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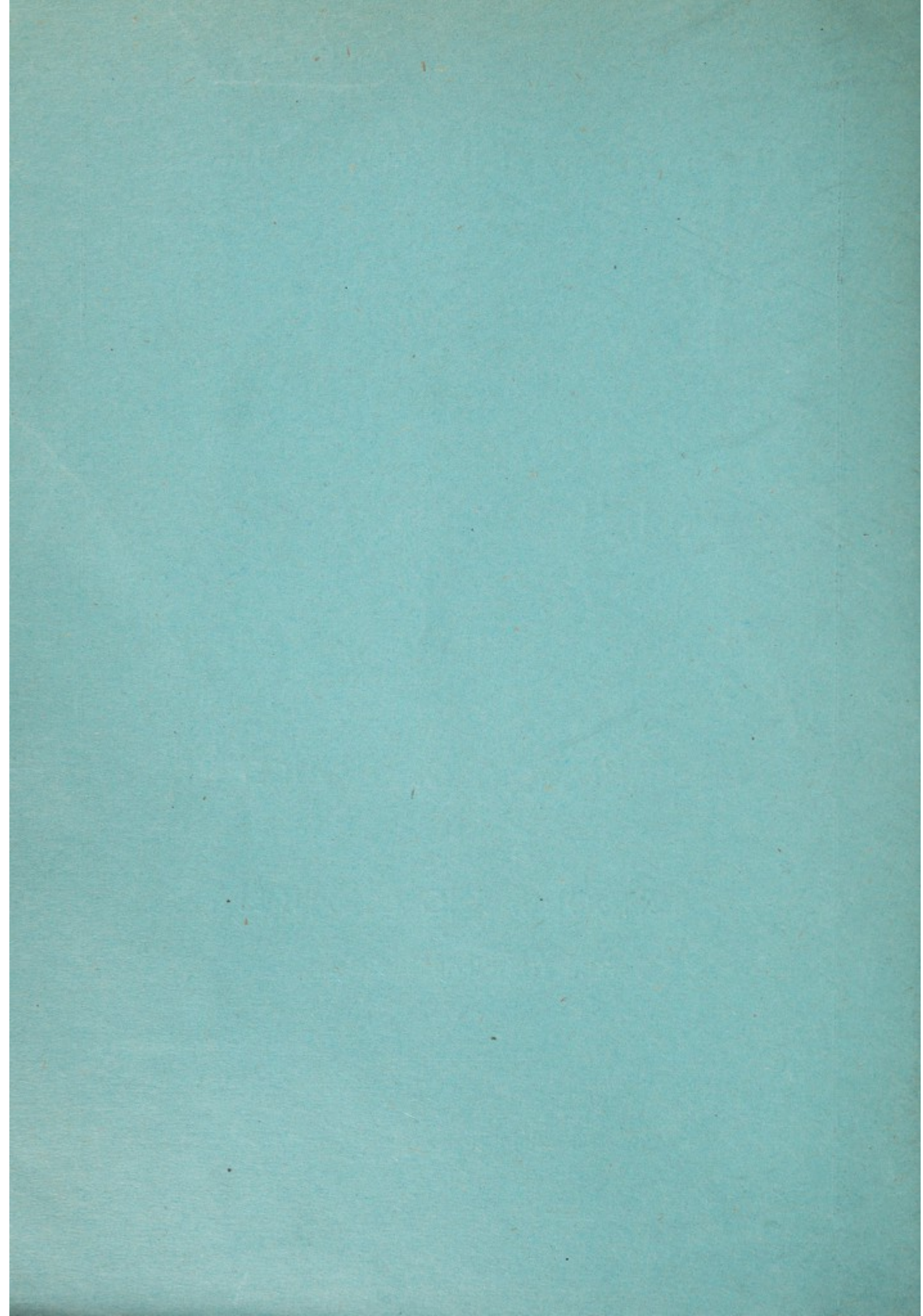
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City and County of the City of Gloucester.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
CITY AND PORT OF GLOUCESTER
AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEARS 1938-45.

ORDERED TO BE PRINTED




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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (Coun. H. Cole)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR H. H. MILLER, J.P.

