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Borough of



Cheltenham

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

# Health of Cheltenham

**Vital Statistics, Sanitary Work, &c.**

FOR THE YEAR

**1958**

BY

**T. O. P. D. LAWSON, M.D., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.**

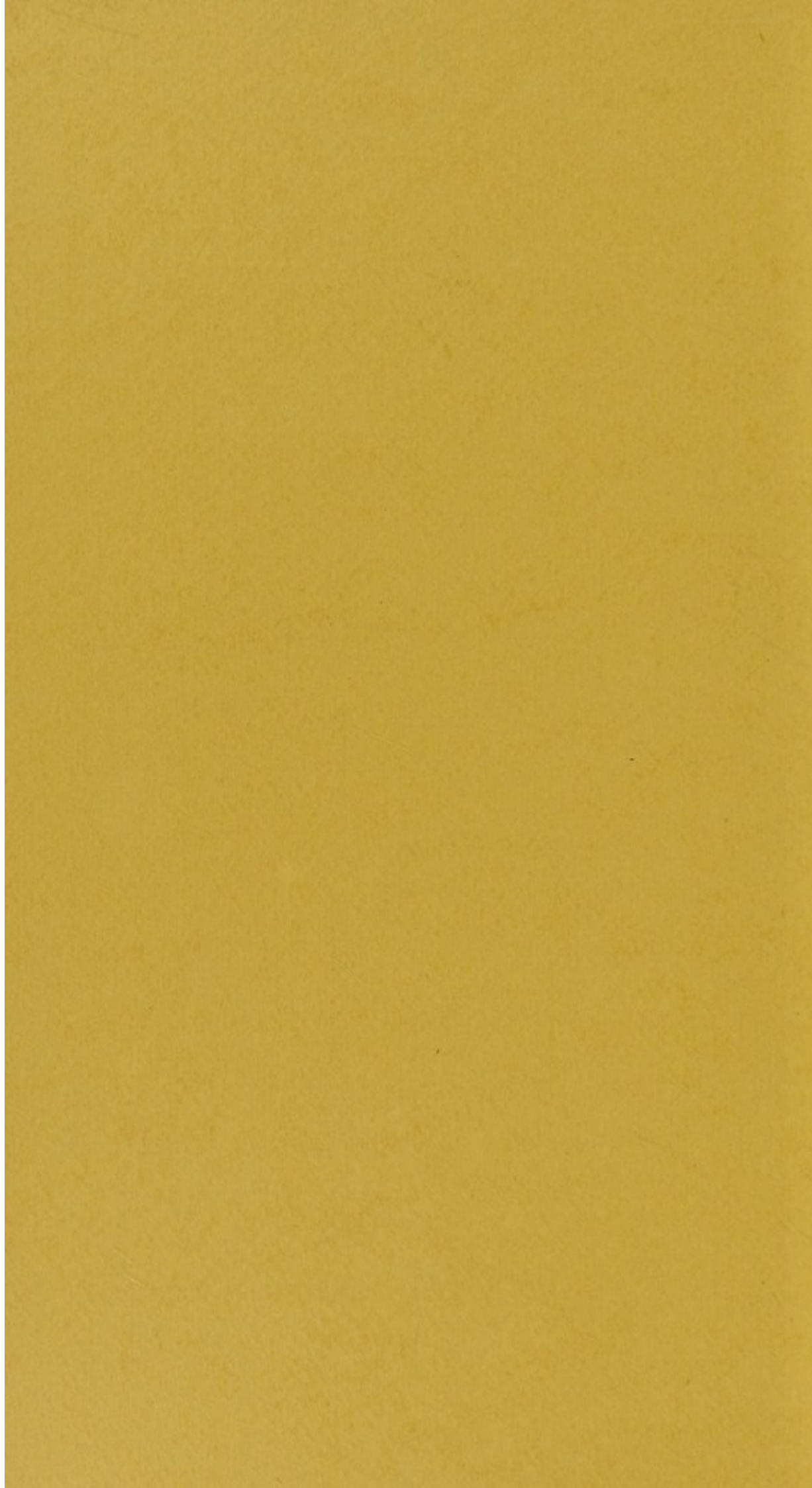
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

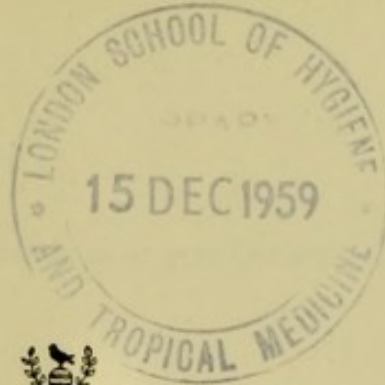
Together with the Report of  
**J F. URSELL, D.P.A., M.I.P.H.E., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.**  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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*"Salus Populi Suprema Lex"*

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Journal of the

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Board of Directors

1900

OF THE

AMERICAN

SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

AND

THE

Constitution of Committees as at 31st December, 1958

## Health Committee

Alderman LT.-COL. C. W. BIGGS, O.B.E. (*Chairman*)

Alderman A. J. BETTRIDGE (*Vice-Chairman*)

Councillor C. C. BARLOW

Councillor C. W. A. FOSTER

Councillor R. F. BROOKES

Councillor J. W. O. POPE

Councillor W. BULLINGHAM

Councillor Mrs. J. RAWLINGS

Councillor A. DODWELL

Councillor T. M. RUCK

Councillor A. E. TRIGG

### MEDICAL AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman Miss F. L. CARTER (*Chairman*)

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Councillor H. G. JAMES

Rev. J. K. CAVELL

Mrs. I. M. B. JAMES

Mr. H. F. COOPER

Councillor J. W. O. POPE

Miss D. HORTON

Mr. L. J. RICHARDS

Councillor A. H. YATES

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# Health Department Staff

(as at 31.12.58)

Medical Officer of Health	} <i>Thomas O. P. D. Lawson, M.D.,</i> <i>D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.</i>
School Medical Officer	
Divisional Medical Officer	
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	} <i>A. Parry Jones, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.</i>
Assistant School Medical Officer	
Assistant School Medical Officer	
	<i>Brenda G. King, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,</i> <i>L.R.C.P.</i>
Chief Public Health Inspector	<i>J. F. Ursell, D.P.A., M.I.P.H.E.,</i> <i>F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*†</i>
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	<i>A. L. Jones, M.A.P.H.I., San.Science</i> <i>R.S.H.*†</i>
District Inspectors	<i>G. J. C. Buck, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*†</i> <i>A. H. Carling, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.*†</i> <i>R. Hullab*†</i> <i>H. Stone, M.A.P.H.I.*†</i> <i>R. J. Wintle, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.*†</i>
School Dentists	<i>A. J. Lane, L.D.S.</i> <i>A. W. McCarthy, L.D.S.</i>
School Clinic Nurses	<i>Nurse M. Laffineur, S.R.N., R.F.N.</i> <i>Nurse M. S. Read, S.R.N.</i> <i>Nurse A. Wood, S.R.N.</i>
Chief Clerk	<i>W. H. G. Meakins</i>
Senior Clerk	<i>D. Y. Harrison</i>
Medical Officer of Health's Secretary	<i>Miss G. W. Hiron</i>
Chief Public Health Inspector's Secretary	<i>Miss M. E. J. Edden</i>
Clerical Assistants	<i>Miss G. Kear</i> <i>Mrs. M. Rogers</i>
School Clinic Clerks	<i>Miss J. Beach</i> <i>Miss A. Clark</i> <i>Miss M. Thomas</i>
School Dental Attendants	<i>Mrs. S. Oakey</i> <i>Mrs. S. Trafford</i>
Enquiry Office Clerk	<i>Mrs. H. Tonks</i>
Junior Clerk	<i>Miss J. Pickering</i>
Pupil	<i>R. E. Jones</i>
Disinfection Officer	<i>G. Cross</i>

\* Certified Meat and Foods Inspector, R.S.H.

† Public Health Inspector's Education Board Certificate.

NOTE—For Rodent Control and Abattoir staff see Report of Chief Public Health Inspector, page 61.

# Health Department

Report of the Health Department for the year 1900.

The following table shows the number of cases of the principal diseases reported during the year 1900, compared with the number reported during the year 1899.

Disease	1899	1900
Smallpox	1	0
Scarlet fever	12	15
Diphtheria	25	30
Croup	10	12
Whooping cough	18	20
Measles	35	40
Polio	5	8
Typhoid	15	18
Cholera	0	0
Disentery	10	12
Diarrhoea	20	25
Consumption	100	110
Phthisis	80	85
Scrophulous disease	120	130
Chorea	5	6
Epilepsy	10	11
Paralysis	15	16
Alcoholism	20	22
Drugs	10	11
Self poisoning	5	6
Unnatural death	10	12
Infant mortality	150	160
Maternal mortality	10	12
Stillbirths	20	22
Legitimate births	1000	1050
Illegitimate births	50	55
Total births	1050	1105
Total deaths	150	160
Population	10000	10500

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## **Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Cheltenham for the Year 1958**

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Cheltenham for the year 1958.

There was no serious outbreak of disease of any kind throughout the year. The epidemics which formerly took such a heavy toll of infant and young adult lives, have largely disappeared, and the main causes of death in the community change little from year to year. They are chiefly the degenerative diseases affecting the elderly and the aged, with the exception of lung cancer, which showed a higher death rate than the previous year. With this single exception the report on the health of the Borough for 1958 is very satisfactory.

It is very pleasing to be able to give a favourable report on the infant mortality rate for the first time in ten years. The rate for the town has at last fallen below the national average, an event which has not occurred since 1949. Further details will be given later in the report and reference will also be made to an investigation of the Maternity and Child Welfare services in the Borough carried out by the Ministry of Health and reported during the year.

Once again the number of deaths from tuberculosis has remained at a record low level, although there has been a slight increase in the notification of new cases of the respiratory type. As in previous years there have been no cases of diphtheria and no increase in the incidence of the other common infectious diseases with the exception of whooping cough. There were no cases of paralytic poliomyelitis.

The following is a short summary of the more important aspects of the public health in Cheltenham during the year.

### **Infant Mortality**

The infant mortality rate i.e. the number of infants who died in the first year of life per 1000 live births was 20.82 compared with a rate of 27.27 for the previous year. The number of infant deaths during the year was 24 compared with 33 in 1957. There has been a welcome reduction in the number of premature baby deaths, only 8 as compared with 16 in the previous year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1958 was 22.6. In recent years we have been four and five points above this figure. I hope we are now going to continue to remain below it.

### **Tuberculosis**

Tuberculosis rates in the town reflect the general improvement nationally although it will be some time before we can claim that the disease has been eradicated. Nevertheless only four deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in the town during 1958 is a figure which the most optimistic observer would hardly have forecast even ten years ago. In 1948 there were 29 deaths.

### **Other Infectious Diseases**

The main feature of infectious disease during the year was the absence of any cases of paralytic poliomyelitis. It is too early yet to say that this disease, like Diphtheria, is on the way out but there is good reason to hope that it could be in the near future.

### **Maternal Mortality**

No expectant mother died during the year as a result of pregnancy or confinement or of any condition associated with pregnancy or confinement.

### **Other Vital Statistics**

The recorded population of the town shows the usual upward trend from year to year. The mid-year figure was 68,610 compared with 68,230 the previous year. The number of births has fallen from 1210 in 1957 to 1153 in 1958 but the birth rate is about the average for England and Wales. The death rate per 1000 population has risen from 11.94 in 1957 to 12.96 in 1958 and is above the national average of 11.7 but this is a usual feature of our vital statistics because of the age distribution of our population.

Once again I would record my appreciation of the support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and all other Members and Officers of the Council. I am particularly indebted to my staff who have to take on additional work almost every year as new health services are offered to the public. The advice and assistance I have received from Mr. J. F. Ursell, Chief Public Health Inspector, has always been of the greatest value, and the day to day administration of the Department has been ably carried out by Mr. W. H. G. Meakins, Chief Clerk, who is also responsible for the statistical data of this Report.

The smooth working of the Health Department services is greatly facilitated by the ready help and co-operation we always receive from members of the family doctor, hospital and laboratory services and this is a very great asset. The same applies to the many voluntary organisations in the town who concern themselves with the sick and disabled and to whom our co-operation is always readily available.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Press once again for their co-operation and assistance in matters of public health interest, which is beneficial not only to the Health Department but also to the community.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. O. P. D. LAWSON

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,  
P.O. Box No. 12,  
Municipal Offices,  
Cheltenham, Glos.  
Telephone 2001.

# SUMMARY OF GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1958

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	...	5,146 acres
Population	Census 1951, Corrected Figure					62,823
	Mid-year, 1958. Registrar General's Estimate					68,610
Number of inhabited houses (as at 31.3.59)	(a) Houses and Flats					20,719
	(b) Hotels, Occupied					...
	Shops, etc.					644
Rateable Value (as at 31.3.58)	...	...	...	...	...	£1,157,578
Sum represented by a penny rate (1958-59)	...	...	...	...	...	£4,622

## TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE MAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958

(with comparative Figures for England and Wales).

