of this removal, a lease has been signed by the Worcester & Midland Ice Co. Ltd., to build on land within the grounds of the Public Abattoir and Market. The new premises which are estimated to cost £5,000, will provide storage

for home and imported meat, fish and perishable food-stuffs. In addition, part of the new building will be connected to the cooling room of the Abattoir, for which addition the Corporation will pay a rental. This added facility will be useful during the hot weather in dealing with the overflow carcasses and any of the general through-put of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir.

The meat traders and wholesalers of the District will eventually be in a position to draw all their meat supplies from one central depot.

Owing to the difficulties in obtaining the necessary building materials at the present time, the Government Departments are unable to issue the necessary licences.

Food and Drugs.

A detailed list of the samples of food and drugs taken during the year, is submitted on page 37.

Sampling.—Owing to the shortage of supplies, the quality of certain manufactured foodstuffs was so reduced that the Ministry of Food has, since 1944, issued Orders creating standards for particular foods. Such legislature was of considerable assistance in administering the provisions of the Food and Drug Act, 1938.

It will be noted that of the samples reported to be non genuine, 16 were milk ; 8 being slightly deficient ; 1 deficient in non-fatty solids was as a result of "appeal to cow" samples, shown to be from cows giving poor quality milk.

The quality of milk sold in the district, has, generally been found to be of a high standard. In six samples taken on the same day in February, the fat contents were 4.8% ; 3.9% ; 4.9% , 5.2% , 4.3% and 3.7%—the standard is 3%.

Summary proceedings were taken in one instance, when the vendor of milk (30% deficient in fat) was fined £5, with 2 guineas costs.

Rodent Control.

In the Infestation Section of this Department, work was carried out in accordance with the Infestation Order, 1943, to eradicate rats and mice, etc., in the district.

The general public have become more rat conscious and no less than 610 complaints of infestation were received and dealt with in this Section. 3,516 visits to infested premises were made during the year and these included visits to Tewkesbury Waterworks and to Charlton Kings, as well as work in the Borough. Of these visits, 46.7% were made to private houses ; 44.6% to business premises and 8.7% to local Authority property, Destructor Works, Abattoir, Parks, etc.

There were 447 complaints regarding rats ; 98 mice ; 14 cockroaches ; 1 hornet nest ; 8 wasps ; 21 beetles ; 4 flies ; 8 ants ; 5 grey squirrels ; 1 rabbits ; 1 caterpillars ; 1 stoat ; and 1 complaint concerning moles.

The revenue from Annual Contracts amounted to £450 during the year. The work is carried out by the Chief Pests Officer, Assistant Pests Officer and Rodent Operators, the Assistant Pests Officer being appointed in February 1945.

Instructional courses in Rodent Control were arranged by the Ministry of Food at Bristol, and many of the staff of this section attended.

Sewer Survey: Rat baiting and poisoning of the sewage system of Cheltenham and Charlton Kings has been carried out during the year and the number of rats destroyed is estimated at 8,838.

Rivers and Streams: Following the treatment of sewers, the banks of the River Chelt and any waterways or brooks connected with it have been gassed from Charlton Kings to Hayden Sewage Works, and the number of rats destroyed is estimated at 1,000.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following Table shows the amount of Routine Inspection Work performed by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Details of Inspection—TABLE No. I

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS	...	...	...	...	5,186
WORK IN PROGRESS.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	698
INTERVIEWS.					
Number of interviews with Builders, Contractors, Owners, etc.					378
DWELLING HOUSES.					
Number inspected under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	114
" " (special enquiries, etc.)	...	...	...	...	29
" " (ordinary inspections, nuisances, etc.)					821
" " re. infectious disease	...	...	...	...	65
" " after service of notice (re-inspection)	...	...	...	...	278
" " re. Underground Sleeping Rooms	...	...	...	...	52
" " re. water supply	...	...	...	...	15
" " infested with vermin	...	...	...	...	62
SCHOOLS.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	7
FACTORIES.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	68
WORKSHOPS					
Outworkers' inspections	...	...	...	...	16
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	83
BAKEHOUSES.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	55
COWSHEDS AND FARMS.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	8

