

[Report 1889] / Medical Officer of Health, Gloucester City & Port.

Contributors

Gloucester (England). City and Port Council.

Publication/Creation

1889

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/amghww28>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE

LIEUT.-GEN. A. PHELPS,
23, AUGUSTUS ROAD.


GLOUCESTER

Urban Sanitary Authority

FOR 1889

*Inscribed
Dr Campbell*

PRESENTED TO THE SANITARY COMMITTEE OF THAT BODY
AT THE MEETING HELD ON 21ST MARCH, 1890



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29258789>

REPORT

MR MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Report, as Medical Officer of Health to the Gloucester Urban Sanitary Authority, for the year 1889.

I am pleased to be able to record that there has been no exceptional amount of sickness during the year, indeed, with the exception of a limited number of Scarlet Fever cases, we have had no approach to an Epidemic of any kind, and the Scarlet Fever referred to has been of a very mild type indeed, so much so that no death from it is recorded during the year.

The following list shows the comparative mortality in some of the diseases causing death in 1888 and 1889:—

	1888	1889
Bronchitis and Inflammation of Lungs ..	74	86
Whooping Cough	10	26
Diarrhoea	10	14
Scarlet Fever	1	0
Measles	57	2
Enteric Fever	8	8
Diphtheria	2	2

The cases of illness from the same diseases, collated from returns sent me weekly by the Clerks to the Union, from the books of the Medical Officers, and from returns from the Infirmary, Children's Hospital, and the cases occurring in the Infectious Disease Hospital, are as follows, comparing with the previous year :—

	1888	1889
Bronchitis and Inflammation of Lungs ...	417	398
Whooping Cough ...	118	149
Diarrhoea ...	131	147
Scarlet Fever ...	4	22
Measles ...	170	6
Enteric Fever ...	29	75
Diphtheria ...	2	2

There has been no case of Small Pox nor of Cholera recorded during the year.

In arriving at the death rate one is compelled to get as near an estimation of the population of the district as possible, and this can at the best be only approximate, even when the best method is adopted. This has not as yet been possible, inasmuch as it is necessary to get the exact census at two decennial periods, and as the city has not been united for so long a time, we can only adopt a method less satisfactory until another census of the district is taken. The method I have adopted is the one used by your late Medical Officer of Health during the past two or three years.

The number of houses void in 1888 was 420, and in the past year (1889) only 380; and again there were 149 houses built in 1889, as compared with 119 in 1888. The number of births in 1889 stands at 1250—647 males and 603 females. The number of deaths during 1889 was 650. So that the number of births over deaths is 600.

And, to put the matter in tabular form,—

Estimated Population end of 1888	...	...	...	42,153
Excess of Births over Deaths in 1889	...	...	...	600
Estimated increase of Population by more houses built and occupied in 1889 than 1888, allowing four for each house	...	...	...	760
				<hr/> 43,513

The estimated population therefore is 43,513, and as the deaths recorded amount to 650, the death rate per thousand will be 14·9, or, carrying the decimal farther, 14·93.

This death rate is, as you will see, a pretty low one, as compared with the adjoining towns and cities, and as compared with the death rate of the average of all England, as given by the Registrar General, which is 17·9 per thousand living for 1889.

The Infantile mortality of Infants under one year is 3·6 per thousand of the population; the Zymotic death rate 1·2; and the birth rate 28·7.

I think it well to give particulars of some of the work directed by the Sanitary Authority, and carried out by Mr Read, the City Surveyor, who has kindly given me the following particulars:—

SANITARY STATISTICS, 1889

	PLANS PASSED				BUILT			
Streets	4	...	...	...	4
Houses	176	...	...	...	149
Business Premises	14	...	...	...	14
Vestry	1	...	...	...	1
Schools	3	...	...	...	4
Club and Meeting Rooms	3	...	...	...	3
Alterations to Shop Fronts, Bay								
Windows, &c.	27	...	...	...	26
Totals	228	...	...	...	201

