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Contributors

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THE HEALTH OF CHELTENHAM

1960

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

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

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR





THE HEALTH OF CHELTENHAM

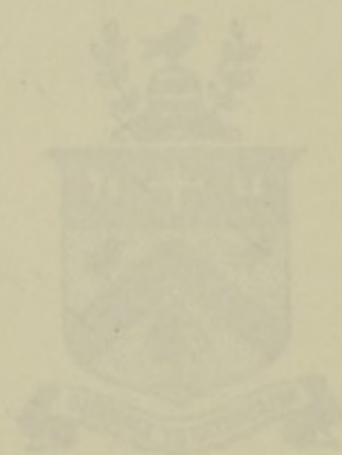
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THE HEALTH OF CHELSEA

1880

T. O. P. D. LAWSON, M.D., D.C.O., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

J. R. BUSH, D.P.A., P.A.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Cheltenham for the Year 1960

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The chief item of importance during the year has been the delegation of Health and Welfare functions from the County Council to the Borough Council under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1958. The Scheme of Delegation as amended and approved by the Minister of Health on 16th February, 1960 came into operation on 1st April, 1960 and authorised the Council to exercise on behalf of the County Council the functions specified in the Scheme. In general, these functions include those Health and Welfare Services formerly administered by the County Council with the exception of the Ambulance Service and services concerned with residential accommodation.

This report will cover nine months of the new administration but where possible an account of some of the new services will cover the full year. The Scheme of Delegation has involved a considerable amount of reorganisation, the provision of additional accommodation and the appointment of extra staff, but by the end of the year all the new services had been absorbed and the Health and Welfare administration was working fairly smoothly. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks and appreciation to the Chairman of the Health Committee of the Gloucestershire County Council, the County Medical Officer of Health and his administrative staff, whose assistance and co-operation greatly facilitated the taking over of the new services.

One other item of importance during the year was the disastrous fire in the Municipal Offices on December 26th, which left us with two serviceable rooms in the Health Department and the loss of most of our records. A serious disruption in our services seemed inevitable but with the loyal co-operation of all our staff and assistance from other departments no services to the public were withdrawn. Once again I must express my thanks to the County Medical Officer of Health who at once came to our help with staff and other assistance which tided us over a very trying period.

No serious health problems have arisen throughout the year. There was no outbreak of any infectious disease and there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

The infant mortality rate continues to be very satisfactory and is once again well below the national average and in fact, a record figure for the Borough. Details of infant deaths are given later in the report.

The following is a short summary of the more important aspects of the public health in Cheltenham during the year and may prove useful to those who do not wish to peruse the report in detail.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate i.e., the number of infants who died in the first year of life per 1,000 live births was 13.78 compared with a rate of 19.43 for the previous year. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough and compares very favourably with the national figure of 21.9. The number of infant deaths recorded during the year was 18 as compared with 24 the previous year. This is a very satisfactory result and one which will be difficult to equal in future years.

Tuberculosis

Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis continue at the same low rate as in recent years. The total number of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases reported was 35, the same figure as the previous year. There were only three deaths from the disease.

Other Infectious Diseases

There was no significant increase in any of the common infectious diseases with the exception of Whooping Cough, but the incidence of this disease was exceptionally low last year.

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

There has been the usual annual increase in the population from 69,490 in 1959 to 70,370 in 1960, an increase of 880, exactly the same increase as the previous year. The number of births has also increased from 1,235 in 1959 to 1,306 in 1960, an increase of 71. The birth rate for 1960 is 18.56 per 1,000 population compared with the national rate of 17.1. The death rate per 1,000 population at 12.36 is a little higher than last year's rate (12.02). The national death rate for 1960 was 11.5.

General

The health statistics for the Borough during 1960 again reflect a very satisfactory standard, the main features being (1) a very low infant mortality rate well below the national average; (2) a continuing low incidence of tuberculosis; (3) the absence of serious infectious disease.

I would like to record my appreciation of the support I have received from the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health and the Health and Welfare Services Committees. I am especially indebted to my staff who have had a particularly difficult year with much additional work, and to Mr. J. F. Ursell, Chief Public Health Inspector for valuable advice in many matters. Administration has formed a very large part of this year's extra work and most of the burden has fallen on Mr. W. H. G. Meakins, Chief Clerk, who has undertaken this task successfully and efficiently. Mr. Meakins is also responsible for the statistical data of this Report.

Family doctors, hospitals and laboratory services have all contributed as in the past, to the smooth working of the Local Authority, Health and Welfare Services and valuable service continues to be provided by the many voluntary organisations in the town whose committees work untiringly and unselfishly for the care of the sick and the disabled.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Press for their assistance on many occasions throughout the year and for their interest and co-operation in the work of the Health Department.

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.

SECTION 1

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Borough Health Committee 1960

Councillor A. E. TRIGG (*Chairman*)

Councillor R. F. BROOKES (*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman A. J. BETTRIDGE

Councillor W. BULLINGHAM

Alderman Lt.-COL. C. W. BIGGS, O.B.E. Councillor C. W. A. FOSTER

Councillor K. O. BROOKS

Councillor Mrs. E. M. GARLAND

COUNCILLOR C. BARLOW. Councillor T. M. RUCK

(Co-opted Member, Charlton Kings U.D.C : Mr. H. R. Cox)

Staff of the Borough Health Department

Medical Officer of Health	Thomas O. P. D. Lawson, M.D., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	D. E. Clare, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	J. F. Ursell, D.P.A., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*†
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	A. L. Jones, M.A.P.H.I., San.Science R.S.H.*†
Public Health Inspectors	G. J. C. Buck, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*† A. H. Carling, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.*† H. Stone, M.A.P.H.I.*† R. J. Wintle, M.A.P.H.I.†
Chief Clerk	W. H. G. Meakins
Senior Clerk	D. Y. Harrison
Medical Officer of Health's Secretary	Miss G. W. Hiron
Chief Public Health Inspector's Secretary	Miss M. E. J. Edden
Clerical Assistant	Mrs. G. Donovan
Shorthand Typist	Miss J. Pickering
Enquiry Office Clerk	Mrs. G. Hirschfield
Junior Clerk	Miss B. Thomas
Pupils	R. E. Jones D. M. Wise
Disinfection Officer	G. Cross

* 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 87.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1960

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	...	5,146 acres
Population	Census 1951, Corrected Figure					62,823
	Mid-year, 1960. Registrar General's Estimate					70,370
Number of inhabited houses (as at 31.3.61)	(a) Houses and Flats					21,787
	(b) Hotels, Occupied					591
	Shops, etc.					...
Rateable Value (as at 31.3.60)	...	...	...	...	...	£1,298,136
Sum represented by a penny rate (1960-61)	...	...	...	...	...	£5,232

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE MAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960

(with comparative figures for England and Wales).

	M.	F.	Total	Cheltenham	England & Wales
LIVE BIRTHS					
Legitimate ...	614	598	1212		
Illegitimate ...	52	42	94		
TOTALS ...	666	640	1306		
Rate per 1000 population				18.56	17.1
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS					
Per cent of total live births ...	52	42	94	7.2%	
STILL BIRTHS					
Legitimate ...	16	4	20		
Illegitimate ...	2	—	2		
TOTAL ...	18	4	22		
Rate per 1000 live and still births				16.57	19.8
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS ...	684	644	1328		
INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 year)					
Legitimate ...	12	6	18		
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—		
TOTAL ...	12	6	18		
INFANT MORTALITY RATES					
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births ...				13.78	21.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births ...				14.85	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births ...				—	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births) ...				9.19	15.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births) ...				6.89	
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births) ...				23.34	32.9
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)	—	—	—		
Rate per 1000 live and still births				—	0.39
DEATHS (all ages) ...	426	444	870		
Rate per 1000 population				12.36	11.5

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 1951-60 (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
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	00.15
1959	69490	1235	17.77	24	19.43	22.2	835	12.02	10.21	11.6	0.00	0.00
1960	70370	1306	18.56	18	13.78	21.9	870	12.36	10.5	11.5	0.04	0.00

The Registrar's estimate of the population of Cheltenham for mid-year 1960 is 70,370 which is 880 more than the estimate for 1959.

—The Crude Death Rate was 12·36 a slightly higher figure than that of last year. The corrected Death Rate (Registrar's correction factor 0·85) was 10·5 compared with the figure of 11·5 for England and Wales.

Live Births in 1960 totalled 1,306 which is 71 more than the figure for the previous year.

The Birth Rate was 18.56 and is higher than the figure for 1959. The Registrar now provides a correction factor for birth rates. For Cheltenham this factor is 0.97 which gives a rate of 18.0 compared with the rate of 17.1 for England and Wales.

The number of Still Births, per 1,000 live and still births, was 16·57 (or 16·07 corrected) compared with 19·8 for England and Wales.

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory						3	—
2	Tuberculosis, other						—	—
3	Syphilitic disease						4	1
4	Diphtheria						—	—
5	Whooping Cough						—	—
6	Meningococcal infections						—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis						—	—
8	Measles						—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases						1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach						10	8
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus						19	8
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast						—	16
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus						—	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms						38	33
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia						3	3
16	Diabetes						1	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous systems						47	79
18	Coronary disease, angina						118	63
19	Hypertension, with heart disease						7	5
20	Other heart disease						51	100
21	Other circulatory disease						12	18
22	Influenza						—	1
23	Pneumonia						15	16
24	Bronchitis						19	11
	Total carried forward						348	372

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
					Total brought forward		348	372
25	Other diseases of respiratory system		8	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum		8	5
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		2	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis		1	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate		5	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		—	—
31	Congenital malformations		5	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases		26	32
33	Motor vehicle accidents		9	4
34	All other accidents		7	15
35	Suicide		7	6
36	Homicide and operations of war		—	—
All Causes							426	444

DISCUSSION

Heart Disease

Heart disease continues to be by far the cause of the largest number of deaths, especially disease of the coronary arteries which made up over 52 per cent of all deaths due to heart disease.

Cancer

Deaths from all forms of cancer were 136, a number very similar to last year's figure (131) but there was a decrease in the number of deaths from lung cancer from 32 in 1959 to 27 in 1960.

Deaths from Accidents

The table below shows the number of deaths from accidents during the last five years, deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents being shown separately.

					<i>Motor Vehicle Accidents</i>	<i>Other Accidents</i>
1956	...	...	...	...	6	18
1957	...	...	...	...	12	23
1958	...	...	...	...	8	29
1959	...	...	...	...	9	17
1960	...	...	...	...	13	22

Infant Mortality

There were 18 infant deaths recorded during the year, as compared with 24 last year. This is the lowest number of infant deaths ever recorded in the town. It gives an infant mortality rate of 13.78 compared with 19.43 in 1959. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1960 was 21.9. The causes of the 18 infant deaths were as follows:—

					<i>Neo-Natal</i>	<i>1 mth-1 yr.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Gastro-intestinal	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Congenital causes	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Birth Injury	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Accidental Death	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
					12	6	18

There is no great significance in the figures shown in the above table. The majority of the deaths are due to prematurity or congenital defects, two causes which continue to present obstacles to the further reduction in the infant mortality rate. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to note that the improvement of the last two years has continued, although it is very probable that this year's very low rate is exceptional and is not likely to be repeated. An occasional high or low rate is to be expected in a population of our size. It is the average over a period of years which is significant.

WATER SUPPLY OF THE BOROUGH

Regular samples have been taken throughout the year at the sources providing the town's water supply. These samples taken by officers of the Health Department are submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis. In addition, one member of the staff is responsible for the sterilizing and testing of the Spa Water at the Pump Room and delivering supplies to the Town Hall. Along with the restoration of the Pump Room the opportunity was taken to reinstate the supply of Spa Waters to the public in this lovely building in surroundings similar to those of bygone days. The original spa fountain has been retained but the water from the well below the building is now drawn by an electric pump to a tank within the fountain where it is sterilized and is available to the public by a system of self-service with individual cartons. The result is the restoration of the Spa Waters in their original and very attractive setting combined with an efficient and hygienic method of supply. To the many tributes already paid to the architect responsible for the restoration of the Pump Room, Mr. R. W. Patterson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., I would like to add my own appreciation of the care with which the Spa Waters have been restored in a setting worthy of Cheltenham.

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 1960 with a statement on radioactivity.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS—1960 *No. of Samples examined.*

						1959	1960
Cheltenham							
Dowdeswell Raw	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
Dowdeswell Final	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
Hewletts Raw	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Northfield	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Sandford	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	37	30
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	5	20
Spa Waters	...	...	...	...	...	24	18
						<hr/> 113	<hr/> 109

							<i>No. of Samples examined.</i>	
Tewkesbury							1959	1960
Raw River Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	160
Coagulated water at outlet, from tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	52
Coagulated water above filters	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	52
Filtered water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	526
Final Chloraminated water	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	760
							<hr/> 1504	<hr/> 1550

The intensity of the bacterial pollution of the River Severn during 1960, showed a slight increase over that of the previous year, but the deterioration was possibly not excessive in view of the wet conditions which prevailed throughout the period. In volumes of 0.01 ml. or less, coliform organisms were present in 57.7% of the samples as against 55.9% in 1959. Bact. Coli I was confirmed in 43.2% of the samples, as against 30.0% in 1959.

Of the final water going into supply, 98.6% of the samples were free from presumptive coliform organisms in 100 ml. quantities. Only one sample yielded a positive Bact. Coli. I positive result, which, however, was not confirmed in duplicated reference samples.

Of the samples examined from Cheltenham's local sources, only one was reported against during the year. The general bacteriological condition has been very good, as was that of the swimming bath waters at Sandford and Alstone, and the potable water from the Spas.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS —1960							<i>No. of Samples Examined</i>	
Cheltenham							1959	1960
Dowdeswell	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3
Northfield ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Sandford ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
							<hr/> 22	<hr/> 14

The Cheltenham water supply is not liable to plumbo solvent action and therefore no precautions to prevent contamination by lead have been taken. Recent contamination of raw water in the River Severn, due to unlawful disposal of certain effluents has been the subject of representations to the Severn River Board who are investigating the matter.

Number of dwelling-houses and the number of population supplied from public water mains:—

- (a) Direct to the houses: { Dwelling houses 22,378
Population 70,370
- (b) By means of stand pipes: None.