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	53
ICE CREAM PREMISES.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	12
PUBLIC ABATTOIR	...	...	...	Full time inspection	
RESTAURANTS AND CAFES					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	67
BUTCHERS' AND GROCERS' SHOPS, COLD STORES, ETC.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	280
OFFENSIVE TRADES.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	14
FRIED FISH SHOPS					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	18
COMMON LODGING HOUSES					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	36
SHOPS ACT.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	67
FOOD SHOPS (Not included above)					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	510
INFECTIOUS DISEASES					
Number of inspections and visits	...	...	...	...	575
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONVENIENCES.					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	16
PLACES WHERE ANIMALS ARE KEPT					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	29
PLACES LICENSED FOR PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	.....	6
SMOKE OBSERVATIONS					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	16
TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS (Camping Sites)					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	10
MARKET					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	11
RAT INFESTATION					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	3,549

MINOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	25
ASH RECEPTACLES					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	23
BLOCKED DRAINS					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	85
NEW DRAINS, EXTENSIONS AND REPAIRS					
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	193
INFECTIOUS DISEASES					
Notices sent to Masters and Mistresses of schools with regard to infectious disease	...	...	...	...	34
Rooms fumigated after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	178
Bedding, etc., disinfected for outside Authorities	...	...	...	...	14

NOTICES, ETC.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 5,186. In 239 houses and premises dealt with, nuisances to the number of 434 were discovered; 423 were abated, including a number left over from the previous year. In dealing with sanitary defects from which they arose, 239 preliminary or informal and 19 statutory or formal notices, were served.

The number of letters received and despatched by the Department was 892. In order to supervise sanitary and housing work-in-progress, 698 visits were made. The number of complaints received in the Health Department numbered 427.

**Fish, Poultry, Tinned Goods, etc., condemned as Unfit for Human Food.
Fresh Foods.**

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Fish	4	1	-	-
Fish Cakes		1	-	16
Poultry		-	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bacon		1	0	26
Cheese		2	1	14
Butter		2	3	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cooking Fat		-	-	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Margarine		-	-	13
Tea		-	-	17
Sugar		1	1	2
Rice		-	-	20
Chocolate		-	-	3
Biscuits		-	-	1
Floor		-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rolled Oats		2	0	-
Preserves		2	2	18
Sausages		1	1	-
Currants		-	2	-
Raisins		1	-	16
Sultanas		8	2	25
Haricot Beans		-	1	17
Pears		11	3	24
Dates		1	2	10
Grapes		-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs		4	1	23
Shredded Wheat		-	-	2
Tinned Luncheon Meat, etc.		6	3	6
Mushrooms		-	-	6
	6	14	3	2

642 tins fish, 588 tins vegetables, 8 tins fruit, 878 tins milk, 114 tins soup, 36 jars pickles, 3 bottles coffee, 1 tin cocoa, 2 jars Bovril, 1 jar Marmite, 63 jars fish paste, 25 beef cubes, 1 packet dried egg, 144 custard powder, 420 cartons Junket powder, 436 golden raising powder, 646 dessert mould, 119 pudding mixture, 74 packets gravy mixture, 20 packets cake mixture, 3 tins patent food.

2 bottles Cod Liver Oil, 2 bottles Lung Tonic, 1 bottle Glycerine.

This report does not include tinned beef, etc.

**Carcases inspected and General Report thereon, 1945.
Cheltenham Abattoir 3542.**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
No. Killed	3043	1782	6724	15241	1894	28684
No. Inspected	3043	1782	6724	15241	1894	28684
All Diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole Carcases	9	15	22	36	14	96
Some part or Organ condemned	446	802	44	466	721	2479
Percentage affected	14.95	45.84	0.98	3.29	38.80	8.97
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses	12	75	3	—	3	93
Some part or Organ condemned	209	504	3	—	106	822
Percentage affected	7.26	32.49	0.09	—	5.75	3.19
Totals	676	1396	72	502	844	3490
Percentage on Totals	22.21	78.33	1.07	3.29	44.55	12.16

Analysis of Whole Carcases condemned as totally unfit for Human Food.

Carcases only	T.B.	Bacterial Diseases not T.B.	Moribund	Abnormal Pathological Conditions	Immature	Totals
Cows	75	4	1	10	—	90
Heifers	9	2	2	4	—	17
Bulls	1	—	—	—	—	1
Steers	2	1	—	—	—	3
Calves	3	9	2	2	9	25
Sheep	—	4	3	29	—	36
Pigs	3	10	1	3	—	17
Totals	93	30	9	48	9	189

Weight and type of Diseased Meat and Organs condemned.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs	Total			
					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef in Carcase	23	12	2	26	27	13	9	11
Beef not in Carcase	4	5	1	13				
Mutton in Carcase	—	12	1	17	13	3	4	
Mutton not in Carcase	—	1	1	15				
Veal in Carcase	—	9	2	24	1	9	3	20
Veal not in Carcase	—	—	—	24				
Pork in Carcase	—	14	3	4	6	3	7	
Pork not in Carcase	—	12	—	3				
Organs	39	7	2	8	39	7	2	8
				Total	75	16	0	22

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

During the year 172 samples of food and drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 146 samples genuine and 26 deficient (i.e., 17.8%).