The Houses supplied with City Water and provided with Flushing Boxes to Water Closets at the end of 1888	...	5962
Houses connected with City Water and provided with Flushing Boxes to W. C.'s in 1889	... ..	250
Flushing Boxes fixed at Houses where City Water was already laid on, during 1889	... ..	51
		<hr/> 6263
Deduct Houses pulled down in St. Aldate Street and Bearland	... ..	16
		<hr/> 6247
Total number of Houses with Flushing Boxes	...	6247
Houses still without Flushing Boxes, but supplied with City Water	... ..	811
		<hr/> 7058
Total number of Houses with City Water	...	7058
Houses supplied with City Water and Flushing Boxes end of 1889	... ..	6247
Houses with City Water, without Flushing Boxes	...	811
Houses supplied with Pump Water	... ..	843
Houses supplied with Hempstead Water	... ..	187-1841
		<hr/> 8088
Total number of Houses in the City	...	8088

On referring to the above figures we find that 250 additional houses have been provided with city water during the year, and that 51 closets have had flushing boxes attached where city water had already been laid on. But though this is very satisfactory indeed, it is still very unfortunate that so large a number as 811 are without flushing boxes, though proper water is laid on; and that the large number of 843 houses are still supplied with the dangerous pump supply from surface wells.

I would strongly urge the public to consider this matter seriously, and aid the Authority in their persistent endeavours to get rid of this means of supply; as I can confidently affirm that in all instances where we found cases of Enteric Fever—and their number is still larger than one wishes to see—the cause has been traced to either the use of well water, want of flushing boxes, or improper drains. A mistake seems to exist in the minds of

the community that, because the water from wells is clear, cool and tasty, it must be better than water that has been stored, and thereby rendered less palatable; but let me assure those who think so that, in the case of stored water, if properly procured, the elements of danger to life have been carefully excluded, while in the case of surface well water a hidden danger exists, probably sewage, which does not reveal itself to the senses, but whose effect is apparent by attacks of Enteric Fever, Diarrhoea, and other maladies. I would also say a word as to the necessity of having flushing boxes to all closets, and that the too common habit of being content with throwing a bucketful of water down the closet now and then is next to useless. Sewage that is in the pan of the closet in a *floating* state is directly carried thence by the house drains to the sewers, and remains in a floating state all the time, travelling steadily onwards, and causing no fermentation; whereas solid sewage adheres to the sides of the house drains, does not go steadily onwards to the sewers, but poisons not only the house drains, and probably the houses, but the public sewers as well, causing the foul odours from the man-holes that the public are so fond of talking about. The fault lies at their own doors, and were flushing boxes attached to all closets we should hear less of those odours.

I would strongly urge upon the Authority the absolute necessity of taking greater precautions as to the drainage of new buildings in course of erection. I am aware that this has not been carried out so completely as it ought to be; not for the want of due care on the part of the Surveyor, but that, with his many duties, he is utterly unable to be constantly present to see that every joint on a drain pipe and every trap and syphon is thoroughly secure. I believe one of the Committees (a special one) has advised the employment of an assistant to the Surveyor, whose duties would be principally to attend to this matter, and I am convinced that no better work would be done by the Authority than the appointment of such an official.

I am pleased to find that additional ventilating shafts are constantly being fixed to the sewer man-holes, and that at the present time 562 have been erected. Here again the obstruction of owners of property and householders has prevented the erection of a larger number; and as they are a powerful aid to other means of keeping the sewers free from poisonous gases, I trust that, as more light is thrown upon this subject, those who have hitherto opposed their erection will see the necessity of the work being done.

During the past year 600 lin. yards of sewers have been laid in Hanman Road, Staney Street, Linden Road and Bearland, and now that the old and effete sewers have been destroyed and disconnected from the new sewers, and the other measures I have already named are carried into effect, we trust that all objectionable smells and dangerous gases will be got rid of.

