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THE HEALTH OF
CHELTENHAM

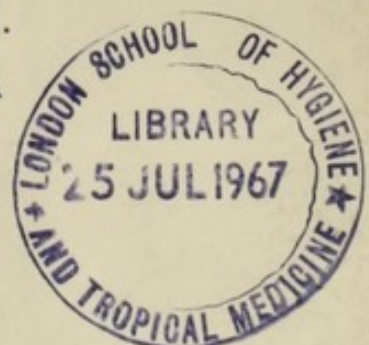
1965


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





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THE HEALTH OF
CHELSEA

1902

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SECTION III
School Health Service

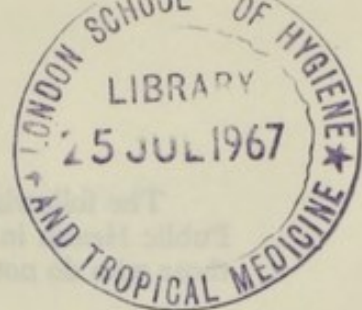
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Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Cheltenham for the Year 1965

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

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again the Annual Report on the health of the town gives cause for satisfaction although, as usual, there are one or two exceptions. The incidence of infectious diseases has in recent years been very low, and their impact on the community negligible. The picture remained the same during 1965 with the exception of measles, which almost doubled in incidence and unfortunately caused two deaths. The year was an epidemic one for measles and this was general throughout the country. The question of vaccination against measles is discussed later in the Report.

Again, the main feature of the town's health statistics during the year has been the very low infant mortality rate. At 12.7 per 1,000 live births, it is the lowest ever recorded. For the last two years the infant death rate has been below the national average and it is to be hoped that the time and effort put into this problem is beginning to show permanent results.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis continues to remain at a low level and deaths from the disease are now few. It has been said, and I think truly, that the eradication of the disease has been delayed by the importation, in recent years, of active infectious cases from abroad. However, as will be seen from the report of the Consultant Chest Physician, this does not appear, from a recent survey of tuberculosis in immigrants, to be happening in Cheltenham. It is to be hoped that this satisfactory state of affairs will continue, but there is a case for a much stricter medical check of immigrants before they leave their country of origin.

There are two disquieting features of the Report. The first is the very substantial increase of venereal disease in the town as compared with previous years. The statistics presented by the Consultant Venereologist speak for themselves. The second, a related feature, is the increase in illegitimate births to a record high level. Both these aspects of the town's vital statistics are unpleasant, but cannot be ignored. They present a challenge not only to the Health Authority, but to everyone interested in health and welfare of the community.

As to the future, many of our plans for the improvement and extension of the welfare and health services in the town, must await an improvement in the national economy. The present standstill in public building programmes will delay projects included in our plans for the next few years viz. a Dental Surgery at Hesters Way Health Centre, a new Day Nursery, the replacement of "Eildon," the Junior Training Centre for the mentally retarded, by a new purpose built Centre, a Sheltered Workshop for the Physically Handicapped and the completion of the extensions at the Adult Training Centre.

The following is a short summary of the more important aspects of the Public Health in Cheltenham during the year which may be convenient for those who do not wish to study the Report in detail.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality i.e. the number of infants who died in the first year of life per 1,000 live births was 12.7 as compared with 19.4 the previous year, again representing a considerable improvement and giving a rate well below the national average of 19.0.

Tuberculosis

The incidence of tuberculosis continues to remain low, although there was an unwelcome increase in new cases among children under fifteen years. Deaths increased by three to five but all were in elderly people.

Lung Cancer

The increase in lung cancer reported last year has unfortunately been maintained. During the last two years the annual number of cases has increased from thirty to forty.

Other Vital Statistics

There has been the usual annual increase in population from 74,910 in 1964 to 75,200 in 1965. There has also been a small increase in the birth rate from 18.6 in 1964 to 18.8 in 1965. The national birth rate is 18.1. There has been a further fall in the death rate to 11.0 as compared with 11.8 the previous year. The death rate is now below the national average.

I would like to record once again my appreciation of the support and encouragement I always receive from the members of Public Health and Welfare and Health Committees, and my thanks to the staff of the Health Department for another year of loyal service and co-operation. In particular my thanks are due to Mr J. F. Ursell, Chief Public Health Inspector, for much valuable help and advice, and to Mr W. H. G. Meakins, Chief Clerk, who is responsible for the statistical data of this Report.

I continue to enjoy the full support of family doctors in the town and the ready co-operation of the staff of the local hospitals, and I am indeed grateful for this assistance without which the Local Authority Health Services could not be fully effective. I would also like to acknowledge the valuable services provided for the sick and disabled by the many voluntary organisations in the town.

My thanks are due once again to the Local Press for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

T. O. P. D. LAWSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
P.O. Box No. 12,
Municipal Offices,
Cheltenham, Glos.
Telephone 21333.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1941	Chairman	Mr. J. H. ...
1942	Chairman	Mr. J. H. ...
1943	Chairman	Mr. J. H. ...
1944	Chairman	Mr. J. H. ...
1945	Chairman	Mr. J. H. ...
1946	Chairman	Mr. J. H. ...
1947	Chairman	Mr. J. H. ...
1948	Chairman	Mr. J. H. ...
1949	Chairman	Mr. J. H. ...
1950	Chairman	Mr. J. H. ...

SECTION I

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Year	Chairman	Members
1951	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1952	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1953	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1954	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1955	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1956	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1957	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1958	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1959	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1960	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1961	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1962	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1963	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1964	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1965	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1966	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1967	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1968	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1969	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...
1970	Mr. G. ...	Mr. D. ...

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE POSITION OF CHAIRMAN

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEECouncillor R. F. BROOKES (*Chairman*)Councillor D. G. ALDRIDGE (*Vice-Chairman*)

Councillor W. ASH

Councillor C. W. A. FOSTER

Councillor J. A. ASTON

Councillor A. G. K. FREWIN

Alderman C. BARLOW

Councillor D. H. St L. MORRIS

Alderman A. J. BETTRIDGE

Councillor R. H. C. SMITH

Councillor Mrs M. F. YEATES

(Co-opted Member, Charlton Kings U.D.C. : Mrs E. L. F. ALLPRESS)

WELFARE AND HEALTH COMMITTEEAlderman A. J. BETTRIDGE (*Chairman*)Councillor C. W. A. FOSTER (*Vice-Chairman*)

Councillor J. A. ASTON

Councillor Miss M. N. P. DENT

Alderman C. BARLOW

Councillor Miss D. FAVELL

Councillor M. R. BLACKBURN

Councillor L. F. F. GAYLARD

Councillor R. F. BROOKES

Councillor C. H. MARKHAM, O.B.E.

Councillor Mrs M. F. YEATES

Co-opted Members

Mrs G. MELLERSH

Mr A. F. NUTTER

Mrs D. M. SHENTON

Mrs H. SMITH

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

School Medical Sub-Committee

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

Alderman A. G. DYE

Mr L. J. RICHARDS

Rev. E. C. CANON HANSON

Mr W. TIPLADY

Miss D. HORTON

Councillor E. WROOT

Mrs I. M. B. JAMES

Councillor A. H. YATES

Councillor D. OWEN

Councillor Mrs M. F. YEATES

SUMMARY OF GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1965

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	5,146 acres
Population Mid-year 1965 Registrar General's Estimate	...	...	...	...	75,200
Number of inhabited houses (as at 31.3.66)	{	(a) Houses and Flats	...	...	23,902
		(b) Hotels, Occupied Shops, etc.	...	...	573
Rateable Value (as at 31.3.65)	...	...	...	...	£3,341,747
Sum represented by a penny rate (1965-66)	...	...	...	...	£13,207

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE MAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965

(with comparative figures for England and Wales)

	M.	F.	Total	Cheltenham	England and Wales
LIVE BIRTHS					
Legitimate	651	609	1260		
Illegitimate	85	71	156		
TOTALS	<u>736</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>1416</u>		
Rate per 1,000 population				18.8	18.1
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	85	71	156		
Per cent of total live births				11.0%	
STILL BIRTHS					
Legitimate	8	11	19		
Illegitimate	3	—	3		
TOTALS	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>		
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				15.3	15.8
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS ...	747	691	1438		
INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 year)					
Legitimate	9	6	15		
Illegitimate	2	1	3		
TOTALS	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>		
INFANT MORTALITY RATES					
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				12.7	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...				11.9	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...				19.2	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				9.2	13.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				7.8	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				23.0	26.9
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)					
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		1	1	1.4	0.25
DEATHS (all ages)	393	433	826		
Rate per 1,000 population				11.0	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.

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965

Population

The Registrar's estimate of the population of Cheltenham for mid-year 1965 is 75,200 which is 290 more than the estimate for 1964.

Death Rate

The Crude Death Rate was 11.0 a lower figure than that of last year. The corrected Death Rate (Registrar's correction factor 0.91) was 10.0 which is lower than the figure for England and Wales.

Birth Rate

Live Births in 1965 totalled 1,416 which is 22 more than the figure for the previous year.

The Birth Rate was 18.8 and is slightly higher than the figure for 1964. The Registrar now provides a correction factor for birth rates. For Cheltenham this factor is 0.98 which gives a rate of 18.4 compared with 18.1 for England and Wales.

The number of Still Births per 1,000 live and still births, was 15.3 (or 15.0 corrected) compared with 15.8 for England and Wales.

Causes of Death relating to Cheltenham Residents as given by the Registrar General for the year 1965.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	3
Syphilitic disease	—	1
Meningococcal infections	—	1
Measles	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	34	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	2	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	28	49
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	2	1
Vascular lesions of nervous systems	35	89
Coronary disease, angina	108	91
Hypertension, with heart disease	3	7
Other heart disease	42	56
Other circulatory disease	12	23
Pneumonia	26	25
Bronchitis	25	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
Congenital malformations	2	4
Total carried forward	349	391

						Male	Female
					Total brought forward	349	391
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...		29	23
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...		5	2
All other accidents	...	...	...	...		3	9
Suicide	...	...	...	...		6	8
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...		1	—
						—	—
All Causes	...	...	...	...		393	433
						—	—

DISCUSSION

Heart disease, associated with disease of the coronary arteries and high blood pressure, is again the main cause of death, disease of the coronary arteries (coronary thrombosis) accounting for 65% of these deaths. Coronary Thrombosis, which commonly kills at the prime of life, is one of the greatest challenges to preventive medicine but so far, the specific cause deludes the skill of the medical research worker, although there are many theories. One of these is now emerging as more than a theory, viz.the cigarette. Coronary Thrombosis, like lung cancer, has been found by some research workers to have a higher incidence among cigarette smokers. Cancer deaths at 133 have shown an appreciable fall as compared with last year (178) but it would be unwise to attach any significance to this figure. Lung cancer however, maintains the increase recorded last year, and will undoubtedly continue to do so, as long as so many people are willing to accept the risk of cigarette smoking, a risk which is now well established.

Deaths from Accidents

There were 19 deaths from accidents during the year, 7 of these caused by motor vehicles. This total is exactly the same as last year, but 9 of the deaths were due to motor vehicles in 1964. Fatal accidents on the roads within the town are remarkably constant and have shown no increase in recent years. This might be explained by the slowing up of traffic caused by increasing congestion, but it is a tribute to road safety in the town.

Infant Mortality

There were 18 infant deaths during the year as compared with 27 in 1964, giving an infant mortality rate of 12.7 as compared with 19.4 last year. This rate is well below the national figure of 19.0. The causes of the 18 infant deaths were as follows :

					Neonatal (0-4 wks.)	4 wks-1 yr.	Total
Prematurity (stated or considered to be main cause of death)	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
Respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Accidental Death	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
					—	—	—
					13	5	18
					—	—	—

For many years, in conjunction with the general practitioners and hospital consultants, we have been trying to reduce the number of infant deaths and the results for 1965 have been very satisfactory. It is as well to state however, that the number of infant deaths during the year has been unusually low and there is an element of chance in these statistics, which may not be so favourable in another year. Nevertheless this is the second year in succession with a below average infant mortality rate and it is to be hoped that we are on the way to solving this problem.

The element of chance is shown in the above table by the fact that over 70% (13) of the total deaths are due to causes which we are least able to prevent, viz. prematurity and congenital defects. The infant mortality rate is largely governed by the number of infants who happen to be born prematurely or with congenital defects, with or without a reasonable chance of survival.

WATER SUPPLY OF THE BOROUGH

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the year. Daily examinations of the River Severn Water at all stages of the treatment to the Final Water were free from bacteriological and chemical contamination. There was no plumbo solvency of waters from any source. Bacteriological contamination of an open reservoir, was countered by withdrawal from supply. Intermittent discolouration of Final Water in supply due to deposited manganese is under investigation.

This will be the last year of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board which will be replaced by the new North West Gloucestershire Water Board. The new Board will be responsible for the bacteriological and chemical analysis of the town's water supplies and by arrangement with the Board's officers, their reports will be available to me for inclusion in the Public Health Committee Reports. It will still be the responsibility of the Public Health Committee under the Public Health Acts to ensure that the water supply in the Borough is safe for human consumption but this will be a matter for formal discussion between the Board's officers and myself. Bacteriological and chemical examination of the Spa waters will be carried out independently of the public water supply, by Mr J. Henderson, Analyst to the Board.

For many years past it has been the responsibility of the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff to collect and forward to the Analyst, many hundreds of water samples in the town, and to ensure the smooth functioning of the necessary arrangements for the provision of a safe and wholesome water supply for the community. This has been an unspectacular job but one vital to the public health of Cheltenham, and now that they must largely relinquish this task, I am sure the Public Health Committee would wish to convey to the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, their thanks for, and their appreciation of, a public service faithfully and efficiently rendered. We would also wish to express the same thanks and appreciation to Mr J. Henderson, Analyst to the old Water Board but happily continuing with the new.

Mr Henderson has provided the following report showing the number of samples examined bacteriologically and chemically during 1965, with a statement on radioactivity :

							<i>Raw Water</i>	<i>Final Water</i>
Dowdeswell								
Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	13
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Northfield								
Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Sandford								
Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Hewletts								
Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	34

The Tewkesbury source, which is the principal supply to the Borough is examined daily both chemically and bacteriologically, through all stages of treatment to the final water.