RADIOACTIVITY OF WATER SAMPLES AND RAINFALL

Examinations of water samples and rainfall for radioactivity were continued throughout the year, during which period level of activity was even lower than that to which it had fallen towards the end of 1959. This applied to rainfall, and to surface water supplies in Tewkesbury, Cheltenham and Gloucester.

Slight effects from the 1st and 2nd French nuclear explosions were detected respectively in the rainfall of late February and early May.

SEWERAGE

The existing sewerage facilities in the district are reasonably adequate but some form of Main Drainage is likely to be undertaken. The existing sewage disposal works are overloaded and a start on the Stage 2 Extension is imminent.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in the town, a covered bath and an open air pool. In both cases the source of the water used for filling is the mains supply and the method of treatment is filtration and automatic chlorination. In the covered bath there is a complete change of water every 4 hours both in the main pool and the instructional pool. In the open air pool there is a complete change every 6 hours.

Regular samples of water from the swimming baths are submitted for bacteriological examination. They showed that a satisfactory standard had been maintained throughout the year. Owing to the increasing popularity of the Sandford Baths a request was made to the Council to improve the chlorination system in the small pool and this has now been installed and has proved very satisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS

During 1960, licences to use special designations in relation to milk sold within the Borough, totalled one hundred and thirteen as follows:—

Designation	Type of Licence			Total
	Pasteurisers	Dealers	Supplementary	
Tuberculin Tested	—	51	1	52
Pasteurised	1	45	2	48
Sterilised	—	13	—	13
TOTALS	1	109	3	113

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

Very few results during 1960 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 1960. (Tuberculosis is dealt with separately). An analysis of the notifications according to age and sex is set out on page 19.

Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	622
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

NOTES ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was no serious outbreak of any of the common infectious diseases during the year and none of the figures shown in the table are of unusual significance. Advances in preventive and curative medicine combined with improved living conditions have made serious epidemics of infectious disease a rare occurrence. The one case of typhoid fever, was a patient admitted to a local hospital from the county area and, after diagnosis, transferred to Bristol.

Measles

There was a decrease in the number of cases of measles (622) compared with the previous year (764). There were no deaths from the disease.

Whooping Cough

After an unusually small incidence last year, (10 cases) notifications rose during 1960 to 64, but as a result of immunisation against the disease, the majority of cases are no longer of the severity of previous years. There were no deaths from the disease.

The number of children in the Borough who were immunised against the disease is as follows:—

	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Local Authority	335	30	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
Private Practitioners	623	73	17	4	7	13	—	—	—	—	737
	958	103	20	6	7	13	—	—	—	—	1107

It is encouraging to see that there has been a further increase in immunisation and this mainly due to the use of combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough inoculation.

Venereal Diseases

Of the measures available to the Local Health Authority for limiting the spread of Venereal Diseases, by far the most important is the tracing of female contacts. Special Clinics are held weekly to which all cases are referred.

Of the contacts to be identified and persuaded to attend the Clinic for treatment this year in Cheltenham, only one was not traced.

This contact tracing can be most arduous and time consuming, but it is an essential part in our endeavour to prevent the spread of Venereal Diseases. There is an excellent co-operation between the Cheltenham General Hospital and the Local Authority.

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	
			Paralytic	Non-Paralytic			
Under 1 year	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —		
1 to 2 years	M. 1 F. —	M. 4 F. 4	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —		
3 to 4 years	M. 2 F. —	M. 4 F. 9	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —		
5 to 9 years	M. 8 F. 4	M. 8 F. 13	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —		
10 to 14 years	M. 2 F. 3	M. 8 F. 11	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —		
15 to 24 years	M. — F. —	M. — F. 3	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —		
25 years and over	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —		
Age unknown	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —		
Total (all ages)	13 17	24 40	— —	— —	348 274	— —	
	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Smallpox	Acute Encephalitis		Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever
				Infective	Post-infectious		
Under 5 years	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —
5 to 14 years	M. 1 F. 3	M. 2 F. 2	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —
15 to 44 years	M. 2 F. 2	M. 2 F. 2	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —
45 to 64 years	M. 5 F. 2	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —
65 years and over	M. 3 F. 3	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —
Age unknown	M. — F. 1	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —
Total (all ages)	12 11	4 6	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —
	Erysipelas	Meningococcal infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Malaria	Food Poisoning	
Under 5 years	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	
5 to 14 years	M. — F. —	M. 1 F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	
15 to 44 years	M. — F. —	M. — F. 1	M. — F. 44	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	
45 to 64 years	M. 1 F. 1	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	
65 years and over	M. 1 F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	
Age unknown	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	M. — F. —	
Total (all ages)	2 1	1 1	44	— —	— —	4 6	

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 10 YEAR PERIOD 1951-60 INCLUSIVE

Year	Malaria	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Polio myelitis		Erysipelas	Meningococcal Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Acute Encephalitis		Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis	
								P	NP						I.	P.			Pulmonary	Other
1951	—	—	58	—	1	8	59	1	1	4	—	—	22	5	2	—	218	196	58	17
1952	—	—	25	1	—	16	47	2	3	5	—	—	5	3	—	—	1108	149	38	9
1953	1	—	87	—	—	18	68	1	1	6	2	2	3	11	—	1	376	283	40	7
1954	—	—	61	—	—	26	32	17	12	5	2	1	5	14	—	—	530	145	53	4
1955	—	—	107	—	—	54	36	7	5	4	1	6	6	14	—	—	797	109	46	7
1956	1	—	50	—	—	44	46	—	1	5	4	1	12	1	—	—	545	148	34	8
1957	—	—	35	—	—	80	43	6	3	7	1	1	1	33	—	—	739	70	29	8
1958	—	—	23	—	—	62	35	—	2	3	5	5	6	16	2	—	499	143	36	7
1959	—	—	32	—	2	66	37	—	—	—	3	—	19	6	—	—	764	10	31	4
1960	—	—	30	—	1	44	23	—	—	3	2	—	10	10	—	—	622	64	30	5

P = Paralytic
NP = Non-Paralytic

I = Infective
P = Post-Infectious

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

There were 10 Food Poisoning notifications during the year. 2 cases were of the Salmonella type but the other 8 cases were not identified.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

Part I Summary of notifications of Tuberculosis during the period from the 1st January, 1960 to the 31st December, 1960.

	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis													
Age Periods	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total all ages
Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	3	3	2	—	19
Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	11
Non-respiratory, Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	4

Part II Deaths from Tuberculosis during the above-mentioned period.

Age Periods	Number of cases in age groups													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total all ages
Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-respiratory, Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis were again low and exactly the same as those of last year. There were 30 notifications of respiratory Tuberculosis during the year as compared with 31 in 1959. There were 5 cases of the non-respiratory type as compared with 4 in 1959. There were only three deaths from the disease, all in patients over 55 years of age.

Death Rates

The Tuberculosis death rates for Cheltenham during 1960 were as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis		0.04	} Per 1,000 of Population
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		0.00	
Total		0.04	
Comparative Figures	England and Wales Total		0.08

As will be seen from the above figures the Tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population in Cheltenham is below that for England and Wales.

The following report has been received from Dr. F. J. D. Knights, M.D., M.R.C.P., Senior Chest Physician, North Gloucestershire Clinical area:—

A special survey has recently been made of the Cheltenham Borough Register of Notified Persons suffering from Tuberculosis, as known to us.

The figures now stand at

RED (marked infectious)	...	...	...	22
YELLOW (mildly or potentially infectious)				75
GREEN (non-infectious)	...	...	...	173
Unknown	...	...	...	12
				<hr/> 282 <hr/>

Of the 22 REDS, 19 are chronic infectious cases. 3 of these are non-co-operative patients and a 4th is psychotic. At least 2 of them are working in industry and have ample opportunity of disseminating infection. 8 patients are known to be harbouring tubercle bacilli resistant to one or more of the main drugs.

HOUSING

Regular visits were made with members of the Public Health Committee to houses considered unfit for human habitation and appropriate recommendations made to the Housing Committee.

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

Number of cases rehoused because of Tuberculosis 2 (7)

Number of cases rehoused from houses on which a Demolition or Closing Order was operative ... 69 (64)

The 1959 figures are shown in brackets.

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES.

SECTIONS 187-194. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

At the commencement of 1960 there were 9 Nursing Homes on the Register.

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.	—	—	—	—
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.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

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

<i>Purpose of Examinations</i>	<i>Numbers Examined</i>	
	<i>Borough</i>	<i>County</i>
Superannuation Act, 1937 and 1953 and National Health Service (Superannuation)	125	64
Candidates for admission to Teachers Training College	—	55
Candidates for Employment as Teachers	—	12
On behalf of other Authorities	3	3
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 134
Total examinations	<hr/> 262	

Total examinations carried out during 1959 amounted to 344.

Many of the students who are attending the school are from the surrounding area and some are from other parts of the county. The school is a day school and the students are required to attend for a full day.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following examinations for the purpose of determining the physical condition of the students were conducted during the year.

Examination	1907 and 1908	1909
Physical Examination	100	100
Medical Examination	100	100
Sanitation Examination	100	100
Hygiene Examination	100	100
First Aid Examination	100	100
Fire Drill Examination	100	100
Evacuation Drill Examination	100	100
First Aid Examination	100	100
Fire Drill Examination	100	100
Evacuation Drill Examination	100	100

Total Examinations

The total number of examinations conducted during the year 1909 amounted to 1000. The examinations were conducted by the following persons:

- 1. Physical Examination - 100
- 2. Medical Examination - 100
- 3. Sanitation Examination - 100
- 4. Hygiene Examination - 100
- 5. First Aid Examination - 100
- 6. Fire Drill Examination - 100
- 7. Evacuation Drill Examination - 100
- 8. First Aid Examination - 100
- 9. Fire Drill Examination - 100
- 10. Evacuation Drill Examination - 100

EXAMINATIONS TO DETERMINE THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE STUDENTS

The following examinations were conducted during the year 1909:

- 1. Physical Examination - 100
- 2. Medical Examination - 100
- 3. Sanitation Examination - 100
- 4. Hygiene Examination - 100
- 5. First Aid Examination - 100
- 6. Fire Drill Examination - 100
- 7. Evacuation Drill Examination - 100
- 8. First Aid Examination - 100
- 9. Fire Drill Examination - 100
- 10. Evacuation Drill Examination - 100

Examination	1907 and 1908	1909
Physical Examination	100	100
Medical Examination	100	100
Sanitation Examination	100	100
Hygiene Examination	100	100
First Aid Examination	100	100
Fire Drill Examination	100	100
Evacuation Drill Examination	100	100
First Aid Examination	100	100
Fire Drill Examination	100	100
Evacuation Drill Examination	100	100

SECTION II

National Health Services Act 1946

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 21**Health Centres**

It is now five years since the Health Centre at Hesters Way was opened in July 1955 by the Minister of Health. It has now settled down as an efficient working unit providing medical services for a population of nearly 20,000. The services provided both on behalf of the Executive Council and the Local Health Authority have increased every year and plans have been approved for enlargement of the accommodation for the general practitioners and nursing staff. The following is a summary of attendances for the year made under the various services.

General Practitioner Consultations	Treatment and Casualties	Child Welfare	Ante and Post Natal	Total
17136	3064	3676	1443	25319

SECTION 22**Care of Mothers and Young Children**

An adequate number of Child Welfare Centres strategically sited throughout the town are obviously appreciated and well attended. In all cases these clinics are conducted by a voluntary committee of ladies who do splendid work throughout the year and are responsible for the efficient running of a very worth while service. With one exception, all our Child Welfare Clinics are staffed medically by general practitioners, and nursing staff is provided by our health visitors.

All these arrangements work admirably, but unfortunately it has never been possible to find adequate accommodation for the Centre at Alma Road. However, with the assistance of the County Health Department a mobile clinic attends twice monthly and the ladies voluntary committee have built up a well attended clinic. Nevertheless, they are handicapped by lack of permanent accommodation and I feel that the community atmosphere successfully fostered at other clinics is lost at Alma Road. The only possible accommodation in nearby school premises could not, unfortunately, be made available to us but any further development in this area will be watched with a view to obtaining permanent accommodation.

There are seven child welfare centres in the town and 33 sessions are held monthly. Records of attendances (9 month period) are as follows:—

Child Welfare Centres

No. of Centres provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of Sessions held per month	...	...	...	...	...	33
No. of children aged under 1 year who attended a Centre for the first time	...	...	...	...	...	721
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	...	...	...	...	...	2133
Total attendances made:—						
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	7618
Children 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	4124

Certain proprietary brands of dried milk and other proprietary food supplements at near cost price are available at the Centre.

Welfare Food Centre

The Health Department undertakes the distribution of various welfare foods and diet supplements provided by the Ministry of Health. The distribution of welfare foods is carried out from the Welfare Food Centre in Clarence Street and from Child Welfare Centres in various parts of the Borough.

The amounts distributed during 1960 (9 months) were as follows:—

National Dried Milk—tins	...	...	...	...	20,810
Orange Juice—bottles	...	...	...	...	38,327
Cod Liver Oil—bottles	...	...	...	...	3,346
Vitamin Tablets—packets	...	...	...	...	3,694

Ante-natal Clinics

Ante-natal Clinics are held at the Cheltenham Maternity Hospital and Hesters Way Health Centre. At the Health Centre the clinics are run by family doctors and midwives. At the Maternity Hospital, hospital medical staff, family doctors and midwives are in attendance. At both clinics, health education activities are run by our health visitors who give talks or individual instruction to expectant mothers. Also at both clinics relaxation classes are held and are conducted by a qualified physiotherapist.

Maternity beds for hospital confinement are allocated for medical and social reasons. Roughly 60 per cent of confinements are institutional and 40 per cent domiciliary. Each applicant is visited by a health visitor who makes an assessment of the need for institutional confinement in all cases where the reason for the application is other than medical. All institutional confinements take place at the Maternity Hospital or the Victoria Home, but occasionally when accommodation is over-booked some cases are transferred to the Cirencester or Stroud Maternity Hospitals.