The water supply of the city is most of it now in a satisfactory condition as regards danger to health, but I would very strongly urge the Authority to filter the water. One is constantly assailed with the question "When is the mud to be removed from the water?" I can only answer that the supply is a good one, except that it requires filtering.

Some year or so ago a considerable quantity of organic matter found its way into the pools at Witcombe, but on my bringing the subject before the Authority the Surveyor has been able to remedy that, and, on accompanying him over the whole district, I assured myself that nothing of the kind now exists, and the analysis from time to time given by the Public Analyst confirms this.

The catch pits that are being fitted on the different streams supplying the water pools are of great service, and I hope they will soon be completed.

I have sent a report to the Sanitary Committee on the Hempstead water supply, and as it is not favourable, I trust that the matter will be promptly dealt with.

The removal of the great nuisance called Tabby Pitt's Pool has at last been accomplished, and I am sure that too much praise cannot be accorded to the Great Western Railway Company for their promptness in filling this pool directly the matter was properly brought before them.

Another smaller pool in the Southend district has also been filled and all annoyance abated.

I regret that no action has yet been taken to provide a proper Hospital for Infectious Diseases, or rather that no good result has followed the combined attempt of the Urban and Rural Authorities to provide an efficient conjoint Hospital; and were epidemics of two diseases to break out in this district I should not feel justified in placing cases of both in the present Infectious Disease Hospital. I am certain that a combination of both Authorities, as suggested by one of the Medical Officers of the Local Government Board some time ago, would not only result in the erection of a better Hospital, but that it could be quite as economical; because [at present well-to-do people do not care to send their infectious cases to the existing one, but would gladly remove them to a good Hospital, and the danger to the community would thus be much lessened.] These people would gladly pay any reasonable price for the treatment of their cases, and the funds of the new Hospital would thereby be greatly augmented. I have drawn the attention of the Sanitary Committee to the necessity of providing a suitable Disinfecting Apparatus at the Infectious Disease Hospital; the one at present in use is not suitable, and a properly constructed steam Disinfector is urgently needed, so much so that at present there is danger in trusting to

the one in use, for clothes and other articles that are supposed to be disinfected, are allowed to go back to the houses they came from, to spread infection again.

With regard to the Contagious Disease Notification Act just passed I fear a good deal of misunderstanding exists, and the community do not seem to be aware that if the Act should be adopted here, there is not reason to suppose that should a case of Infectious Disease occur and notification thereof given, it should be known abroad. It is only the Medical Officer of Health who need know anything about it, and I consider that he would be wanting in his duties if he mentioned the subject at all. But very great advantage would be derived from such Notification, because the case could be at once removed to Hospital, the house disinfected, and the spread of an epidemic thereby probably prevented.

During last summer, a sudden fall of rain occurred which had the effect of flooding the South end of the City, and the Sewers being choked by the very sudden rush of water became filled and unable to act, so that a backward instead of a forward current took place, and they poured their contents out at the manholes, mixing great quantities of sewage with the water on the surface. This water became so charged with sewage that I feared serious consequences in the houses that became flooded ; but by a regular house to house visitation by the Inspector of Nuisances and myself, giving instructions to the occupiers how to proceed and supplying disinfectants when necessary—and by a regular watering of the Streets in the district affected from time to time with disinfectants, there happily was no serious consequence from the flood. I believe the Authority have made a thorough investigation of the cause of the flood and adopted means to obviate a recurrence thereof.

During the year, besides the ordinary duties of my office, I have immediately, on notification of the occurrence of any Zymotic

disease having been received, visited the house and directed the cause to be removed when such cause could be traced, and in the case of infectious disease have watched its progress and caused the Inspector to see that the places were thoroughly disinfected. In cases where special streets were more than usually affected a regular house to house visitation has been made by us, and means adopted to remove any existing defect or danger.

I have made a systematic inspection of all Bakehouses in the district, and reported any defects existing therein. I have also inspected all Slaughter-houses and places for the sale of meat, also all shops for the sale of meat brought to this country from the Colonies or other places. All Lodging-houses, common and otherwise, and an attempt has been made by us to abate the smoke nuisance, I trust the Sanitary Committee will assist us in the coming year to put down this nuisance.