Radio Activity of Rainfall

Throughout 1965 a steady decrease in the activity of the rainfall was noted. The level is now at its lowest since 1961, and is now a matter of record rather than interest.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Public Health Committee have instructed the Borough Engineer to submit a scheme for the re-laying of the Chelt Main Sewer.

With regard to sewage disposal the Council's consulting engineers are investigating the problem with a view to reporting to the Council on what additional extensions are required in the immediate future.

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 four hours, both in the main pool and the instructional pool. In the open-air pool there is a complete change every six 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. The Chief Public Health Inspector arranges for the routine collection of samples by the Inspectors. They are sent for examination to the Analyst, Mr J. Henderson, at Tewkesbury and reports are submitted to the Public Health Committee.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS

During 1965, licences to use special designations in relation to milk sold within the Borough, totalled one hundred and thirty-nine.

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

Very few results during 1965 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 1965. (Tuberculosis is dealt with separately).

Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	948
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

NOTES ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

With the exception of Measles, infectious disease was of little significance during the year and made no impact on the health of the community. The very low incidence of Whooping Cough is noteworthy. The high incidence of Measles during the year was not confined to Cheltenham. The disease was more widespread than usual and unfortunately was responsible for the deaths of two children.

For some time, the possibility of vaccination against Measles has been considered and the Medical Research Council has recently completed controlled trials of such vaccines at the request of the Minister of Health. An effective and acceptable vaccine is now available but the Minister has been advised by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, against any general programme of measles vaccination at the present time. The vaccine is however available to individual doctors for their patients. However, further research is necessary before measles vaccines should be made available for routine immunisation in children.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following report has been received from Dr A. E. Tinkler, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Consultant Venereologist, South Western Regional Hospital Board. Attention has already been drawn to the disturbing increase in the incidence of venereal disease during the year, an increase which is shared throughout the country and is causing some concern.

TABLE 1. New Cases : All Conditions—Cheltenham 1959 - 65.

Year	New Cases
1959	83
1961	124
1963	124
1964	144
1965	220

Syphilis

The incidence of syphilis in all its stages remains very small in Cheltenham. Two cases of early syphilis and two of late syphilis were diagnosed during the year. Again no case of congenital syphilis was seen in any age group.

Gonorrhoea

There was a very substantial increase in the incidence of gonorrhoea during 1965 and there can be little doubt that the incidence would have been even higher but for the excellent co-operation between the clinic and the Health Authority in the tracing of contacts.

TABLE 2. Incidence of Gonorrhoea—Cheltenham 1959 - 1965.

Year	New Cases
1959	15
1961	23
1963	30
1964	36
1965	69

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

There were 9 notifications of food poisoning during the year. Most of these were due to a Salmonella infection.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

Part I Summary of notifications of tuberculosis during the period from 1st January, 1965 to 31st December, 1965.

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

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

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

Death Rates

The tuberculosis death rates for Cheltenham during 1965 were as follows :

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.07	} Per 1,000 of Population
	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.00	
		0.07	
Comparative Figures	England and Wales Total	0.05	

The number of new cases of tuberculosis (22) notified during the year remains low, and compares favourably with the equally satisfactory figure (23) for 1964. There were five deaths from the disease but none of these was in the younger age groups. Six notifications in children under fifteen years is an unusually high incidence but, taken in isolation, is probably of no significance. Statistically, incidence and death rates compare very favourably with national figures.

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 :

During 1965, 20 newly notified cases of tuberculosis in the Borough were handled in the chest clinic service.

- 5 of these were primary infections of hilar glands or pleura.
- 2 were cases of minimal phthisis.
- 10 were cases of moderate phthisis.
- 3 were cases of advanced phthisis.

- 8 of the cases were referred from general practitioners.
- 7 " " other hospital departments.
- 3 " " Mass Radiography.
- 2 " Picked up as contacts.

2 cases in addition to the above were notified, but not examined in this Department.

The Register of persons notified as suffering from tuberculosis in Cheltenham stood as follows on 31.12.65 :—

RED, Markedly infectious	...	...	...	...	20
YELLOW, Potentially infectious	...	...	...	...	61
GREEN, Non-infectious	...	...	...	...	159
Unclassified at date	...	...	...	...	3
					—
					243
					—

Of the 20 REDS, 10 are chronically infectious cases of whom 1 is at present drug resistant. 1 of these is unco-operative, a lady who has refused to attend the clinic for several years. None of the new cases notified has been found to be excreting resistant strains of bacilli.

A survey of tuberculosis in immigrants was conducted for the British Tuberculosis Association during the three months, February, March and April, 1965. 12 patients were notified in Cheltenham during this period of whom 1 was an Irish immigrant who had been in this country for very many years.

Contact examinations arising out of 22 cases notified in Cheltenham in 1965.

4 of these 22 were themselves contacts of known cases who did not entail further contact action and they are therefore not taken into account in the averages given here :

Average number of contacts per case : Listed 10.0
Seen 9.5

This high average is accounted for by the fact that 56 people were examined as contacts of a family of 3 tuberculous children. The source case was not found.

Adults

Called : 109. Attended : 96. Response 88%.

One woman, who was in fact already under observation at the Chest Clinic as an earlier contact of a work associate, was rechecked as a contact of her mother and found to have active tuberculosis. It was not conclusive that the mother was the source case.

Children

Of 75 children called :—

1 was found to be already under the care of the Paediatrician.

1 was tuberculin positive and kept under clinic observation.

2 were found to be staying out of the area and were referred to a local clinic.

1 was a tuberculin-positive contact of the family of children already mentioned. He was put on chemotherapy and notified.

The remaining 70 were healthy and are analysed as follows :—

Tuberculin positive.	Age 5 - 11. To G.P. and H.V. for observation	2
”	B.C.G. vaccinated at school, for Mass X-ray follow-up	1
Tuberculin negative	B.C.G. vaccinated	45
”	Defaulted during B.C.G.	2
”	and/or X-rayed and discharged (no further contact)	20

At 31st December, 1965, there were 15 cases of known drug resistance in the clinical area.

3 were resistant to all three major drugs.

4 ” streptomycin and isoniazid.

3 ” P.A.S. and isoniazid.

1 ” streptomycin only.

4 ” isoniazid only.

Therefore 14 of the patients showed resistance to isoniazid, 8 to streptomycin and 6 to P.A.S.

Gloucester City

3 cases — 2 resistant to P.A.S. and isoniazid.
1 ” isoniazid only.

Cheltenham M.B.

1 case — 1 resistant to isoniazid only.

County (excluding Cheltenham Borough)

11 cases — 4 resistant to streptomycin and isoniazid.

3 ” Streptomycin, isoniazid and P.A.S.

2 ” isoniazid only.

1 ” P.A.S. and isoniazid.

1 ” streptomycin only.

8 cases were removed from the drug resistance register during the year :—

Gloucester City

- 2 cases streptomycin resistant became sputum-negative.
- 1 case, an isoniazid-resistant wanderer, left the area.

Cheltenham M.B.

- 1 case, resistant to isoniazid and P.A.S., died.

County

- 1 case, isoniazid resistant, died.
- 1 case, resistant to all three major drugs, died.
- 2 cases, resistant to streptomycin and isoniazid, became sputum-negative.

5 cases were added to the Register during the year.

County

- 1 case, acquired resistance to all three major drugs.
- 2 cases acquired resistance to P.A.S. and isoniazid.

Gloucester City

- 2 cases acquired resistance to isoniazid.

None of the new cases presented with resistant strains of bacilli in their sputum at the time of initial diagnosis, and no contacts have been discovered to be infected by drug-resistant cases during the year. All the cases can be considered to be co-operative.

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 ...	1	(2)
Number of cases rehoused from houses on which a Demolition or Closing Order was operative or certificate of unfitness issued	22	(24)

The 1964 figures are shown in brackets.

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

At the end of 1965 there were 9 Nursing Homes on the Register.

The total number of beds available at the end of the year was 106 : no beds are now available for maternity cases.

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.

cases were removed from the drug resistance register during the year.

1 case, resistant to isoniazid and T.A.B., died.
1 case, resistant to isoniazid and T.A.B., died.
1 case, resistant to isoniazid and T.A.B., died.

1 case, resistant to isoniazid and T.A.B., died.

1 case, resistant to isoniazid and T.A.B., died.

1 case, resistant to isoniazid and T.A.B., died.

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1 case, resistant to isoniazid and T.A.B., died.

SECTION II

National Health Services Act 1946

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Centres

The following table shows the number of child welfare centres and the number of children under 5 years of age who attended such centres during the year 1946-47.

Child welfare centres are establishments which provide day care for children under 5 years of age, and are usually situated in the neighbourhood of the children to whom they are to be provided.

Child welfare centres may be run by local authorities, voluntary organisations, or private individuals.

The following table shows the number of child welfare centres and the number of children under 5 years of age who attended such centres during the year 1946-47.

Records of attendances are as follows:

Year	Total No. of Children who attended a Centre during the year	
	Children under 2 years	Children 2 to 5 years
1946-47	1,111	2,111
1945-46	1,011	2,011
1944-45	911	1,911
1943-44	811	1,811
1942-43	711	1,711
1941-42	611	1,611
1940-41	511	1,511
1939-40	411	1,411
1938-39	311	1,311
1937-38	211	1,211
1936-37	111	1,111
1935-36	11	111

SECTION 21

Health Centres

The Hesters Way Health Centre continues to provide medical and health services for the increasing population on the estate and attendances during the year are shown in the following table :

General Practitioner Consultations	Treatment and Casualties	Child Welfare	Orthopaedic	Total
17,552	3,290	4,173	59	25,074

The Health Centre has now been open for ten years. In order to cope with the increasing population during these years, improvements, alterations and enlargements have been made in the building which, I think, is now adequate for the services it has to provide and the population it serves. The only necessary addition is a dental surgery, which will have to be delayed until the present ban on new building has been lifted.

SECTION 22

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Centres

These are held weekly throughout the town as follows :

St. Michael's Hall, Whaddon Road	...	Thursday
St. Paul's Hall, Swindon Road	... ..	Tuesday
Hesters Way Health Centre	... ..	Tuesday and Thursday
Bethesda Church Hall	... ..	Wednesday
Highbury Church Hall	... ..	Tuesday
Leckhampton Church Hall	... ..	Friday
Gloucester Road Methodist Sunday School		Wednesday
St. Phillips Church Hall, Hatherley	...	Thursday

Toddlers clinics for older children are held separately or in conjunction with these Centres.

Records of attendances are as follows :

No. of Centres provided	... ..	8
No. of Children aged under 1 year who attended a Centre for the first time	... ..	1,111
Total No. of Children who attended a Centre during the year	... ..	3,414

Total attendances made :

Children under 1 year	... ..	12,179
Children 1 to 5 years	... ..	8,139

The number of children up to the age of five years attending these child welfare centres continues to increase along with the increase in population and birth rate, and this brings its own problems of accommodation. Although the Windermere Road Centre was moved during the year to St. Phillips Church Hall, Hatherley, this latest accommodation has proved inadequate in size in a rapidly developing community. As one part of the area served by the Centre is due for re-development, I have suggested that a purpose-built building could be phased into this scheme incorporating a child welfare centre and possibly also a branch library. The County also has plans for a Community Centre and all this might be incorporated economically in one new building, not necessarily of a traditional type. Other uses to which a building of this type might be put, spring to mind. It would be an asset in an area in which the provision of social and community services are becoming urgent and there is no doubt about the urgency for adequate child welfare accommodation.

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.

Family Planning Clinic

The Cheltenham Branch of the Family Planning Association who act as the Council's Agents for the provision of this service, continues to run well attended sessions in the School Clinic premises. Requests made to the Health Department, on medical grounds, are referred to the Family Planning Association.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child

Arrangements for the care of the unmarried mother are provided on behalf of the Council by the Cheltenham Deanery Association for Social Work. This service is grant-aided by the Council. The number of cases dealt with in Cheltenham during the year was 126. There were 156 illegitimate births out of a total of 1,416 births, a percentage illegitimate birth rate of 11.0%, representing an appreciable increase on the previous year (10.3%).

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 report has been supplied by Mr P. Stone, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer.

A. DENTAL TREATMENT—NUMBERS OF CASES

(Figures for 1964 in parentheses)

		Examined (1)	Needing Treatment (2)	Treated (3)
1	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	32 (51)	30 (40)	26 (36)
2	Children under Five	121 (88)	104 (69)	97 (65)

B. DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

		Scalings and Gum Treatment (1)	Fillings (2)	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment (3)	Crowns and Inlays (4)	Extrac- tions (5)	General Anaesthetics (6)
1	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	17 (18)	47 (60)	0 (0)	0 (0)	30 (88)	5 (12)
2	Children	2 (1)	87 (35)	11 (5)	0 (0)	146 (51)	76 (49)

		Dentures Provided		Radiographs (9)
		Full Upper or Lower (7)	Partial Upper or Lower (8)	
1	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	3 (7)	4 (3)	4 (5)
2	Children	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

The treatment done for expectant and nursing mothers has remained virtually unchanged over the past 2 or 3 years. This is not surprising as most of those whom we treat are either new entrants to the district and have not yet become regular patients of a local practitioner, or those who come purely for relief of pain and never have regular treatment.