	M.	F.	Total	Cheltenham	England & Wales
<b>LIVE BIRTHS</b>					
Legitimate ...	515	524	1039		
Illegitimate ...	53	61	114		
TOTALS ...	568	585	1153		
Live Births rate per 1000 population				16.81	16.4
<b>STILL BIRTHS</b>					
Legitimate ...	13	8	21		
Illegitimate ...	1	1	2		
TOTAL ...	14	9	23		
Still-births rate per 1000 live and still-births				19.56	21.6
<b>TOTAL LIVE &amp; STILL-BIRTHS</b>					
<del>Legitimate</del> ...	568	585	1153		
<del>Illegitimate</del> ...	14	9	23		
TOTAL ...	582	594	1176		
<b>INFANT DEATHS.</b> (Under 1 year of age)					
Legitimate ...	14	9	23		
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1		
TOTAL ...	15	9	24		
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births—total				20.82	22.6
" " " " " " " —legitimate†				22.14	—
" " " " " " " —illegitimate*				8.77	—
Neo-natal " " " " " " " —first four weeks				14.74	(a) 16.2
<b>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS</b> —per cent of total live births					
	53	61	114	9.87%	—
<b>MATERNAL DEATHS</b>					
(a) including abortion	—	—	—	—	0.43
(b) mortality rate per 1000 live & Still-births	—	—	—	—	
<b>DEATHS</b> (All ages)	409	480	889	12.96	11.7

(a) Provisional figure.

† Leg. deaths under 1 year  
leg. live births.

\* Illeg. deaths under 1 year  
illegit. live births.

NOTE. The figures for births and deaths are corrected for inward and outward transfers in order that the statistics may give as true a picture as possible of local conditions.

**MAIN VITAL STATISTICS—10 YEAR PERIOD 1949-58 (inclusive).**

CHELTENHAM					INFANT DEATH RATES Per 1,000 Live Births		TOTAL DEATHS	DEATH RATE Per 1,000 of Population				
YEAR	Estimated Population RG	No. of Live Births	Birth Rate per 1000 population	Total Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age)	Cheltenham	England and Wales	Cheltenham	Cheltenham		England and Wales	Tuberculosis (Cheltenham)	
								Recorded	Corrected		Pulmonary	Other
1949	64150	1123	17.5	34	30.3	32	806	12.56	11.2	11.7	0.33	0.00
1950	64600	1033	15.99	43	41.63	29.8	822	12.72	11.3	11.6	0.23	0.046
1951	65080	1068	16.4	36	33.7	29.6	904	13.89	12.22	12.5	0.25	0.046
1952	65060	1113	17.1	38	34.14	27.6	830	12.76	11.23	11.3	0.108	0.046
1953	66210	1077	16.3	33	30.64	26.8	842	12.72	11.18	11.4	0.166	0.045
1954	67450	1132	16.78	33	29.15	25.5	877	13.0	10.66	11.3	0.119	0.029
1955	67730	1125	16.61	34	30.22	24.9	816	12.05	9.88	11.7	0.118	0.015
1956	68010	1187	17.45	33	27.8	23.8	863	12.69	11.17	11.7	0.103	0.00
1957	68230	1210	17.73	33	27.27	23.1	815	11.94	10.51	11.5	0.073	0.00
1958	68610	1153	16.81	24	20.82	22.6	889	12.96	11.01	11.7	0.058	0.013

## NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958

## Population

The Registrar's estimate of the population of Cheltenham for mid-year 1958 is 68,610 which is 380 more than the estimate for 1957.

### Death Rate

The Crude Death Rate was 12·96, a slightly higher figure than that of last year. The corrected Death Rate (Registrar's correction factor 0·85) was 11·0 compared with the figure of 11·7 for England and Wales.

### Birth Rate

Live Births in 1958 totalled 1153 which is 57 less than the figure for the previous year.

The Birth Rate was 16.81 and is lower than the figure for 1957. The Registrar now provides a correction factor for birth rates. For Cheltenham this factor is 0.97 which gives a rate of 16.3 compared with the rate of 16.4 for England and Wales.

The number of Still births, per 1,000 live and still births, was 19.56 (or 18.97 corrected) compared with 21.6 for England and Wales.

**Causes of Death relating to Cheltenham Residents as given by the Registrar-General for the year 1958.**

							Male	Female
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	12	9
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	27	7
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	14
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	8
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	37	36
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous systems	...	...	...	...	...	40	96
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	82	66
19	Hypertension, with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	8	13
20	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	67	105
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	14	24
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	12	16
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	27	13
							<hr/>	<hr/>
Total carried forward							332	415

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total brought forward						332	415
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	5	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	7	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	2	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	5	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	6	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	27	28
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	6	2
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	9	20
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	7	5
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—
All Causes						409	480

## DISCUSSION

### Heart Disease

Heart disease is still the cause of the largest number of deaths, making up more than 40% of the total number of deaths, and similarly more than 40% of these deaths caused by heart disease, were due to disease of the coronary arteries.

### Cancer

Deaths from all forms of cancer showed no increase on previous years and remained fairly steady at 150. Deaths from lung cancer (34) although a little higher than last year (28) remained round about the average for recent years.

### Deaths from Accidents

As will be seen from the table below the number of deaths from all forms of accident was much the same as last year and the trend is upwards, but the number of deaths from fatal motor vehicle accidents shows a welcome reduction.

					<i>Motor Vehicle Accidents</i>	<i>Other Accidents</i>
1954	...	...	...	...	12	22
1955	...	...	...	...	9	21
1956	...	...	...	...	6	18
1957	...	...	...	...	12	23
1958	...	...	...	...	8	29

### Infant Mortality

There were 24 infant deaths during 1958. This is the lowest number ever recorded and compares with 33 in 1957. This gives an infant mortality rate of 20.82 compared with 27.27 in 1957. It is also the

lowest infant mortality rate ever recorded and is below the average rate for England and Wales (22.5) for the first time since 1949.

Causes of death were as follows :—					<i>Neo-Natal</i>	<i>1 mth-1 yr</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	8	—	8
Respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Congenital Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Birth Injury	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Other	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
					—	—	—
					17	7	24
					—	—	—

As the above table shows the main feature of the infant death rate during 1958 and the main cause of its reduction, is the small number of premature baby deaths compared with previous years. Only 8 premature babies died compared with 16 in 1957. It is in this category that the main effort has been made to reduce the infant death rate, and with some success. There is no other feature of significance among the other causes of infant deaths.

It would be wrong to claim that the problem of the infant death rate in Cheltenham has been solved. If we can produce the same figures every year for the next five years then we are on the way to claiming some permanent success. Nevertheless the improvement is there and it can be maintained by the co-operation which has been established between the hospital consultants, the general practitioners and the Local Authority Health Services, whereby our combined knowledge and resources are directed towards the saving of infant lives. Given this co-operation the infant death rate in Cheltenham need never again exceed the national average.

In November 1957 an official survey of the Maternity and Child Welfare services in Cheltenham was made by the Ministry of Health and the Minister's report was published in February 1958. The report was very satisfactory and the Minister noted the steady progress which had been made in developing these services to a high standard. Several suggestions were made with a view to further improvements and these have been followed up.

A report of a two year investigation of every infant death and still birth in the Town has recently been presented to the Council and describes the measures which have been taken to deal with this problem. These measures included many of the suggestions made by the Minister in his report especially the provision of a home nursing service for sick children which is proving a successful addition to our services.

On the whole we feel that our efforts have met with some success but the effort must be sustained. We can only solve this problem by working together as a team and by doing this we have already produced results. We must continue to do so.

### WATER SUPPLY OF THE BOROUGH

There has been no change of importance in any of the four sources of supply referred to in previous annual reports. Regular samples are taken at all these sources by members of the staff of the Health Depart-

ment and are submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis. In addition, one member of the staff is responsible for drawing the Spa Water at the Pump Room, for sterilizing and testing and delivering supplies to the Town Hall. All samples of water supplies including Spa Waters are examined by Mr. J. Henderson, Analyst to the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board, who has provided the following report showing the number of samples examined bacteriologically and chemically during 1958.

<i>Bacteriological Examinations.</i>						<i>No. of Samples examined</i>	
						1957	1958
<b>Tewkesbury</b>							
Raw River Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	114	136
Coagulated water at outlet, from tanks	...	...	...	...	...	45	51
Coagulated water above filters	...	...	...	...	...	47	52
Filtered water	...	...	...	...	...	352	420
Final Chloraminated water	...	...	...	...	...	760	759
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						1318	1418
<b>Cheltenham</b>							
Dowdeswell Clean	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Hewletts Raw	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Hewletts Treated	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
Northfield	...	...	...	...	...	26	12
Sandford	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	34	38
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	11	2
Spa Waters	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						130	106

The intensity of bacterial pollution of the River Severn, as measured by the number of samples showing the presence of presumptive coliform organisms in volumes of 0.01 ml. or less, continued at much the same level as during 1957, being 66.2% compared with 64.1%. The more important differential analysis of the coliform organisms—now a routine test—showed that the excretal pollution which the river received was somewhat higher during 1957. 33.8% of the river samples showed the presence of Bact. Coli I in volumes of 0.01 ml. or less, compared with 27.9% during the previous year.

*Raw River Water*

Percentage of samples yielding by minimal volumes:

	<i>Coliform Organisms</i>	<i>Bact. Coli I.</i>
In 0.001 ml.	19.1% (13.2%)	9.6% (4.8%)
In 0.01 ml.	47.1% (50.9%)	24.2% (23.1%)
In 0.1 ml.	31.6% (26.3%)	47.0% (37.5%)
In 1.0 ml.	2.2% (9.6%)	11.8% (19.2%)
In 10.0 ml.		7.4% (10.6%)
In 50.0 ml.		(4.8%)

(1957 results in brackets)

Of the final water going into supply, 99.0% of the samples showed the absence of presumptive coliform organisms in 100 ml. quantities. Two positive Bact. Coli I results were not confirmed in duplicate reference samples.

The bacteriological condition of samples of potable water derived from Cheltenham's local sources has continued to be extremely satisfactory, as has the condition of the water in the swimming pools at Alstone and Sandford.

### CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS

*No. of Samples Examined*

<b>Tewkesbury</b>							1957	1958
Raw river water	...	...	...	...	...	...	<del>584</del>	898
Coagulated and Filtered waters	...	...	...	...	...	...	4019	3355
Final waters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1673	1698
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							6276	5951
<b>Cheltenham</b>								
Dowdeswell	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Northfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Sandford	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							14	15

### SWIMMING BATHS

Regular samples of water from the Swimming Baths are submitted for bacteriological examination. These showed that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS

During 1958, licences to use special designations in relation to milk sold within the Borough, totalled seventy-eight, as follows:—

Designation	Type of Licence			Total
	Pasteurisers	Dealers	Supplementary	
Tuberculin Tested	—	30	3	33
Pasteurised	2	28	3	33
Sterilised	—	12	—	12
TOTALS	2	70	6	78

Samples are taken fortnightly for analysis and the reports are submitted to the Health Committee.

Very few results during 1958 failed to satisfy the standards of the Ministry of Health.

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following statement shows the corrected numbers of cases notified during 1958. (Tuberculosis is dealt with separately). An analysis of the notifications according to age and sex is set out on page 18.

Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Acute Encephalitis (infective)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

### NOTES ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were no epidemics during the year and infectious diseases gave little cause for concern. The main feature has been the absence of any cases of paralytic poliomyelitis. There were two cases of the non-paralytic type both of which made a complete recovery.

The poliomyelitis vaccination programme has continued throughout the year with two important additions, the extension of the programme to include the 15-25 years age group and the third (booster) dose seven months after the two initial injections. Initial vaccination is still being given priority and over 70 per cent of children between 6 months and 15 years have now been protected. It is hoped to complete the booster injections for those children during 1959. Up till the end of the year there had been a very poor response for vaccination from those in the 15-25 years age group.

#### Measles

There was a fall in the number of notified cases of measles (499) as compared with the previous year (739) but this is of no significance. No deaths from the disease were reported.

#### Whooping Cough

There was an increase in the number of cases of whooping cough notified, 143 as compared with 70 in 1957. No deaths were reported. The number of children in the Borough who were immunised against whooping cough during the year is as follows:—

Local Authority	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	333	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354
Private Practitioners	120	16	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
	453	32	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	500

This is a welcome increase over last year's figure (284) and is approaching half the annual birth rate but it could still be much higher.

The following table gives the number of infectious diseases notified, divided into groups of age and sex.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles		Diphtheria	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	PARALYTIC	NON-PARALYTIC	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	9	5	—	—	17	4	—	—
1 to 2 years	3	—	17	13	—	—	63	67	—	—
3 to 4 years	2	2	18	27	—	—	61	63	—	—
5 to 9 years	6	7	17	32	—	1	109	98	—	—
10 to 14 years	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	9	—	—
15 to 24 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
25 years and over	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	13	10	62	81	—	1	256	243	—	—
	Acute Pneumonia		Dysentery		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis		Enteric or Typhoid Fever	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Infective	Post-infectious	M.	F.
Under 5 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5 to 14 years	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 44 years	1	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 64 years	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	13	22	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Erysipelas		Meningococcal infection		Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia neonatorum		Malaria	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	—	—	2	2	—	—	5	—	—	—
5 to 14 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	1	2
45 to 64 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
65 years and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total (all ages)	2	1	3	2	62	—	5	—	8	8
	Paratyphoid Fevers		Food Poisoning							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—						
5 to 14 years	—	—	—	—						
15 to 44 years	—	—	—	—						
45 to 64 years	—	—	—	—						
65 years and over	—	—	—	—						
Age unknown	—	—	—	—						
Total (all ages)	—	—	—	—						

### Diphtheria

The following table shows the number of complete injections carried out, together with the immunity index :—

Age at 31.12.58 i.e. born in years indicated.	Under 1 1958	1-4 1954-1957	5-9 1949-1953	10-14 1944-1948	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1954-1958	173	2880	4046	2683	9782
B. 1953 or earlier	—	—	916	2672	3588
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1175	4155	11,511		16,841
Immunity Index 100A/C	14.72	69.31	58.45		58.08

There has been an increase once again in the actual number of immunisations done but we have not kept up with the increase in the child population as a result of the emphasis on poliomyelitis vaccination. As a result the immunity index has fallen as compared with the previous year. This will only be a postponement and the deficit will be overtaken later. The last notified case of diphtheria in the town was in 1952.