Some attempt has also been made by us to ascertain whether or not adulterated milk and other articles of food have been sold, having the same analysed repeatedly, but here again I trust the Sanitary Committee will assist us to enforce the law, as I am confident that a good deal of adulterated milk, and adulterated tinned fruit, as well as other articles of diet, is extensively sold.

I am glad that Public Baths are about to be erected, and that Turkish baths form part of the scheme.

I am also pleased to find that a public Mortuary is about to be erected, but I regret that no Public Slaughter-house is yet provided, its erection would do away with a good deal of the slaughtering that goes on in places other than slaughter-houses—namely private yards and the like, which are a public nuisance and difficult to deal with in the absence of a public place for the purpose.

The milkshops have been regularly visited during the year, and several places where offensive trades were about to be commenced

have been visited, and the Committee have wisely objected to their establishment in crowded or thickly inhabited places.

I have to report that fourteen cases of Scarlet Fever were treated during the year in the Hospital for Infectious Diseases, all of whom recovered.

I append hereto a table of Births—of Sickness so far as can be ascertained—of Deaths—of Inquests—and a comparative table of some forms of disease in the district for the last ten years, also the number of Births and Deaths from all diseases during the same period.

And, in conclusion, I have to offer my sincere thanks to Mr Blakeway, Town Clerk, for many services to me during the year, to Mr Read, the Surveyor, for very great assistance and very prompt attention to any matter to which I called his attention, to Mr Andrews, the accountant, for assistance in one or two cases, and to Mr Morton York, the City Coroner, for kindly supplying me with an account of the Inquests.

I have the honour to be,

Mr Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLES
OF
BIRTHS, SICKNESS
AND
DEATHS

TABLE OF BIRTHS

REGISTERED IN THE GLOUCESTER URBAN SANITARY

DISTRICT IN 1889

	MALES	FEMALES	
January 1st to March 31st ...	173	128	
April 1st to June 30th ...	160 ..	155	
July 1st to Sept. 30th ...	162	142	
October 1st to Dec. 31st ...	162	168	
	—	—	
	657	593	Total 1250

TABLE OF SICKNESS, as compiled from Urban Union District, Workhouse, General Infirmary (In and Outdoor), Children's Hospital (In and Outdoor), and Infectious Diseases Hospital

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

187	Workhouse and Workhouse Infirmary
948	Among Outdoor Paupers
541	General Hospital In-patients
3418	General Hospital Out-patients
204	Children's Hospital In-patients
1057	Children's Hospital Out-patients
14	Infectious Diseases Hospital

Names of Localities	Continued Fevers										Other Diseases not named								
	Ages					Whooping Cough	Typhus	Typhoid	Others, doubtful	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	Cholera	Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic	Erysipelas	Pyæmia	Puerperal Fever	Ague	Chicken Pox	Bronchitis and Pneumonia	
Union Out-door	Under 5	5	...	...	...	11	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	42	{ 667
	5 upwds.	...	1	...	3	...	3	21	19	...	...	39	7	...	...	1	2	103	
Workhouse	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	{ 171
	5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	1	6	
General Infirmary Outdoor	Under 5	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	19	274
	5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	3021
General Infirmary Indoor	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	38	443
Children's Hospital Indoor	Under 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	70
	5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	93
Children's Hospital Outdoor	Under 5	...	...	3	...	91	...	8	9	82	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	85	438
	5 upwds.	...	...	2	...	33	...	20	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	28	243
Hospital for Infectious Diseases	Under 5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 upwds.	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	...	6	22	2	2	149	...	75	36	147	...	57	22	...	1	4	6	398	5440