Treatment provided for pre-school children, however, is another matter altogether. Judging by the 5 year old children seen at routine school inspections, there must be a vast reservoir of work in those aged 3 to 5. A scheme to provide a regular AID session (Advice Inspection and Discussion) for pre-school children and their mothers came to nothing due to the overwhelming pressure of work in the schools dental service. Even our proposed increase in staff will only lighten the load on the schools service. To provide staff for

The following table shows in more detail the distribution of premature babies born during the year by weight and survival rate :

Weight at birth	Premature live births												Premature still births					
	Born in hospital						Born at home or in a nursing home						Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born			
	Died			Died			Died			Died			in 7 and under 28 days (12)		in hospital (13)		at home or in a nursing home (14)	
	Total births (1)	within 24 hours of birth (2)	in 1 and under 7 days (3)	in 7 and under 28 days (4)	Total births (5)	within 24 hours of birth (6)	in 1 and under 7 days (7)	in 7 and under 28 days (8)	Total births (9)	within 24 hours of birth (10)	in 1 and under 7 days (11)	in 7 and under 28 days (12)	in hospital (13)	at home or in a nursing home (14)				
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—					
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—					
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	21	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—					
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—					
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	56	—	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—					
6. Total	106	5	4	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	18	—					

Notification of Births

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Cheltenham during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1965, and the number is adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area :

	Adjusted Live Births	Adjusted Still Births	Total Adjusted Births
1 Domiciliary	341	—	341
2 Institutional	1,098	24	1,122
3 Total	1,439	24	1,463

There is little variation in these figures as compared with the previous year, some increase in the number of hospital confinements and a slight drop in the number of domiciliary confinements. The number of hospital confinements is however governed by the available beds and admission restricted to those who must have a hospital confinement for medical or social reasons.

Day Nurseries

During the year there has been an ever increasing demand for accommodation at the two Day Nurseries at Swindon Road and Whaddon Road which provided a total of 90 places for priority cases. Towards the end of the year there was little point in adding more names to the waiting list which was between seventy and eighty. Since one of the main priorities for admission is the illegitimate child, the very high illegitimate birth rate during the year has contributed to the lengthy waiting list, and has been doing so for the last few years.

As stated in last year's annual report, the County Council agreed to a request from the Welfare and Health Committee to replace the 40 place Swindon Road Day Nursery by a new 60 place Day Nursery. By the end of the year negotiations started by the Borough Council for the purchase of a very suitable site were well under way but, as already stated, construction of the new nursery will be delayed until the end of the present period of building restrictions.

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

	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	40	39	34
Whaddon Road Day Nursery	50	49	45

Nurseries and Child Minder Regulations Act, 1948

The number of child minders on the register has remained the same as the previous year, but as a result of the long waiting lists at our Day Nurseries the need for this service has become more generally known and several applications have been received from prospective child minders, either to look after

children in their own homes, to run play groups, or nursery schools. All of these are regarded as coming within the scope of the above regulations and if registration is granted by the Council, are subject to routine inspection.

On 31st December, 1965, there were 8 child minders looking after 66 children and 3 Day Nurseries looking after 60 children. Child minders therefore provide a substantial number of places but largely for parents who wish to take up employment, and do little to relieve the pressure on our Day nurseries where only priority groups are admitted such as children of unmarried mothers and of divorced or separated parents, sudden illness or removal to hospital of the mother, and other cases where genuine need is established. No children are admitted in order to allow both parents to go out to work.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Very close co-operation is maintained between the Health Department and Senior 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.

Senior Inspector Hammer attends the co-ordinating committee concerned with the problem families in Cheltenham which meets every two months in the Municipal Offices.

SECTION 23

Midwifery Services

Antenatal Clinics

Antenatal 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. Each applicant is visited by a midwife 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.

The improvements in the antenatal arrangements outlined in last year's report have continued in operation and, it is hoped, are in some measure, responsible for the marked improvement in the infant death rate.

Domiciliary Midwifery

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

We have been fortunate during the year in retaining an adequate number of domiciliary midwives, but the situation is always uncertain. There have been seventeen fewer domiciliary births compared with 1964 and although this is a small reduction, it means that our present establishment of midwives can cope with the demand, as they are also coping with the increased number of home visits consequent upon the increase in numbers of early discharges from the maternity hospital.

SECTION 24

Health Visitors

The latest trend in Health Visiting has been the appointment of Field Work Instructors, and two members of the Staff in Cheltenham have taken the special training for this to enable them to assist in the training of student health visitors in their practical field of work ; the other health visitors have continued to give practical instruction to student nurses during their general and obstetric training, as well as welfare assistants and students from the various Schools and Training Colleges. Two extra Health Visitors have been appointed to meet the demand of extra work in addition to the time required by the Field Work Instructors in the practical training of the Student Health Visitors.

Another development during the year has been the attachment of a Health Visitor to a firm of general practitioners in the town. This was done at the request of the general practitioners concerned and I hope will be the beginning of similar attachments to other practices, as availability of staff will allow. This is a means of establishing a much closer co-operation between the general practitioner and the local Health Department and can only result in benefit to the patient. It is a forward looking but natural step in the co-ordination of our local health services but can only develop as fast as the demand for it by general practitioners, and the number of health visitors available to meet the need. Unfortunately we have had to forego temporarily an increase in our health visiting staff due to present financial stringency but I am hoping this will be made good in the near future.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Health Visitors during the year :

Number of children visited during the year	...	...	...	5,865
First visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	1,712
Total visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	5,921
Visits to children aged 1 - 5 years	...	...	...	12,149
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	1,061
Tuberculosis visits	...	...	...	295
Investigations of Social Conditions for Hospitals, visits to sick persons, old people, etc.	...	...	...	1,224
Number of attendances by Health Visitors at Clinic Sessions				952

SECTION 25

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing Service is based on Victoria Home and comprises a Superintendent with 18 full-time and 2 part-time Home Nurses. These numbers include 3 full-time male nurses and 1 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 illness 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 Old People's Welfare Association.

SECTION 26

Vaccination and Immunisation

Routine programmes of vaccination and immunisation have continued throughout the year.

Vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The following figures show the number of completed courses carried out during the year and the number of booster doses :

	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>	<i>Diphtheria/ Tetanus</i>	<i>Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/ Tetanus</i>
Complete Courses	1	127	130	1,202
Boosters	889	59	655	745

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During the year a total of 1,324 children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years received a complete course. Booster doses covering this age group numbered 512.

There has been a general increase in immunisation against these diseases throughout the year.

SECTION 28

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Tuberculosis

Happily this disease is no longer on the increase but our Health Visitors continue to assist the Chest Physician in the tracing of contacts of new patients and to visit patients discharged from hospital. Also all patients on the tuberculosis register, whose income falls below a fixed minimum, can have free milk supplies from the Council. About a dozen patients in the town are at the moment in receipt of free milk. Considerable assistance, including financial assistance, is also available to tuberculosis patients, through the Cheltenham Tuberculosis Care Committee, a voluntary body who for many years have done a great service for those suffering from tuberculosis.

Incontinence Pads

Number used during the year : 504 dozen.

This is the first full year that Incontinence Pads have been in use so it is difficult to compare numbers used with previous figures submitted but a three months' comparison shows a marked increase.

The months were November - December, 1964 and January, 1965 (the first three months Incontinence Pads were in use) and November, December 1965 and January, 1966.

November, December, January, 1964/65 — 124 dozen used.

November, December, January, 1965/66 — 162 dozen used.

Incontinence Pads are being used for a variety of conditions ; Cerebral Haemorrhage, Terminal Carcinoma, Disseminated Sclerosis, and Parkinson's Disease, being the most usual. With only a very small number of exceptions, all patients supplied are being nursed by a district nurse. The number of pads supplied to each patient varies according to the need but only in exceptional conditions are more than two pads provided each day.

One ambulant woman who is incontinent because of a spinal condition received approximately 60 dozen Incontinent Pads in 1965.

The provision of Incontinence Pads has been a great help to needy patients and makes the nursing of them easier for both the nurse and the family.

Cervical Cytology

Discussions are going on with the hospital authority with a view to setting up a clinic in the town for the purpose of early diagnosis and prevention of cervical cancer. It is hoped to make a start in 1966.

General

The general work of the Health Department in the prevention of illness, care and after-care, although a delegated function under the 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. A Disseminated Sclerosis Group was started in the town during the year.

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

The Cheltenham Old Peoples' Welfare Association provide a chiropody service for the town on the Council's behalf. The service is becoming more and more popular and is obviously supplying a genuine need. There is still a shortage of chiropodists and the service must still be confined to three priority classes, the aged, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers.

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

1. Number of patients on the Register who had received treatment during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	419
2. Number of patients on the Register awaiting their first treatment							24
3. Total on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	662

SECTION 29

Home Help Service

This is a service on which there is continual pressure and there are periods when it is impossible to meet all demands, especially from the aged and chronic sick from whom there is by far the greatest call. Invariably many of these requests have to be reduced to what is possible with the personnel available. Along with the increasing demand on the service we are now faced with a shortage of Home Helps and it is becoming more and more difficult to recruit the right type of person. It is true to say that we will probably never have all the Home Helps necessary to meet every request for assistance, especially for help required over a very long period, but no genuine case goes without help even if it cannot be as much as they would like. There is no financial restriction on this service which is only limited by the number of Home Helps available.

Some 90 Home Helps work in the town under the supervision of the Home Help Organiser.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :

	Maternity	Chronic Sick	General Sickness	Old Age	Total
Families Helped	144	29	169	449	791

MENTAL HEALTH

The work of this Department has again increased during the past year. With the spread of general health education, the Department had more referrals and requests for help from many sources.

The staff was increased in July when Mr A. C. Scott returned from the Social Work Training Course in Bristol, with the Certificate in Social Work. Both Mr P. A. Collingborn and Mr P.F. Davidson will be going on the same Course in September, 1966.

Work in the Community

(a) Mental Illness

With the accent on after-care and helping the mentally ill within the community, 56 patients were referred to the Department for after-care. Coupled with existing referrals, this led to some 780 visits being made. Many clients also came into the offices themselves for advice and guidance.

Admissions to hospital under Sections 5, 29, 25 and 26 of the 1959 Mental Health Act, which directly involved the Mental Welfare Officers, amounted to 120.

The Mental Welfare Officers were most grateful for financial and other help given to clients by the Gloucestershire Association for Mental Health and wish its "Nearly New Shop" continued success. The local association and its national body do much useful work for mental health education both on a national and local scale.

(b) Mental Subnormality

During the year 9 new cases were formally referred to the Department and of these 6 were referred by the Education Committee as being unsuitable for education at school.

The total of persons receiving Care and Guidance in the Community, including 2 under Local Authority Guardianship, was 131. During the year, 599 visits were made to their homes. Contact was also maintained with employers and the supervisors of both Training Centres. Of the 131 receiving Care and Guidance, 35 were working full-time.

There were 16 admissions for short-term care, to give both parents and families a rest from their often difficult task of caring for their subnormal children. The children, too, have benefited a great deal from their terms in care, these varying from two to six weeks.

Two subnormal children were admitted to hospitals for the sub-normal for full-time care. There are now 7 on the waiting list for full-time hospital care.

Throughout the year the Department has received help from the North Gloucestershire Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, particularly with their Spa Youth Club which meets fortnightly. The Club has increased its membership steadily and with the help of parents, friends and members of the Lions Club, provides a much needed and valuable social contact for many children of all ages.

During the last six months of the year, useful voluntary help was given by young people via Community Services Volunteers, organised in Cheltenham by Miss Janice Lee.

Eildon Junior Training Centre

During the year a hundred children have been transported daily from the North Cotswolds and Cheltenham Borough to the Junior Centre, where at the age of five or earlier they commence their training.

This year the students of St. Pauls Teachers Training College have been of great value. Various Educational Visits have been arranged and enjoyed, the most ambitious of these being a three day visit to the Malvern Youth Hostel with a group of older boys.

The weekly visit to the Alstone Baths for swimming has been a great success. Several of the trainees have already learned to swim and here again the College Students have been of valuable assistance.

Through Miss Janice Lee the Youth Community Service found its way to Eildon. Several groups from the Cheltenham College and The Ladies College pay weekly visits taking groups in Games and assisting the staff in caring for the children.

Mrs M. Heaven, Speech Therapist and Mrs H. Sarma, Physiotherapist, attend the Centre weekly. This has proved very beneficial to the children concerned.

We are greatly indebted to the many Voluntary Bodies who have presented us with gifts of Toys and Equipment throughout the year.

Adult Training Centre

This Centre now commences its third year in its new premises. The type of work done varies considerably and, as a result, our training facilities have also improved.

During the past twelve months, we have placed a further thirteen trainees in regular outside employment, making a total of thirty-five since we moved into our new premises. This, we hope, does prove that the training given at the Adult Centre is of immense value.

All vacancies for places have been filled, as soon as they have occurred, and it is found that all new entrants have to be taught the skills that they have to achieve before being placed on the variety of work done at the Centre, as the standard of work has to be to the satisfaction of the eight local firms for whom we do contract work. This work is comprised of making Seed Boxes, Bird Tables, Fencing Panels, Part Manufacture of Acetate Packaging, Assembly of Cardboard Box Units, Assembling and Packing Door Handle Sets, Assembling and Packing Draught Excluder Sets, Manufacture of Wall Ties for the Building Trade, Manufacturing Mop Heads, Assembling and Packing Breather Sets and other types of assembly work.

Phase I of the new development, the new dining room and kitchen, is almost complete but, unfortunately, Phase II has had to be postponed until money is available. The seventy places we now have available will be extended to 90 on completion of Phase I.

We must again thank all those who have helped in any way for the successful running of the Centre.

North Gloucestershire Society for Mentally Handicapped Children

The support which we enjoy, both financial and otherwise, from this Society is greatly appreciated and many additional amenities which would otherwise not be available have been provided. I would like to express my sincere thanks on behalf of the Chairman and members of the Welfare and Health Committee.

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential Accommodation

Under Section 21 (1) (a) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Welfare Department of the County Council is responsible for the provision in Cheltenham of residential accommodation "for persons, who by reasons of age, infirmity or any other circumstances, are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them."

Mr H. D. Nichols, County Welfare Officer, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the number of Cheltenham old people in residential accommodation, as at 31st December, 1965.

Home	Men	Women
Arle House, Arle, Cheltenham	14	19
East Court, Charlton Kings	5	7
Grevill House, Charlton Kings	10	16
Orchard House, Bishop's Cleeve	6	21
Sunnyside, Cheltenham	15	31
Other County Homes	21	44
Dowty House, Cheltenham	6	20
Other Voluntary Homes	3	1
Homes administered by other Local Authorities	2	0
Epileptic Colonies	3	0
Waiting Lists	16	45

There is a constant demand for residential accommodation for old people in the town. There was a waiting list of 61 at the end of the year. It was 72 at the same time last year. Nethertheless we get the fullest consideration from Mr Nichols and his Area Welfare Officer, in Cheltenham, Mr Holmes, and the really urgent case is promptly dealt with. However, the waiting list does indicate the need for more residential accommodation for old people in the area and I know the County Welfare Committee have this well in mind.