Records of attendances at ante-natal and post-natal clinics for the nine month period were as follows:—

Ante-natal Clinics

No. of Ante-natal Clinics provided	...	...	...	...	2
No. of sessions held per month	...	...	...	...	16
New cases attending	...	...	...	...	461
Total cases attending	...	...	...	...	461
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	2,934

Post-natal Clinics

No. of Post-natal Clinics provided	...	...	...	...	1
No. of sessions held per month	...	...	...	...	1
New cases attending	...	...	...	...	20
Total cases attending	...	...	...	...	20
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	20

Women's Welfare Clinic

A special clinic to which cases are sent on medical grounds for advice on family planning is held at the School Clinic, Royal Well Road. A Medical Officer and Health Visitor are in attendance and clinics are held on the 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month at 6.30 p.m.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child

Arrangements for the care of the unmarried mother are provided on behalf of the Council by the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. This service is grant-aided by the Council. The number of cases dealt with in Cheltenham during the year was 87. There were 94 illegitimate births out of a total of 1,306 births, a percentage illegitimate birth rate of 7.2 per cent compared with 6.5 per cent in 1959.

St. Catherine's Home in Cheltenham provides accommodation for the admission of unmarried mothers but they are also admitted to similar homes run by the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association in other parts of the country.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The following tables show the work carried out by the Dental Officers during the year:—

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

(1)	Examined (2)	Needing Treatment (3)	Treated (4)	Made Dentally Fit (5)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	40	38	38	18
Children under Five	62	58	58	—

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

(1)	Scalings and gum Treatment (2)	Fillings (3)	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment (4)	Crowns of Inlays (5)	Extrac- tions (6)	General Anaesthetics (7)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	3	15	—	—	152	28
Children under Five	—	—	—	—	114	85

Dentures Provided		Radiographs (10)
Full Upper or Lower (8)	Partial Upper or Lower (9)	
10	8	6
—	—	—

Orthopaedic Clinic

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held twice monthly, where children under five years of age can have postural and other defects remedied. The Clinic is run by an Orthopaedic After-Care Sister on the Staff of the County Health Department.

Care of Premature Infants

A premature infant is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. While some of these infants require expert care, many though small, are healthy and require little more than normal care and management. Others are so small that they have little chance of survival in spite of specialised treatment.

Many babies in the middle range of prematurity or above, have every chance of developing into normal healthy babies although they do require extra care and attention. Many of these babies are successfully cared for at home under special arrangements for the domiciliary care of the premature baby. Midwives have been specially trained for this work and special equipment is kept at Ambulance Headquarters ready for delivery to the home. Fifteen premature babies were treated at home during the year under these arrangements and all did well.

There are, of course, some babies born so prematurely that they require much more specialised care than could be provided in the home and they are admitted to the Maternity Hospital where the necessary skilled care and equipment is available.

Premature live births and still births notified during the 9 months under review were as follows:—

No. of Premature *Live* Births notified:—

(a) In hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
(b) At home	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

No. of Premature *Still* Births notified:—

(a) In hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) At home	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Notification of Births

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Cheltenham during the period 1st April to 31st December, 1960, and the number is adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the Area:—

	Live Births		Still Births		Total	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Domiciliary	392	392	—	—	392	392
(b) Institutional	981	595	23	16	1004	601

Day Nurseries

There are two Day Nurseries in the town and both are well attended. Each nursery has places for 40 children. Admission is on priority grounds only, but if vacancies are available children in the non-priority class can be accepted on payment. This only rarely occurs, in fact, plans have already been approved for the extension of the Whaddon Day Nursery to cope with the large demand for places among the priority group.

The following table shows children on register and average daily attendances at the Nurseries during the year (12 months).

	Number of approved places		Number of children on the register at the end of the year		Average daily attendance during the year	
Swindon Road Day Nursery	15	25	10	27	10	24
Whaddon Road Day Nursery	15	25	16	26	14	24

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Very close co-operation is maintained between the Health Department and Inspector Hammer of the N.S.P.C.C. Frequent joint visits are made to homes, either on the initiative of Inspector Hammer or the Health Department and these visits are of mutual benefit. I would like to record my appreciation of the many instances in which Inspector Hammer has given valuable assistance both to the Health Department and the School Health Service in the welfare of children.

Inspector Hammer and the Medical Officer of Health attend the Joint Committee of Officers concerned with problem families where Cheltenham cases are discussed and appropriate measures taken following joint consultation.

SECTION 23

Midwifery Services

The Midwifery Service in Cheltenham is based at the Victoria Home in charge of a Superintendent and an establishment of seven domiciliary midwives. The service is provided by the Cheltenham District Nurses Association on behalf of the Council. The service is administered by an Executive Committee on which the Borough Council has six representatives.

The following is a summary of the work of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service for the last nine months of 1960:—

Number of deliveries attended by Midwives

Doctor booked and present at time of delivery ...	...	7
Doctor booked and not present at time of delivery ...	...	388
Total number of deliveries ...	...	395

Number of cases in which gas and air analgesia was administered	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Number of cases in which Pethidine was administered							144
Number of cases in which Trilene was administered							220
Number of Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	...			3,288
Number of Post-Natal Visits	...	...	...	...			—
Number of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...					236
Number of cases attended on discharge from Hospital before 14th day	...	...	...	...	...	...	858

SECTION 24

Health Visitors

When the Scheme of Delegation came into operation on 1st April, 1960, the Health Visiting Service came under control of the Borough. One of the Health Visitors was appointed Senior Health Visitor with an establishment of eight Health Visitors. Six are based on the Health Department and two at the Health Centre, Hesters Way.

The increase in the birth rate brings a steady increase year by year in the number of home visits paid by the Health Visitors who, in addition to giving advice in the home encourage mothers to attend the Infant Welfare Centres where medical advice is available if required.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Health Visitors during the last nine months of the year.

Number of children visited during the year	...	...	5,391
First visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	1,053
Total visits to infants under 1 year of age.	...	...	4,453
Visits to children aged 1—5 years	...	...	7,202
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	524
Tuberculosis Visits	...	...	306
Investigations of Social Conditions for Hospitals, Visits to sick persons, old people, etc.	...	...	522
Total number of families or households visited		...	4,563
Number of attendances by Health Visitors at Clinic Sessions	...	...	538

SECTION 25

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing Service is based on Victoria Home and comprises a Superintendent with 18 full-time and 5 part-time Home Nurses. These numbers include 3 full-time male nurses and one full-time nurse who is responsible for the domiciliary nursing care of children. The male nurses and the Children's nurse cover the whole town, but the other nurses work in specified districts. Nursing duties include all illnesses occurring in the home and also the care of patients discharged from hospital. Much time is taken up with the nursing care of the elderly, many of whom would have to be admitted to hospital but for the domiciliary care provided by the Family Doctor, the Home Nurse and the Home Help, with the very useful addition of the Meals on Wheels Service provided by the Womens Voluntary Organisation.

Summary of Work of Home Nurses (9 months only)

Number of cases on books, 1st April, 1960	...	...	325
Number of new cases nursed during year:—			
Medical	...	...	1,054
Surgical	...	...	136
Tuberculosis	...	...	—
Maternal Complications	...	...	20
Miscarriage or Abortions	...	...	80
Infectious Diseases	...	...	—
			<hr/> 1,290 <hr/>
Number of Cases on books, 31st December, 1960	...	381	
Number of visits paid by nurses:—			
General Nursing	...	...	45,537
Tuberculosis	...	...	—
Maternity	...	...	95
Infectious Diseases	...	...	—
Others	...	...	—
			<hr/> 45,632 <hr/>

SECTION 26**Vaccination and Immunisation**

This is a service on which no Health Authority can afford to relax. In the early days we were concerned only with Smallpox Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation. The full list of diseases for which safe and effective protection is now available is Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus. A programme of properly spaced injections for protection against these diseases has had to be formulated so that all are available to every child at the right time. This work has in fact become one of the most important of the Public Health Services, demanding skilled medical nursing and clerical attention and it must continue to remain so if we wish to see the community free of all these diseases.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The number of children under one year vaccinated against smallpox (621) is slightly higher than last year (607) and the vaccination rate at this age is reasonably satisfactory, being 48% of the number of children born during the year. About 38% of these vaccinations were done in Child Welfare Centres and the remainder by family doctors.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

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

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. born in years indicated.	Under 1 1960	1-4 1956-1959	5-9 1951-1955	10-14 1946-1950	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injec- tions (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1956-1960	325	3186	4021	2949	10481
B. 1955 or earlier	—	—	964	2899	3863
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1207	4161	11738		17106
Immunity Index 100A/C	26.9	76.5	59.37		61.27

The increase year after year shown by the figures in the above table is very satisfactory, especially a still further increase in the rate of immunisation in children under five years. There has not been a notified case of Diphtheria in the town since 1952.

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

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
By the School Doctors and at Welfare Clinics	452	381	434	525	569
By Private Practitioners	639	515	616	405	798
	1,091	896	1,050	930	1,367

The 798 cases completed by private practitioners during 1960 included 373 combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisations.

Reinforcing Doses

During 1960, 2,252 reinforcing doses were given, 629 by Private Practitioners and 1,623 by the School Doctors.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

The number of children in the Borough who were immunised against the disease is as follows:—

	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Local Authority	335	30	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
Private Practitioners	623	73	17	4	7	13	—	—	—	—	737
	958	103	20	6	7	13	—	—	—	—	1107

The above figures include those children immunised separately and by combined immunisation and are very satisfactory. There was an increase in the number of notifications compared with the previous year which produced an exceptionally low incidence. However, as a result of immunisation the disease has largely lost its severity and is only rarely fatal. There were no deaths during the year.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis has continued throughout the year and the age groups of the population eligible, continue to be extended, but by far the greatest response is from parents with young children. This is as it should be, but many more young adults would be well advised to accept vaccination.

Since the inception of the scheme in 1956 up to 31st December, 1960, 21,507 children and young persons had received two or more injections of the vaccine. The last notified case of the disease in the town was in September, 1958.

The following table shows the number of persons who received injections during the year, 1960:—

CLASS	No. of persons vaccinated in 1960			No. of applicants awaiting 1st Injection at end of year
	1st Injection	2nd Injection	3rd Injection	
A. Children born in years 1943 to 1960	265	862	5,149	2
B. Young persons born in 1933 to 1942	49	200		—
C. Others	769	2,020		18
D. Total A-C	1,083	3,082	5,149	20

The above account of vaccination and immunisation during 1960 should be of interest to every parent with young children in Cheltenham. The results are very satisfactory and I hope that all parents will continue to support us and their family doctors in our efforts to ensure for their children, freedom from disease which was almost unknown at the beginning of this century.

SECTION 28

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Tuberculosis

All new notifications of cases of Tuberculosis are sent through the Health Department to the Health Visitors who visit the family for the purpose of giving advice and tracing contacts who are referred for chest X-ray. They also visit patients who are being nursed at home or who have been discharged from hospital. A total of 306 visits were made during the year.

At 31st December, 1960, 26 persons suffering from Tuberculosis were receiving free milk, which is granted in all cases where the income falls below a fixed minimum. Apart from other benefits received from National sources, these patients receive considerable help from the Cheltenham Tuberculosis Care Committee. This is a voluntary organisation which raises its own funds and makes financial grants in needy cases. The Borough's Health and Welfare Services Committee is represented on the Tuberculosis Care Committee, and both the Medical Officer of Health and the Health Visitors attend so that it is known from personal experience what a worthwhile job this Committee is doing with the limited funds available and how many tuberculosis patients have received substantial benefits. This Committee deserve every encouragement and the gratitude of the community.

General

The general work of the Health Department in the prevention of illness, care and after care although a delegated function under the new scheme, is very much a joint effort between our own staff, Health Visitors, Home Helps, District Nurses, etc., and other bodies, such as the National Assistance Board, Women's Voluntary Service, Red Cross, the County Welfare Department and the Tuberculosis Care Committee already mentioned. The Hospital Authority and the family doctors are very closely associated in this work, especially as it concerns the care of patients discharged from hospital and the welfare of old people, and altogether it is this co-operative effort which achieves results. Cheltenham is also very fortunate in the amount of voluntary effort put into this work. I need only mention the Local Spastics Committee who run their own excellent school for spastic children, the Cheltenham Branch of the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship, the Cripples Aid Committee, the Muscular Dystrophy Group, and the well-known and greatly appreciated work done by the Committee who arrange for the weekly swimming sessions for handicapped persons at Alstone Baths. The latest venture, the opening of a Cheshire Home in the town, is already doing wonderful work.

Sick room equipment is available on loan when required for patients being nursed at home. Large items, such as wheel chairs, etc., can be obtained from the Red Cross at a small charge.

Chiropody Service

This service is provided on behalf of the Borough Council by the Cheltenham Old Peoples Welfare Association. Owing to the shortage of qualified Chiropodists the service is only available for priority cases: viz. old people, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped, but even with this restriction there is always a long waiting list of old people. It has not been possible to obtain the services of a sufficient number of suitably qualified chiropodists to cope adequately with the demand. The majority of Health Authorities are finding the same difficulty in recruiting chiropodists.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Cases on the waiting list at 1st April, 1960	...	...	...	73
Cases on the waiting list at 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	102
Cases seen by chiropodists	...	...	...	457
Appointments not kept by patients	...	...	...	54
Sessions—1st April, 1960 to 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	57
Chiropodists employed—1st April, 1960—31st December, 1960	...	...	...	4
Sessions per month—1st April, 1960—1st August, 1960	...	...	...	6
1st August, 1960—31st December, 1960	...	...	...	7

SECTION 29

Home Help Service

The increase in the demand for this service continues and even with an increasing number of home helps it is difficult to meet fully every request made for assistance. The increase in the work covers every type of case with the exception of tuberculosis, a welcome sign of the advances made in the prevention and cure of this disease. Only two cases of this type were assisted during the year.

The chronic sick and the aged are an ever increasing problem and made the largest demand on the service. In many cases we have neither the personnel nor the facilities to provide all the help required. It is becoming apparent that many of these old people living alone need more help than is available and it may be worth while considering a scheme for foster homes in the same way as we foster out children. It would only need some kindly person willing to take some old person into her home. There would need however to be some method of supplementing the Old Age Pension to cover a reasonable charge. A scheme such as this has already been successfully operated by other Authorities.

We are fortunate in having a good team of Home Helps. Some have been forced to give up the work due to ill-health, in fact, it is not appreciated how arduous the work can be, especially with the more difficult cases to be assisted. Every reasonable demand is met and we try to make the Service adequate for the needs of the town.

Although we have a Night Sitter Service there is very little demand for it. All requests have been met and have been greatly appreciated where given.