TABLE

During the year 1889, in the Urban Sanitary District of
and the Births

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Registered Births	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES							
	Census 1881	Estimated to end of 1889		At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and up- wards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All the Divisions ...	36532	43513	1250	650	159	58	18	33	170	212	Under 5 5 upwards
Workhouse ...	...	...	...	32	1	...	1	...	10	20	Under 5 5 upwards
General Infirmary ...	...	...	...	44	1	1	3	9	19	11	Under 5 5 upwards
Children's Hospital ...	...	...	...	11	2	6	3	...	...	...	Under 5 5 upwards
Asylum ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	5	4	Under 5 5 upwards
Almshouses ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	Under 5 5 upwards
General Urban District	...	...	...	550	155	51	11	23	136	174	Under 5 5 upwards
TOTALS			1250	650	159	58	18	33	170	212	Under 5 5 upwards
Deaths occurring within the division or district among persons not belonging thereto ...				105		1	2	4	53	45	Under 5 5 upwards

DEATHS

r, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities,
uring the Year.

FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE

Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Croup (not "spasmodic")	Whooping Cough	Continued Fevers				Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Cholera	Rheumatic Fever	Erysipelas	Pyæmia	Puerperal Fever	Ague	Phthisis	Bronchitis Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Heart Disease	Injuries	All other Diseases
15	16	17	18	Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Doubtful or Other	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	1	25	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	2	140
...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	52	55	39	10	257
...	1
...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	20
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	4	4	20
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	1	6
...	3
...	25	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	1	136
...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	42	46	30	5	208
...	...	1	25	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	2	140
...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	52	55	39	10	257
...	1
...	12	11	7	2	72

TABLE OF INQUESTS

HELD IN THE

CITY OF GLOUCESTER DURING THE YEAR 1889

DATE	INITIALS	SEX	AGE	VERDICT
January	4 E. J. S.	F.	28 years	Syncope (due to heart disease)
"	4 T. P.	M.	31 "	Accidentally crushed at siding of Severn and Wye Railway
"	19 R. H. H.	M.	1 year	Accidentally run over by cart
"	19 T. J.	M.	49 years	Accidentally run over by wagon
"	22 H. J.	M.	33 "	Accidentally killed by fall of brick wall
"	26 G. H.	M.	63 "	Syncope (fatty degeneration of heart)
"	30 C. A. W.	F.	10 months	Inflammation of lungs and kidneys
February	16 J. J.	M.	69 years	Syncope (fatty degeneration of heart)
March	5 M. E. J. G.	F.	4 "	Accidentally burned to death
"	5 T. C.	M.	56 "	Rupture of artery in brain
April	2 W. B.	M.	77 "	Accidentally run over by trap
"	15 S. H.	F.	36 "	Suicide—drowning—unsound mind
May	13 J. D.	M.	57 "	Strangulated (hernia)
"	20 E. A. J.	F.	2 "	Accidentally burned
"	24 E. J.	F.	40 "	Syncope (heart disease)
"	27 A. B.	M.	9 "	Accidentally drowned at Dock Basin
June	12 J. H.	F.	65 "	Accidentally thrown from a cart
"	15 G. M.	M.	69 "	Heart disease
"	17 G. M.	M.	36 "	Heart disease (fatty degeneration)
"	26 W. H.	M.	60 "	Rupture of vessel in brain
July	1 W. S.	M.	53 "	Drowned in Severn while bathing
"	16 C. D.	M.	3 months	Chronic indigestion, improper feeding
"	23 G. L.	M.	40 years	Rupture of blood vessel into right pleura
August	2 R. M. T.	M.	42 "	Apoplexy
"	2 E. D.	F.	42 "	Suicide—carbolic acid—unsound mind
"	13 F. B. L.	F.	1 yr. 9 mos.	Drowned accidentally (falling into pan of water)
"	20 S. M.	F.	34 years	Sudden failure of heart's action
Sept.	17 W. B.	M.	25 "	Drowned in Severn & Berkeley Canal
"	21 W. H. B.	M.	6 "	Accidentally burned
October	4 W. C. G.	M.	17 hours	Accidentally suffocated
"	17 G. H. T.	M.	16 years	Accidentally run over by train (Midland Railway)