Temporary Accommodation

Under Section 21 (1) (b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Local Authority has a duty to provide temporary accommodation "for persons who are in urgent need thereof, being need arising in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen, or in such circumstances as the authority may in any particular case determine."

This type of accommodation is provided by the County Welfare Department at the hostel at Newent and in Cheltenham.

Welfare of Old People

Visiting of old people is undertaken by the Health Visitors working in close contact with other voluntary and statutory agencies. A register is kept of all old people in the town visited for the first time and their needs ascertained and recorded for future reference. The Health Visitor advises and provides help where she can or makes arrangements for other help to be provided. In cases where residential accommodation is considered necessary, the case is referred to the County Welfare Officer.

We also work very closely with the Cheltenham Old People's Welfare Association and as this association and the Welfare and Health Committee have the same Chairman in Alderman Bettridge, our mutual interests are very well served.

Welfare of the Deaf

During the year 189 visits were made to deaf and hard of hearing people in the Borough as follows :—

Under 2 years ...	5
2 - 16 „ ...	53
16 - 65 „ ...	64
Over 65 „ ...	67
	<hr/>
	189
	<hr/>

The Deaf and Hard of Hearing Club has continued to meet fortnightly throughout the year, and members enjoyed outings to other clubs, ten-pin bowling, etc. A Christmas party was attended by 60 odd members and friends. The club which is under the chairmanship of Councillor Foster received an annual grant from the Welfare and Health Committee.

It is hoped to extend the Adult Rehabilitation Class held weekly in the evenings at Gloucestershire Royal Hospital to Cheltenham, at least on alternate weeks. Many people working in the Borough have found it increasingly difficult to get over to Gloucester after a day's work, and a local class should enable them to take advantage of further training.

The Welfare Officer has received enquiries from General Practitioners, Hospital Consultants, National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour Officials, etc., and has continued to liaise with these and other services in the Local Authority.

Welfare of the Blind

Registers 31.12.65. — Blind ... 170 Partially-Sighted ... 37

During the year routine visits were made to Blind and Partially-Sighted people in their own homes and also to those in County Homes and Hospitals. Patients were taken to various Hospital Clinics. Lessons were given in Braille and Moon, also in rehabilitation and mobility, as well as in handcrafts and typing. Several Talking Books were installed.

We are most grateful to the voluntary helpers who give such valuable assistance in running the Social Club which is greatly appreciated by the members. Special facilities also continue to be made available for deaf-blind people. During the year we enjoyed the usual support and help, when necessary, from the Gloucester County Association for the Blind.

Physically Handicapped

The number of physically handicapped on the register at the end of 1965 was 556, an increase of 58 since last year.

The Occupational Therapy Centre is now established in the Whaddon Boys' Club, Dart Road, Cheltenham, and meets each Wednesday afternoon. It is hoped to open the Centre for a full day as soon as extra staff can be obtained. The number of disabled attending the Occupational Therapy Centre averages 19 each session.

Domiciliary occupational therapy continues for those who are not able to attend the Centre.

The British Red Cross Society Club meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon, in the large hall at Ambulance Headquarters and the numbers attending continue to increase.

The Cheltenham and North Cotswold Cripples Aid Association continue to visit and help wherever the need arises, and under the chairmanship of Mrs V. Percival, M.B.E., contribute generously to the welfare and happiness of disabled people in Cheltenham and district.

Meals on Wheels Service

This service has been operated successfully during the year in the capable hands of the Old People's Welfare Association providing a much needed and highly appreciated help for old people. The number of meals provided during the year was 11,500.

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of Care and Protection

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

Three persons in need of care and protection were removed during the year under the above Act.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year, Health Education has played a larger part than usual within our general health programme and talks on general health and dental health have been increased at infant welfare and toddlers' clinics. The aim of these talks is a fuller realisation of the benefits to be derived from the enjoyment of normal physical and mental health and how this is best likely to be achieved under the stresses and strains of modern living conditions.

Subjects chosen for health talks have been varied throughout the year but special emphasis has been given to home safety and the prevention of accidents. Talks have also been given on cancer prevention and the prevention of venereal disease, the latter subject having become increasingly necessary. All age groups are included in our health education programme and talks given during the year numbered 263 with attendances approaching 5,000. Many talks are given for a specific purpose on a variety of subjects e.g. for the Duke of Edinburgh Award.

During the year three major projects were carried out :

The National Survey on Health and Development with reference to child development, a survey relating to diet and children and concerned with dental decay, and a campaign on the misuse of drugs in conjunction with the Home and Public Safety Committee.

Organised health education is carried out mainly by the Health Visitors and arrangements are made for guest speakers in the various medical specialities to keep them up to date especially in the early diagnosis of deviations from normal physical and mental health. During the year health visitors attended the Gloucestershire Midwives and Health Visitors Conference.

The Board of Health has been very successful in its work during the past year. It has been successful in its work in the following respects: It has succeeded in securing the attention of the public to the importance of health and the prevention of disease. It has succeeded in securing the attention of the public to the importance of the health of the children. It has succeeded in securing the attention of the public to the importance of the health of the aged. It has succeeded in securing the attention of the public to the importance of the health of the poor. It has succeeded in securing the attention of the public to the importance of the health of the community.

HEALTH EDUCATION

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Meals on Wheels Service

This service has been increased considerably during the year in the number of meals served. The Old People's Welfare Association is doing a much needed and highly appreciated help for the old people. The number of meals served during the year was 11,500.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The following are the members of the School Health Service Committee...

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

To the Chairman and Members of the School Health Service Committee...

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. regarding the School Health Service...

SECTION III

The School Health Service has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the School Health Act, 1946. The main object of the Service is to provide for the health and well-being of the school children...

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the School Health Act, 1946. The main object of the Service is to provide for the health and well-being of the school children...

From the point of view of staff, the dental service has had a successful year. From the point of view of the parents of the dental service and the increasing amount of preventive and curative work required, we will have to provide an adequate staff and this amount of staff will be required...

in adjusting the dental service of the school health service. It is proposed by a majority of the Council, through the recommendation of the School Health Committee to take the necessary action to meet the requirements...

for the period time in December, the dental service was made on the temporary majority of our staff. It is to be noted that when the staff is increased...

again the Council will have to take into consideration the health and safety of the staff and the health and safety of the children and the health and safety of the children...

The success of the School Health Service depends largely on the co-operation of the staff and the co-operation of the parents and the co-operation of the children...

and teacher. Without this co-operation, the results would be very disappointing. I am grateful to them all.

My thanks are again due to the Chairman and Members of the School Health Service Sub-Committee for their continued support and to Mr. Simon for the thorough education Officer and his staff. Lastly I am grateful for the loyal support of my own medical, nursing and dental staff throughout the year.

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

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

1965

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

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This has been another year of outstanding good health among the school children of the town. This is nothing unusual and I hope will not be taken for granted as something which can be achieved without effort and a certain amount of money. The effort will be seen in this report, and after studying it you will agree that the money is well spent.

Infectious disease is conspicuous by its almost negligible impact on child health and will probably continue to be so as long as we maintain the present satisfactory state of vaccination and immunisation. The only infectious disease with any regular incidence is measles and this will probably disappear in the near future when an effective and acceptable vaccine is available. There were two notifications of tuberculosis in children of school age as compared with none the previous year, but as we deal with such small numbers of tuberculosis notifications nowadays, this is probably of no significance.

Apart from routine medical inspections more and better provision is now made for the handicapped pupil in day and residential schools apart from the difficulty in obtaining places in some types of residential school. The special needs of the children are adequately cared for by the facilities available for Speech Therapy, Audiometry, Child Guidance etc., and the Enuresis Clinic started a few years ago is now well established as an integral part of the school health services. It has been eminently successful and well received by general practitioners.

From the point of view of staff, the dental service has had a successful year. From the point of view of the pressures on the dental service and the increasing amount of preventive and curative work required, we will never provide an adequate and fully successful service until the obvious necessity to adjust the fluoride content of the local water supply is appreciated by a majority of the Council. Although the recommendation of the Welfare and Health Committee to take the necessary action was rejected by the Council for the second time in December, the decision was made on the narrowest majority of one vote. It is to be hoped that when the matter is considered again the Council will decide to follow the example of other Local Authorities and adopt this very safe and effective measure for the promotion of the health of the children and future generations of citizens of Cheltenham.

The success of the School Health Service during the year has again been due to the co-operation of all concerned, family doctors, hospital staff, parents and teachers. Without this co-operation, the results would be vastly different. I am grateful to them all.

My thanks are again due to the Chairman and Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee for their continued support and to Mr Simmonds the Borough Education Officer and his staff. Lastly I am grateful for the loyal support of my own medical, nursing and clerical staff throughout the year.

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

School Medical Inspections

The routine medical inspections of school children have continued during 1965 and 3,850 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 and
- (c) in the last year of their attendance at a secondary school.

Attempts have been made over the last few years to reduce as much as possible the school time taken up by our medical, dental and nursing staff. As a further step in this direction, the 12 year medical examination has been discontinued, apart from vision testing. This does not of course preclude a head teacher or parent requesting a special medical examination for any pupil at this age. 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, 489 pupils were found to have defective vision (excluding squint) and where necessary were referred to the Eye Specialist. A further 685 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 1,287 and the children concerned were kept under special observation during the year. This latter group, of course, includes very many minor defects which may be remedied spontaneously and never require treatment. They are kept under observation merely as a precautionary measure. This is, of course, the main purpose of the routine medical inspections, to prevent the minor defect becoming a major one.

The school population at the end of 1965 was 12,128 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 1965, 51 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 1965, 1,047 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 Group inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination (2)	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination (5)	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory (3)	Unsatisfactory (4)		For defective vision (excluding squint) (6)	For any other condition recorded at Part II (7)	Total individual pupils (8)
1961 and later	37	37	—	—	—	2	2
1960	693	693	—	—	8	98	104
1959	369	369	—	—	10	74	81
1958	51	51	—	—	1	10	10
1957	995	993	2	—	112	201	285
1956	72	72	—	—	10	11	19
1955	32	32	—	—	3	5	7
1954	16	16	—	—	2	3	5
1953	297	297	—	—	45	68	101
1952	180	180	—	—	44	29	71
1951	732	730	2	—	147	111	234
1950 and earlier	376	376	—	—	107	73	165
TOTAL	3,850	3,846	4	—	489	685	1,084

Table B. Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	51
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	1,047
TOTAL				1,098

Table C. Infestation with Vermin

(1) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorized persons	...	21,164
(2) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	219
(3) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	...	214
(4) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	...	—

PART II**Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspections during the Year.**

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections	
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total		
4	Skin	T	23	44	41	108	1
		O	35	29	29	93	1
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	T	19	257	212	488	11
		O	14	14	28	56	—
	(b) Squint	T	33	13	36	82	—
		O	10	1	1	12	—
	(c) Other	T	18	7	13	38	—
		O	8	—	4	12	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	T	12	5	19	36	6
		O	48	14	52	114	6
	(b) Otitis Media	T	6	2	9	17	—
		O	14	4	12	30	—
	(c) Other	T	—	4	9	13	1
		O	1	2	3	6	1
7	Nose and Throat	T	58	17	40	115	4
		O	119	23	80	222	1
8	Speech	T	3	4	12	19	—
		O	29	3	12	44	1
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	2	—	—	2	—
		O	7	—	13	20	—
10	Heart	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	26	7	16	49	—
11	Lungs	T	6	2	13	21	—
		O	47	9	43	99	—

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
12	Developmental—(a) Hernia ...	T	3	1	—	4	—
		O	11	1	2	14	—
	(b) Other ...	T	4	20	26	50	—
		O	19	6	40	65	3
13	Orthopaedic—(a) Posture ...	T	1	12	11	24	—
		O	8	39	29	76	2
	(b) Feet ...	T	20	23	44	87	2
		O	22	16	37	75	—
	(c) Other ...	T	8	12	11	31	—
		O	20	28	41	89	1
14	Nervous System—(a) Epilepsy	T	4	4	4	12	1
		O	2	3	—	5	—
	(b) Other ...	T	—	3	1	4	1
		O	7	2	5	14	1
15	Psychological—(a) Development	T	—	15	36	51	—
		O	4	7	13	24	2
	(b) Stability ...	T	4	3	24	31	6
		O	64	9	51	124	2
16	Abdomen	T	3	4	5	12	1
		O	5	7	14	26	1
17	Other	T	5	3	3	11	1
		O	9	5	4	18	—

(T)—Treatment. (O)—Observation

PART III

Treatment of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools

(Including Special Schools)

Table A. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

Number of cases known to have been dealt with

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	22
Errors of refraction (including squint)	876
	—
Total	898
	—
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	502
	—

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 diseases of the ear	16
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	274
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	19
Received other forms of treatment	78
Total	<u>387</u>

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

(a) in 1965	3
(b) in previous years	13

Table C. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	<i>Number known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	308
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	<u>308</u>

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

	<i>Number of pupils known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm (a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	4
Scabies	6
Impetigo	13
Other skin diseases	36
Total	<u>59</u>

Table E. Child Guidance Treatment

	<i>Number known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	138

Table F. Speech Therapy

	<i>Number known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	177

Table G. Other Treatment Given

	<i>Number known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,062
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrange- ments	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	575
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above.	
U.V.L. Treatment	5
Anaemia	3
Chest	14
Debility	9
Total (a) - (d)	1,668

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.

Minor Ailments Clinics

These clinics are not now nearly as large as they used to be as school children are now much healthier and the multitude of minor defects and illnesses commonly found in the past have largely disappeared. The majority of children seen at these clinics are suffering from minor accidents but these sessions still provide a valuable opportunity for inviting the mother and child along when some special examination, which cannot be carried out at a school inspection, is necessary. Children are also examined at these clinics for suitability for employment.