With the introduction of the Scheme of Delegation the Assistant Organiser became Home Help Organiser for Cheltenham, responsible for some 70 Home Helps and these numbers are increasing:—

The following is a summary of the work done during 1960:—

	Mater- nity	Chronic Sick and Old Age	General Sickness	Tuber- culosis	Night Sitters	Total
No. of cases being assisted 1st April, 1960	24	226	27	2	1	280
No. of applications received during year	}	Figures not available due to fire				
No. of new cases						
Total number of cases assisted in 1960						
No. of cases being assisted at the end of 1960	3	229	14	2	—	248

MENTAL HEALTH

The Scheme of Delegation of the Mental Health Services came into operation on the 1st April, 1960.

There is one Senior Mental Welfare Officer employed in the duties appertaining to the care and after care of the mentally ill; these duties are both complex and varied. It is necessary for the Mental Welfare Officer to work in close co-operation with the Psychiatric Hospitals and to attend the various weekly and monthly conferences. It is also necessary for him to work in close co-operation with the General Practitioners in the town and assist in the treatment and removal, if necessary, of the mentally ill to hospital.

Care and supervision of the child found to be incapable of receiving education at school is catered for by the Cheltenham Training Centre. Children and adults within a radius of 10 miles are transported daily by coach and County Ambulance Service to the Centre for training. There are also approximately 25-30 patients from the City of Gloucester in attendance.

The demand for short-term hospital care continues to increase. These short-term care admissions are of inestimable value in affording a period of relief to parents from the care of difficult patients. Unfortunately, the acceptance of short-term patients may mean that accommodation is not available when required for a long-term patient urgently requiring admission. The provision of Residential Hostels by the County Council, particularly for the accommodation of short-term patients, will undoubtedly reduce the list of patients awaiting admission to Psychiatric Hospitals. There were only two cases on the waiting list for long-term care at the end of the year, and this can be considered most satisfactory.

On the 1st November, 1960, the Mental Health Act of 1959, came into operation. One of the main purposes of the act is to provide that any person suffering from mental disorder may be treated as an in-patient, without any formality, whether in a Hospital or Registered Nursing Home, providing he or she is not unwilling to receive treatment.

HEALTH EDUCATION

As from the 1st April, 1960, Cheltenham became responsible for the Health Education Programme within the borough and this additional responsibility was entered into with enthusiasm with the desire to create and foster positive health among the citizens of the town.

A wide range of subjects have been covered—Personal Health, Communal Hygiene, Balanced Diet, etc. In an endeavour to make our homes a safe place to live in, we arranged a stand at the local "Safety for All Exhibition" entitled "Keeping all forms of Poisons under lock and key."

Throughout the year this safety in the home project has been brought to the fore, not only with regard to poisons, but also in guarding fires, the advisability of using flame-resisting materials for children's clothing and the dangers of amateur repairs to electrical and gas apparatus. Further propaganda has been given on the prevention of influenza and the necessity of prophylactic treatments for whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis and smallpox.

School leavers have been given a leaflet on the basic principles of "Your Health." This draws attention to their personal hygiene, stressing the dangers of tobacco smoking which may lead to cancer, particularly for the heavy cigarette smoker.

Among the many organisations at which talks and demonstrations have been given, is a Remand Home for girls. The response here was very encouraging and some of the parents are helping with permanent Health Education equipment for the home.

Health Education covers a wide variety of subjects and from time to time it is usual and necessary to direct special attention to one or more particular aspect of this work. During the year we have been particularly stressing the advisability of poliomyelitis vaccination. We have ample supplies of the vaccine and the results so far have been very satisfactory. In spite of the easing of all restrictions the response in the older age groups is still unsatisfactory.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

On 31st December, 1960, there were 6 Child Minders registered with the Borough in accordance with the above regulations, to look after a total of 29 children. Routine visits of inspection are made to the homes of all Child Minders and a report made to the Health and Welfare Services Committee.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under the Delegation Scheme, the Borough assumed responsibility for the provision of Welfare Services under the above act, with the exception of Residential Accommodation. No additional Welfare Officers have so far been appointed for this work. Much of the routine visiting, concerning especially the care of old people has been taken over by the Health Visitors. One specialist officer for the Blind already in the employment of the County became a full-time officer for the Borough and for the other services, e.g.: the Deaf and Physically Handicapped. The County Medical Officer of Health has made the County Officer concerned, available to the Borough, and regular reports are submitted to the Health and Welfare Services Committee.

Welfare of the Blind

The following report on Welfare Services for the Blind in Cheltenham covers the period April, 1960—March 1961:—

During the above period 18 new "Blind" and 4 "Partially Blind" cases were certified by the ophthalmic surgeons; 9 Blind and 1 Partially Sighted case transferred into Cheltenham from other Local Authorities, and 3 cases were internally transferred from Gloucestershire County to Cheltenham, making a total of 35 additions to the Cheltenham registers.

During the same period there were 12 deaths; 3 Blind and 1 Partially Sighted transfers out to other Authorities; 5 Blind and 2 Partially Sighted internal transfers to Gloucestershire County; and 1 Partially Sighted case de-certified—a total of 24 removals from the Cheltenham registers.

Present Registers:—

Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

196

Regular monthly visits were made to the Blind in their homes. Those attending clinics at the Eye & General Hospitals were taken by the Home Teacher. Wireless sets were maintained in good running order. Lessons were given in their own homes to those learning to read Braille and Moon, and help given with such handicrafts as chair and stool seating, basketry, etc.; and with the sale of goods made by the Blind workers. The weekly Social Club had an average attendance of 35—40 members who were given a Summer Outing and a Christmas Party. Invaluable assistance was given by our five voluntary helpers. The Deaf-Blind (those using hand manual only) were taken to the week-end holiday at Weston-Super-Mare, arranged by the Western Counties' Blind Association.

Thanks are due to the members of Cheltenham Toc H who gave our Blind people a Summer Outing and a Christmas Party, and to the members of the Inner Wheel, who gave an Easter Party.

The Home Teacher also attended the conference, with lectures by several ophthalmic specialists on "Prevention of Blindness," held one week-end in Bristol; and also the conference on "Statistical Returns, and Matters concerning the Registers of the Blind," held at Taunton, and addressed by Mrs. K. H. Potter, B.A., from the Ministry of Health.

Summary of above year's work by the Home Teacher:—

<i>Visits to to Blind</i>	<i>Other Visits</i>	<i>Lessons</i>	<i>Socials</i>	<i>Letters</i>	<i>Miles</i>
2,019	178	74	49	305	6,154

Welfare of the Deaf

At the end of 1960 there were 110 deaf or partially deaf cases on the register who had been referred to the Welfare Officer as being in need of help.

Assessment and training sessions of the Gloucester Hearing Assessment Clinic are held twice monthly on Saturdays at the Gloucester Royal Infirmary. Lip Reading classes are held at the Cheltenham General Hospital for adults in the afternoon and evening. There is a need for a Club for both Deaf and Hard of Hearing in Cheltenham and it is hoped that one may eventually be started.

The Welfare Officer is very grateful to all the people and organisations in Cheltenham who have been so co-operative, and without whose help she would have been unable to organise a comprehensive service to all age groups and all degrees of deafness.

Physically Handicapped

There were 345 persons on the Physically Handicapped register at the end of 1960.

Visits were made by the Occupational Therapist, the Welfare Officer and voluntary visitors whenever the need arose. Aids to daily living were provided, and instruction on craftwork given, particularly to those who were homebound.

Many of the cases visited by the Cheltenham & North Cotswold Cripples Aid Association were given help where necessary from their voluntary funds. This association also helped with the marketing of goods by organising a Sale and Exhibition of Aids at Cheltenham Town Hall.

Holidays were arranged for many of those who are severely disabled and transport provided.

The Good Companions Club, run by the British Red Cross Society, which meets on alternate Tuesday afternoons at the Ambulance Headquarters, continued to expand and is very popular. Transport is provided by the County Ambulance Service and the Hospital Car Service.

Meals on Wheels Service

This service has operated successfully during the year in the capable hands of the Women's Voluntary Organisation, providing a much needed and highly appreciated help for old people.

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of Care and Protection (*National Assistance Act, 1948, Sec. 47 and Amendment Act, October, 1951*)

No persons in need of care and protection were removed during the year under the above Act.

SECTION III

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SCHOOL MEDICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (Councillor A. G. DYE)

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

Councillor E. J. A. DADGE

Rev. J. K. CAVELL

Mr. H. F. COOPER

Miss D. HORTON

Mrs. I. H. B. JAMES

Mr. H. J. NORRIS

Mr. L. J. RICHARDS

Councillor A. H. YATES

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Borough School Medical Officer

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

Assistant School Medical Officers

*D. E. Clare, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Brenda G. King, M.B., B.S.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*

School Dental Officers

*A. J. Lane, L.D.S.,
(Resigned 10-12-60)
A. W. McCarthy, L.D.S.*

School Clinic Nurses

*Nurse M. Laffineur, S.R.N., R.F.N.
Nurse M. S. Read, S.R.N.
Nurse A. Wood, S.R.N.*

Physiotherapist

Mrs. V. Keene

Speech Therapist

Mrs. M. Heaven

Chief Clerk

W. H. G. Meakins

School Clinic Clerks

*Miss J. Beach
Miss A. Clark
Miss M. Thomas*

School Dental Attendants

*Mrs. B. Mardle
Mrs. S. Trafford*

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 Gentleman,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the School Health Service for the year 1960.

A high standard of general health has been maintained among the school population during the year. There have been no outbreaks of any of the serious infectious diseases and no unusual increase in the common infections. Nutritional standards have remained at the same high level as previous years. The infestation rate remains at a low level.

No cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year and every effort is made to maintain the high rate of immunisation among school children. No case of any type of tuberculosis was notified during the year in respect of a child of school age.

In a health service which is aimed directly at the prevention of disease there is seldom anything spectacular to report. This is due to the success of those preventive measures which now take up a large part of the time and effort of all those engaged in the School Health Service.

Vaccination and immunisation programmes increase year by year and it is always our aim to raise still higher the level of protection against those diseases which have now largely disappeared from school health statistics.

The satisfactory state of child health in Cheltenham is only achieved through a very happy and fruitful co-operation between ourselves and teachers, parents and family doctors, and the hospitals. The results can be seen in the health statistics for the School Health Service and are a credit to all concerned.

I would like to record my appreciation of the support and encouragement which I always receive from the Chairman and Members of the School Medical Sub-Committee and for the 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 1960 and 4,474 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 Pate's Grammar School for Girls, the Boys' Grammar School and the Technical High School.

As a result of these inspections, 619 pupils were found to have defective vision (excluding squint) and where necessary were referred to the Eye Specialist. A further 855 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 1,924 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 mid-year school population was 11,738 and every child has an up-to-date school medical record.

Special School Medical Inspection

These inspections cover children examined other than at a routine medical inspection for some special reason. During 1960, 54 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 1960, 1,276 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
1956 and later	91	89	97.8	2	2.2
1955	709	696	98.2	13	1.8
1954	321	314	97.8	7	2.2
1953	29	29	100.0	—	—
1952	999	984	98.5	15	1.5
1951	76	75	98.7	1	1.3
1950	—	—	—	—	—
1949	90	90	100.0	—	—
1948	894	880	98.4	14	1.6
1947	88	87	98.9	1	1.1
1946	850	844	99.3	6	0.7
1945 and earlier	327	325	99.4	2	0.6
TOTAL	4474	4413	98.6	61	1.4

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
1956 and later	5	21	23
1955	19	146	158
1954	15	80	90
1953	1	1	1
1952	115	213	301
1951	11	21	29
1950	—	—	—
1949	19	14	32
1948	159	181	305
1947	20	13	30
1946	152	127	265
1945 and earlier	103	38	134
TOTAL	619	855	1368

Table C. Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections ...	54
Number of Re-Inspections ...	1276
TOTAL	1330

Table D. Infestation with Vermin

(1) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ...	25,983
(2) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	167
(3) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) ...	129
(4) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) ...	—

The above figures show a further reduction in the number of children found to be infested, as compared with last year's figure of under one per cent.

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	19	27	24	18	63	36	106	81
Eyes								
(a) Vision	39	30	213	17	367	44	619	91
(b) Squint	43	22	10	1	72	9	125	32
(c) Other	18	6	7	8	28	17	53	31
Ears								
(a) Hearing	4	68	4	12	19	77	27	157
(b) Otitis Media ...	10	37	4	2	9	18	23	57
(c) Other	3	10	1	7	1	16	5	33
Nose and Throat ...	48	213	11	22	44	122	103	357
Speech	23	34	2	3	27	13	52	50
Lymphatic Glands ...	1	37	—	6	1	31	2	74
Heart	2	35	1	20	3	49	6	104
Lungs	14	73	7	17	22	59	43	149
Developmental								
(a) Hernia	2	9	—	1	3	6	5	16
(b) Other	4	38	3	9	13	63	20	110
Orthopaedic								
(a) Posture	6	13	12	38	22	48	40	99
(b) Feet	46	35	32	14	75	27	153	76
(c) Other	11	31	21	25	32	47	64	103
Nervous System								
(a) Epilepsy	3	4	6	—	11	1	20	5
(b) Other	1	10	—	7	7	15	8	32
Psychological								
(a) Development ...	—	15	4	30	32	107	36	152
(b) Stability	1	17	2	3	12	29	15	49
Abdomen	6	6	—	11	7	17	13	34
Other	4	2	—	9	10	21	14	32

(T)—Treatment. (O)—Observation.

Table B. Special Inspections

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	—	1
Eyes		
(a) Vision	6	3
(b) Squint	1	2
(c) Other	1	1
Ears		
(a) Hearing	2	2
(b) Otitis Media	—	2
(c) Other	2	1
Nose or Throat	1	1
Speech	1	—
Lymphatic Glands	1	—
Heart	—	1
Lungs	1	2
Developmental		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	—	3
Orthopaedic		
(a) Posture	—	1
(b) Feet	1	—
(c) Other	1	—
Nervous System		
(a) Epilepsy	2	—
(b) Other	—	2
Psychological		
(a) Development	—	7
(b) Stability	1	4
Abdomen	1	2
Other	—	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	47
Errors of refraction (including squint)	801
Total	848
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	531

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	28
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	376
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	58
Received other forms of treatment	144
Total	606

Total number of pupils in schools who are known
to have been provided with hearing aids :—

(a) in 1960	2
(b) in previous years	5

Table C. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

*Number of Cases known
to have been treated*

(a) Pupils treated at Clinics or out-patients departments	380
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	380

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

Ringworm (i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	4
Scabies	3
Impetigo	32
Other skin diseases	58
Total	97

Table E. Child Guidance Treatment

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	76
--	----

Table F. Speech Therapy

Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	155
--	-----

Table G. Other Treatment Given

*Number of Cases known
to have been dealt with*

(a) Pupils with Minor Ailments ...	1684
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	2
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vac- cination	520
(d) Other than (a) (b) and (c) above (specify)	
1. U.V.L. Treatment	22
2. Anaemia	6
3. Chest	39
4. Debility	12

Total ... 2285

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 preventive 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 continued 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 nineteen schools have been tested during the year, involving 1,103 school children. Twenty-one children were referred to specialists and others dealt with by the school medical officer or family doctor.