The figures in the following table show the total number of immunisations known to have been completed during the last five years :—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
By the School Doctors and at Welfare Clinics ...	162	304	452	381	434
By Private Practitioners ...	464	654	639	515	616
	626	958	1091	896	1050

The 616 cases completed by private practitioners during 1958 included 397 combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisations.

### Reinforcing Doses at ages 5 and 8 years

During 1958, 637 doses were given at or about 5 years of age, 61 by Private Practitioners and 576 by the School Doctors. For the age of 8, the corresponding figures were 646, 38 and 608.

# NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 10 YEAR PERIOD 1949-58 INCLUSIVE

Year	Malaria	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Acute Encephalitis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis	
								P NP						I. P.			Pulmonary	Other
1949	—	—	46	2	—	3	40	—	4	—	10	—	8	—	94	86	57	7
1950	1	—	53	1	—	4	35	6	6	2	—	47	—	—	1448	225	70	14
1951	—	—	58	—	1	8	59	1	4	—	—	22	5	2	218	196	58	17
1952	—	—	25	1	—	16	47	2	5	—	—	5	3	—	1108	149	38	9
1953	1	—	87	—	—	18	68	1	6	2	2	3	11	—	376	283	40	7
1954	—	—	61	—	—	26	32	17	5	2	1	5	14	—	530	145	53	4
1955	—	—	107	—	—	54	36	7	4	1	6	6	14	—	797	109	46	7
1956	1	—	50	—	—	44	46	—	5	4	1	12	1	—	545	148	34	8
1957	—	—	35	—	—	80	43	6	7	1	1	1	33	—	739	70	29	8
1958	—	—	23	—	—	62	35	—	3	5	5	6	16	2	499	143	36	7

P=Paralytic  
NP=Non-Paralytic  
I=Infective  
P=Post-Infectious

### Vaccination against Smallpox

It is very satisfactory to be able to report a further increase in the number of children protected against smallpox. The results of our efforts in this direction have been most encouraging. During the year 676 children under one year of age were vaccinated. This is coming on for 60% of the 1958 birth rate and is a very satisfactory result. About 40% of these vaccinations were done in Child Welfare Centres and 60% by family doctors.

### ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

(Salmonella Infections that are not considered to be food borne should not be included under items (2), (3) or (4) but should be shown separately under item (5)).

1. **Local Authority. Cheltenham. Year 1958.**

2. (a) **Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as returned to Registrar General.**

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	6	8	1	16

(b) **Cases otherwise ascertained**

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	—	—	—	—

(c) **Symptomless Excreters**

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	—	—	—	—

**Note:** Symptomless excreters should not be regarded as cases and any notification of a symptomless excreter should be corrected. The numbers for each quarter or the yearly total alone, if more convenient, may at the Authority's discretion, be entered here.

(d) **Fatal Cases**

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	—	—	—	—

### 3. Particulars of Outbreaks

Details of each outbreak should also be given separately as in Appendix D (ii) of Memo 188/Med. (Revised 1958) if this information has not already been sent to the Ministry of Health.

AGENT	No. of outbreaks		No. of cases		Total No. of cases
	Family outbreaks	Other outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise As-certained	
Agent identified:					
(a) Chemical Poisons (type to be stated)	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Salmonella (type to be stated) Typhi Murium	1	—	2	—	2
(c) Staphylococci (including Toxin)	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Cl. botulinum	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Cl. welchii	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Other bacteria (to be named)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	2	—	2
Agent not identified	1	—	4	—	4

### 4. Single Cases

AGENT	No. of cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified:			
(a) Chemical Poisons (type to be stated)	—	—	—
(b) Salmonella (type to be stated) Typhi Murium	5	—	5
(c) Staphylococci (including Toxin)	—	—	—
(d) Cl. botulinum	—	—	—
(e) Cl. welchii	—	—	—
(f) Other bacteria (to be named)	—	—	—
Totals	5	—	5
Agent not identified	5	—	5

### 5. Salmonella Infections, not Food-borne.

Salmonella (Type)	Outbreaks		No. of cases (outbreaks)	Single cases	Total No. of cases (Outbreaks and single Cases)
	Family	Other			
—	—	—	—	—	—

### Frozen Egg

Early in the year, the analysis of routine samples of Australian and Chinese frozen whole egg, was so unsatisfactory that the Ministry of Health was informed of the results. These products are imported and widely distributed in this country where they are used in bakeries for making synthetic cream. They could, therefore be a potential cause of food poisoning.

Shortly after this occurrence a Report by the Public Health Laboratory Service under the direction of the Medical Research Council, gave the results of the examination of nearly 20,000 samples of processed eggs. These results are worth noting. The most seriously contaminated batches of egg were of frozen whole egg from China and Australia and also from the United Kingdom. The predominant organism was the food poisoner, *Salmonella*. Furthermore some samples of Chinese egg were found to contain paratyphoid organisms which suggested contamination with human excreta, and indeed cases of paratyphoid fever were traced to this source.

In the prevention of some diseases we are still faced with insoluble problems, but in this particular type of preventable food poisoning, the solution is obvious. The immediate need is for administrative action at a high level with insistence upon improved hygienic methods of production and processing of frozen egg, intended for human consumption in this country. If this is not done we must continue to accept, as the Report points out, a considerable amount of preventable enteric disease.

### TUBERCULOSIS

#### New Cases and Mortality during 1958

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 „ ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-25 „ ...	6	4	—	1	—	1	—	—
25-35 „ ...	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 „ ...	5	1	2	1	—	—	1	—
45-55 „ ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
55-65 „ ...	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	26	10	3	4	3	1	1	—

There was a slight increase in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, 36 as compared with 29 in 1957. This does not necessarily mean an increase in new infection but is probably the result of more intensive case finding.

### Death Rates

The record low number of deaths from the disease in 1957 has been equalled in 1958. Once again only 5 people have died as a result of tuberculosis giving a death rate below the national average. The tuberculosis death rates for Cheltenham during 1958 were as follows :—

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.058	} Per 1,000 of Population
	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.015	
	Total	0.073	
Comparative Figures	} England and Wales Total	0.10	

### Disinfection

The new disinfecter has now been installed and housed alongside the Abattoir from which the unit is supplied with steam and other services. Compared with the old disinfection unit this is a vast improvement in economy and efficiency. The new disinfecter is adapted for both steam and gas disinfection and is adequate for all modern requirements.

## HOUSING

Close co-operation has been maintained with the Housing Department in connection with Demolition and Closing Orders on houses considered unfit for human habitation. Members of the Public Health Committee visit these houses personally accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector. The Health Committee is therefore intimately acquainted with the extent of the problem of unfit dwellings in the town and on occasions can make useful recommendations to the Housing Committee. I would also like to record the consideration I always receive from the Housing Committee when submitting cases for rehousing on medical grounds and for their assistance in dealing with problem families.

The following is the number of cases dealt with during the year :—

Number of cases rehoused because of Tuberculosis 3 (6)

Number of cases rehoused from houses on which a Demolition or Closing Order was operative ... 72 (68)

The 1957 figures are shown in brackets.

### REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES. SECTIONS 187-194. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

At the commencement of 1958 there were 10 Nursing Homes on the Register. One Nursing Home closed during the year.

The total number of beds available at the end of the year was 99 classified as follows :—

	Number of of Homes	Number of beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during the year.	—	—	—	—
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during the year.	1	—	6	6
Homes on the register at the end of the year.	9	9	90	99

Private Nursing Homes in Cheltenham still provide a most valuable addition to the accommodation available for sick persons.

Many of the homes provide mainly for old persons and help in no small way to solve a problem which yearly becomes more difficult.

Visits were paid to all Nursing Homes on two or more occasions during the year.

#### REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

(National Assistance Act, 1948 Sec. 47 and Amendment Act October, 1951)

Two old persons were removed to Part III accommodation under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

In one case an aged lady was living alone in insanitary conditions and could not look after herself and there was no one who could do so. She was offered hospital accommodation but refused to accept it and in her own interest had to be removed under a Court order. She died in hospital about a week later.

In the second case the circumstances were very similar. An aged man living alone and in very insanitary conditions and confined to bed had to be removed to hospital. He was still in hospital at the end of the year and his condition had improved considerably since his admission.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following examinations for the purpose of employment were carried out during the year :—

<i>Purpose of Examinations</i>	<i>Numbers Examined—Borough County</i>	
Superannuation Act, 1937 and 1953 and National Health Service (Superannuation) ... ..	93	79
Candidates for admission to Teachers Training College	—	27
Candidates for Employment as Teachers ... ..	—	17
Reports on Corporation Employees		
Prolonged Sick Leave, etc. ... ..	—	—
On behalf of other Authorities ... ..	—	4
	93	127

Total examinations

220

Total examinations carried out during 1957 amounted to 275.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

*To the Chairman and Members of the School Medical Sub-Committee*

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the School Health Service for the year 1958.

No event of any special significance has seriously affected the health of the schoolchildren throughout the year which has been singularly free, with the exception of the expected outbreak of measles, of infectious or other diseases. It has, in fact, been a very healthy year. On nutritional assessment only a negligible proportion of the school population failed to come up to the normal standard and every effort is made to ensure that these children receive special care and attention within the School Health Service.

The health of the school child improves year after year and hardly bears comparison with the era when the School Health Service started fifty years ago. This has been due very largely to the improved environment both at home and at school, attention to diet and exercise, and to the advances made in the prevention of diseases so common among school children at the beginning of this century. In Cheltenham during 1958, we can report only one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, a mere fifteen cases of scarlet fever, and no cases of diphtheria. Many other illnesses are successfully combated or overcome by the disease resistance of the normal healthy child.

The improvement in the infestation rate noted in last year's report has been maintained and this problem has now been reduced to reasonable proportions as a result of stricter methods of dealing with offenders.

The work of the school dental service has continued on the same scale as last year and a satisfactory and adequate service is being maintained for the schoolchildren of the town. This is due to the fact that we are in the happy position of having two full time dental surgeons. An additional part-time attendant has been appointed to help at sessions where children have dental operations under an anaesthetic.

A new service was started during the year in connection with routine hearing tests. A programme has been arranged for audiometer testing by a skilled operator of all children of six years of age and any special cases presented by head teachers. This is already proving a valuable addition to the School Health Service and more detailed information will be given later in the report.

The work and the results achieved by the School Health Service give every cause for satisfaction. The schoolchild today has never been healthier and there is no reason why this happy state of affairs should not continue given the co-operation we at present enjoy from head teachers, parents and family doctors.

I would like to record my appreciation once again of the support and encouragement which I always receive from the Chairman and Members of the School Medical Sub-Committee and for the continued co-operation of Mr. Simmonds, the Borough Education Officer and his staff. My thanks are also due to my own medical, dental, nursing and clerical staff for their loyalty and support throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. O. P. D. LAWSON,  
School Medical Officer.

### **School Medical Inspections**

The routine medical inspections of school children have continued during 1958 and 4,392 children were examined throughout the year.

Children are examined:—

- (a) on entry for the first time to a maintained school;
- (b) during the year in which they are 8 years old;
- (c) after entry to a secondary school when they are 12 years old and
- (d) in the last year of their attendance at a secondary school.

These examinations are full routine medical inspections.

In addition, older pupils, are examined before they leave school at the higher age groups in Pates Grammar School for Girls, the Boys' Grammar School and the Technical High School.

As a result of these inspections, 561 pupils were found to have defective vision (excluding squint) and where necessary were referred to the Eye Specialist. A further 492 children were found to be suffering from other defects or diseases requiring treatment, and the necessary action was taken in all cases. The number of defects requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment was 1,258 and the children concerned were kept under special observation during the year. This latter group of course, includes very many minor defects which may be remedied spontaneously and never require treatment. They are kept under observation merely as a precautionary measure. This is of course the main purpose of the routine medical inspections, to prevent the minor defect becoming a major one.

The school population was 11,511 at the end of 1958 and every child has an up-to-date school medical record.

### **Special School Medical Inspections**

These inspections cover children examined other than at a routine medical inspection for some special reason. During 1958, 65 children were examined at these inspections, and the appropriate action taken.

### **Re-Inspections**

Re-inspections have been held each term in all schools in the Borough when children who had previously been noted at routine or special medical inspections to be in need of further observation and advice, were seen by the School Medical Officers.

During 1958, 743 children were examined at these inspections.