Audiometry

The routine testing of school children for hearing defect has continued in the schools during the year with the co-operation of head teachers, and has proved one of the most effective preventive measures of the School Health Service. The County Education Authority provides the services of a skilled examiner and the six-year-old group is selected for examination, although the examiner will test any special case referred 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. Details of 1,438 audiometric examinations carried out in Cheltenham schools during the year, are shown in the following tables :

Routine Tests

<i>Number Tested</i>	<i>Number Failed</i>	<i>Referred Hospital</i>
1,107	66 (6%)	12

Special Cases and Re-tests

<i>Number Tested</i>	<i>Number Failed</i>	<i>Referred Hospital</i>
33 ¹	99 (30%)	20

I am greatly indebted to Mr G. N. Barker, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.(Ed.), D.L.O., Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, Cheltenham General Hospital, for his co-operation in the examination and treatment of cases referred to him by our School Medical Officers.

PART IV**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY**

I have received the following report from Mr P. B. Stone, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer for Cheltenham. In his report Mr Stone refers to the desirability of adjusting the fluoride content of the local water supply to 1 part per million, a procedure which I hope, the Council will in due course, adopt.

The position with regard to fluoridation is that it has been recommended on two occasions by the Welfare and Health Committee, and on each occasion rejected by the Council, the second time in December by a majority of one. Throughout the country 155 Authorities have debated the matter and come to a decision. 100 Authorities have adopted fluoridation and 55 have rejected it. I can only add my own recommendation to that of your Dental Officer. The whole weight of expert medical and dental opinion in this country and abroad, is in favour of fluoridation. Its adoption is now, indeed, a matter of common sense, in view of its effectiveness and complete safety in other countries such as the United States, where it has been in operation for over 20 years.

There is little doubt that, in many cases, the rejection of fluoridation by a Council, is due to the confusion, deliberately created among members by the National Pure Water Association, immediately before the subject is to be debated in Council. Members will be familiar with the propaganda which pours through their letter boxes at this time. Most of this propaganda is not only misleading and confusing ; it is blatantly untrue. All members of Councils cannot be expected to be able to assess the highly technical and statistical evidence on which they must form an opinion and the National Pure Water Association assiduously exploits this advantage. Their propaganda methods do them little credit, but it is to be hoped that Council members will see through them, in time.

Premises

Overcrowding is still a great problem and not one which seems likely to be solved in the near future. Our establishment consists of three dental officers and one hygienist, our premises consist of two fixed clinics and one mobile clinic. We are, however, indebted to the County Dental Service for the use of their clinic in Crescent Place for some of the Hygienist's work. Her design and painting of posters and preparation of talks is at present carried out in one of the surgeries whilst it is being used by the dental officer, a most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The premises do not easily lend themselves to improvement. Basically the surgeries are much too big and the recovery room, office and waiting rooms are much too small. The chances of our being able to have any major alterations done are doubtful because of the new clinics planned in St. Georges Road and at Hesters Way. We are very disappointed to learn that these clinics, originally planned for 1963 and 1966, respectively have now been put back until 1967/8 and 1969/70.

The floor in No. 1 surgery has, however, been re-surfaced with linotiles which considerably lightens the room and is much more hygienic.

The process of modernising the equipment in the clinics is proceeding, thus saving much time and temper. Instruments used for surgical extractions and root-canal therapy can now be rendered completely sterile in the autoclave. In this instruments are subjected to superheated steam under pressure which kills viruses and resistant forms of bacteria which are not affected by boiling.

Dental Health Education

Mrs Taylor, the hygienist, visits most of the schools in the Borough, there still being five schools which so far have been unable to arrange for her to visit them. These five schools between them represent just over one fifth of the school population.

At the rest of the schools films are shown to large groups and film strips and flannel-graphs are used for smaller numbers. At infant schools which are visited each new entrant is given a free toothbrush and shown how to use it. These seem to be much appreciated by the children and mothers have reported that they are used eagerly and regularly. In association with the County Dental Service monthly dental health posters are designed and painted. These are designed for instant impact and have no deep or complicated message. They are exhibited in waiting rooms, the show cases outside the Municipal Offices and the Public Library.

It has been made quite obvious this year that even with a full establishment and a vigorous dental health programme we are still falling behind in the race against dental decay because without a fluoride level of 1 ppm. in our drinking water (we have only about one fifth of this) the teeth remain basically susceptible to decay. Our aim should be :—

- (1) to give our children strong decay-resistant teeth by adjusting the fluoride level from 0.2 ppm. up to 1.0 ppm.
- (2) to help them to reap the benefit from this by encouraging them to have a wholesome and adequate diet and by attention to oral hygiene.
- (3) by efficient treatment carried out in pleasant surroundings to eradicate the remaining decay and instil in them the desire for **their** children to regard a healthy mouth as normal and diseased teeth as abhorrent.

But it is important that the measures are adopted in this order of priority or else we are not building on sure foundations. An illustration of this is seen in the inspection figures for five-year old children. 410 were inspected during the year, 324 (79%) had some diseased or filled teeth or had had teeth extracted because of decay, and in 52 cases at least half of their teeth were in this condition.

Of those eight-year old children inspected (367) only 26 still had perfect molar milk teeth whereas 94 had every one of these teeth diseased, missing or filled.

Inspection and Treatment

The full details can be seen in the following table but one or two points may be noted. It will be seen that less than half of the school population was inspected and even if we add those who were inspected at the end of 1964, but treated during 1965, we still only get rather less than two-thirds of the total population (12,128). It will, however, be noted that the number of fillings inserted per patient has more than doubled. As a result of this preponderance of work to be done we have made application for an increase in staff of one dental officer (full-time) and one dental surgery assistant, and an increase in premises of one mobile clinic.

A figure not required by the Department of Education and Science but worth recording is the number of failed appointments. This year they reached the total of 1,254 ; it is a sobering thought that this represents the work of one dental officer for about four months.

1. Attendances and Treatment

First Visit	2,183
Subsequent Visits	3,730
Total Visits	5,913
Additional Courses of Treatment commenced	199
Fillings in permanent teeth	5,025
Fillings in deciduous teeth	546
Permanent teeth filled	4,275
Deciduous teeth filled	504
Permanent teeth extracted	627
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,143
General anaesthetics	680
Emergencies	264
Number of Pupils X-rayed	228
Prophylaxis	256
Teeth otherwise conserved	254
Number of teeth root filled	8
Inlays	4
Crowns	8
Courses of treatment completed	1,984

2. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	9
New cases commenced during year	4
Cases completed during year	6
Cases discontinued during year	1
No. of removable appliances fitted	11
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	—

3. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	65
-------------------------------------------------------------	----

4. Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	4,481
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils	855
Number of (a)+(b) found to require treatment	4,223
Number of (a)+(b) offered treatment	3,515
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	422
Number of (c) found to require treatment	190

5. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	...	...	...	1,302
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	...	...	...	...	61
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...	...	...	...	...	40

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As already stated, the impact of the common infectious diseases on the health of the school children is almost negligible as the following figures show :

<i>Measles</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis</i>		<i>Dysentery</i>
				<i>Paralytic</i>	<i>Non-Paralytic</i>	
329	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Tuberculosis

There were two notifications 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 encouraging to report a continuing high acceptance rate and this simple, safe and effective protection against tuberculosis is obviously acceptable to parents and it is hoped it will continue to be so.

<i>No. of Schools</i>	<i>Invited</i>	<i>Accepted</i>	<i>Tuber- culin Tested</i>	<i>No. Positive</i>	<i>No. Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>NOT Vaccin- ated</i>	<i>Vaccin- ated</i>
11	1,081	841	786	155	556	22.1%	75	556

SPEECH THERAPY

A comprehensive Speech Therapy Service is provided for all children up to school leaving age. The majority receiving treatment are of Infant and lower Junior School age with only eight Secondary School children (three of whom have recently moved to the town).

This year a special effort has been made to locate, with the help of the Health Visitors, diagnose and treat pre-school children who have specific language difficulty. In the light of recent research this can now be done more successfully.

The groups in schools have been continued. Treatment appears to last over a longer period, probably because less interest is taken by the parents. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult for mothers from some areas to bring children to a Clinic as so many of them work.

Following is an analysis of the work done. In addition 138 children were seen and advice given but not admitted for regular Speech Therapy.

Year ended 31st December, 1965.

Number of Clinics held	336
Number of sessions for school visiting, clerical etc.	98
Number of consultations	238
Number of treatments given	1,768
Number of children admitted	64
Number of children discharged	49
Number of children on Register, 31.12.65.	135

Discharges

	Stammer		Stammer and Dyslalia		Dyslalia		Cleft Palette		Others		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Provisionally Cured	1	—	2	1	13	10	—	—	1	1	29
Much Improved	2	—	—	1	5	2	1	—	3	1	15
Slightly Improved/ Unco-operative	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
No Improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Left District/School	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
TOTAL	6	—	2	2	18	12	1	1	4	3	49

Physiotherapy

A physiotherapy clinic is held on three 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 healthy and happy 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 Before Self" and couple with it the gratitude of many parents in the town.

Child Guidance Clinic

Dr. P. R. Doherty, the Medical Director of the Child Guidance Service, has again been most helpful in examining the large number of children referred to him during the year both from the School Health Service and general practitioners. These numbers increase every year and a waiting list for appointment is inevitable but every child is seen as quickly as possible.

Enuresis Clinic

The Enuresis Clinic for children who wet the bed is now firmly established as a necessary and worthwhile part of the School Health Service. The clinic is run by my Deputy with the clerical assistance of the Senior Clerk at the School Clinic, Royal Well Road. Children are referred by general practitioners, school medical officers and health visitors.

The basis of treatment is the alarm unit which wakens the child as soon as he or she starts to wet the bed. At first, children under eight years of age were considered to be unsuitable for this method of treatment. However, on a trial basis, one or two younger children have been treated during the past year and cured of this distressing complaint. In view of this, children of six and seven years of age can be seen at the clinic if considered to be sufficiently mature for treatment by this method.

Children are fully examined at their first attendance at the clinic and, where it appears that further investigation is required, they are referred with the agreement of the family doctor to Mr P. Boreham, F.R.C.S., at the Cheltenham General Hospital.

A summary of the work carried out during the year is as follows :—

Clinics Held	...	...	...	...	...	24
New cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	50
Consultations	...	...	...	...	...	170
Cases closed	...	...	...	...	...	47
Cases still under treatment as at 31st December, 1965						18

The following table shows a breakdown of the "cases closed."

Cured	Improved	No Improvement	Total
34	10	3	47

In the three cases where there was no improvement all had very unstable family circumstances. One case was referred to the Child Guidance Clinic for help and the other two cases were recommended for residential special schooling.

Employment of Children and Young Persons

During the year 136 examinations were carried out as to fitness for school children to be employed before or after school hours and the necessary certificate was granted in all but one case. The standard of fitness among Cheltenham school children is such that the refusal to issue a certificate of fitness is exceptional. The refusal referred to concerned a boy who was epileptic.

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, 39 pupils have been examined or re-examined during 1965 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 1965, the following recommendations were made :

To attend Day Special School	...	...	...	...	27
To attend Residential School	...	...	...	...	4
Unsuitable for education at school	...	...	...	...	5
Requiring friendly care and guidance	...	...	...	...	2
Recommended for Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	1

In addition a further 22 pupils were examined ; 15 were found to require special education in an ordinary school and 7 were found to have no disability.

The results of these examinations which were carried out by our medical staff, who are specially qualified for the purpose, are brought before the Special Services Sub-Committee with an appropriate recommendation. They also include the examinations of school children referred to the Child Guidance Clinic with the recommendation of the Medical Director.

The figures shown above are encouraging because they show a reduction in nearly every category as compared with last year.

SECTION IV

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Report of Chief Public Health Inspector and Manager of the Public Abattoir

In the first part where there was no improvement all had very serious sanitary conditions. One case was referred to the Child Guidance Clinic for help and the other two cases were recommended for residential special schooling.

Employment of Children and Young Persons

During the year 176 examinations were carried out as to find out what children are employed before or after school hours and the necessary certificate was granted in all but one case. The remainder of these cases concerned children in such that they refused to issue a certificate or were a non-resident. The second refused to issue a certificate was a boy who was employed.

These children are kept under medical observation and there has now been no evidence that the part-time employment has been in any way detrimental to their physical or mental welfare.

All children having school are examined and checked at the time of their annual medical histories as to any type of work which they may have been found to be physically unsuitable and where they have been found with the Youth Employment Officer in this respect.

**TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF CHELTENHAM**

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my Annual Report on the work undertaken during 1965, 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 confidence and support during the year.

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred in May among persons who attended two separate parties, the cause of which was found to be scotch egg infected with *Salmonella Anatum*. Early notification and investigations, together with the condemnation of some 1,500 articles of contaminated food, resulted in the curtailment of the outbreak, which again emphasised the necessity for the strictest precaution in the manufacture, storage and sale of food.

All prepared meat products should be stored at a temperature below 50°F. but, unfortunately, under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, they can be kept in a warm shop window at a high temperature providing they are "exposed for sale." The amendment of these Regulations is long overdue.

It was necessary to take proceedings in eight cases under the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, three of which involved Restaurants and included serious contamination of food by mice. In the case of the illicit sale of an unfit bovine carcass infested with *cysticercus bovis* and clearly marked as such, a fine of £100 was imposed by the Court.

The Council's programme for dealing with unfit dwellings not repairable at reasonable cost continues to be ahead of the schedules submitted to the Minister. During the past ten years the number of basements and houses dealt with by means of Closing and Demolition Orders totals 707.

The purchase and reconditioning of appropriate unfit houses on behalf of the Housing Committee continued. An Improvement Grant is obtained on these houses which, if purchased at a suitable price, despite increasing building costs, remain an attractive financial proposition.

The throughput at the Abattoir during 1965 totalled 32,860, and, as this resulted in a financial loss, the slaughtering fees were increased and a meat inspection charge levied that should make the Abattoir again self-supporting.