The number of children actually requiring some form of treatment over the wide range of defects shown, has not diminished compared with last year. There is in fact a moderate increase, to which attention should be drawn as there has been considerable comment in recent years concerning the value of the routine school medical inspection. It is only right in the interest of economy, both of time and money, that any part of the school health service not considered necessary should be discontinued, but this is not true of the routine school medical examinations.

Minor Ailment Clinics

There has also been a moderate increase in the number of children attending these clinics throughout the year.

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	...	...	...	...	6290
(b) As Specials	...	...	...	...	861
Total					7151
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	5019
(3) Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	4398
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	2407
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	5220
(6) Half days devoted to:	Periodic (School) Inspection	...	...	...	53
	General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	72
	Treatment	...	...	...	769
Total					894

(7)	Fillings:	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	2530
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	143
Total							2673
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled:	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	2337
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	142
Total							2479
(9)	Extractions:	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	911
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	2647
Total							3558
(10)	Administrations of general anaesthetics for extraction ...						1854
(11)	Orthodontics						
	(a)	Cases commenced during year	...	...	...	...	19
	(b)	Cases brought forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	13
	(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	17
	(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	7
	(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	20
	(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	20
	(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	—
	(h)	Total attendances	...	...	...	...	141
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth					...	47
(13)	Other operations :	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1196
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	63
Total							1259

The number of school children inspected and treated during the year has dropped due to the resignation of one of our dental officers, but at the time of writing a new dental officer has been appointed and we will again have two full-time dentists early in 1961. Work in the dental department has continued at a steady pace throughout the year and apart from the resignation already referred to, we have been able to cope adequately with the demand for treatment although it is probable that the demand should be higher. In many cases necessary treatment is refused on the grounds that the child will visit his or her private dentist. Subsequent dental inspection frequently reveals that this has not been done.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As already reported there has been no outbreak during the year of any of the serious infectious diseases. It is pleasing to be able to report again the absence of poliomyelitis and the efforts made by our general practitioner colleagues and ourselves, during recent years would appear to have had the desired results. Over 80% of school children are now protected against the disease.

Total notifications of infectious diseases in respect of school children are shown below. The numbers are comparatively small and of no significance.

<i>Measles</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis Paralytic</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic</i>
226	Nil	23	22	Nil	Nil

Tuberculosis

There was no notification of any form of tuberculosis among school children during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The following table shows details of tuberculin testing and vaccination against tuberculosis, a means of protection against the disease which has been available to school children between the ages of 13 and 14 years since 1954. It is now available to older age groups. Although only available to children attending Local Authority Schools it could be extended to all private schools and carried out there by their own medical officers. It is encouraging to report a further increase in the acceptance rate from 59% in 1959 to 66% in 1960. This simple, safe, and effective protection against tuberculosis is obviously acceptable to parents and it is hoped it will continue to be so.

No. of Schools	Invited	Accepted	Tuberculin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	% Positive	NOT Vaccin- ated	Vaccin- ated
11	1181	785	694	141	520	20.3	—	520

SPEECH THERAPY

The work in 1960 was carried on very similarly to that in the previous year. There was a steady flow of children referred for treatment and they could be admitted without much delay. Two more schools, Whaddon and St. Paul's Primary, were used as centres as the parents in those areas found it difficult to bring the children regularly to a clinic.

As well as the children admitted, as shown in the following analysis, 87 children had their speech difficulties thoroughly assessed, but it was found unnecessary to give treatment regularly.

Year Ending 31st December, 1960

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	...	344
Number of Sessions for School Visiting, Clerical, etc.	...					126
Number of Consultations	...	...	...	...	...	159
Number of Treatments given	...	...	...	...	...	1,691
Number of Children admitted	...	...	...	...	...	69
Number of Children discharged	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Children on Register, 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	113

Discharges

	Stammer		Stammer and Dyslalia		Dyslalia		Cleft Palate		Other Disorders		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Provisionally Cured	3	—	2	—	15	8	—	—	—	—	28
Much Improved	3	2	—	—	5	3	—	—	1	—	14
Slightly Improved/ Un-co-operative	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4
No Improvement	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Left District and School	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
TOTAL	7	3	2	—	23	12	—	—	1	3	51

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.

Child Guidance Clinic

During the year Dr. P. R. Doherty took up the appointment of Medical Director at the Child Guidance Clinic in succession to Dr. H. S. Coulsting and the waiting list has now been considerably reduced with a similar reduction in the waiting period for children referred through the School Medical Officer or the family doctor. I am much indebted to Dr. Doherty for his co-operation and advice in dealing with an increasing number of psychiatric problems among school children and parents.

Employment of Children and Young Persons

During the year, 136 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 Special Schools Regulations, 1959, 108 pupils have been examined or re-examined during 1960 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 1960:—

- 40 have been ascertained to be educationally sub-normal.
- 7 have been reported to the Local Health Authority under the Mental Health Act.
- 5 were found to have no disability.
- 46 were found to be suitable for education in an ordinary school.
- 1 was found to require supervision after leaving school.
- 8 were found to require education in special residential schools.

SECTION IV

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Report of Chief Public Health Inspector

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND MANAGER OF THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Cheltenham

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my report on the work carried out in the department during the past year, the predominating feature of which has been the preparation for Cheltenham's first Smoke Control Area.

Air pollution of all types will undoubtedly have to be combatted with the same conviction and energy that was applied several generations ago in securing pure water. The Beaver Committee on air pollution states categorically that there is a clear association between air pollution and bronchitis and other respiratory diseases.

The main source of pollution in Cheltenham is of domestic origin and, Smoke Control Areas being the only method of controlling such pollution, the Council submitted their proposal to form the town's first area to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government early in 1960. During August, approval in principle was received and a detailed survey was commenced of the 1,497 premises involved, entailing 2,900 visits by the Inspectors. This area is situated to the west of the town and covers some 840 acres. The information obtained from the survey, together with the Council's resolution, was submitted to the Ministry at the end of the year with a view to the Order being confirmed.

Housing is one of the most important functions of the department, and 5,791 visits were made during the year. In the last fifteen years the total number of premises dealt with as unfit for human habitation reached a total of 689 and 1,144 persons occupying these premises were rehoused by the Local Authority. 98 houses or parts of houses were closed or made the subject of undertakings.

The acquisition by the Housing Committee of suitable property for reconditioning continued. These houses which qualify for Improvement Grants, are in great demand, especially by older people, who welcome a move from their old dilapidated properties into those possessing modern amenities, yet within a reasonable distance of their old homes and at a comparatively low rent.

The clearance of houses in the North Ward proceeded and the complete demolition of all the old and decaying properties in Malvern Street and Worcester Street has been accomplished. Only a few small blocks of individual houses remain awaiting demolition in Elm Street and Waterloo Street. The number of houses demolished in this redevelopment area has now reached 107. The re-building of the area has been in progress and, at the end of the year, 84 houses had been completed on this site.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force during the year and this new act will enable a much more positive approach to be made to the problem of caravan sites. Powers have now been given and standards recommended which, if supported by the courts, should give Local Authorities the opportunity to lay down minimum standards for basic necessities, such as paths, water supply, adequate drainage, and amenities such as hot baths and laundry facilities and, above all, fire precautions.

The Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme for bovine animals is proving most successful and, apart from reactors sent in from a wide area by the Ministry, the percentage of cattle and calves affected with the disease was only .32%, as compared with last year's figure of 1.22%, and there is every indication that this reduced incidence will continue. The total weight of meat and organs condemned as unfit for human food was just over 23 tons.

The works required at the Public Abattoir under the Slaughter of Animals Acts and Regulations are in progress and, when completed, will ensure that slaughtering is carried out in the most expeditious and humane manner.

The recommendations of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service relating to the inadequate provision of steam have been adopted, and work in connection with the enlargement of the boilerhouse and the installation of a new Powermaster Boiler has commenced. When this is completed, there will be adequate steam available for the various ancillary processes carried on which contribute considerably to the revenue of the Abattoir. The annual balance sheet for the year shows that, as during the last four years, the Abattoir has been self-supporting and there will be no charge to the rate fund.

219 samples of food and drugs were taken for analysis and, of these, 9 were adversely reported on by the analyst. 24 complaints were received from the public in connection with unsound food or foreign bodies found in food and warning letters were sent covering a wide range of contraventions. The Committee authorised proceedings in 4 cases relating to the sale of unsound food and 1 in connection with a pork sausage roll, the meat content of which was only 34.5%.

Excessive noise undoubtedly causes a great deal of unhappiness and distress to those subjected to it. The Noise Abatement Act, which came into force at the end of the year, presents a number of difficulties to those required to enforce it. Many defences are allowed in the new Act and

a definite standard is not laid down. The accurate measurement of noise by the oral senses is almost impossible and opinions vary greatly as to what constitutes a nuisance. If successful proceedings are to be taken, a recommended standard should be determined and an instrument which will measure volume and pitch in decibels should be available. The majority of complaints that have been received are caused by industrial premises which have been developed in close proximity to residential areas.

A serious fire, which broke out at these offices early in the morning of 26th December, completely destroyed the centre of the building. It gutted the Enquiry and Clerical Offices and the remaining offices were rendered uninhabitable by smoke, water and damaged ceilings. The task of sorting water-soaked records and moving to other accommodation was quite formidable and members of the staff did a very fine job of work salvaging records, furniture and equipment. We are indebted to other departments who allowed us to share their accommodation in order that the more urgent work could be carried out.

Finally, I should like to express my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and other Committees of the Council for their support and encouragement and to my Deputy, the Inspectors and the Clerical Staff for their contribution to the work summarised in this report.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

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

SUMMARY OF VISITS

TABLE I

General Sanitation

Water Supply	113
Drainage	1,986
Stables and Piggeries	6
Offensive Trades	15
Fried Fish Shops	32
Common Lodging House	19
Houses Let in Lodgings	64
Tents, Vans and Sheds	165
Factories	241
Outworkers	13
Bakehouses	41
Public Conveniences	65
Theatres	5
Refuse Collection	624
Pest Control	59
Smoke Observation and Atmospheric Pollution	179
Marine Stores	12
Schools	9
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	404
Interviews	554
Total ...	4,606

TABLE II

Housing

<i>Under Public Health Acts:</i>							
No. of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	742
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014
<i>Under Housing Acts:</i>							
No. of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	716
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,603
<i>Certificates of Disrepair:</i>							
No. of Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
<i>Overcrowding:</i>							
No. of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Verminous Premises:</i>							
No. of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
<i>Miscellaneous Housing Visits</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	652
Total							5,791

TABLE III

Food Hygiene, etc.*Inspection of Meat:*Additional Visits for Meat Inspection (Full-time
Meat Inspector at Abattoir)

... .. 87

Visits to Other Premises 27

Food and Drugs Act:

School Canteens 68

Butchers 160

Fishmongers and Poulterers 17

Grocers 188

Greengrocers and Fruiterers 70

Dairies and Milkshops 50

Ice Cream Premises 104

Food Preparing Premises 88

Restaurants and Hotel Kitchens, etc. 284

Licensed Premises 49

Market Stalls 44

Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts 39

Food Inspection and Condemnation Visits 282*Visits in Connection with Sampling:*

Milk—Bacteriological 36

Food and Drug Samples 226

Miscellaneous Food Visits 73

Total ... 1,892

TABLE IV

Infectious Diseases and Disinfestation*Disinfestation:*

No. of Premises Treated 132

No. of Articles Treated 204

Infectious Diseases:

No. of Premises Fumigated 7

No. of Articles Disinfected 82

Removal of Articles for Destruction:

No. of Visits 321

Special Visits 1,488

No. of Re-Visits 584

Fumigation of Non-Infectious Articles 2,106

Total ... 4,924

TABLE V

Rodent Control*Rats and Mice:*

No. of Visits for Inspection 1,407

No. of Visits for Treatment 2,344

Other Pests:

No. of Visits for Inspection 294

No. of Visits for Treatment 420

Total ... 4,465

TABLE VI

Other Visits*Shops Act:*

Closing Hours	...	...	...	...	...	324
Employment of Young Persons	...	...	...	...	...	24
Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	191
<i>Merchandise Marks Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	51
<i>Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	6
<i>Pet Animals Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	23
<i>Removal of Unsound Food:—No. of Visits</i>	...	...	...	...	...	241
<i>Waste Food Order</i>	...	...	...	...	...	15
<i>Agricultural (Welfare) Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	8
<i>Animal Food Shops</i>	...	...	...	...	...	17
<i>Pharmacy and Poisons Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Clean Air Act</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2,911
Total						3,814
Total of Tables I, II, III, IV, V, and VI						25,492

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	227	215	42	40
Factories Act, 1937	10	12	1	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	4	4	—	—
Shops Act, 1950	2	2	1	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	1	1	—	—
Housing Act, 1957	2	1	6	5
	246	235	50	46

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 1,962 Official Searches.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 TO 1959
PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	32	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	348	218	10	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	6	—	—
TOTAL ...	394	241	10	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	10	—	4	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
 (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc).	27	—	—	—	—	—
(Cleaning and Washing)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	27	—	—	—	—	—

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Deposit Gauges and SO₂ Recorder

Three deposit gauges continued in operation during the year. The one originally stationed at Moors Gardens, Tewkesbury Road, was moved to Naunton Park Schools in the Leckhampton area, and the others remained sited in the Promenade and at the Hesters Way Health Centre.

The gauge at Hesters Way recorded an average of 7.17 tons per square mile per month, the one stationed in the centre of the town gave an analysis of 9.96 tons per month, whilst at Naunton Park Schools the average reached 10.12 tons. A contributing factor to this rather high figure is that it is in close proximity to an area which is set aside for the development of light industry. The average monthly deposit recorded by these three gauges for 1960 was 9.08 tons, just a little less than last year's figure.