## PART I

# MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(Including Special Schools)

**Table A. Periodic Medical Inspections**

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
1954 and later	11	11	100	—	—
1953	711	711	100	—	—
1952	352	351	99.7	1	0.3
1951	31	31	100	—	—
1950	901	896	99.4	5	0.6
1949	96	95	99.0	1	1.0
1948	—	—	—	—	—
1947	101	101	100	—	—
1946	860	857	99.7	3	0.3
1945	151	151	100	—	—
1944	910	910	100	—	—
1943 and earlier	268	268	100	—	—
TOTAL	4392	4382	99.8	10	0.2

**Table B. Pupils found to require treatment at periodic Medical Inspections**  
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For Defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions Recorded in Pt. II	Total Individual Pupils
1954 and later	1	3	3
1953	31	97	123
1952	18	55	68
1951	—	3	3
1950	110	106	203
1949	8	11	17
1948	—	—	—
1947	15	10	24
1946	134	85	208
1945	28	18	42
1944	145	84	219
1943 and earlier	71	20	88
TOTAL	561	492	998

**Table C. Other Inspections**

Number of Special Inspections ...	65
Number of Re-Inspections ...	743
TOTAL	808

**Table D. Infestation with Vermin**

(1) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ...	23,219
(2) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	310
(3) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) ...	226
(4) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) ...	—

The above figures again demonstrate a much lower infestation rate than in previous years and the improvement recorded last year has been well maintained. This is a problem which would now be near solution but for the small hard core of persistent offenders.

**PART II****Table A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.**

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin ... ..	15	25	22	24	21	38	58	87
Eyes								
(a) Vision ... ..	50	25	169	14	342	37	561	76
(b) Squint ... ..	20	2	7	3	24	6	51	11
(c) Other ... ..	3	3	7	7	13	17	23	27
Ears								
(a) Hearing ... ..	10	45	4	9	19	37	33	91
(b) Otitis Media ... ..	5	7	3	3	6	10	14	20
(c) Other ... ..	3	4	—	2	8	4	11	10
Nose and Throat ... ..	43	150	10	14	39	73	92	237
Speech ... ..	8	26	3	1	10	11	21	38
Lymphatic Glands ... ..	—	43	—	—	—	17	—	60
Heart ... ..	—	14	—	12	—	36	—	62
Lungs ... ..	13	74	2	18	17	51	32	143
Developmental								
(a) Hernia ... ..	1	11	—	1	3	1	4	13
(b) Other ... ..	2	12	4	9	10	44	16	65
Orthopaedic								
(a) Posture ... ..	—	4	8	14	8	16	16	34
(b) Feet ... ..	9	5	8	3	31	10	48	18
(c) Other ... ..	20	20	6	24	18	46	44	90
Nervous System								
(a) Epilepsy ... ..	4	4	2	3	4	2	10	9
(b) Other ... ..	2	6	2	7	1	15	5	28
Psychological								
(a) Development ... ..	—	1	—	7	8	15	8	23
(b) Stability ... ..	3	8	—	8	3	15	6	31
Abdomen ... ..	—	10	2	9	1	12	3	31
Other ... ..	2	20	3	8	8	26	13	54

(T)—Treatment. (O)—Observation.

**Table B. Special Inspections**

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin ... ..	1	1
Eyes		
(a) Vision ... ..	9	—
(b) Squint ... ..	1	1
(c) Other ... ..	2	—
Ears		
(a) Hearing ... ..	—	1
(b) Otitis Media ... ..	—	—
(c) Other ... ..	—	1
Nose or Throat ... ..	4	1
Speech ... ..	3	—
Lymphatic Glands ... ..	—	—
Heart ... ..	—	1
Lungs ... ..	—	2
Developmental		
(a) Hernia ... ..	1	—
(b) Other ... ..	1	—
Orthopaedic		
(a) Posture ... ..	—	1
(b) Feet ... ..	1	1
(c) Other ... ..	1	2
Nervous System		
(a) Epilepsy ... ..	1	—
(b) Other ... ..	—	—
Psychological		
(a) Development ... ..	3	—
(b) Stability ... ..	1	5
Abdomen ... ..	—	—
Other ... ..	5	1

**PART III**

**Treatment of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools  
(Including Special Schools)**

**Table A. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint**

	<i>No. of Cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	53
Errors of refraction (including squint) ... ..	668
Total	721
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	566

**Table B. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat**

	<i>Number of Cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment :—	
(a) for disease of the ear ... ..	8
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	59
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	25
Received other forms of treatment ... ..	164
Total	<hr/> 256 <hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :—	
(a) in 1958 ... ..	1
(b) in previous years ... ..	6

**Table C. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects**

	<i>Number of Cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at Clinics or outpatients departments ... ..	380
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ... ..	—
Total	<hr/> 380 <hr/>

**Table D. Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I)**

Rignworm (i) Scalp ... ..	2
(ii) Body ... ..	6
Scabies ... ..	—
Impetigo ... ..	22
Other skin diseases ... ..	76
Total	<hr/> 106 <hr/>

**Table E. Child Guidance Treatment**

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	57
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**Table F. Speech Therapy**

Pupils treated by Speech Therapists ... ..	127
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**Table G. Other Treatment Given**

					<i>Number of Cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a)	Pupils with Minor Ailments	...			1857
(b)	Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...			2
(c)	Pupils who received B.C.G. Vac- cination	...	...	...	439
(d)	Other than (a) (b) and (c) above (specify)				
	1. U.V.L. Treatment	...	...		56
	2. Anaemia	...	...	...	6
	3. Chest	...	...	...	23
	4. Debility	...	...	...	21
Total					2404

The foregoing tables record the general range of examination and treatment carried out within the school health service during the year and the various defects found to require treatment or observation. Except for defects of vision, no treatment is undertaken or arranged without the concurrence of the child's own family doctor. These statistics do not demonstrate a high rate of defects or disease. Much of the treatment undertaken is preventative or remedial and this is the main purpose of the school health service.

During the year, with the co-operation of the head teachers, routine audiometry tests were started in the schools. The County Education Authority provided the services of a skilled examiner and the six year old group was selected for examination, although the examiner will test any special case referred to him by the head teacher. This is proving a very useful means of discovering early cases of hearing defect and where necessary, treatment can be started at an early age before the disability can affect the child's education. Children in eighteen schools have been tested during the year involving 1173 schoolchildren. Twenty three children were referred to specialists and others dealt with by the school medical officer or family doctor.

#### **Minor Ailment Clinics**

These clinics which are well attended, are held on three afternoons per week in the Central Clinic. A medical officer is in attendance at each session so that as well as treating minor ailments, these clinics give opportunity for the mother to bring a child along if she desires to consult the doctor on any matter concerning her child's health.

Additional sessions conducted by one of the school nurses, are held once per week at Whaddon, Elmfield, Lynworth and St. Paul's Schools. During the school holidays, clinics are held each morning during the week at the Central Clinic.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

#### **Poliomyelitis**

No school child in the town was affected by paralytic poliomyelitis during the year. Only two cases of the disease were notified and both were of the non-paralytic type. Recovery was uneventful in both cases.

An extensive programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis was carried out among schoolchildren throughout the year and with more plentiful supplies of vaccine the only delay was caused by the large number of children to be vaccinated. This work was very much increased by the introduction of a third (booster) dose for all children who had completed the initial course of vaccination more than seven months previously. Before the end of the Summer term in July, 1958 nearly all the schoolchildren who had applied had been vaccinated. The indications are that poliomyelitis vaccine is proving to be about 80 per cent effective and parents are well advised to ensure that their children receive this protection.

### Diphtheria

Once again there has been no case of diphtheria among schoolchildren in the town. There has been a drop in the number of children immunised but this was due to a partial postponement of the immunisation programme due to the priority given to poliomyelitis vaccination.

### Other Infectious Diseases

Total notifications of infectious disease in respect of schoolchildren are shown below. They give no cause for concern.

<i>Measles</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis</i>	
219	Nil	15	51	Paralytic Nil	Non-Paralytic 2

### Tuberculosis

The following notifications of tuberculosis in children of age groups 5-15 years have been received during the year:—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Pulmonary	...	...	1	—	1
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	—	1	1

During the year there was only one case of respiratory tuberculosis throughout the whole school population of 11,511 children, simple evidence of the health of the school child in Cheltenham. The routine tuberculin testing of all school children at the first medical examination has now been discontinued. The falling incidence of tuberculosis among adults and children, especially the latter has made the results of these examinations negligible and a similar safeguard is now provided in the school health service vaccination programme.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

The following table shows details of the tuberculin testing and vaccination scheme during 1958. B.C.G. vaccination has been available to all school children attending Local Authority schools in Cheltenham, between the age of 13 and 14 years, since 1954.

No. of Schools	Invited	Tuberculin Accepted	Tuberculin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	% Positive	NOT Vaccin- ated	Vaccin- ated
10	954	561	523	76	439	14.5	—	439

These figures show a welcome increase in the acceptance rate from 39% in 1957 to just under 59% during 1958. I hope this increase will continue and that many more parents will ensure protection of their children against this disease. B.C.G. vaccination is safe and effective. It requires no further recommendation.

### Physiotherapy

A physiotherapy clinic is held on two days per week. Children are referred by the School Medical Officer from the routine school medical inspections or from minor ailments clinics. Treatment consists of graduated exercises and ultra violet light. Progress is watched and the children are re-inspected at school.

### Recuperative Holidays

We are indebted to the Cheltenham Rotary Club for generously providing a free fortnight's holiday for Cheltenham schoolboys at Weston-super-Mare.

The boys selected by the school medical officers, are convalescent or debilitated children, whose parents would not be able otherwise to provide them with a recuperative holiday by the sea. The boys stay at the Rotary Boys House where a happy and healthy holiday, with good food and regular hours, does much to restore them to their normal vigour. Travelling expenses are also provided by the Rotary Club.

The Cheltenham Rotary Club has been providing these holidays for schoolboys in the town since 1928 and up to four boys per month can be sent to Weston. On behalf of the School Medical Committee, I would like to express our sincere thanks for this very fine example of "Service Above Self" and couple with it the gratitude of many parents in the town.

## PART IV

### DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—					
(a)	At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	8645
(b)	As Specials	...	...	...	...	529
				Total	...	9174
(2)	Number found to require treatment					5588
(3)	Number offered treatment					3820
(4)	Number actually treated					2329
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment					4858
(6)	Half days devoted to:	Periodic (School) Inspection	...	...	...	74
		General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	62
		Treatment	...	...	...	757½
				Total	...	893½
(7)	Fillings:	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	2337
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	78
				Total	...	2415
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled:	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	2162
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	78
				Total	...	2240

(9)	Extractions:	Permanent Teeth ...	...	...	...	880
		Temporary Teeth ...	...	...	...	2110
					Total	2990
						1685
(10)	Administrations of general anaesthetics for extraction ...					—
(11)	Orthodontics					—
	(a)	Cases commenced during year	...	...	...	23
	(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year			...	29
	(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	27
	(d)	Cases discontinued during the year		...	...	4
	(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	25
	(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	35
	(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	—
	(h)	Total attendances	...	...	...	233
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth					27
(13)	Other operations :		Permanent Teeth	...	...	1295
			Temporary Teeth	...	...	31
				Total	...	1326

The school population in Cheltenham continues to increase so it is taking just over twelve months to inspect all the schools. This is far better than in most other areas as we are fortunate here in having two full time dental officers.

There has been another slight increase in the number of children consenting to treatment at the Dental Clinic, but there are still too many children in need of treatment who persistently refuse treatment at each school inspection.

#### Child Guidance Clinic

Children requiring child guidance treatment are seen by Dr. H. S. Coulsting, Medical Director at the Cheltenham, Gloucester and County Child Guidance Clinic in the town, and his services seem to be called upon to an ever increasing extent each year. How much these children are lacking in their mental and psychological make-up can only be assessed by a skilled and experienced examiner, but the problem does seem to reflect the extent of related social problems, marital relationship strained almost to breaking point, with all the resultant domestic mal-adjustment, sometimes the break-up of a family. And the children always suffer the most. What one would like to know is why, in so many of these cases, the parents seem to be so inadequately equipped mentally and psychologically to raise a family of normal healthy children. One can only hope that the facilities now available will be the means of producing better parents in the future.

#### Speech Therapy

During the year the same centres have been used satisfactorily and in addition St. Paul's School has been visited regularly to give treatment to one child with a very severe defect whose mother is unable to bring him to a Clinic.

The waiting list has been brought down to manageable proportions and the children now referred can be seen almost immediately and admitted for regular treatment if the case is urgent.

Towards the end of the year the weekly total of attendances was falling. This was due mainly to the reduced number of children requiring Speech Therapy making it difficult to arrange for treatment to be given to small groups, and to the fewer secondary school pupils still requiring help who used to attend after school hours.

Student Health Visitors have again visited the Clinics throughout the year.

The following is an analysis of the work carried out during the year.

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	...	346
Number of Sessions for School Visiting, Clerical, etc.	...					110
Number of Consultations	...	...	...	...	...	214
Number of Treatments given	...	...	...	...	...	1,798
Number of Children admitted	...	...	...	...	...	47
Number of Children discharged	...	...	...	...	...	49
Number of Children on Register, 31st December, 1958	...					98

The Number of Children Discharged were Classified as follows :—

	Stammer		Stammer and Dyslalia		Dyslalia		Cleft Palate		Other Disorders		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Provisionally Cured	4	1	3	—	9	12	—	—	—	—	29
Much Improved	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10
Slightly Improved Unco-operative	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
No Improvement	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Left District and School	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	12	3	5	—	15	14	—	—	—	—	49

### Employment of Children and Young Persons

During the year, 93 school children were examined as to fitness for employment before or after school hours and the necessary certificate was granted in each case. The standard of fitness among Cheltenham school children is such that it is exceptional if a certificate of fitness has to be refused to an applicant.