Following the retirement of Mr T. W. Agg, a qualified Engineer was appointed as Deputy Superintendent of the Abattoir. This has enabled considerable economies to be made insofar as the maintenance of the boilers, de-hairing machine, electric hoists and other mechanical equipment is concerned. The clerk resigned in March, but it was decided not to fill this post.

141 cattle were received at the Abattoir, having reacted to the Tuberculin Test. The incidence of *cysticercus bovis* was slightly less, being .9% of the total number of cattle inspected.

The buildings at the Market have now been leased to two companies. The dilapidated refreshment hut, occupied by the International Order of Good Templars, has been demolished and they have taken a lease of part of one of the buildings which has been altered and equipped for this purpose. The Toll Market is increasing in popularity, the stalls now selling a wide variety of goods. The total income received from rents amounts to £3,200, whilst that from the tolls is around £900 per annum, resulting in a contribution to the rate fund.

The instrument for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide has continued in operation at the Municipal Offices and three deposit gauges were maintained throughout the year, the average deposit each month being 6.8 tons of solids per sq. mile at the Health Centre, Newton Road, 10.2 tons at the Municipal Offices, and 14.4 tons at Dunalley Street Schools. The average for the whole town was 10.5 tons.

During the summer months a number of roadside smoke observations were carried out for experimental purposes with filtration equipment borrowed from the Ministry of Technology. This instrument, taking in air from a height of approximately six feet, filtered it for a period of four hours. The degree of pollution in the most congested traffic area was almost four to five times as much as that recorded by the smoke recorder at the Municipal Offices. In view of the continuing increase in lung cancer, this leads one to appreciate the steps that are being taken in some American States to curtail the pollutants emitted from the exhausts of motor vehicles, especially heavy diesel lorries.

This is the first complete year in which the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has been in operation. The total number of visits made to registered premises by the Public Health Inspectors was 2,109, some 734 contraventions being found during these inspections which were dealt with by means of notices and letters.

The Minister of Labour has made Regulations laying down standards for many provisions of the Act. It is now obvious, however, that these should be extended to make standards regarding ventilation, lighting and the installation of machinery. Many difficulties have been encountered during the extensive re-building of offices and shops owing to the absence of such standards, which could be used for the guidance of architects and engineers in the planning stages of buildings.

A survey into lighting standards taken in November showed a wide variation from 5 lumens per sq. ft. upwards. Often the more dangerous areas were the most poorly lighted.

The investigation of notifiable accidents under the Act is our responsibility. The causes of some are quite trivial, such as unsuitable footwear and highly polished surfaces. Others are more serious, involving damage to fingers and feet and emphasise the dangers of poorly designed machinery, especially guillotines and slicing machines. The most dangerous and often the most badly designed are conveyor belts used for transport of goods. Control buttons have been found fixed at such positions that the assistant has had to lean over the belt in order to operate them. In other cases the space below the conveyor has been used for the stacking of goods and junior assistants have had to manipulate heavy cases within a matter of inches of a revolving chain. Another fault was the lack of protection from stacked cartons which could fall some ten feet onto the floor below. There is no doubt that the installation of such conveyors should be notified and they should conform to an adequate specification drawn up with the safety of the operatives in mind, with a control switch at each end, especially where one end terminates outside the building.

The number of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors totalled 16,546, an increase of 1,000 over the previous year, most of these being due to the extra duties imposed by this Act.

In the sphere of public relations, talks were given, usually illustrated by films, to a variety of groups, including trainee Health Visitors, Nurses, Youth Organisations, the Catering Trades and the Ladies' College.

Finally, I should like to pay tribute to my Deputy and the staff, both at the Municipal Offices and the Abattoir, for their loyal service during the year.

J. F. URSELL, Chief Public Health Inspector

SUMMARY OF VISITS 1965

TABLE I

1. Public Health

Water Supply	131
Drainage	2,745
Stables and Piggeries	11
Waste Food Boiling Plants	2
Common Lodging House	12
Houses Let in Lodgings	20
Caravan Sites	131
Public Conveniences	75
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	3
Refuse Collection	196
Smoke Observations	10
Clean Air Act	327
Marine Store Dealers	9
Rodent and Pest Control	195
Houses inspected under Public Health Act	770
Re-visits	637
Rag Flock Premises	7
Enquiries following Infectious Disease	15
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	49
Interviews	816
Noise Nuisances	134
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	409
	<hr/>
	6,704
	<hr/>

TABLE II

2. Housing

Number of houses inspected under Housing Act.	624
Re-visits	2,589
Overcrowding—Number of houses inspected	44
Re-visits	5
Verminous Dwellings inspected	6
Rent Act	1
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	570
	<hr/>
	3,839
	<hr/>

TABLE III

3. Food Hygiene							
Abattoir (Additional visits by District Inspectors)	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Other premises—meat inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Grocers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
Restaurant and Hotel Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Street Vendors and Food Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Food Inspection and Condemnation	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
Milk, Bacteriological Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Food and Drugs Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Miscellaneous Visits in connection with food	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
Removal of Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	198
							3,587

TABLE IV

4. Offices, Shops and Factories							
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Offices and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109
							2,228

TABLE V

5. Disinfection and Disinfestation							
<i>Disinfection :</i>							
Premises fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Infectious articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Other articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
<i>Disinfestation :</i>							
Premises treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Articles treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
<i>Destruction of Mattresses, etc. :</i>							
Articles destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	996
							1,351

TABLE VI

6. Rodent Control*Rats and Mice :*

Number of visits for Inspection	...	...	...	...	915
Number of visits for Treatment	...	...	...	...	1,703

Other Pests :

Number of visits for Inspection	...	...	...	...	172
Number of visits for Treatment	...	...	...	...	438

 3,228

TABLE VII

7. Other Visits

Shops Act—Hours of Trading	...	...	...	...	63
Shops Act—Employment of Young Persons	...	...	...	...	3
Fabrics—Misdescription Regulations	...	...	...	...	1
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	85
Pet Animal Shops	...	...	...	...	9
Animal Food Shops	...	...	...	...	11
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	10

 182

 Total of Tables I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII 21,119

NOTICES SERVED

	<i>Informal Notices</i>		<i>Formal Notices</i>		
	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>	
Public Health Act, 1936	...	120	129	27	28
Public Health Act, 1961	...	1	1	—	—
Pests Act, 1949	...	2	5	—	—
Gloucestershire County Council					
Act, 1956	...	1	1	—	—
Housing Act, 1957	...	3	1	—	—
Factories Act, 1961	...	6	7	—	—
		<hr/> 133	<hr/> 144	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 28

In addition letters concerning offences and contraventions noted during inspections carried out under the following Act and Regulations were sent :

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	...	...	...	5
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	...	...	...	42
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	...	...	...	280

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 1,945 official searches.

**PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961**

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the 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	28	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	359	84	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	11	14	1	—
TOTAL ...	398	105	6	—

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	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	6	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	6	—	6	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (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.)	13	—	—	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

At the end of 1965, 510 offices and shops registered had been subjected to a detailed inspection. 280 letters were sent to occupiers and owners of premises with regard to infringements of the Act and, although some delay occurred in isolated instances, considerable progress has been made in implementing this new legislation.

The detailed requirements laid down by Regulation under this Act in regard to W.C. and washing accommodation, first aid, etc., have been extremely helpful in securing proper standards. Additional investigations were made into the lighting of shops in November 1965, and in response to the Minister's request. It is desirable that standards for lighting should be adopted as soon as practicable and these should include a requirement in respect of the lighting of staircases and passages.

Some difficulty has been encountered with that part of the Act dealing with ventilation. Regulations should be framed which would provide a more specific guide to the amount of ventilation considered necessary. Such Regulations might indicate the size and number of openings to the external air (not including the door), according to the cubic capacity of the shop and the number of employees, where natural ventilation is relied upon. If artificial ventilation is preferred, the number of air changes per hour should be specified. Air supplies should be free from avoidable contaminants as far as is practicable.

Complaints were received during the winter of the very low temperature in some shops, especially open-fronted shops. The temperature laid down, 60.8°F. (16°C.) is not a high standard and the phrase "the maintenance of a reasonable temperature is not reasonably practicable or would cause deterioration of goods" is difficult to understand. With modern display cabinets capable of being set at any requisite temperature for the storage of food, it is difficult to visualise any shop in which goods would deteriorate at 60.8°F. Susceptible goods such as meat and meat products and milk, should be kept in a proper chilled display cabinet where they are kept at the correct temperature and away from contamination. The open-fronted shop is an anachronism and it is unfortunate that the phrase "the employer must afford the employees reasonable opportunities of warming themselves" is used. It would be preferable for kiosks and similar exceptional open-fronted premises to be the subject of an Exemption Certificate, rather than provide the unscrupulous shopkeeper with a loophole to escape his responsibilities to his employees.

The notification of accidents, as provided for in this Act, will have the effect of improving safety standards in offices and shops if careful enquiry is made in every case. During the year 23 such notifications were received and 9 letters sent to employers embodying appropriate recommendations.

One application for an Exemption Certificate was received, but this was refused by the Public Health Committee as the provision of an extra W.C. was quite practicable.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year	No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices	40	366	103
Retail Shops	57	542	274
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	5	36	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	11	77	10
Fuel storage depots ...	—	2	1
TOTALS ...	113	1,023	392

**ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY WORKPLACE**

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>Number of Persons Employed</i>
Offices	3,985
Retail Shops	4,338
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	507
Catering Establishments open to the public	819
Canteens	70
Fuel Storage Depots	18
	<hr/>
Total	9,737
	<hr/>
Total Males	3,867
	<hr/>
Total Females	5,870
	<hr/>

Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported		Total Number Investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	—	4	4	—	—	1	3
Retail Shops	—	16	15	—	—	6	9
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	—	3	3	—	—	2	1
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	23	22	—	—	9	13

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956****ALKALI, ETC., WORKS REGULATION ACT, 1906**

The installation of an improvised furnace for the reclamation of metal by a local firm of scrap metal dealers at their scrap yard, which adjoins a residential area, necessitated action under the Clean Air Act.

The furnace comprised the shell of a vertical boiler fitted with a stack 6' high and resting on a base of dry brickwork. A metal shelf was fixed at a height of about 3' from the ground and inclined to the front of the furnace; an open fire burned below the shelf upon which were placed lengths of lead-covered electric cable and the molten lead ran off the shelf into crucibles placed on the ground. The furnace was also used for burning heavy electric cable insulated with bitumen and plastic covered cable. The fuel used for the fire was box wood and pieces of rubber motor vehicle tyres and, as can well be imagined, volumes of dark smoke were created. Observations were taken with a Telesmoke and Micro Ringelmann Chart and there was an almost continuous emission of smoke that compared with Shade 3. The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958, provide that the continuous emission of dark smoke should not exceed four minutes in any period of thirty minutes and "dark smoke" is defined as smoke which, if compared with shades on a Ringelmann Chart, would appear to be as dark as or darker than Shade 2 on the Chart.

The Public Health Committee took a serious view of this contravention and a warning letter was sent to the firm.

It was also pointed out to this firm that, in accordance with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, notice should have been given to the Local Authority prior to the installation of a furnace, whereupon they intimated that it was their intention to install a special plant in which to carry out smelting.

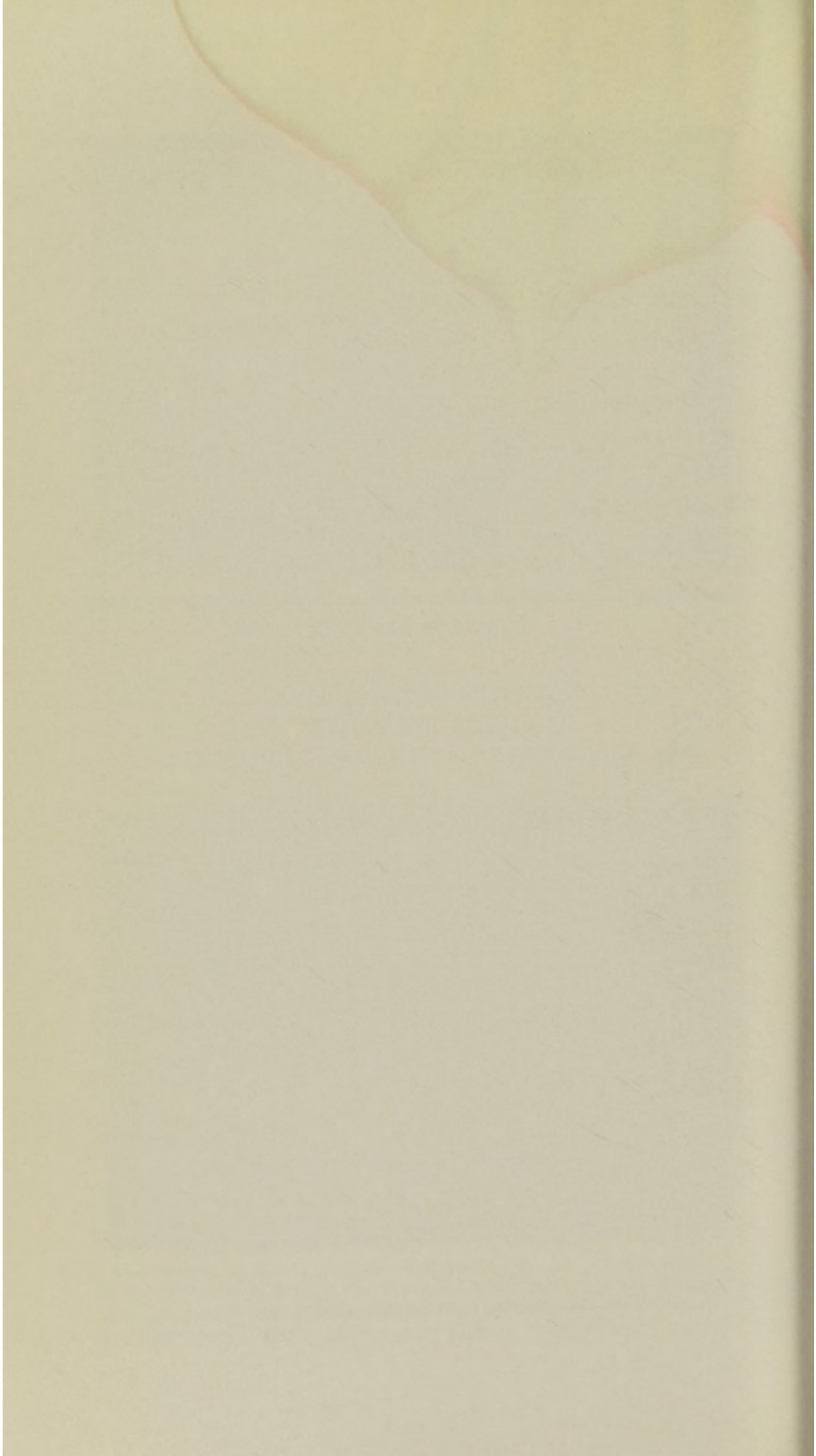


*Ascertaining the amount of sulphur oxides collected from the atmosphere
in 24 hours by the Smoke and SO₂ Recorder.*



CHELTHENHAM MARKET

The total income received during 1965 was £880.