The SO₂ Recorder remains at the Municipal Offices and, during the year the average daily concentration of smoke per 100 cubic metres of air was 6.3 milligrams, whilst the sulphur dioxide averaged 3.2 parts per 100 million. Concentration of smoke was lower than the figure for last year, whilst sulphur dioxide was practically the same.

The graph clearly shows the decline in both smoke and SO₂ in the middle of the year and the rise in the winter months. The main source of pollution in Cheltenham is of domestic origin, most of which is produced during the winter months, and, being discharged at low level, its harmful effects are thereby accentuated.

Industrial Pollution

Three old brick kilns belonging to a disused brickworks were put into use for annealing iron castings. Their construction and the mode of firing gave rise to many complaints of smoke emission. This nuisance was accentuated as, since the brickworks had ceased to function, a considerable amount of residential development had been carried out in close proximity to the boundary of the works.

Regular observations, followed by discussions with the management and a change of fuel, produced a great improvement. The processing ceased altogether, however, towards the end of the year.

Several complaints were also received regarding smoke from various other industrial premises, but although observations were made, no contraventions were found. During the inspection of these premises, it was noted that there is a growing trend to convert to oil firing.

Hesters Way No. 1 Smoke Control Area

A preliminary report on the establishment of a Smoke Control Area at Hesters Way was submitted to the Public Health Committee in 1959. Early in 1960, the Committee approved the proposal in principle and a scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which would embrace one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven houses and an acreage of eight hundred and forty.

Of these one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven houses, only fifty-nine are privately owned; eighteen are owned by the County Council, and the remainder form a substantial part of the Council's Housing Estate at Hesters Way, built since the war.

The decision to proceed with this particular area was based on two factors—the Council houses are for the most part already equipped with approved grates capable of burning smokeless fuel and secondly the situation of the estate on the south-west side of the town is in the path of the prevailing wind. Provisional approval to the scheme was given by the Minister on 22nd August, 1960.

A detailed survey was undertaken and every house, factory, school, commercial building, church, etc., involving some one thousand five hundred premises was visited and all relevant information as to type of grate in use, fuel used, and cost of conversion was recorded.

The industrial premises, schools, churches and commercial buildings were, with one minor exception, found to be burning smokeless fuels, such as coke, anthracite and oil and these, therefore, present no problem.

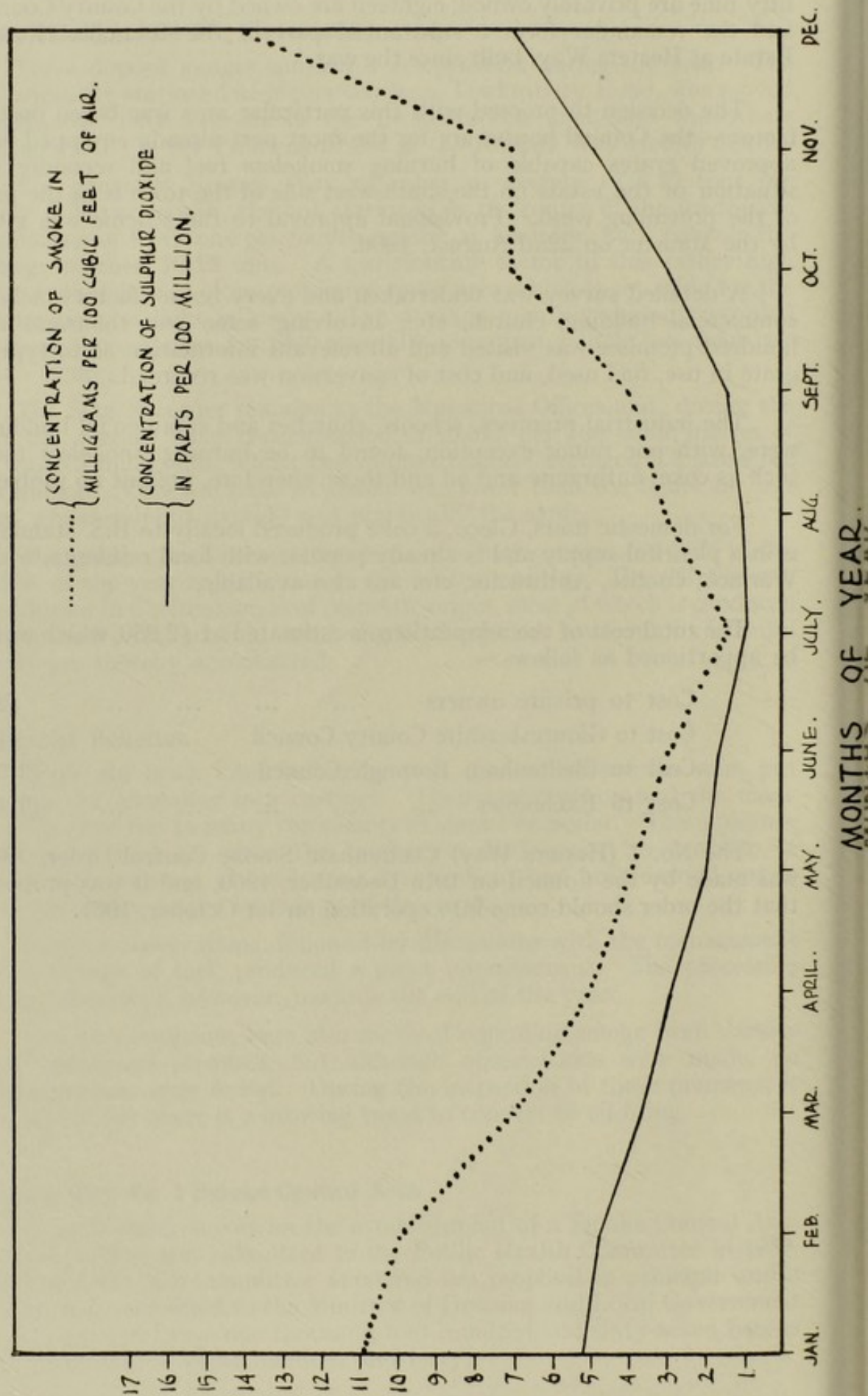
For domestic users, Gloco, a coke produced locally to B.S. standard, is in a plentiful supply and is already popular with local residents, whilst Warmco, Coalite, Anthracite, etc. are also available.

The total cost of the adaptations is estimated at £2,850, which would be apportioned as follows:—

Cost to private owners	...	...	...	...	£279
Cost to Gloucestershire County Council	...	...	...	...	£54
Cost to Cheltenham Borough Council	...	...	...	...	£1,377
Cost to Exchequer	...	...	...	...	£1,140

The No. 1 (Hesters Way) Cheltenham Smoke Control Order, 1960, was made by the Council on 19th December, 1960, and it was proposed that the order should come into operation on 1st October, 1961.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE & SMOKE RECORDER ANALYSES FOR 1960.



HOUSING

The five-year programme submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the period January, 1955 to December, 1960, has been completed, 102 more unfit houses having been dealt with than were included in the original estimate.

In 1960 a further five-yearly programme covering January, 1961, to December, 1965, was submitted to the Ministry as follows:—

Local Authority owned houses to be dealt with by means of Certificates of Unfitness	... ..	150
Privately owned houses and basements, 40 per annum for five years, to be dealt with by Closing or Demolition Orders	... ..	200
		<hr/>
		Total 350

Thirty-four houses were closed in 1960, fifty-six were demolished. Certificates of Unfitness were placed on forty-five houses owned by this Authority. The number of families living in condemned dwellings at the end of 1960 was forty. Eighteen Closing Orders on premises were determined, three Undertakings to render premises fit were accepted, and two Undertakings cancelled.

A large terrace house subject to a Closing Order and, therefore, vacant, became so defective as to cause serious dampness and nuisance to the occupied properties on either side. The owner failed to comply with a Statutory Notice and proceedings were instituted in the local Magistrate's Court. The Court made a Nuisance Order requiring the necessary repairs to be completed within twenty-one days and fined the owner £5.

In another case during the year it was necessary for the Local Authority to carry out repairs in default of the owner. The works specified were fairly extensive and included the demolition of an improvised lean-to scullery which communicated directly with the W.C., and conversion of a small rear living room as alternative kitchen accommodation.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings

These constitute a growing problem and often consist of old and dilapidated houses which are let so as to obtain the maximum rent with the lowest amount of expenditure. In many cases, single families occupying one or two rooms are charged rents of up to £2 10s.; the facilities provided are usually the minimum that can be required.

Basements

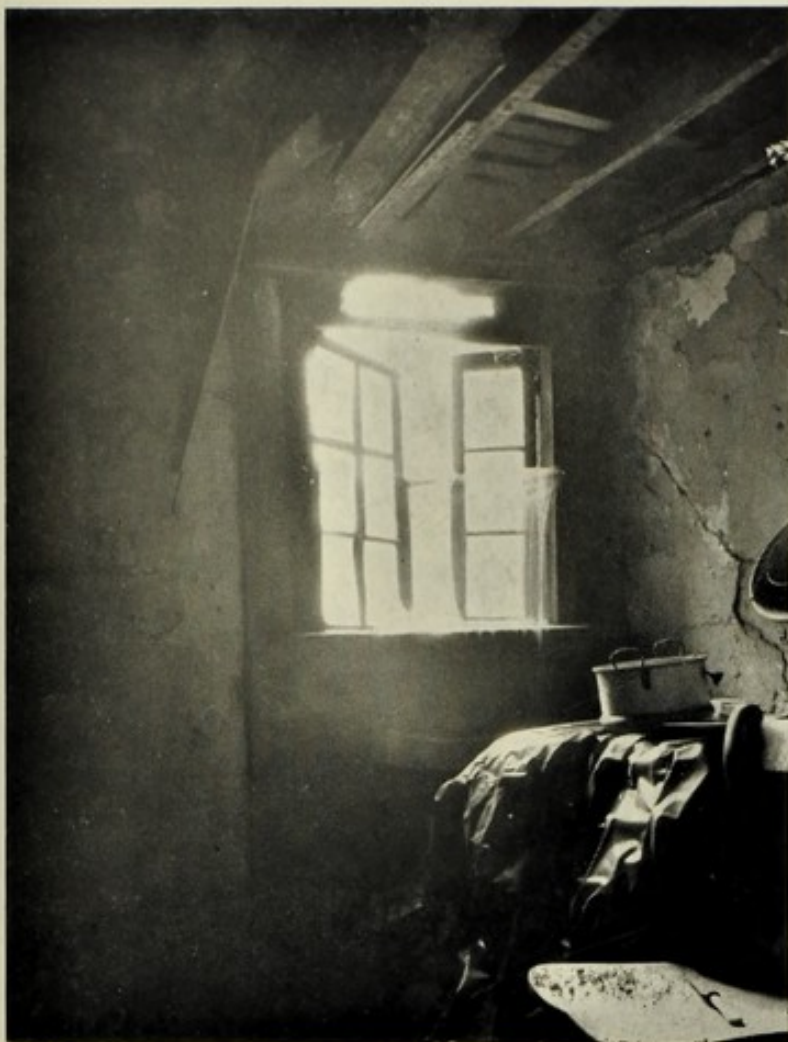
Cheltenham has an unusual problem with its many basements in the Regency terraces and Georgian buildings. Eleven basements were closed during the year, bringing the total number closed within the Borough to five hundred and three.

Consultations are continuing with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with regard to their new Model Regulations and the Public Health Committee resolved that the Council's Underground Room Regulations, made in 1952, should remain in force pending the Local Authorities' Associations representations to the Ministry regarding the excessive lowering of the standards laid down for Underground Rooms.

North Ward Redevelopment Area

The demolition of old properties and rebuilding of new houses continued in the North Ward. One cannot help being greatly impressed by the tolerance and co-operation of the people in this area who are affected. During the initial inspections about four years ago, the proposed development was regarded with some apprehension by the older people, but their whole attitude has undergone a complete change with the gradual transition of the district from a slum area to a pleasant modern estate.

The number of houses demolished in Malvern Street, Elm Street, Waterloo Street and Hope Street totalled one hundred and seven, plus one premises used as an engineering works in Hope Street.



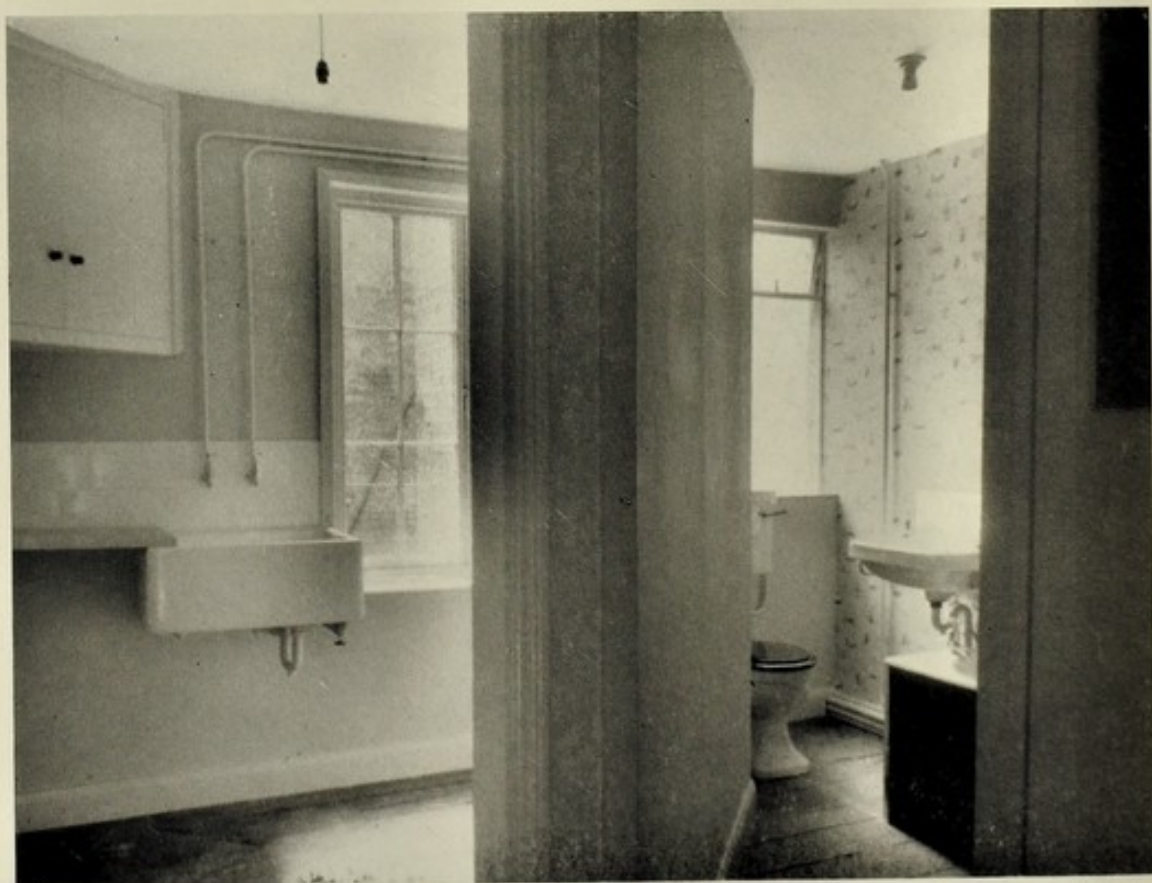
Rear bedroom of a terrace house before acquisition and reconditioning by the Council.