These children are kept under medical observation and there has never been any evidence that the part-time employment has been in any way detrimental to their physical or mental welfare.

All children leaving school are examined and advised in the light of their known medical histories as to any type of work for which they may have been found to be physically unsuitable and good liaison has been maintained with the Youth Employment Officer in this respect.

### Handicapped Children

In accordance with the requirements of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, 68 pupils have been examined or re-examined during 1958 for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are suffering from a disability of the mind or body and if the disability is such as to fall within a category requiring special educational treatment as prescribed by the Regulations. Of the pupils examined during 1958:—

- 31 have been ascertained to be educationally sub-normal.
- 1 has been ascertained to be physically handicapped.
- 6 have been reported to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts.
- 11 were found to have no disability.
- 13 were found to be suitable for education in an ordinary school.
- 1 was found to require supervision after leaving school.
- 1 has been ascertained to be delicate.
- 1 has been ascertained to be blind.
- 1 has been ascertained to be partially sighted.
- 1 has been ascertained to be maladjusted.
- 1 has been ascertained to be partially deaf.

### Conclusion

The report of the work of the School Health Service for 1958 shows an expansion in nearly every service providing for the health and welfare of the schoolchild. Every year brings new methods for the prevention of disease and these are brought into operation whenever their effectiveness has been proved. This year has seen further extensions of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination programme, with the offer of vaccination extended to persons born between 1933 and 1958 and the booster (3rd) dose to all children seven months after their initial injection. The extension of the age group brought within the scheme all pupils attending both Grammar Schools.

# Environmental Hygiene

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND MANAGER OF THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR FOR 1958

*To His Worship The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of  
Cheltenham.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the administration of the Chief Public Health Inspector's Department for this year.

There has been increased activity in the many branches of our work, primarily due to the growing interest of the public in environmental hygiene and their awareness of the dangers of polluted air, contaminated foodstuffs and unhealthy dwellings.

The scheme to improve and modernise the Abattoir was commenced in May and the majority of the work was completed during the year. It proved to be a difficult task, especially for the Abattoir staff, as slaughtering had to continue whilst the works were carried on in the various parts of the Abattoir.

The three main objectives in mind when the scheme was first planned were to replace the obsolete overhead rails, which had been condemned by the maintenance engineers, to modernise the premises by the installation of up-to-date machinery and increased lairage accommodation, and to build a new cooling hall to be let to two wholesale meat companies, in order to eliminate the congestion caused by the selling of meat in the existing cooling hall; and, whilst achieving these, to make as humane as possible the slaughter of animals for human food.

Whilst the works were in progress, new Acts and Regulations became operative—The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, for securing humane conditions of slaughter, The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, for ensuring the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions in connection with the operation of slaughterhouses and the handling of meat, and The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, under which Abattoirs came under the provisions of the Factories Act governing the safety, health and welfare of persons employed on the premises.

The final specification, therefore, included the installation of a completely new overhead rail system, the provision of equipment such as a pig dehairing machine, electric saws and electric hoists to expedite the work of slaughtering and thus increase the throughput, and the building of a new cooling hall to be leased to two wholesale meat companies as sales rooms. A stunning box for cattle has been installed and new booths for the stunning of sheep and pigs have been constructed. Additional covered lairage has been provided for both cattle and pigs with adequate water and feeding facilities. Also, a new office and increased sanitary accommodation have been built.

The plan, as completed, has preserved the better aspects of the booth system required by the private butcher and, at the same time, incorporated a modern line system necessary to utilise the plant and equipment provided to advantage.

The restriction of wholesale meat trading to the two rented sales halls has removed much of the criticism previously made by the private

butchers in connection with the business that was formerly carried on in the existing cooling hall, which did not contribute any revenue to the Council.

As a result of these measures the throughput and the revenue are increasing and, allowing for the recent expenditure, the Abattoir is no longer run at a loss such as occurred prior to the War and during the five years ending 31st March, 1957, when the loss averaged £567 per annum.

This year it has been possible to utilise part of the £5,000 allocated by the Housing Committee to recondition suitable houses and, during 1958, three such houses were completed and work on a fourth had commenced. Information concerning purchase price, an analysis of the costs and rents, together with photographs taken before and after reconditioning, appear in the Report under Housing.

The numerous enquiries received whilst these works were in progress show that there is a great and unsatisfied demand for reasonably rented accommodation situated near to the centre of the town and the shopping facilities, especially for the older people.

In the sphere of air pollution investigations have been further extended by the addition of a Sulphur Dioxide and Smoke Recorder. This will give a more complete picture of the type and quantity of pollution that occurs in the Borough.

The average analysis recorded by the three deposit gauges in the town for the past twelve months was 147.03 tons per square mile, whilst, in February, a total of 32.87 tons of solids per square mile, the highest ever recorded in the Borough during a single month, was collected at the gauge sited to the North West of the Gas Works. These figures are far too high, the latter being undoubtedly harmful to those who have to live in that vicinity. The results also show that the purity of the air in Cheltenham leaves a great deal to be desired and, whilst the localised sources of pollution from factories have, to a great extent, been eliminated, there still exists the problem of smoke from domestic chimneys. This is discharged at comparatively low level and, being rarely dark, is exempt from the provisions of the Clean Air Act. A real improvement can only be obtained by a planned programme vigorously pursued and carried out in the form of Clean Air Zones eventually covering the whole of the Borough area. A preliminary survey has been made of two areas, one in the centre of the town and another at the Hesters Way estate and it is hoped that the Council will, in the ensuing year, favourably consider the establishment of its first Clean Air Zone within the Borough in one or other of these areas.

There have been no changes in the Inspectoral Staff during the year, but the Assistant Superintendent of the Public Abattoir, Mr. E. W. Yeates, who gave several years of valuable service to the Council at the Abattoir, retired on 31st December; a new Junior Clerk was also appointed in July following the resignation of Miss McKenzie.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and other Committees of the Council for their support during the year and to my Deputy, Mr. A. L. Jones, and members of the staff for their contribution to the work summarized in the following pages.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. URSELL, D.P.A., F.A.P.H.I.

## SUMMARY OF VISITS

TABLE I

## General Sanitation

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Theatres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pest Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Smoke Observation and Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,543

TABLE II

## Housing

<i>Under Public Health Acts:</i>							
No. of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	572
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	534
<i>Under Housing Acts:</i>							
No. of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	529
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,678
<i>Certificates of Disrepair:</i>							
No. of Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
<i>Overcrowding:</i>							
No. of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Verminous Premises:</i>							
No. of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Miscellaneous Housing Visits</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	773
Total							4,250

TABLE III

**Food Hygiene, etc.***Inspection of Meat:*

Additional Visits for Meat Inspection (Full-time Meat Inspector at Abattoir)	...	...	...	...	79
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Visits to Other Premises	...	...	...	...	21
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*Food and Drugs Act:*

School Canteens	...	...	...	...	87
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Butchers	...	...	...	...	253
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Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	49
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Grocers	...	...	...	...	235
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Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	128
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Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	65
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Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	229
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Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	146
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Restaurants and Hotel Kitchens	...	...	...	...	334
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Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	121
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Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	63
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Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	...	...	...	...	78
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<i>Food Inspection and Condemnation Visits</i>	...	...	...	...	315
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

*Visits in Connection with Sampling:*

Milk—Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	45
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Food and Drug Samples	...	...	...	...	178
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<i>Miscellaneous Food Visits</i>	...	...	...	...	254
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Total	...	...	...	...	2,680
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TABLE IV

**Infectious Diseases and Disinfestation***Disinfestation:*

No. of Premises Treated	...	...	...	...	223
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

No. of Articles Treated	...	...	...	...	421
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

*Infectious Diseases:*

No. of Premises Fumigated	...	...	...	...	13
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

No. of Articles Disinfected	...	...	...	...	264
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*Removal of Articles for Destruction:*

No. of Visits	...	...	...	...	307
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<i>Special Visits</i>	...	...	...	...	1,255
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No. of Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	513
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Total	...	...	...	...	2,996
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TABLE V

**Rodent Control***Rats and Mice:*

No. of Visits for Inspection	...	...	...	...	1,665
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

No. of Visits for Treatment	...	...	...	...	3,424
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

*Other Pests:*

No. of Visits for Inspection	...	...	...	...	275
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

No. of Visits for Treatment	...	...	...	...	370
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Total	...	...	...	...	5,734
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TABLE VI

**Other Visits***Shops Act:*

Closing Hours	...	...	...	...	...	684
Employment of Young Persons	...	...	...	...	...	43
Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	429
<i>Merchandise Marks Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	127
<i>Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	6
<i>Pet Animals Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	14
<i>Removal of Unsound Food:—No. of Visits</i>	...	...	...	...	...	233
<i>Waste Food Order</i>	...	...	...	...	...	12
<i>Agricultural (Welfare) Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Animal Food Shops</i>	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Pharmacy and Poisons Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total						1,567

Total of Tables I, II, III, IV, V, and VI	...	...	...	21,770
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**NOTICES SERVED**

During the year the following notices were served and/or complied:—

	<i>Informal Notices</i>		<i>Formal Notices</i>	
	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>
Public Health Act, 1936	196	203	34	25
Factories Act, 1937	28	32	1	1
Shops Act, 1950	2	4	—	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	1	1	—	—
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	2	9	—	—
Gloucestershire County Council Act, 1956	1	1	—	—
Housing Act, 1957	3	3	4	2
	233	253	39	28

The Notices complied with include those outstanding from the previous year.

**Information in Regard to Land Charges**

Requests for information under the Land Charges Act were received and dealt with during the year in respect of 1,447 Official Searches.

**FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1948.**

The following tables shew the work carried out during the year :—

**1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspection	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	33	41	6
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	330	364	20
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	12	21	2
Totals ...	375	426	28

**2. Cases in which defects were found.**

Particulars	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	4	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)		
(a) insufficient ... ..	6	5
(b) unsuitable or defective ... ..	17	13
(c) not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	2	—
Totals ...	30	23

**3. Outwork—Sections 110 and 111.**

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in list required by Sec. 110 (i) (c)		Section 111 Notices Served
	February List	August List	
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	26	21	—
Curtains and Furniture Hangings ... ..	1	1	—

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Cheltenham, although well renowned as a health resort and tourist centre for the Cotswolds, has also become a centre which has attracted many light engineering industries. This development is comparatively recent, the factories being modern, well sited and, with few exceptions, provided with power by electricity or oil or coke fired furnances.

Some older industrial furnaces, including laundries, hospitals and some long established works, have, on occasions, given rise to air pollution, but their number has been limited.

In a clean atmosphere any excessive smoke emission shows up as a conspicuous blot over the immediate neighbourhood and many residents frequently inform the department of such emanations, being under the impression that no smoke should be emitted at all.

The trend of changing from coal firing to oil is continuing and, whilst the problem of sulphur pollution remains, a cleaner air has resulted.

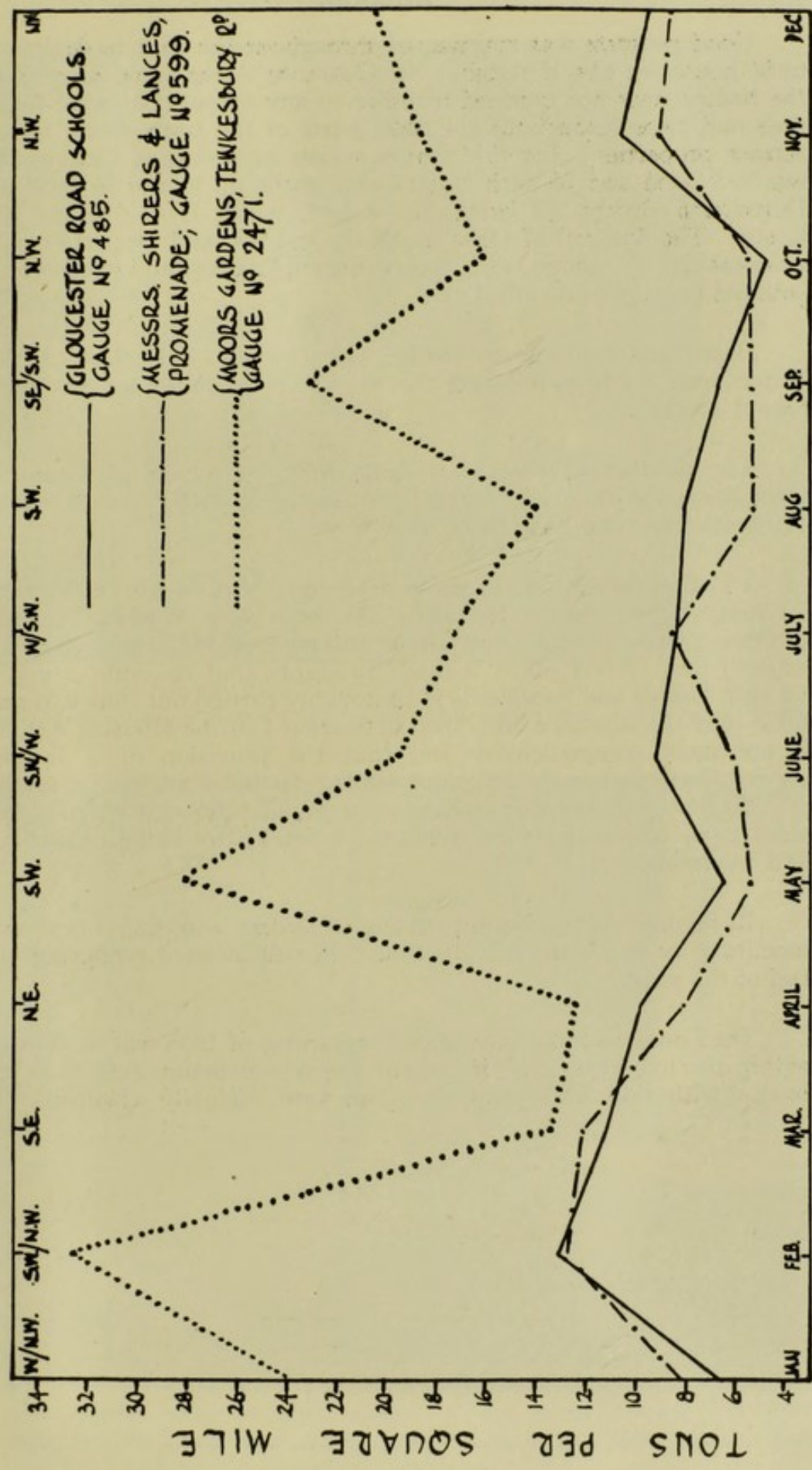
One factory in the Borough using unsuitable fuel, contravened the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, and the Council decided to prosecute. Legal proceedings instituted against the firm were subsequently withdrawn on the plea that, since the alleged offence, a more suitable fuel was being used and the emission of smoke almost eliminated.