A report was, therefore, made to the District Alkali Inspector, as it was necessary to obtain a Certificate of Registration under the Alkali Act, as a Metal Recovery Works and it is a requirement of the Act that the plant must be designed and operated to the satisfaction of the Chief Alkali Inspector. The construction of this plant is still under consideration.

It must be stressed that, in addition to the considerable atmospheric pollution caused by the reclamation of metal by uncontrolled burning, the men engaged on this work are exposed to a serious health hazard by the inhalation of poisonous fumes, the gas Phosgene being given off in a fairly high concentration when plastic insulation is burned.

ROAD OBSERVATIONS

During June, July and August observations were carried out at road level with equipment on loan from the Ministry of Technology.

Small battery operated pumps were used to draw air continually through a filter paper, the air inlet being arranged at the kerb side at a height of about 6 feet so that the pollution registered was mainly that arising from exhaust fumes, particularly from lorries with diesel engines. The period of observation was generally limited to four hours, 11.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. and, the sites chosen were situated on the main roads of the town, the apparatus being kept working throughout the dinner-hour when the traffic was most dense.

The degree of pollution was calculated for each observation in microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre. The average reading obtained in the central part of the town was 101 microgrammes per cubic metre, whereas on main roads away from the central area, an average reading of 43 was obtained. It is of interest to note that the daily smoke filter operating at the Municipal Offices continuously, 30 feet above the ground, gave an average reading of 22 microgrammes per cubic metre in July, 1964, for the whole 24 hours, which illustrates the far heavier amount of pollution at road level.

The Ministry of Technology have carried out similar measurements of smoke from road traffic and have concluded that smoke concentration can be very high on busy roads, but such concentrations are very localised. It is not yet clear, however, whether or not any health hazard is likely to exist to the public in large towns and cities or at other points where traffic is especially dense and I feel that more investigations should be carried out on a national level into this kind of atmospheric pollution.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Several complaints of nuisance caused by noise, mainly from factory premises, were received during the year, all of which were investigated and readings taken with the Sound Level Indicator.

Formal action was not required in any of these cases and considerable improvement was obtained without recourse to legal proceedings.

HOUSING

33 houses or parts of houses, not repairable at reasonable cost, were made subject to Closing Orders, Demolition Orders, Undertakings not to use, or otherwise certified unfit for habitation. In view of the low statutory standard, there are no grounds for wholesale clearance at the present time. A new and improved standard for housing is urgently required.

Houses in multiple occupation present an ever growing problem with the minimum of facilities provided for the various occupants.

There will be a continuing problem of unfit housing as older properties decay and fall into disrepair, the high cost of repairs being an important factor in this respect.

In view of the popularity of house ownership, it would seem that every encouragement should be given to the owner/occupier who, in the main, will be prepared to maintain his property in a satisfactory condition.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are 12 licensed caravan sites in the Borough with space for over 200 caravans.

One site was causing concern in that the conditions attached to the Licence had not been carried out, in spite of a £50 fine being imposed on the Operator some two years before. Proceedings were again authorised to be taken by the Public Health Committee, but the owner decided to dispose of the caravans and, by the end of the year, the site was derelict and deserted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

There is one privately owned Common Lodging House in the Borough which will accommodate 52 male lodgers. The charge made is 4/- per night or £1 per week.

Regular monthly inspections were carried out during the year and defects remedied included a blocked W.C. and a leaking water service. The internal W.C. apartments were found to be in poor decorative repair and were suitably redecorated.

In general, the standard of cleanliness maintained has been satisfactory, although some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining staff for cleaning purposes.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

The following action under the above Act was taken during the year (figures for 1964 are given for comparative purposes) :

	1964	1965
(a) Closing Orders (Basement Dwellings)	14	5
(b) Closing Orders (Parts of Houses, etc.)	3	—
(c) Closing Orders Determined	21	18
(d) Demolition Orders	1	3
(e) Houses Closed	14	15
(f) Undertakings to render premises fit	5	—
(g) Undertakings cancelled	2	2
(h) Undertakings not to use premises for human habit- ation	5	5
(i) Houses demolished	67	22
(j) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit ...	—	5

Action taken since the end of the War :

	No. of Houses	No. of persons displaced
(a) Houses closed	219	693
(b) Parts of buildings closed	407	1,035
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking by the Owner	59	201
(d) Houses demolished	425	1,016
(e) Houses made fit as a result of formal notices	289	—

NEW HOUSES

New houses completed in the Borough since June, 1945 :

	By the Council	By Private Enterprise
Up to 31st December, 1960	4,648	
During 1961	187	
" 1962	117	
" 1963	31	
" 1964	103	
" 1965	157	
	<hr/> 5,243 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,182 <hr/>

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS**

Eighty-one complaints were received from members of the public concerning the sale of unsatisfactory food. Proceedings were undertaken in eight instances and fines inflicted varied from £15 to £100.

The value of regular routine inspections of cafes and restaurants was underlined during the summer when unsatisfactory conditions were brought to light at three premises. In two cases serious infestations of mice were discovered resulting, in one instance, in considerable damage to foodstuffs. In another cafe mouldy and unfit food was found inside a refrigerator. Carelessness on the part of the management was evident in each case and heavy fines were imposed by the Court.

One curious incident occurred when a tin of imported peas was found to contain a nestling mouse. This matter was taken up with the manufacturers, who carried out extensive investigations without being able to throw any light on the matter.

There are 750 premises in the Borough which are subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, as follows :—

	Food Preparation Premises	Public Houses	Butchers	Bakers	Fish Fryers	Other Food Shops
No. of Premises	230	137	52	18	15	298
No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16.	230	127	50	18	15	283
No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies.	230	127	52	18	15	125
No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.	230	127	52	18	15	124

There are strong grounds for recommending the revision of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The sterilisation of utensils, crockery and equipment and the registration of all new food premises should be mandatory.

SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

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

Commodity	Formal	Informal	Commodity	Formal	Informal
Apples ...	—	1	Cochineal ...	—	1
Apple Puffs ...	1	—	Cocktail Biscuits ...	—	1
Apple Tarts ...	1	—	Coconut Ice ...	1	—
Apricot Pie ...	1	—	Cod Fillets ...	1	—
Baking Powder ...	1	—	Coffee Spread ...	—	1
Balsam ...	—	1	Condiments ...	—	1
Barley Kernels ...	1	—	Corn ...	1	—
Beef Sausages ...	—	1	Cornflour ...	1	—
Black Pudding ...	1	—	Cornish Pasties ...	1	1
Blackcurrant Sweets ...	—	1	Cream ...	—	1
Bread ...	—	3	Cream Doughnuts ...	3	—
Butter ...	7	—	Curried Beef ...	—	1
Buttermilk ...	—	1	Curry Powder ...	2	1
Cake ...	3	—	Custard Powder ...	1	—
Cake filling ...	—	1	Demerara Sugar ...	1	—
Cereal ...	—	2	Desiccated Coconut ...	1	—
Cheese ...	—	1	Desert Powder ...	1	—
Cheese and Butter Spread ...	1	—	Diet Biscuits ...	—	1
Chest Tablets ...	—	1	Dried Milk ...	—	1
Chicken Dinner ...	—	1	Eggs ...	—	1
Chicken Fritters ...	1	—	Essence ...	—	2
Chicken Patties ...	1	—	Evaporated Milk and Oil ...	—	1
Chicken Rissoles ...	1	—	Faggots ...	1	—
Chipped Potatoes ...	—	2	Fever Mixture ...	—	1
Chocolates ...	—	1	Figs ...	1	1
Chow Mein ...	—	1	Fish Cakes ...	1	—
Cloves ...	—	1	Fish Roes ...	—	1

Commodity	Formal	Informal	Commodity	Formal	Informal
Flaked Rice ...	1	—	Plum Pudding ...	1	—
Food preservative ...	—	1	Pork Sausages ...	5	—
Frankfurters ...	—	1	Potato Crisps ...	—	1
Gin ...	1	—	Quinine ...	—	1
Ginger ...	—	1	Rice ...	2	3
Ginger Ale ...	2	—	Rum ...	1	—
Glucose ...	—	1	Rum Butter ...	—	1
Ham Dressing ...	1	—	Rum Flavouring ...	—	1
Hot Dog Sausages ...	—	1	Sardines ...	—	1
Ice Cream ...	3	—	Sauce ...	2	3
Indian Brandee ...	—	1	Saveloys ...	1	—
Indian Food ...	—	2	Self Raising Flour ...	1	—
Indigestion Tablets ...	—	1	Self Raising Powder ...	1	—
Instant Potato ...	1	—	Sherry ...	1	—
Jam ...	2	1	Sprouts ...	—	1
Jelly ...	3	2	Steak and Kidney Pudding ...	1	1
Lard ...	1	—	Stomach Powder ...	1	—
Lemonade Cubes ...	1	—	Strawberries ...	1	—
Lemon Juice ...	1	—	Stuffed Cabbage ...	1	—
Liver Sausage ...	2	—	Suet ...	1	—
Liquorice Sticks ...	1	—	Sugarless Pastilles ...	—	1
Luncheon Roll ...	1	—	Synthetic Cream ...	—	1
Lung Syrup ...	—	1	Tapioca ...	1	—
Macedoine ...	2	—	Tea ...	2	—
Margarine ...	1	—	Tinned Carrots ...	1	—
Marmalade ...	1	—	Tinned Cherries ...	1	—
Marzipan ...	1	—	Tinned Damsons ...	1	—
Mayonnaise ...	—	1	Tinned Raspberries ...	1	—
Meat Cubes ...	1	—	Tinned Tomatoes ...	1	—
Meat Paste ...	—	1	Tomato Paste ...	—	1
Milk ...	37	—	Tomatoes ...	—	1
Milk Shake Mixture ...	1	—	Tonic ...	—	2
Mince Meat ...	1	—	Travel Sickness Tablets ...	—	2
Mince Pies ...	—	1	Vinegar ...	4	—
Minced Meat ...	2	—	Vodka ...	1	—
Mixed Herbs ...	—	1	Water Purifier ...	—	1
Mouth Ulcer Tablets ...	—	1	Whisky ...	1	—
Mushrooms ...	—	1	Worm Syrup ...	—	1
Mustard ...	1	1	Yeast ...	—	1
Orange Drink ...	2	—	Yeast Tablets ...	—	1
Palm Oil ...	—	1	Yoghurt ...	—	1
Pepper ...	—	1			
Pickling Spice ...	—	1			
Pie Filling ...	2	2			

Number of samples taken during 1965 :

Formal ...	144
Informal ...	87
Total ...	231

ICE CREAM

At the end of the year, 263 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream, 11 were registered for the manufacture, storage and sale, and 5 were registered for the storage only of ice cream.

Three samples were submitted for chemical analysis, all were reported by the Public Analyst as being genuine.

ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH FOOD AND DRUGS

Sample No.	Description	Origin	Report of Public Analyst	Action Taken
228	Mince pie containing part of beetle	Complaint	Had been baked in the pie	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
229	Bread containing foreign matter	Complaint	Identified as dirty, oily dough	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
230	Bread containing foreign matter	Complaint	Dirty, oily dough, not harmful	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
250	Cake containing hair grip	Complaint	—	Proceedings against baker, fined £100 plus £5 5s. costs.
251 & 251A	Rice affected with rodent excreta	Informal sample	Adulterated	Proceedings, fines totalling £70 plus £5 5s.
270	Tin of peas containing foreign body	Complaint	Identified as a nestling mouse	Foreign packers notified
271	Bristle in biscuit	Complaint	—	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
272	Mouldy Beef Sausages	Complaint	—	Proceedings, vendor fined £50, plus £5 5s.
307 & 307A	Rice containing mouse faeces	Complaint	Adulterated	Proceedings against Cafe Proprietor, fined £60, plus £5 5s.
319	Curried Beef affected by mould	Informal sample	Unfit for human consumption	Proceedings. Cafe Proprietor fined £50 plus £3 3s. Costs.
333	Mouldy Sausage Roll	Complaint	—	Manufacturers fined £100, plus £5 5s.
355	Discoloured and sour pork sausages	Complaint	—	Vendors fined £15, plus £3 3s.
362	Tomato piquant	Informal Sample	Description on label incorrect	Manufacturers notified
377 & 416	Macedoines	Formal sample	Ingredients set out in wrong order on label	Packers notified
385	Pieces of glass in bottle of milk	Complaint	—	Warning letter sent to Dairy
413	Mouldy Veal, Ham and Egg Pie	Complaint	—	Warning letters to vendor and Manufacturer
414	Fly in meat pie	Complaint	—	Warning letter to Retailer
429	Indian Brandee	Informal sample	Ingredients not stated on label	Manufacturers notified, label amended

Sample No.	Description	Origin	Report of Public Analyst	Action Taken
445	Piece of wire in currant loaf (identified as part of flour sieve)	Complaint	—	Warning letter to Baker
448	Vinegar	Formal Sample	Sample corresponds with non-brewed condiment labelling offence	Vendor notified
458	Piece of saw blade in bread	Complaint	—	Bakers fined £20, plus £10 10s. costs
462	Piece of wire in cottage loaf	Complaint	—	Warning letter sent to Manufacturer

**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	618	—	17	2	5
Fish	227	—	—	5	5
Vegetables	1,108	—	11	2	4
Milk and Cream	141	—	2	0	25
Fruit	1,904	1	3	1	12
Soup	92	—	—	3	8
Jam	34	—	—	2	18
Fruit Juice	87	—	1	0	0
Milk Puddings	105	—	—	3	10
Total ...	4,316	2	19	1	3

General	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat	—	18	3	21
Fish	—	2	1	14
Bacon	—	—	—	16
Eggs	—	2	0	2
Butter and Cheese	—	1	0	9
Poultry	—	2	0	20
Frozen Food	—	3	2	19
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	—	3	0	25
Flour and Cereals	—	1	1	24
Rice	—	2	2	20
Sugar... ..	—	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	—	3	0	7
Total ...	2	2	0	11
Grand Total ...	5	1	1	14

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956

SECTION 154

As from 1st October 1965, all persons selling food from a vehicle or portable receptacle were required to be registered with the Council, subject to certain exemptions. Likewise, no premises can be used for storage purposes for such food unless registered.