View of rear bedroom after completion of reconditioning works.



This kitchen was situated in a basement subject to flooding. It was extremely dark and low with extensive dampness.



A view of the kitchen and bathroom after reconditioning and modernisation by the Council.

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

The following action under the above Act was taken during the year (figures for 1959 are given for comparative purposes) :—

	1959	1960
(a) Closing Orders (Basement Dwellings)	24	11
(b) Closing Orders (Parts of Houses, etc.)	4	2
(c) Closing Orders Determined	17	18
(d) Demolition Orders	7	1
(e) Houses Closed	31	34
(f) Undertakings to render premises fit	3	3
(g) Undertakings cancelled	3	2
(h) Undertakings not to use premises for human habitation	2	2
(i) Houses demolished	31	56
(j) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit...	40	45

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

	No. of Houses	No. of persons displaced
Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure	170	498
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners	37	145
Houses closed except for use as stores	142	382
Parts of buildings closed	340	119
Houses made fit as a result of formal notices	165	—

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	
„ 1959	63	
„ 1960	182	
Up to 31st December, 1960	4,648	2,377

RENT ACT, 1957*Applications for Certificates of Disrepair, during 1960.*

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

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates, during 1960.

7.	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	1
8.	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	—
9.	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	...	...	—
10.	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	1

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation on 29th August, 1960, strengthening the powers of Local Authorities and introducing a new licensing system. Few caravan sites have been developed on satisfactory lines in the past, and even such basic necessities as water supply and drainage have frequently been inadequate, whilst other amenities such as, hot baths, and laundry facilities have been non-existent. Converted bus-bodies, tram-cars, and other sub-standard caravans have been encountered and the arrangement and maintenance of sites has often been unsatisfactory. The uncertainty of the legal position under previous legislation has hampered the effort of Local Authorities and their officials, to secure necessary improvements.

When the Act was passed there were in Cheltenham twelve licensed sites accommodating eighty-two caravans and two unlicensed sites accommodating five vans.

Fifteen applications for licences under the new Act were received before the end of the year. One of these was subsequently withdrawn, two were deferred pending further information and the remaining twelve were granted, the licences to have effect for the period of planning permission applicable in each case and subject to detailed conditions based on the Ministry's Model Standards.

A list of works required to comply with these conditions was attached to each licence and the operators were given six months to bring their caravan sites up to standard.

Having regard to the scope of the Model Standards it should be possible to achieve a substantial improvement on all sites in the near future.

SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

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

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Almond Flavour ...	—	1	Ground Ginger ...	—	2
Almonds, Ground ...	1	—	Honey ...	—	1
Almonds, Sugared ...	1	—	Horseradish Relish ...	—	1
Angelica ...	—	1	Ice Cream ...	23	—
Antiseptic Lozenges ...	1	—	Icing Sugar ...	—	1
Aspirin ...	1	—	Indigestion Tablets ...	—	1
Beef Extract Cubes ...	1	—	Inhalant ...	—	1
Beef Sausages ...	3	—	Instant Tea ...	1	—
Beetroot, Pickled ...	—	1	Jam ...	6	—
Bitter Beer ...	2	—	Lager ...	1	—
Blackcurrant Cordial ...	1	—	Lard ...	2	—
Blackcurrant Syrup ...	—	1	Lemon Curd ...	2	—
Blood Purifier ...	—	1	Lemon Juice ...	1	—
Brawn ...	2	—	Liquorice Sticks ...	—	1
Brown Ale ...	1	—	Liver Extract ...	1	—
Brown Sugar ...	—	1	Liver Salts ...	1	—
Butter ...	1	—	Liver Sausage ...	1	—
Butter Drops ...	—	1	Lobster Chowder ...	1	—
Cheese ...	—	1	Magnesia ...	—	1
Cheese and Piccalilli ...	—	1	Malt Vinegar ...	—	1
Spread ...	—	1	Margarine ...	1	—
Cheese Spread ...	—	2	Mayonnaise ...	—	1
Chicken Paste ...	1	—	Meringues ...	—	1
Chile Sauce ...	—	1	Mild Beer ...	1	—
Chlorophyll Tablets ...	—	1	Milk ...	36	—
Christmas Pudding ...	1	—	Milk Shake Cordial ...	—	1
Cider ...	2	—	Milk Shake Syrup ...	—	1
Cocktail Sausages ...	—	1	Milk, Sterilised ...	1	—
Cooking Fat ...	1	—	Minced Beef ...	1	—
Cornish Pasty ...	—	1	Mincemeat ...	1	—
Corn Flakes ...	1	—	Mineral Water ...	1	—
Corn Oil ...	—	2	Mixed Peel ...	—	1
Cream ...	—	2	Mixed Sweets ...	—	1
Crystallised Ginger ...	1	—	Mixture for reducing		
Curd Cheese ...	1	—	High Blood		
Currants ...	1	—	Pressure ...	—	1
Curry and Rice ...	1	1	Mixture for Weak and		
Dairy Ice Cream ...	—	1	Tired Hearts ...	—	1
Dates ...	1	1	New Potatoes ...	1	—
Demerara Sugar ...	1	—	Orange Barley Water ...	1	—
Dessicated Coconut ...	—	1	Orange Crush ...	—	1
Dried Mint ...	1	—	Orange Drink ...	1	—
Dyspeptic Tablets ...	—	1	Orange Squash ...	2	—
Faggots ...	1	—	Pate de Foie ...	—	1
Farinoca ...	1	—	Peanut Butter ...	2	—
Figs ...	1	1	Phosphor Nerve		
Fish Cakes ...	2	—	Tablets ...	—	1
Fish Fingers ...	1	—	Pork Faggots ...	1	—
Fish Paste ...	1	—	Pork Pie ...	1	1
Flake Tapioca ...	1	—	Pork Sausage Meat ...	1	—
Foam Crystals ...	1	—	Pork Sausage Rolls ...	1	—
French Coffee ...	—	1	Pork Sausages ...	2	—
Frig-Ice ...	—	1	Port ...	1	—
Glace Cherries ...	—	2	Pure Olive Oil ...	—	1
Glucose ...	—	1	Raisins ...	1	—
Glycerin and Thymol ...	—	1	Rum ...	1	—
Gin ...	1	—	Rum Sauce ...	—	1
Ginger Beverage ...	—	1	Saccharin Tablets ...	—	1
Ginger Cake ...	1	—	Salmon ...	—	1
Grapefruit ...	—	1			

Samples of Food and Drugs Submitted for Analysis—continued.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Salted Beans ...	1	—	Tomato Sticks ...	1	—
Salted Peanuts ...	1	—	Tonic ...	—	1
Sauce ...	—	2	Tonic Tablets ...	—	1
Sausage Rolls ...	—	1	Urine Tablets ...	—	1
Sherry ...	1	—	Weight Control Compound ...	—	1
Snails ...	1	—	Whisky ...	2	—
Soft Herring Roes ...	1	—	White Pepper ...	—	1
Soup ...	2	—	White Sauce ...	1	—
Sponge Pudding ...	—	1	Yeast Extract ...	—	1
Steak and Kidney Pie ...	—	1			
Sultanas ...	1	—			

Number of samples taken during 1960 :—

Formal ...	149
Informal ...	70
Total ...	219

**NINE SAMPLES WERE ADVERSELY REPORTED UPON BY
THE PUBLIC ANALYST DURING THE YEAR**

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Formal or Informal</i>	<i>Report of Public Analyst</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
233	Pork Sausages	F	Meat content 62.8% Rather Low	No Action
243	Mixture for Reducing High Blood Pressure	I	Labels calculated to mislead	No Action, facts to be reported to Ministry of Health
244	Mixture for Weak and Tired Hearts	I		
5	Pork Sausage Rolls	I	Deficient in meat content	See Formal Sample No. 22
22	Pork Sausage Rolls	F	Contained only 34.5% of meat	Proceedings authorised
23	Pork Sausage Meat	F	Meat content 60.4%. Rather low	No Action
25	Milk	I	13.0% deficient milk fat	Formal samples proved satisfactory
37	Tomato Sticks	F	Ingredients on Label not in correct order	Letter sent to manufacturers
82	Demerara Sugar	F	Mites and spores present	Old stock, remainder condemned

FOOD HYGIENE

Twenty-four complaints regarding unsound food and foreign bodies in food were received during the year. The number of cases of mouldy pies and sour sausages increased and from inspections and the date of manufacture of these goods, it is obvious that some shops have not an efficient system of stock rotation. Such goods should only be kept for forty-eight hours after they are received and it is a most unsatisfactory practice for them to be placed on display on a counter and removed back to a refrigerator over a period of several days. A great many of the complaints concerning sour and mouldy meat goods are due to too long a storage, usually due to this unsatisfactory rotation of stock.

Investigations made at a local cafe revealed that the condition of the premises was quite unsatisfactory as regards general cleanliness and compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The facts were reported to the Public Health Committee, when it was decided that proceedings should be instituted.

SALE OF UNSOUND FOOD

<i>Complaints received in 1960</i>	<i>Committee Decision</i>
Foreign matter in bread	Warning letter to baker
Sour and mouldy sausages	Warning letter to vendor
Sour beef sausages	Warning letter to vendor
Sour hamburger	No action
Sour beef sausages	Warning letter to vendor
Piece of metal in liquorice	Warning letter to vendor
Mouldy swiss roll	Proceedings authorised
Contaminated mineral water	Warning letter to manufacturers
Piece of wood in cake	Warning letter to manufacturers
Mouldy sausages	Proceedings authorised
Plastic toy in milk bottle	Warning letter to dairy
Mouldy veal pie	Warning letter to vendors
Mouldy pork pie	Warning letter to vendors
Sour clotted cream	Warning letter to vendor
Dirty bottle of milk	Warning letter to dairy
Piece of wire in fish cake	Warning letter to manufacturer/vendor
Glass in sausage and bread roll	Warning letter to vendor
Maggot in steak and kidney pie	Warning letter to vendor
Pieces of wood in toffee nuts	Warning letter to vendors
Foreign matter in bread	Warning letter to bakers
Fly in bun	Warning letter to manufacturers
Broken glass in bottle of milk	Proceedings authorised
Foreign matter in milk	Warning letter to dairy
Mouldy cocktail pies	Proceedings authorised

**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	...	...	...	709	1	8	1	10
Fish	...	...	...	217	—	1	—	9
Vegetables	...	...	...	486	—	4	—	19
Milk	...	...	...	190	—	1	2	14
Fruit	...	...	...	1,185	—	14	2	4
Soup	...	...	...	65	—	—	2	7
Jam	...	...	...	28	—	—	1	15
Miscellaneous tinned foods	...	...	...	266	—	—	3	15
Total				3,146	2	11	1	9

General					<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat	...	...	...	...	—	8	1	2
Fish	...	...	...	...	—	3	3	25
Bacon	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	2
Cheese	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	13
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	23
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	10
Poultry	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Frozen Eggs	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	10
Flour and Cereals	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	—	3	2	16
Total				...	1	—	1	25
Grand Total				...	3	11	3	6

ICE CREAM

Number of Ice Cream Premises Registered at 31st December, 1960.

<i>Storage and Sale</i>	<i>Manufacture, Storage, and Sale</i>	<i>Manufacture only</i>	<i>Storage only</i>
257	9	1	4

ICE CREAM CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Total Solids %</i>	<i>Milk Fat %</i>	<i>Sugar %</i>	<i>Preservatives</i>
222	32.2	8.6	14.5	None
224	38.1	5.1	13.2	None
236	39.3	10.7	12.8	
50	36.0	10.4	11.8	None
51	37.2	5.0	11.7	None
52	32.8	6.1	11.0	None
53	36.1	8.4	13.2	None
54	36.2	5.6	13.3	None
55	38.2	8.7	14.1	None
56	30.8	6.9	12.0	None
57	39.0	11.3	12.0	None
58	37.8	10.2	13.0	None
68	39.1	5.9	14.3	None
70	36.0	8.6	12.4	None

ICE CREAM BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>	<i>No. of Bacteria per 1c.</i>	<i>Bacillus Coli</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1579	Satisfactory	8,800	Present	Unsatisfactory
1580	Satisfactory	3,400	Present	Unsatisfactory
1581	Satisfactory	2,000	Present	Unsatisfactory
1582	Satisfactory	1,100	Present	Unsatisfactory
1583	Satisfactory	23,400	Present	Unsatisfactory
1584	Satisfactory	6,000	Absent	Satisfactory
1585	Satisfactory	26,000	Present	Unsatisfactory
1586	Satisfactory	114,000	Absent	Satisfactory
1587	Satisfactory	13,000	Absent	Satisfactory
1588	Satisfactory	2,600	Absent	Satisfactory
1589	Satisfactory	20,000	Absent	Satisfactory
1590	Satisfactory	28,000	Absent	Satisfactory
1591	Satisfactory	44,300	Absent	Satisfactory

MILK AND DAIRIES

The decline in the number of small milk pasteurising plants operating in the district has been noticeable during recent years and I have now to report that, during the current year, the last of this type of plant was discontinued and the licence surrendered. The proprietor explained that working on a comparatively small scale, the high cost of plant and instrument replacement, coupled with the difficulty of keeping trained and reliable personnel, made it impossible to carry on. He continued in business as a distributor, milk being received bottled from a large pasteurising plant.