Three deposit gauges sited in representative areas of the town have been in operation throughout the year, giving the degree and constituents of the pollution in those particular areas. In February the highest amount of pollution in the Borough for a single month was recorded by the Analyst to be 32.87 tons per square mile at the gauge sited to the north west of the Gas Works. This reading illustrates the extent to which one large industrial undertaking can pollute the atmosphere. The majority of this pollution emanated from the old horizontal retorts which are capable of producing one-and-a-half million cubic feet of gas per day. The Gas Board were most co-operative and agreed that the only real solution to the problem was the cessation of the use of these archaic retorts which they hope will materialize in the early part of 1959. Control of these Works from the point of view of atmospheric pollution, was transferred from the Local Authority to the Alkali Works Inspectorate on 1st June, 1958.

In order to keep a check on the quantity of sulphur dioxide emissions and the daily concentration of smoke, an  $\text{SO}_2$  and Smoke Recorder was set up in the Borough towards the end of the year. This instrument will provide a very valuable addition to the information given by the deposit gauges and it will be possible to ascertain over a period, whether the condition of the atmosphere in the town is deteriorating or improving.

# DEPOSIT GAUGE ANALYSES FOR 1958

PREVAILING WINDS



## HOUSING

Good progress was maintained throughout the year in dealing with unfit houses in the Borough. No Clearance Areas were designated as the houses were not grouped together to any extent, but were found in ones and twos throughout the older parts of the town, being as a rule terrace properties. For this reason action by means of Closing Orders was indicated and 25 such Orders were made on houses in 1958 and 4 Demolition Orders, 39 being demolished, which is double last year's figure. The removal of these unsightly and decayed properties is most welcome and, in certain cases, has permitted long awaited street widening schemes to be put into effect.

Basements continue to receive attention and a further 19 Closing Orders were made prohibiting the use of the premises for any purpose except storage.

The number of properties dealt with by means of Closing and Demolition Orders and Clearance Areas since 1945 now amounts to 110 houses and 299 basements.

7 Undertakings were given to render premises fit for habitation and 7 Closing Orders were determined. As the tenants of properties subject to Closing Orders are rehoused, more will be rendered fit and given a new lease of life. Every effort is made to ensure that re-conditioning work on such houses and basements is thoroughly carried out, but it is regrettable that the standard laid down in Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957, is not more comprehensive and that the provision of a hot water service, bath, internal W.C. and similar facilities are not a statutory requirement. It is quite evident that small terrace properties in the older parts of the town are much in demand after being reconditioned and modernised.

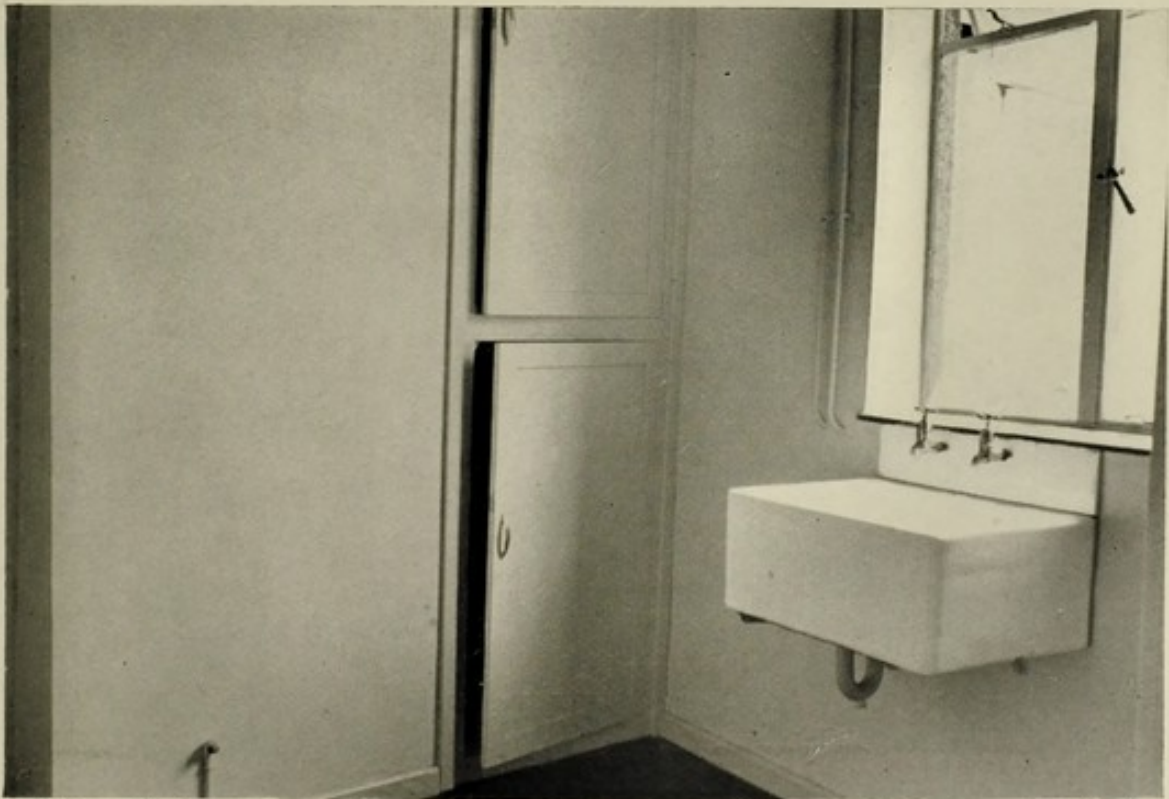
72 families from premises subject to Orders were found new accommodation by the Council in 1958 and 48 still awaited rehousing at the end of the year.

The Council's Slum Clearance Programme of 1955 will be completed within the five years and, if present progress is maintained, it is hoped to deal with more unfit properties than were originally scheduled.

6 TEWKESBURY ROAD



*View of the kitchen from the entrance doorway, showing broken stone floor, defective grate, extensive disrepair and dirty and dilapidated conditions.*

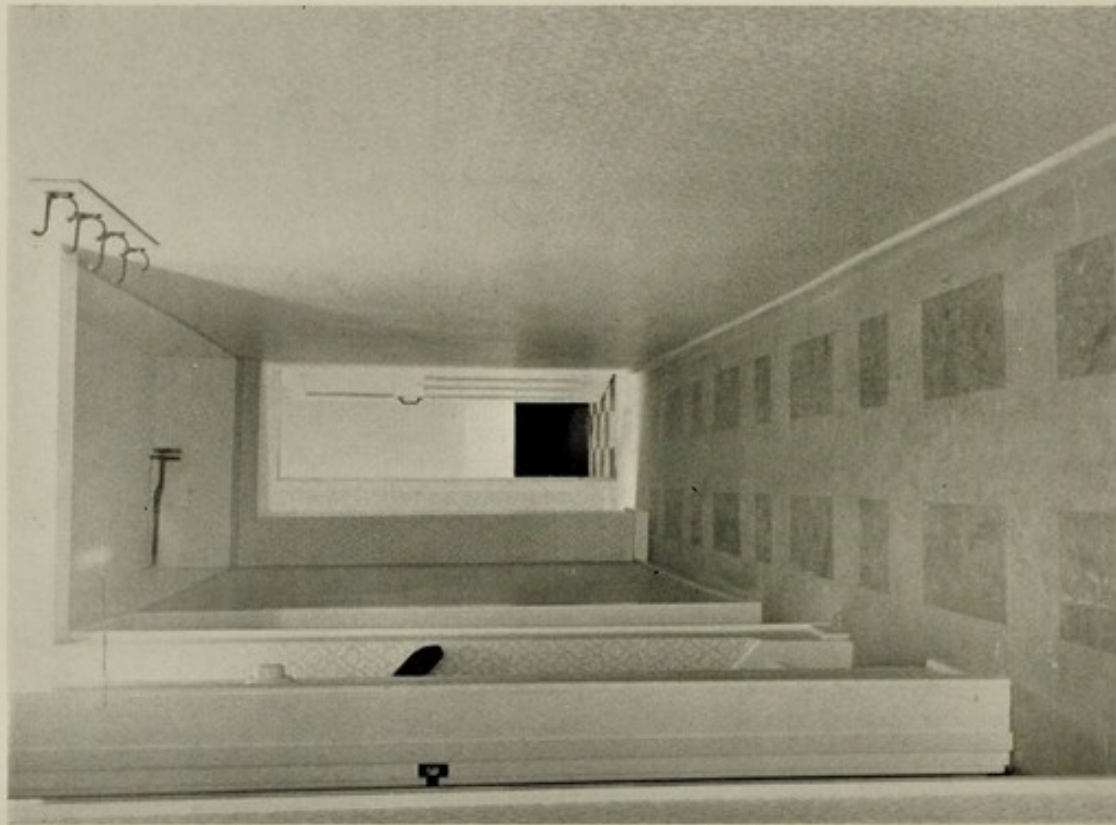


*The kitchen after reconditioning. A hot water service was provided, together with a new food cupboard, new window and thermosplastic floor.*

## 6 QUEENS RETREAT



*Rear entrance and internal passage to front door prior to reconstruction.*



*View of internal passage from front door after reconstruction. A new extension was built at the rear to provide a bathroom.*

## RECONDITIONING AND MODERNISATION

During the progress of the Slum Clearance Scheme the Council have been offered various properties at little more than site value and, in 1958, the Housing Committee decided to repair and modernise four of these houses which were all situated in localities not likely to be subject to Clearance or Redevelopment.

Complete specifications of work and detailed plans were prepared by this Department to thoroughly recondition and modernise the houses and provide them with all necessary amenities, including in each case bathroom, wash-hand basin with hot and cold water, internal W.C. apartment; power and light where necessary and, with one exception, the stripping and reslating of the roof.

Tenders were invited by public advertisement and, during the year three houses were completed and work on a fourth was well in hand. Details are as follows :—

<i>Property</i>	<i>Purchase Price</i>	<i>Cost of Reconditioning</i>			<i>Rent and Rates</i>			
	£	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
6, Tewkesbury Road	60	635	18	0	Rent: 17s. 2d. Rates: 5s. 1d.	}	1	2 3
9, Union Street	30	685	9	0	Rent: 14s. 10d. Rates: 4s. 3d.			
14, Gratton Street	190	703	10	10	Rent: 20s. 7d. Rates: 7s. 8d.	}	1	8 3
6, Queens Retreat	50	844	15	0	Rent: 17s. 6d. Rates: 6s. 10d.			

Many advantages can be claimed for reconditioning in the right circumstances:—

1. All main services are available so that what is virtually a new house can be provided at reasonable cost.
2. Many tenants from condemned properties wish to remain in the vicinity of their old homes.
3. The rents of such houses are much lower than the rents of new Council Houses.
4. It is obviously impracticable to demolish the hundreds of older houses in the town centre in favour of new estates and the alternative is a policy of repair and improvement by owners and the Local Authority.

The photographs on the following pages taken before and after reconditioning, give some indication of the scope of the work carried out and the standard attained.