TABLE OF INQUESTS

HELD IN THE
CITY OF GLOUCESTER DURING THE YEAR 1889
CONTINUED

DATE	INITIALS	SEX	AGE	VERDICT
November 2	T. H.	M.	69 years	Accidentally fell off a beam
" 15	T. B. B.	F.	4 months	Convulsions (<i>post mortem</i>)
" 16	T. N.	M.	76 years	Accidentally run over by trolley
" 22	A. J. H.	M.	13 months	Accidentally suffocated
" 23	E. M.	M.	39 years	Congestion of lungs (<i>post mortem</i>)
" 29	H. R.	M.	54 "	Rupture of heart
December 4	W. R.	M.	43 "	Peritonitis — (accelerated by being accidentally run over by wagon)
" 23	S. D.	F.	53 "	Heart disease (accelerated by alcohol)
" 24	C. R.	M.	9 weeks	Convulsions and inflammation of lungs
" 28	E. T.	F.	45 years	Heart disease

TABLE OF DEATHS

From some forms of Disease in the District, for the last ten years;

Also Number of Births, and Deaths from all Diseases for same period

	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	22	178	36	5	3	1	7	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	10	15	3	7	13	23	8	2	10	26
Measles ...	41	1	11	5	22	6	—	5	57	2
Enteric Fever...	12	6	6	9	8	2	8	7	8	8
Erysipelas ...	2	6	1	2	4	1	—	3	1	3
Puerperal Fever ...	4	—	—	3	3	3	—	4	1	0
Diarrhœa ...	49	10	23	26	22	11	24	12	10	14
Diphtheria ...	5	1	1	1	—	4	—	2	2	2
Pycemia ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Croup ...	4	2	3	2	10	12	4	3	3	1
Bronchitis, &c. ...	122	87	74	108	88	133	79	91	71	86
Births ...	1264	1256	1279	1262	1231	1231	1304	1171	1197	1250
Deaths from all causes	754	635	810	668	675	699	605	568	637	650

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889

MR MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I am pleased to say that the Port has been remarkably free from any Disease or other cause requiring my active interference during the year; indeed, only two cases of Enteric Fever in that class called Zymotic Disease have come into the Port, one was taken ashore at Kingroad by the Local Authority, who have by recommendation of Dr Blaxall, Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board, undertaken to treat cases there on their arrival, thus assisting largely in preventing the spread of Infectious Disease. On my being informed of the case I immediately visited the Ship and caused all necessary precautions to be adopted, including the renewal of drinking water, &c. The other case was removed to the General Infirmary in Gloucester, and I inspected the Ship as in the former instance.

I have repeatedly visited Sharpness Point during the year, and inspected all Ships in the Basin there. I have also constantly inspected the Ships in the Port of Gloucester, taking measures where necessary to prevent Disease spreading. I am glad that the Hospital at Sharpness Point has not been required during the year, but its presence, as well as that of the Cholera Hospital at Gloucester, has given us a feeling of security which we could not otherwise have had.

I give herewith a list of Sailors treated at the General Hospital at Gloucester during the year :—

M. R.	23	English	...	Epididymitis
N. P.	28	Swede	...	Suppuration of Finger
F. C.	32	English	...	Colic
A. S.	29	Norwegian	...	Gastritis
J. L.	65	English	...	Dilated Stomach
E. C.	18	English	...	Injury of Back
A. J.	21	Norwegian	...	Enteric Fever
E. O.	33	"	...	Abdominal Pain
H. E. H. R.	34	"	...	Fracture of Scapula
J. C.	20	"	...	Bronchitis
A. C.	32	"	...	Dyspepsia
A. A.	24	"	...	Thecal Abscess
J. E.	33	"	...	Phthisis
N. H. O.	21	"	...	Phthisis
H. H.	41	"	...	Constipation

ALL CURED

I have the honour to be,

Mr Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