Regular surveillance of a large pasteurising and bottling plant in the town continued. Frequent samples were taken, both of the milk and of the washed bottles. This plant which is run in a most satisfactory manner, is modern, constructed of stainless steel and deals with forty thousand bottles of milk each day.

FELLMONGERY AND HIDE AND SKIN FACTORY

The one Fellmonger's premises in the district has been partially reconstructed and the hide and skin buildings are completely new.

Complaints, however, are still occasionally received from persons living and working in the vicinity of smells emanating from the factory. This is primarily due to the collection of bones and offal which are collected and brought to the depot overnight for onward transmission.

The manufacturers have investigated the possibility of the fitting of deodorising equipment of various types for the buildings, but the cost has been prohibitive.

The premises are kept under strict surveillance and all steps are taken to mitigate any further nuisance than is inherent for such a business.

**CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE
OR IN PART AT CHELTENHAM PUBLIC ABATTOIR
ANNUAL SUMMARY ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1960**

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	4,546	323	1,970	12,700	13,362	32,901
Number inspected	4,546	323	1,970	12,700	13,362	32,901
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	9	8	13	25	35	90
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,222	148	8	182	635	2,195
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	27.08%	48.29%	1.06%	1.63%	5.01%	6.94%
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	1	—	2	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	10	—	—	568	608
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.70%	3.40%	0.05%	—	4.26%	1.86%
Cysticercosis Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	68	—	—	—	—	68
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	17	—	—	—	—	17
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TOTAL WEIGHTS OF MEAT AND ORGANS REJECTED, 1960

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bovine								
Meat in Carcass	4	17	2	12				
Meat not in Carcass	2	2	3	14				
Organs and Viscera	7	3	2	27				
TOTAL	14	4	—	25	14	4	—	25
Ovine								
Meat in Carcass	—	8	—	3				
Meat not in Carcass	—	1	2	17				
Organs and Viscera	—	6	1	9				
TOTAL	—	16	—	1	—	16	—	1
Swine								
Meat in Carcass	2	13	3	5				
Meat not in Carcass	4	10	1	4				
Organs and Viscera	1	5	—	18				
TOTAL	8	9	—	27	8	9	—	27
TOTAL CARCASS MEAT	13	12	2	17				
TOTAL ORGANS AND VISCERA	9	16	3	8				
TOTAL	23	9	1	25	23	9	1	25

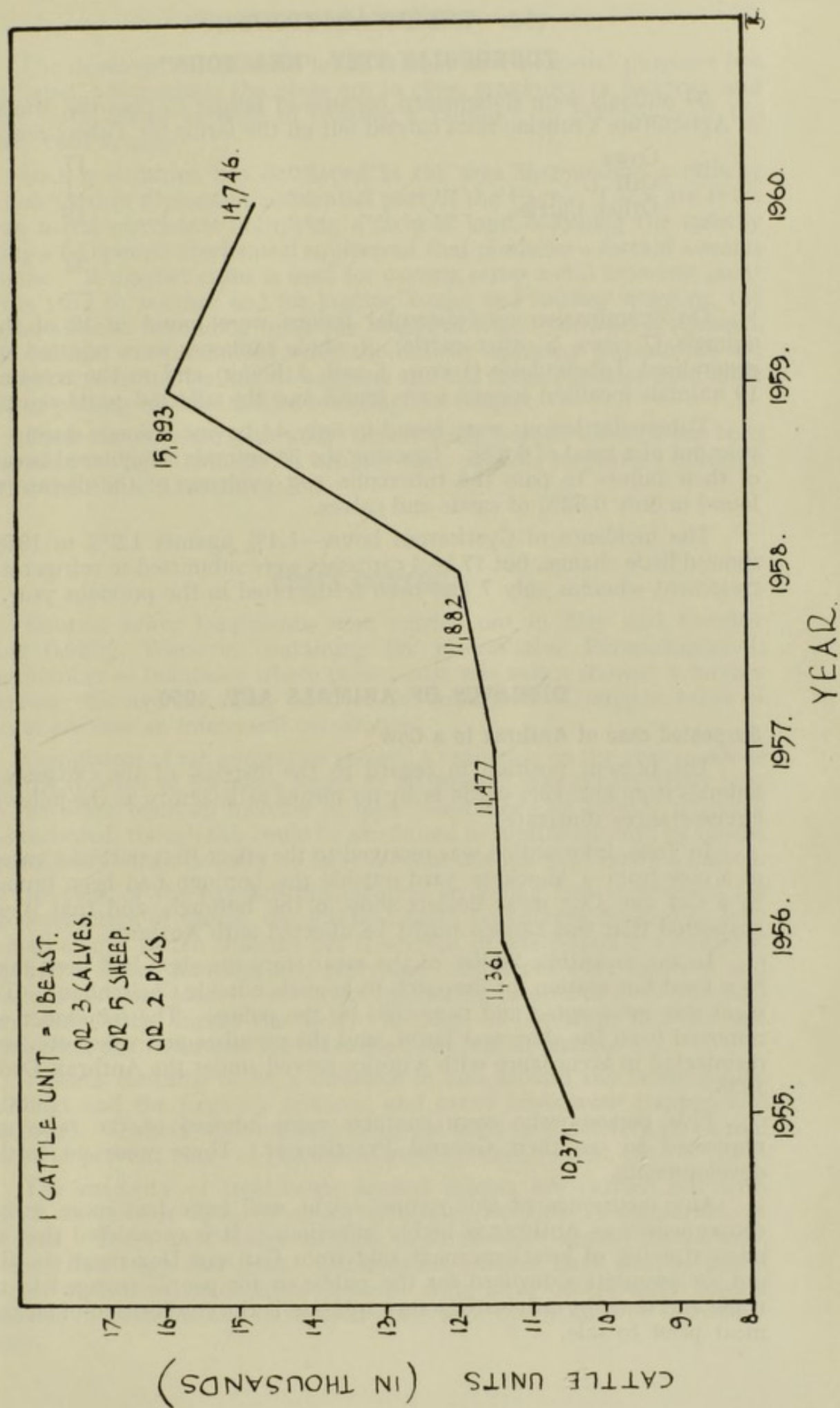
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

There were sixty-eight cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* during the year, the overall rate of infestation being 1.39%.

CARCASSES REJECTED AS TOTALLY UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD **1960**

Diseases	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Totals
Abscesses (Multiple Mestastic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Anaemia, advanced	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bad Bleeding	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Blackleg	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bruising, extensive and severe	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Cysticercus bovis, generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus cellulosae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus ovis, generalised ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition, generalised ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation, pathological	—	2	1	—	2	9	—	14
Fever (including salmonellosis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Immaturity								
(a) Stillborn or unborn carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Oedematous carcasses and carcasses in poor physical condition	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Moribund	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	6
Malignant catarrhal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mastitis, acute septic	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Melanosis, generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metritis, acute septic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abnormal odour, associated with disease or other conditions prejudicial to health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema, generalised	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Pericarditis, acute septic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis, acute, diffuse, septic	2	—	—	—	—	2	7	11
Pleurisy, acute, diffuse, septic	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Pyæmia, including joint-ill	—	—	—	1	7	—	1	9
Pneumonia, acute, septic	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	8
Sarcocysts, generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia or toxæmia	1	2	—	1	1	4	6	15
Swine erysipelas, acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Swine fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, generalised	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	5
Tuberculosis, congenital	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tumours								
(a) Malignant with secondary growths	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4
(b) Multiple	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uraemia								
(Acute Septic Nephritis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	4	6	2	8	15	26	35	96

CHELTENHAM PUBLIC ABATTOIR-THROUGHPUT IN CATTLE UNITS.



PUBLIC ABATTOIR

TUBERCULIN TEST "REACTORS"

34 animals were slaughtered because of failure to pass the Ministry of Agriculture's routine tests carried out on the farms for Tuberculosis:

Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Calf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
							—
							34
							—

On examination no tubercular lesions were found in 12 of these animals (7 cows, 5 other cattle), 3 whole carcasses were rejected with generalised Tuberculosis (1 cow, 1 calf, 1 heifer) and in the remaining 19 animals localised lesions were found and the affected parts rejected.

Tubercular lesions were found in only 44 bovine animals during the year out of a total of 6,839. Ignoring the 34 animals slaughtered because of their failure to pass the tuberculin test evidence of the disease was found in only 0.32% of cattle and calves.

The incidence of *Cysticercus bovis*—1.4% against 1.2% in 1959—showed little change, but 17 beef carcasses were submitted to refrigeration treatment whereas only 7 had been refrigerated in the previous year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

Suspected case of Anthrax in a Cow

The present position in regard to the disposal of the carcasses of animals from knackers yards is by no means satisfactory as the following circumstances illustrate.

In June, information was received to the effect that part of a carcass of a cow from a knackers yard outside the borough had been brought to a Cat and Dog meat dealers shop in the borough, and that it was suspected that this carcass might be affected with Anthrax.

In the meantime 20-lbs. of the meat from the shop had been taken to a local bus station for despatch to kennels outside Cheltenham. This meat was intercepted and recovered by the police. The remainder was removed from the shop and burnt, and the premises and vans, etc. were disinfected in accordance with a notice served under the Anthrax Order, 1938.

Five persons who were contacts were advised of the facts and requested to see their General Practitioner. There were no further developments.

Any recurrence of this nature might well have had more serious consequences as Anthrax is highly infectious. It is considered that the mere staining of knackers meat sold from Cat and Dog meat shops is not an adequate safeguard for the public or for people engaged in the trade and that the only satisfactory solution is the sterilisation of all such meat prior to sale.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The development of small areas of land for residential purposes has continued. Sometimes the plots are in close proximity to factories and other installations capable of causing a nuisance to occupants of the newly built houses.

Such a situation has developed in the area surrounding a railway station yard in a pleasant residential part of the town. There are three scrap metal merchants occupying a strip of land adjoining the railway siding who operate mechanical equipment that produces a certain amount of noise. A magnet crane is used for moving scrap metal from one point of the yard to another and for loading lorries and railway waggons, the degree of noise depending upon the height at which the load is released. This trouble was minimised when the railway company forbade the use of this crane in the loading of waggons and the crane operator used more care in placing his load before releasing the magnet.

These factories are kept under observation, but, as the area has been scheduled for light industry, it has not been possible to prove a nuisance under the Noise Abatement Act.

PESTS CONTROL

Routine sewer treatments were carried out in May and October using 0.025% Warfarin containing the preservative Paranitrophenol. The number of manholes where poison bait was taken showed a further decrease, the average being 13% of the total laid. Complete takes of poison are now an infrequent occurrence.

Complaints of rat infestation showed a reduction on the year previous and the number of premises found to be infested was substantially less. On the other hand an increase in mice infestations on private property was recorded, though this could be attributed to routine surveys by rodent control staff which brought to light infestations not previously reported.

In view of the expenditure incurred in giving free treatments for the destruction of wasps, the Public Health Committee decided to levy a small charge of ten shillings per treatment or one pound if a ladder is required. Three hundred and sixty-one complaints were received and two hundred and ninety treatments (producing income of £167 10s. 0d.) were dealt with during the year. In cases of hardship, i.e., old age pensioners, the treatment is still carried out free of charge.

Pigeons continue to be a nuisance in and around the larger public buildings and the Regency terraces, and many birds were trapped and destroyed. Owners were advised as to the need to effectively proof roof spaces to prevent entry of pigeons at gutters, under eaves, etc.

The majority of treatments against insects are carried out with D.D.T. in powder form or as an emulsion, Benzine Hexachloride, or Lindane. These insecticides continue to be effective against flies, wasps, cockroaches, bugs and fleas. Gammexane smokes have proved useful in roof and other inaccessible spaces. Ants have occasionally been a nuisance in canteens and have been dealt with by Dieldrin or Chlordane spray.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

PART 1—RATS AND MICE

	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Complaints Received : ...	212	276	488
2. Number of Premises Inspected :			
(a) As a result of complaint			
Private Dwellings ...		330	
Business Premises ...		148	
Local Authority Properties		16	
		—	494
(b) As routine visit or survey			
Private Dwellings ...		156	
Business Premises ...		44	
Local Authority Properties		71	
		—	271
3. Number of Premises found to be infested :			
	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	
Private Dwellings ...	230	260	490
Business Premises ...	48	148	196
Local Authority Premises	8	6	14
		—	700
4. Number of Visits Paid :			
	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	
(a) For inspection ...	2,098	775	2,873
(b) For treatment ...	998	645	1,643
		—	4,516
5. Sewer Maintenance Treatments :			
Total number of manholes in Borough ...	...	...	1,657
Test Bait (April, 1960)			
Number of sewer manholes baited ...	...	...	169
" " " where bait taken ...	...	...	33
			20%
Maintenance Treatment No. 27 (May, 1960)			
Number of sewer manholes baited ...	...	...	232
" " " where poison bait taken ...	...	...	37
			16%
Maintenance Treatment No. 28 (October, 1960)			
Number of sewer manholes baited with poison ...	...	...	182
" " " where poison bait taken ...	...	...	19
			10%

PART II—OTHER PESTS

1. Complaints received :							
	<i>Ants</i>		<i>Moles</i>		<i>Wasps</i>	<i>Insects</i>	
	<i>Flies</i>	<i>Beetles</i>	<i>Rabbits</i>	<i>Pigeons</i>	<i>Bees</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	28	43	2	23	361	5	462
2. Number of Visits Paid :							
Inspection	10	40	166	24	53	1	294
Treatment	20	59	48	3	290	—	420

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S STAFF

as at 31st December, 1960

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>
Pupils	<i>R. E. Jones</i> <i>D. Wise</i>

ABATTOIR

Meat Inspector	<i>R. Hullah, M.Inst.M.*†</i>
Superintendent	<i>T. W. Agg</i>
Assistant Superintendent	<i>A. H. J. Lewis</i>
Handyman	<i>A. Edwards</i>
Handyman	<i>A. F. Hawtin</i>
Driver/Handyman	<i>A. S. J. Langston</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>R. J. Wood</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	<i>Miss M. E. J. Edden.</i>
Clerical Assistant	<i>Mrs. G. Donovan</i>
Shorthand-Typist	<i>Miss J. Pickering.</i>
Junior Clerk	<i>Miss B. Thomas</i>