TABLE 1

Nature of Sample	Deficient	Genuine	Informal	Formal	Total
Milk	9	83	2	90	92
Milk (in course of delivery)	3	7	—	10	10
Milk (appeal to Cow)	4	1	—	5	5
Ground Ginger	—	6	—	6	6
Lard	—	3	—	3	3
Fish Paste	—	3	—	3	3
Vinegar	—	6	—	6	6
Sausages	—	5	—	5	5
Tea	—	1	—	1	1
Coffee & Chicory	—	1	—	1	1
Coffee	—	6	4	2	6
Cocoa	—	3	3	—	3
Jam	—	2	—	2	2
Marmalade	—	1	—	1	1
Iodine	4	1	3	2	5
Sponge Mixture Yorkshire	—	2	2	—	2
Pudding Mix.	—	3	3	—	3
Scone Mixture National	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Milk	1	—	1	—	1
Aspirin Tablets	—	3	3	—	3
Frulix	—	1	1	—	1
Cough Mixtures	—	1	1	—	1
Health Salts	1	1	2	—	2
Custard Flavour	—	1	1	—	1
Parrish's Food	—	1	1	—	1
Gelatine	—	1	1	—	1
Yeast Yablets	—	1	1	—	1
Vitamin Tablets	—	1	1	—	1
Cold Cure Tabs.	1	—	1	—	1
Linseed Compound Spirit of Camphor	2	—	2	—	2
	1	—	1	—	1
Totals	26	146	35	137	172

TABLE II

Administrative action regarding samples reported to be not genuine :—

No. in Record	Date 1945	Article	Adulteration	Amount of Adulteration	Action Taken
524	15th Feb.	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids	7%	No proceedings instituted, as subsequent samples taken in course of delivery and appeal to cow were of poor quality.
546	March 4th	Milk	ditto	slight	Vendor kept under observation.
575	May 3rd	Milk	Deficient in Fat	slight	Vendor kept under observation.
579	May 3rd	Milk	Deficient in Fat	30%	Subsequent samples taken in course of delivery and appeal to cow were genuine. Summary proceedings taken Vendor convicted and fined £5 with 2 Gns. cost.
611	June 22nd	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids.	slight	Vendor kept under observation.
613	June 22nd	Milk	Deficient in Fat	slight	Vendor kept under observation.
646	Nov. 6th	Milk	Deficient in Fat	slight	Vendor kept under observation.
649	Nov. 6th	Milk	Deficient in Fat	slight	Vendor kept under observation.
666	Dec. 11th	Milk	Deficient in Fat	slight	Vendor kept under observation.
600	June 14th	National Dried Milk	Metallic contamination not accounted for.		Reported to Ministry of Food.
626	Aug. 30th	Iodine	Deficient in Iodine		Formal sample taken.
627	Aug. 30th	Iodine	ditto		ditto
632	Sept. 19th	Iodine	ditto		Warning letters sent to Vendor.
633	Sept. 19th	Iodine	ditto		ditto

No. in Record	Date 1945	Article	Adulteration	Amount of Adulteration	Action Taken
642	Oct. 12th	Health Salts	Deficient in Sodium bi-carbonate	slight	Deficiency due to deterioration. Letter to Vendor
655	Nov. 20th	Cold Cure Tablets	Deficient in Acetanilide, bi-carbonate of soda camphor.	Seriously deficient	Formal samples taken.
656	Nov. 20th	Linseed Compound	Deficient in chloroform.	.	Formal sample taken.
670	Dec. 11th	Linseed Compound	Deficient in chloroform		Letter to vendor. Manufacturers withdrew all stocks. Label to be amended.
657	Nov. 20th	Spirit of Camphor		Amount of camphor on the high side	Public analyst of the opinion it was not sufficient to justify proceedings

No. of Inhabitants	Area in Acres	Population per Acre	Total Population	Remarks
100	100	1	100	
200	200	1	200	
300	300	1	300	
400	400	1	400	
500	500	1	500	
600	600	1	600	
700	700	1	700	
800	800	1	800	
900	900	1	900	
1000	1000	1	1000	