**HOUSING ACT, 1957.**

The following action under the above Act was taken during the year (figures for 1957 are given for comparative purposes) :—

	1957	1958
(a) Closing Orders (Basement Dwellings) ... ..	11	19
(b) Closing Orders (Parts of Houses, etc.) ... ..	1	—
(c) Closing Orders Determined ... ..	3	7
(d) Demolition Orders ... ..	5	4
(e) Houses Closed ... ..	17	25
(f) Undertakings to render premises fit ... ..	2	7
(g) Undertakings cancelled ... ..	3	4
(h) Undertakings not to use premises for human habitation ... ..	2	—
(i) Houses demolished ... ..	17	39

Action taken during the past thirteen years is as follows :—

	No. of Houses	No. of persons displaced
Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure ... ..	83	254
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners ... ..	33	136
Houses closed except for use as stores ... ..	77	235
Parts of buildings closed ... ..	299	846
Houses made fit as a result of formal notices	114	—

**NEW HOUSES**

New houses completed in the Borough since June, 1945 are as follows:

	By the Council	By Private Enterprise
Up to 31st December, 1950 ... ..	1,426	
During 1951 ... ..	263	
„ 1952 ... ..	417	
„ 1953 ... ..	924	
„ 1954 ... ..	539	
„ 1955 ... ..	428	
„ 1956 ... ..	108	
„ 1957 ... ..	92	
„ 1958 ... ..	206	
Up to 31st December, 1958 ... ..	4,403	1,668

**RENT ACT, 1957***Applications for Certificates of Disrepair, during 1958.*

1.	Number of applications for Certificates	...	...	...	42
2.	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	—
3.	Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	42
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	22
	(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	20
4.	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	17
5.	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	—
6.	Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	25

*Applications for Cancellation of Certificates, during 1958.*

7.	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	13
8.	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	4
9.	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	...	3
10.	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	12

**MOVEABLE DWELLINGS**

There were 15 licensed caravan sites in the Borough during the year, but only three of these sites accommodated more than ten caravans.

Experience over the years indicates that the best sites are undoubtedly those where the proprietor is resident. Those which degenerate quickly and require constant supervision are sites where spaces are rented to caravan speculators who place old caravans on them, which they then proceed to let at exorbitant rents having little interest in the amenities of the site or in the maintenance of the vans.

Several of these poor types of caravans illustrate the evils of having no standards of construction. Many are made of inflammable materials and can be destroyed by fire in a few minutes. Others are cheaply constructed of sheet metal, have little insulation and are, therefore, dripping with condensation during most of the winter, in addition to subjecting the occupants to extremes of temperature.

Caravans, where suitably sited, may be admirable for holiday use, but experience indicates that they are most unsuitable as permanent living accommodation particularly where there are children.

# SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

In accordance with the Ministry of Health requirements, the following samples were taken :—

Commodity	Formal	Informal	Commodity	Formal	Informal
Almond Sponge	...	1	Jam	...	2
Apples	...	1	Jelly	...	1
Aspirin Tablets	...	1	Lard	...	3
Baked Beans	...	1	Lemon Juice	...	1
Banana Bars	...	1	Lemon Pie Filling	...	1
Beef Sausages	...	3	Liquorice Pastilles	...	1
Beer	...	5	Liver and Bacon	...	1
Beetroot	...	1	Croquettes	...	1
Biscuits	...	1	Liver Puree	...	1
Black Pudding	...	1	Luncheon Meat	...	2
Blancmange Powder	...	1	Margarine	...	1
Boiled Sweets	...	1	Marmalade	...	3
Brandy Butter	...	1	Marzipan	...	1
Bread	...	3	Meringue Powder	...	1
Bread Crumbs	...	1	Milk	...	36
Brown Sugar	...	1	Milk Shake Powder	...	1
Butter	...	4	Mince-meat	...	1
Calcium Tablets	...	1	Mince-pies	...	1
Calomel Tablets	...	1	Mineral Waters	...	1
Cheese	...	1	Mints	...	2
Cheese Spread	...	3	Mint Sauce	...	1
Cheese Straws	...	1	Olive Oil	...	1
Christmas Pudding	...	1	Orangeade Powder	...	1
Chutney	...	2	Orange Squash	...	1
Cocktail Sausages	...	1	Pastry Mix	...	1
Coffee	...	1	Patties	...	1
Corned Mutton	...	1	Pheasant Savoury	...	1
Cornish Pastie	...	1	Pickles	...	1
Crab Paste	...	1	Pineapple Juice	...	1
Cream	...	2	Polony	...	1
Cream Cake	...	1	Pork Brawn	...	1
Cream Cheese	...	1	Pork Pies	...	2
Creamed Rice	...	1	Pork Sausages	...	3
Currant Bun	...	1	Processed Peas	...	1
Demerara Sugar	...	1	Prunes	...	1
Dressed Crab	...	1	Roast Beef and Veg.	...	1
Dried Fruit	...	1	Rock	...	2
Dried Milk	...	1	Rum	...	1
Evaporated Milk	...	1	Salad Cream	...	1
Faggots	...	3	Salmon	...	2
Fish Cakes	...	1	Salmon Spread	...	1
Flour	...	1	Sauce	...	1
Frozen Chicken Pie	...	1	Sausage Rolls	...	1
Frozen Egg	...	2	Semolina	...	1
Frozen Fish	...	1	Soup	...	2
Fruit Salad	...	1	Steak and Kidney Pie	...	1
Fudge	...	1	Steak Pies	...	1
Gelatine	...	1	Strawberries	...	1
Gin	...	1	Suet	...	1
Glucose Drink	...	1	Sweet Cigarettes	...	2
Glucose Tablets	...	1	Tapioca	...	1
Grapefruit Juice	...	1	Toffees	...	1
Gravy Browning	...	1	Tomatoes	...	1
Ground Ginger	...	1	Tonic	...	1
Ground Rice	...	1	Tonic Tablets	...	1
Honey	...	2	Treacle	...	1
Honey Crumbs	...	1	Vinegar	...	6
Horseradish Sauce	...	1	Whipping Compound	...	1
Ice Cream	...	11	Whisky	...	2
Indigestion Tablets	...	1	Yeast Tablets	...	1

Number of samples taken during 1958 :—

Formal	...	...	...	144
Informal	...	...	...	71
Total	...	...	...	215

## FOOD HYGIENE

The sphere of food hygiene occupied a great deal of the Inspectorate's time, some 1,788 visits being made to food premises. There has been a steady advancement in the standard of preparation rooms and it has been pleasing to note such improvements as tiling of the walls of food premises and the provision of stainless steel utensils and furniture.

The Food Hygiene Regulations impose considerable responsibilities on persons employed in the handling of food, including a clause stating they must abstain from smoking whilst handling any open food or whilst they are in any food room in which there is open food. Employers find some difficulty in enforcing this regulation.

One aspect of catering in which there have been tremendous advances in hygiene is that of peripatetic catering. In the past the facilities serving open air events and festivals have caused considerable anxiety. During last year, at the Cheltenham Cricket Festival, the catering arrangements provided by a local firm were a fine example of what can be achieved by specialising in this sphere and were most satisfactory, considering the difficulties encountered in this type of business. Specially built vehicles and snack bars were used and particular attention was paid to the wrapping of sugar, sandwiches and cake, the chilling of milk and its service from a sealed pump attached to a churn, and the provision of hot water by means of Calor gas; detergents and sterilisers being readily available.

## SCHOOL CANTEENS

Most of the School Canteens in the Borough are well equipped and have been modernised, but there still remain one or two which fall short of the standard of construction and facilities that should be demanded of such premises. Regular inspections have revealed that a high degree of hygiene and cleanliness is maintained at all times which is most satisfactory in view of the difficulties under which some of the staff are working.

Close liaison exists between the Department and the School Meals Organiser and, in addition to systematic visits to all school canteens, and regular treatments with Residual Insecticides, requests are made for meat to be inspected upon delivery at the canteens to ascertain if the nature and quality are in accordance with the terms of the contract.

On one specific occasion the method of delivery was found to be most unsatisfactory. A consignment of 120 lbs. of sausages was delivered to the canteen in a used egg case. A centre partition had been removed from the case and a number of nails were left projecting from the sides and bottom surfaces which made adequate cleansing of the case impossible. There were dried blood stains on the internal surfaces, the bottom of the case was extremely dirty, particles of sawdust and fibre adhered to dried blood and there was also a quantity of small feathers. The Butcher's contract was later terminated by the Education Committee following further unsatisfactory incidents.

### FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

A variety of foreign bodies in food, including chewing gum, a pin, a wasp and a chrysalis, were the subject of complaints to the department during the year. In most cases the Committee decided that a warning letter be sent to the manufacturer of the product concerned.

One complaint concerned the purchase of three pork pies from a local shop which were found to be affected with mould. Investigations revealed that the pies were part of a consignment received at the shop some three days previously. The manufacturers advised the retailers that they should be sold within 48 hours of purchase from them and this was confirmed in a printed leaflet issued to the retailers. In this case a warning letter was sent to the vendor.

The Committee were most concerned that there was no legal requirement on manufacturers of meat pies to imprint the date of manufacture on the outer wrapper. They decided that the attention of the Association of Municipal Corporations should be drawn to this problem recommending that the date of manufacture of meat pies and similar cooked foods should be clearly visible to the purchaser.

<i>Complaints Received during 1958</i>	<i>Committee Decision</i>
Bread containing grease ... ..	Warning letter to baker.
Bread containing dirt and grease	Warning letter to baker.
Bread containing string ... ..	Warning letter to baker.
Sugar containing maggot ... ..	Warning letter to vendor.
Pork Pies containing mould ... ..	Warning letter to vendor.
Sandwich containing chewing gum	No action.
Bun containing string ... ..	Warning letter to baker.
Sausages delivered in dirty packing case ... ..	Proceedings against butcher authorised.
Mould in Pork Pies ... ..	Warning letter to vendor.
Wasp in bread loaf ... ..	Warning letter to baker.
Mince pie containing pin ... ..	Warning letter to baker.
Meat contaminated by dirt ... ..	Warning letter to butcher.
Glass in bottle of fruit juice ... ..	No action.
Chrysalis in bread ... ..	Warning letter to baker.

### SALE OF ANIMAL FEEDING MEAT

Consideration was given to the position arising from the sale of animal feeding meat from premises and vehicles within the Borough. In 1958 only one business of this description existed, but it seemed likely that others would be started and that dog meat would be delivered from door to door as many enquiries had been made with this in view.

This development was viewed with misgiving, as there is virtually no control over the handling and sale of animal feeding meat. Quite often the carcasses of animals which are unfit for human consumption are obtained from farms and knackers' yards for the purpose. It is most surprising that there should be such strong opposition from various quarters to stricter control over this trade, in view of the considerable risks to public health which arise from the widespread distribution of diseased and unfit meat primarily for consumption by cats and dogs.

The Council decided to take advantage of certain provisions of the Gloucestershire County Council Act, 1956, which would give a measure of control over the sale of animal feeding meat. This Act provides for the making of Byelaws which would regulate the sanitary condition of such premises and would prohibit the sale or exposure for sale of the meat unless it had been sterilised in an approved manner.

The provision of such Byelaws would be invaluable and it is to be hoped that they will be implemented during the ensuing year.

### PARTICULARS OF FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Tinned Foods				<i>Tins</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat	...	...	...	699	1	—	1	25
Fish	...	...	...	192	—	1	1	9
Vegetables	...	...	...	561	—	5	1	10
Milk	...	...	...	210	—	1	2	24
Fruit	...	...	...	1,451	—	17	3	26
Soup	...	...	...	94	—	—	3	7
Jam	...	...	...	11	—	—	—	18
Marmalade	...	...	...	30	—	—	2	22
Miscellaneous tinned foods	...	...	...	53	—	—	—	22
Total				3,301	2	8	2	23

<b>General</b>					<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat	...	...	...	...	—	6	2	7
Fish	...	...	...	...	—	3	2	11
Bacon	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	7
Cheese	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	6
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	7
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	9
Poultry	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	14
Frozen Foods	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	1
Flour and Cereals	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	24
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	17
Total					—	17	3	19
Grand Total					3	6	2	14

### ICE CREAM

Number of Ice-Cream Premises Registered at 31st December, 1958.

<i>Storage and Sale</i>	<i>Manufacture, Storage, and Sale</i>	<i>Manufacture only</i>	<i>Storage only</i>
216	8	1	2

### ICE CREAM CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Fat %</i>	<i>N.F.S. %</i>	<i>Lactose %</i>	<i>Sucrose %</i>	<i>Total Solids %</i>
228	13.57	25.28	5.50	10.87	38.85
2	12.60	35.01	5.14	14.35	47.61
3	12.59	31.07	5.38	15.01	43.66
5	13.08	29.50	5.02	12.62	39.80
42	8.29	29.82	5.94	14.05	38.11
43	13.19	28.04	5.39	13.97	41.23
44	13.10	28.69	5.41	14.83	41.79
61	13.78	25.27	5.68	14.29	39.05
64	13.67	25.22	5.64	15.89	38.89
101	12.38	29.64	7.67	17.98	42.02

### ICE CREAM BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Ref. No.	Methylene Blue Test	No. of Bacteria Per 1cc.	Bacillus Coli.	Remarks
1546	Satis.	300	Absent	Satis.
1547	Satis.	260	Absent	Satis.
1548	Satis.	160	Absent	Satis.
1549	Satis.	30	Absent	Satis.
1550	Satis.	200	Absent	Satis.
1551	Satis.	100	Present in 2 Tubes 1/10cc. & 1 Tube 1/100cc.	Unsatisfactory Follow-up Sample 1552 Satis.
1552	Satis.	180	Absent	Satis.
1553	Satis.	300	Present in One Tube 1/10cc.	Satis.
1554	Satis.	3,900	Absent	Satis.
1555	Satis.	40	Absent	Satis.
1556	Satis.	1,300	Absent	Satis.
1557	Satis.	1,300	Absent	Satis.
1558	Satis.	410	Absent	Satis.

### PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The total throughput of animals for the year was higher than that for 1957 and is accounted for by an increase in the amount of beef and pork dressed, whilst the number of sheep and calves was lower.

The incidence of cysticercus bovis was somewhat greater than during the previous year, but statistics over the years show that the occurrence of this condition is decreasing.

Tuberculosis in cattle (including calves) and pigs showed a further reduction from 1957, this fact being more evident in the case of cattle, due undoubtedly to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme which is now well under way in Gloucestershire.

### ABATTOIR MODERNISATION

Work was commenced in May on the Council's scheme to replace the obsolete overhead rails and equipment and to modernise the Abattoir in conformity with present day legislation and practice. The task was not an easy one, but it was almost completed by the end of the year.

New covered lairage for cattle, sheep and pigs has been provided, in addition to two new sales rooms. The provision of the latter has greatly reduced the congestion which was the source of many complaints by the private butchers.

The installation of a stunning pen for cattle, as opposed to the former method of roping each animal and pulling it into the slaughtering bay and of separate pens for stunning sheep and pigs, are two of a number of improvements designed to obviate the risk of cruelty to the animals.

The provision of a pig dehairing machine has resulted in speeding up the process of dressing and easing the work of the slaughtermen.

A second Wholesale Meat Company commenced operations from the Abattoir in December, but the effect of this and the improvements carried out cannot yet be estimated. It is anticipated, however, that the throughput will rise considerably and that no loss will occur that has to be borne by the Rate Fund.

**CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE  
OR IN PART AT CHELTENHAM PUBLIC ABATTOIR  
ANNUAL SUMMARY ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1958**

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	3,452	156	1,838	8,726	11,833	26,005
Number inspected	3,452	156	1,838	8,726	11,833	26,005
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b> Whole carcasses condemned	2	7	24	25	41	99
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	775	54	11	110	586	1,536
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	22.21%	39.71%	19.09%	1.66%	5.21%	6.28%
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b> Whole carcasses condemned	8	1	3	—	6	18
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	140	14	1	—	399	557
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.28%	9.61%	0.21%	—	2.91%	2.21%
<b>Cysticercosis</b> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	37	1	—	—	—	38
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	1	—	—	—	12
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

## PUBLIC ABATTOIR



*This photograph illustrates the old method of bringing an animal to the slaughter. Before the stunning box was installed animals had to be killed in the dressing area.*

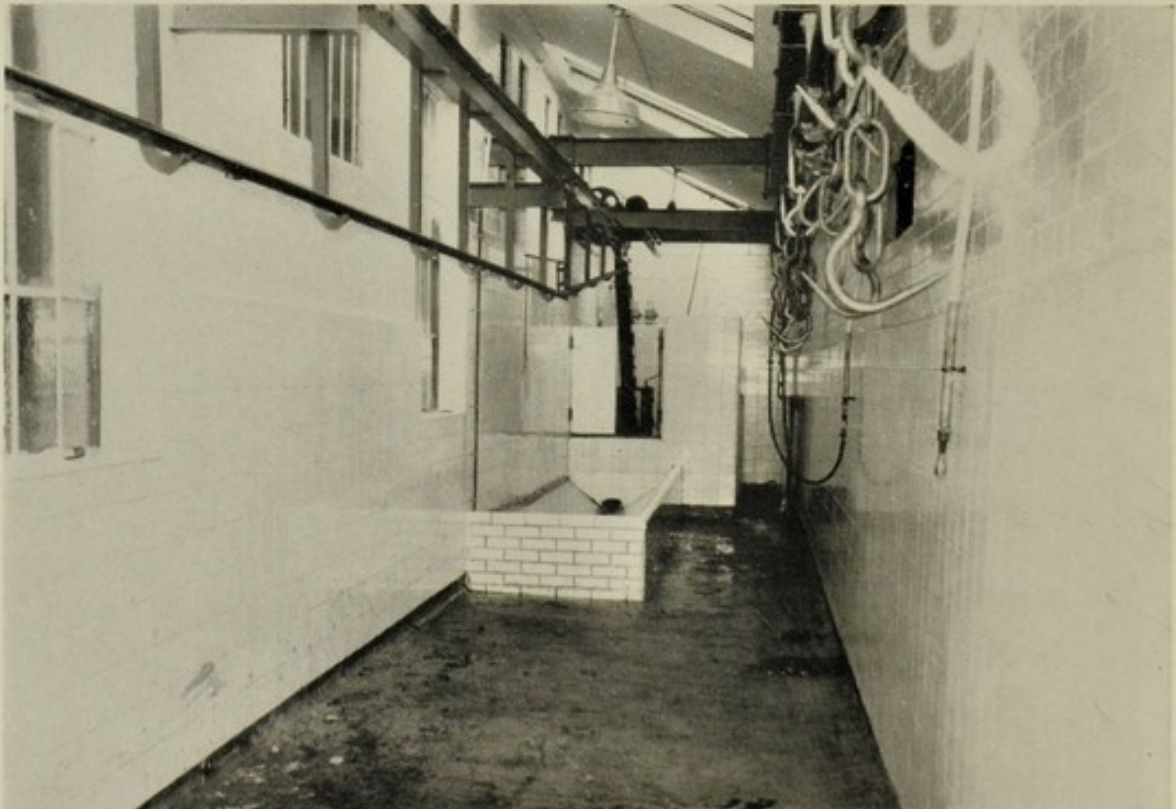


*With this modern stunning box the animal walks in unaided, the counter-balanced door is lowered behind it and, after being shot, the carcass is ejected onto the floor.*

## PUBLIC ABATTOIR



*This shows one of the slaughtering booths where conditions necessitated several animals being slaughtered and dressed at the same time. In the background can be seen the old manure pit which has now been replaced by a trailer to avoid unnecessary handling.*



*This is the new sheep stunning, bleeding and dressing area where each animal is stunned separately by means of electrolethalers in the booth provided at the end. An electric elevator lifts the carcasses on to the overhead rails for dressing.*

## Total Weights of Meat and Organs Rejected, 1958

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
<b>Bovine</b>								
Meat in Carcass	5	10	1	17				
Meat not in Carcass	1	6	2	1				
Organs and Viscera	5	7	0	13				
<b>TOTAL</b>	12	4	0	3	12	4	0	3
<b>Ovine</b>								
Meat in Carcass	—	10	2	13				
Meat not in Carcass	—	1	2	—				
Organs and Viscera	—	4	3	24				
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	17	0	9	—	17	0	9
<b>Swine</b>								
Meat in Carcass	3	15	2	2				
Meat not in Carcass	3	12	0	22				
Organs and Viscera	1	11	0	22				
<b>TOTAL</b>	8	18	3	18	8	18	3	18
<b>TOTAL CARCASS MEAT</b>	14	16	2	27				
<b>TOTAL ORGANS AND VISCERA</b>	7	3	1	3				
<b>TOTAL CARCASS AND ORGANS</b>	22	0	0	2	22	0	0	2

## CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

There were thirty-eight cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* during the year, the overall rate of infestation being 1.10%.

## CARCASSES REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

1958

DISEASES	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Totals
Bruising, extensive and severe ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Emaciation, pathological ...	—	3	—	—	1	3	8	15
Fever (including salmonellosis) ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
Immaturity :								
Stillborn or unborn carcasses ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Oedematous carcasses and carcasses in poor physical condition	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Metritis, acute septic	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4
Moribund ...	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	10
Abnormal odour, associated with disease or other conditions pre-judicial to health	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Oedema, generalised	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	7
Peritonitis, acute, diffuse, septic ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	9	11
Pleurisy, acute, diffuse, septic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia, acute, septic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Pyæmia, including joint-ill ...	—	1	—	—	12	—	4	17
Septicaemia or toxæmia ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	5
Suffocation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Swine erysipelas, acute ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Swine Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Toxaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tuberculosis, generalised ...	—	1	6	2	2	—	6	17
Tuberculosis Congenital ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tumours, Malignant with secondary growths ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Uraemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	—	8	7	3	27	24	50	119

## DISINFESTATION

For many years Rodent treatment in sewers has been carried out in Spring and Autumn using Zinc Phosphide and Arsenical poisons alternately. It was decided, however, to carry out the Autumn treatment in 1958 in one sector of the town using 0.025% Warfarin containing the preservative Paranitrophenol. It is intended to extend the use of this poison in sewer treatments throughout the town in view of the success attained with the treatments carried out this year.

The number of complaints received with regard to infestations of rats and mice in the Borough was approximately the same as in 1957, despite the free service given to private dwellings over a number of years and the constant campaign waged against these vermin.

Many householders take advantage of the Council's scheme for free treatment in respect of wasps' nests and a total of 123 were destroyed during the year. The insecticides used principally in these cases are D.D.T. Emulsion and Gammexane Smokes.

A number of complaints were received with regard to ants, which are difficult to eradicate, being resistant to several residual insecticides. Malathion and Dieldrin have been found to be most effective for this type of insect.

The rabbits in the Borough were almost wiped out by Myxamatoxis some two years ago, but during the last year these destructive pests have once more made their appearance in allotments, along railway embankments and on Corporation park land. They have been most successfully trapped during the winter months when cover is reduced and they can more effectively be caught and eradicated.

There is no doubt that an excessive pigeon population exists in the town. These birds are productive of a great deal of nuisance, fouling the front of buildings, pavements, gutters and encouraging infestations of insects in ceilings and roof spaces. Many complaints were received and dealt with by the Pests Control Department.

# **PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**

## **PART 1—RATS AND MICE**

	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>1. Complaints Received :</b> ...	303	301	604
<b>2. Number of Premises Inspected :</b>			
(a) As a result of complaint			
Private Dwellings ...		316	
Business Premises ...		117	
Local Authority Properties		4	
		—	437
(b) As routine visit or survey			
Private Dwellings ...		290	
Business Premises ...		33	
Local Authority Properties		49	
		—	372
<b>3. Number of Premises found to be infested :</b>			
	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	
Private Dwellings ...	186	29	215
Business Premises ...	200	97	297
Local Authority Premises	20	8	28
		—	540
<b>4. Number of Visits Paid :</b>			
	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	
(a) For inspection ...	1220	445	1665
(b) For treatment ...	2629	795	3424
		—	5089
<b>5. Sewer Maintenance Treatments :</b>			
Total number of manholes in Borough ...	...	...	1657
<b>Test Bait (April, 1958)</b>			
Number of sewer manholes baited ...	...	...	165
" " " where bait taken ...	...	...	68
			41%
<b>Maintenance Treatment No. 23 (May, 1958)</b>			
Number of sewer manholes baited ...	...	...	135
" " " where pre-bait taken	...	...	69
			51%
" " " " posion bait taken	...	...	24
			35%
<b>Maintenance Treatment No. 24 (October, 1958)</b>			
Number of sewer manholes test baited ...	...	...	138
" " " where test-bait taken	...	...	43
			31%
" " " baited with poison ...	...	...	96
" " " where poison bait taken	...	...	18
			15%

## **PART II—OTHER PESTS**

<b>1. Complaints received :</b>	<i>Ants</i>	<i>Beetles</i>	<i>Moles</i>	<i>Pigeons</i>	<i>Wasps</i>	<i>Insects</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Flies</i>		<i>Rabbits</i>		<i>Bees</i>	<i>etc.</i>	
	27	28	8	15	123	7	208
<b>2. Number of Visits Paid :</b>							
Inspection	10	33	157	24	40	11	275
Treatment	22	45	130	11	161	1	370

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S STAFF**

as at 31st December, 1958

**TECHNICAL**

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	<i>A. L. Jones, M.A.P.H.I., San.Science R.S.H. *†</i>
District Inspectors	<i>H. Stone, M.A.P.H.I.*†</i> <i>G. J. C. Buck, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*†</i> <i>A. H. Carling, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.*†</i> <i>R. J. Wintle, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.*†</i>
Pupil	<i>R. E. Jones</i>

**ABATTOIR**

Meat Inspector	<i>R. Hullab, M.Inst.M.*†</i>
Superintendent	<i>T. W. Agg</i>
Assistant Superintendent	<i>E. W. Yeates</i>
Stoker/Handyman	<i>A. Edwards</i>
Driver/Handyman	<i>D. Banyard.</i>

\*Certified Meat and Food Inspector, R.S.H.

†Public Health Inspector's Education Board Certificate.

**DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION**

Disinfection Officer	<i>G. Cross.</i>
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**DRAIN-TESTING, ETC.**

Operator	<i>Vacant</i>
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**RODENT CONTROL**

Pests Officer	<i>A. Anson.</i>
Operators	<i>G. Richardson.</i> <i>H. J. Nunney.</i>

**CLERICAL**

Senior Clerk	<i>D. Y. Harrison.</i>
Secretary (C.P.H.I.)	<i>Miss M. E. J. Edden.</i>
Clerical Assistant	<i>Mrs. M. Rogers</i>
Shorthand-Typist	<i>Vacant at present</i>
Junior Clerk	<i>Miss J. Pickering.</i>

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOSEPH NEALE  
OF THE BOSTON BAR  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
VOL. I.  
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1846