This Section will enable more effective control to be exercised over the sale of food from vehicles which are now inspected before being put into use, so that any necessary improvements can be required.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

A local wholesale meat company was prosecuted during the year for the sale of an unfit carcass of beef. The circumstances came to light following a notification from another local authority of the consignment of a single bovine carcass affected with *cysticercus bovis* for cold storage treatment, in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

Cysticercus Bovis is the cystic stage of the parasite which can give rise to the tape worm, *taenia saginata*, in man. The cyst is usually located in or on the surface of the heart, the internal muscles of the cheeks and/or the diaphragm. In generalised cases the "measles" can be found throughout the musculature. The Regulations require condemnation of the whole carcass in generalised cases but, with localised infestation, the organ affected is destroyed and the carcass must be treated by cold storage for at least 3 weeks at 20°F. or not less than a fortnight at 14°F.

In the case in question, despite evidence of clear markings, the meat was jointed out and sold the same day as received by the wholesaler. Due to the reluctance to disclose the destination of the meat, none of the portions of the carcass were recovered.

On summary proceedings being taken, the firm entered a plea of "guilty" to the sale of unfit meat intended for human consumption and were fined £100 with ten guineas costs.

Arrangements have since been made for the telephonic notification of such consignments in order to obviate similar occurrences and the responsibility of notification has been stressed to managements of all the local cold storage premises.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

During the course of routine sampling of milk bottles at a Dairy in the town, it was observed that some unsatisfactory results were being obtained from tests to determine the efficacy of the washing and sterilising process. The peculiar feature was that the Dairy's own laboratory staff, who carry out constant checks on the quality of the milk and the cleanliness of the Dairy plant, were getting consistently satisfactory results in respect of milk bottles.

An inquiry elucidated that, whereas the laboratory staff were taking bottles as they emerged from the bottle washing plant, the District Inspector was taking them after they had by-passed the milk filler, but had been capped by the metal foil capping machine. It was clearly demonstrated that, although

bottles were emerging from the mechanical washing plant in a satisfactory state, some re-contamination was taking place from the capping machine.

After very careful examination and further tests, it seemed clear that the cause was due to contamination taking place from felt pads through which the metal foil travels before being pressed out. Tests showed that the tin foil was satisfactory bacteriologically before passing through these pads, but unsatisfactory when the pressed out caps reached the bottles. Another factor which was investigated as a source of contamination was the possibility of the cappers themselves forcing minute droplets up between the cap and the bottle. It seems very unlikely that this was a contributory factor, but steps have been taken to ensure that this possibility is eliminated. The felt pads have been renewed and further bottles taken for examination by this Department have proved satisfactory.

The firm's laboratory staff were most co-operative throughout the whole of this investigation.

One sample of raw milk was taken and submitted for a *Brucella Abortus* test, the result of which proved to be negative.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Three applications were received for Licences under the above Act. The premises concerned were all inspected by this Department, the Fire Prevention Officer and a Veterinary Surgeon. The latter also examined every horse offered for hire, 22 in all. These horses live outside all through the year unless the weather is very severe and were found to be in good health and condition.

Minor improvements were required at one establishment and Licences were issued in all three cases after the Fire Prevention Officer's recommendations had been met.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act came into force on 1st April, 1965. From that date all the principal provisions of the existing law were repealed and new legislation given for the registration and control of scrap metal dealers.

Section 1 of the Act requires that all scrap metal dealers shall be registered with the local authority in whose area they reside or either carry on such a business.

Sections 2 and 3 relate to the obligations of dealers to keep records of their dealings. They are to keep a book in which particulars of all scrap metal received at the store are to be entered. A registered dealer who carries on his business as an itinerant collector may be exempted from these provisions, but is required to keep receipts for two years showing the weight and price of scrap metal sold.

By the end of the year 13 dealers with yards in the Borough and 8 dealers without yards, but who reside in Cheltenham, had been registered. 4 itinerant vendors, who could neither read nor write were, after consultation with the Chief Superintendent of Police, exempted from the provisions of Section 2 of the Act relating to the keeping of records.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Two samples were taken under the above Act, both of which proved to be satisfactory.

CHILDREN'S NIGHTDRESSES REGULATIONS, 1964

A sample nightdress was taken for testing under these Regulations and was found to comply with the regulations in all respects.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 32,860. This is 6,555 animals fewer than the figure of 39,415 for the previous year and was mainly due to a drop of 4,500 sheep and 1,800 sows and boars. Although this is the third consecutive year in which the throughput has fallen from the record figures of 1962, indications are that towards the end of the year the fall was levelling out and the figures for November and December were, in fact, comparable with those of the previous year.

Factors which have accounted for this decline are many and include the increased activity at the markets by buyers of livestock from Continental countries. Their effect in this area during the year under review was less marked in beef animals than during the previous year, but more so in the case of sheep and sows.

Because of the financial loss incurred in running the Abattoir during the year 1964/1965, the Council decided to adjust the charges made for use of the premises. These charges are made on a head-rate basis and had remained unaltered since 1st June 1957, when they were set at :—

Cattle 11/- ; Calves 3/6d ; Sheep 3/3d ; Pigs 5/- and 6/- ; Sows 8/6d.
It was decided to increase these figures to :—

Cattle 12/- ; Calves 3/9d ; Sheep 3/6d ; Pigs 5/6d and 6/6d ; Sows 9/3d.

In addition, it was decided to introduce a charge for meat inspection in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. No charge had previously been made for this service. These new rates were introduced on 1st November, after a meeting between the representatives of the Council and the Meat Traders had discussed the issue and approval had been given by the appropriate Ministerial Department.

Routine Tuberculin tests of cattle, carried out by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on all farms are still bringing to light animals infected with Tuberculosis. The initial stage of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme was completed in Gloucestershire in 1959 when the County was declared an "Attested Area." During 1965, 141 cattle were received at the Abattoir and slaughtered, having reacted to the Tuberculin Test. Of the total 97 were found, on post-mortem examination, to have visible lesions of Tuberculosis but, with only one exception, the disease was localised to only part of the organs and carcass. One cow was, however, totally rejected with a generalised infection, and a second cow was also found unfit for human consumption because of emaciation in addition to local tubercular lesions. Excluding these animals, dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order 1964, only one other case of tubercular infection was found during the year and this in a heifer imported from the Irish Republic. This too was found totally unfit for human consumption having lesions of a generalised nature.

The incidence of *Cysticercus Bovis* in cattle was comparable with that of the previous year, there being slightly less than 0.9% of the total number of cattle inspected found to have lesions in the musculature. 75% of these lesions were, however, of a calcareous nature.

**CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN
WHOLE OR IN PART AT CHELTENHAM PUBLIC ABATTOIR**

Annual Summary ending 31st December, 1965

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	4,785	188	230	13,122	14,535	32,860
Number inspected	4,785	188	230	13,122	14,535	32,860
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	6	9	24	71	55	165
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,273	48	6	1,146	1,551	4,024
% of the no. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	26.72%	30.31%	13.04%	9.27%	11.04%	12.70%
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	—	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	73	4	—	196	293
% of the no. inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.43%	39.89%	1.73%	—	1.34%	0.90%
Cysticercosis Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	—	—	—	—	44
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	—	—	—	—	11
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TOTAL WEIGHTS OF MEAT AND ORGANS REJECTED, 1965

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bovine								
Meat in Carcass	4	10	1	23				
Meat not in Carcass	1	13	2	9				
Organs and Viscera	7	12	0	27				
TOTAL	13	16	1	3	13	16	1	3
Ovine								
Meat in Carcass	1	0	2	18				
Meat not in Carcass	—	1	0	22				
Organs and Viscera	1	2	3	10				
TOTAL	2	4	2	22	2	4	2	22
Swine								
Meat in Carcass	3	8	1	19				
Meat not in Carcass	2	4	0	0				
Organs and Viscera	3	3	2	2				
TOTAL	8	15	3	21	8	15	3	21
TOTAL MEAT	12	18	1	7				
TOTAL ORGANS AND VISCERA	11	18	2	11				
TOTAL	24	16	3	18	24	16	3	18

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

There were forty-four cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* during the year, the overall rate of infestation being 0.88 per cent.

**CARCASSES REJECTED AS TOTALLY UNFIT FOR
HUMAN FOOD, 1965**

Diseases	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Actinobacillosis, generalised, actinomycosis, generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anemia, advanced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses, Multiple	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Blackleg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising, extensive and severe	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	5
Cysticercus bovis, generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus cellulosae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus ovis, generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition, generalised	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Emaciation, pathological	—	3	—	—	2	9	8	22
Fever (including salmonellosis)	—	1	—	3	—	4	1	9
Foot and mouth disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity								
(a) Stillborn or unborn carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Oedematous carcasses and carcasses in poor physical condition	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Jaundice	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	5
Moribund	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	5
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	2	—	—	—	8	—	11
Pericarditis, acute septic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis, acute, diffuse, septic	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	11
Pleurisy, acute, diffuse, septic	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia, acute, septic	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
Pyæmia, including joint-ill	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	10

Diseases	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Sarcocysts, generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia or toxemia	—	1	—	—	12	2	10	25
Swine erysipelas, acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Swine fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taint, Medicinal	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
Taint, Abnormal	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
Tuberculosis, generalised	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Tuberculosis, Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours								
(a) Malignant with secondary growths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Multiple	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
TOTALS	1	11	3	3	24	71	55	168

PEST CONTROL

786 complaints of pests were received from members of the public during the year, which is 153 more than the previous year.

This large increase was due entirely to wasps, which were much more active despite the indifferent summer weather. These insects can be dealt with satisfactorily in most instances unless the nest is very inaccessible, and the Department's services are much in demand for this purpose in the late summer months.

There was a reduction in the number of complaints received of rodent infestation and, when the sewers were poisoned in the spring and autumn, fewer bates were taken. Occasional reports of rat infestation inside dwelling-houses were received and every effort was then made to ascertain the cause. The properties involved were not always old and, in one or two almost new houses, rats had found a way inside through small defects in drains and foundations. Once the defects were located and remedied, no further trouble was experienced.

It has been possible to reduce the Rodent Control staff by not replacing one operator who retired, which effected a considerable economy.

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PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
PART I—RATS AND MICE

	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>			<i>Total</i>
1. Complaints Received ...	215	176			391
2. Number of Premises Inspected :					
(a) As a result of complaint :					
Private Dwellings ...			269		
Business Premises ...			113		
Local Authority Properties			27		409
(b) As routine visit or survey :					
Private Dwellings ...			421		
Business Premises ...			176		
Local Authority Properties			217		814
3. Number of Premises found to be infested :					
	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>			
Private Dwellings ...	148	115	263		
Business Premises ...	53	65	118		
Local Authority Premises...	15	21	36		417
4. Number of Visits Paid :					
(a) For inspection	581	334	915		
(b) For treatment	998	705	1,703		2,618
5. Sewer Maintenance Treatments :					
Total number of manholes in Borough					1,657
Maintenance Treatment No. 37 (June, 1965) : ...					
Number of sewer manholes baited with poison ...			250		
Number of sewer monholes where poison bait taken			18		7.2%
Maintenance Treatment No. 38 (October, 1965) :					
Number of sewer manholes baited with poison ...			226		
Number of sewer manholes where poison bait taken			14		6.1%

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>
22	32	7	24	309	1	395

2. Number of Visits Paid :

Inspection	15	33	19	75	29	1	172
Treatment	13	31	8	32	354	—	438

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S STAFF

1965

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.*† G. J. C. Buck, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*† A. H. Carling, M.A.P.H.I.*† R. J. Wintle, M.A.P.H.I.*† R. G. Webb, M.A.P.H.I., San Science R.S.H.*†‡</i>
Pupils	<i>R. S. C. Walker A. Hargreaves</i>

ABATTOIR

Meat Inspector/Superintendent	<i>R. Hullah, M.Inst.M., M.A.P.H.I.*†</i>
Deputy Superintendent	<i>J. E. Phipps</i>
Assistant Superintendent	<i>A. H. J. Lewis</i>
Handymen	<i>A. Edwards S. C. Wearing</i>
Clerk	<i>Vacant</i>

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

† Public Health Inspector's Education Board Certificate.

‡ Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Assistant Disinfection Officer	<i>J. W. Quarterman</i>
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RODENT CONTROL

Pests Officer	<i>B. G. Davies</i>
Rodent Operator	<i>E. H. Hawker</i>
Rodent Operator	<i>Vacant</i>

CLERICAL

Senior Clerk	<i>D. Y. Harrison</i>
Secretary	<i>Miss M. E. J. Edden</i>
Clerical Assistant	<i>Miss E. M. Oliver</i>
Shorthand Typist	<i>Miss J. Reeves</i>
Junior Clerk	<i>Vacant</i>