Deputy Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. E. WALSH

Members :

Alderman	W. GARRETT (Deputy Mayor)	Councillor	N. F. HIBBINS
„	G. MATTHEWS	„	M. G. LEWIS
„	S. A. STODDART	„	R. E. H. MOULDER
Councillor	MRS. A. E. SMITH	„	A. OAKLEY
„	E. H. COLLINS	„	T. THOMAS
„	J. H. EDGE	„	L. G. TOBIN
		„	MRS. F. WENTWORTH

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

The whole of the Members of the Health Committee with the addition of the following
co-opted members :—

Miss L. A. GAMMIDGE	Mrs. M. M. PALMER
Mrs. H. CAIRNS TERRY, J.P.	Mrs. E. EGGLETON
Mrs. A. WHITE	Mrs. F. W. WALSH

WAR CHARITIES AND BLIND PERSONS ACTS COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Coun. H. COLE)	Councillor	N. F. HIBBINS
Alderman G. MATTHEWS, J.P. (Chairman)	„	R. W. SMITH
„ W. GARRETT (Deputy Mayor)	„	L. G. TOBIN
„ W. E. CLIFT	„	J. WHITEMORE
Councillor G. WOOLLES	„	B. C. MEEHAN
„ H. H. MILLER, J.P.	„	A. H. GEORGE
„ V. T. G. BENNETT	„	F. HARRIS
„ E. H. COLLINS	„	T. JONES

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Coun. H. COLE)	Councillor	MRS. A. E. SMITH
Alderman G. MATTHEWS	„	L. G. TOBIN
Councillor J. E. WALSH	„	J. WHITEMORE
„ E. W. FRY		MRS. K. A. CLIFT
		MRS. E. EGGLETON

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

(a) Medical

Whole-time

CHARLES COOKSON, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, City and Port of Gloucester ; School Medical Officer ; Medical Superintendent of the City Isolation, Maternity and the City General Hospitals ; Certifying Officer under the Mental Deficiency and Education Acts.

FLORENCE COLQUHOUN, M.B., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health ; Deputy School Medical Officer ; Inspector of Midwives ; Certifying Officer under the Education Act.

Part-time

H. CAIRNS TERRY, M.B., Ch.B., Hon. Consultant, City Maternity Hospital, and Medical Officer, Infant Welfare Centre.

J. GREENE, D.S.O., M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, City Maternity Hospital, Infant Welfare Centre and Ante Natal Clinic.

R. L. HAINES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, City Maternity Hospital, Infant Welfare Centre and Ante Natal Clinic.

HILDA MAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, City Maternity Hospital, Infant Welfare Centre and Ante Natal Clinic ; and Medical Officer Birth Control Clinic.

J. H. HORSLEY, M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, City Maternity Hospital, Infant Welfare Centre and Ante Natal Clinic.

D. C. REAVELL, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, City Maternity Hospital, Infant Welfare Centre and Ante Natal Clinic.

R. B. BARNES, M.B., Ch. B., Medical Officer, City Maternity Hospital, Infant Welfare Centre and Ante Natal Clinic.

J. NEILL, M.B., Ch.B., Anaesthetist, City Maternity Hospital.

M. A. KEANE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer, Infant Welfare Centre.

F. H. SPRAGUE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Infant Welfare Centre.

E. J. GAFFNEY, L.D.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Public Vaccinator and Temporary Assistant to Medical Officer of Health.

Hon. Medical Staff of Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary are also on staff of City General Hospital.

(b) Others

LAUNCELOT MACHIN, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), School Dental Surgeon.

R. G. BOODLE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Assistant School Dental Surgeon (part-time).

ROWLAND H. ELLIS, F.I.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst (part-time).

E. J. H. UPHAM, (a), (c), (e), Senior Sanitary Inspector.

E. NEWBOULD, (a), (c), District Sanitary Inspector and Port Health Officer.

D. H. JONES, (b), (c), (i), (j), District Sanitary Inspector.

R. I. WILLIAMS, (b), (c), District Sanitary Inspector.

E. BLUNDELL, (*b*), Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

CAPT. OWEN, Assistant Port Health Officer (part-time).

MISS M. PALMER, (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), Superintendent of Infant Welfare Centres and Ante Natal Clinic (terminated 1945).

MISS A. R. TAYLOR, (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), Superintendent of Infant Welfare Centres, Ante Natal Clinic, and "Boarded-out" Officer.

MISS M. R. WILLIAMS, (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), Health Visitor, Tuberculosis Visitor, Infant Life Protection Visitor, Visitor to "Boarded-Out" children on behalf of the Social Welfare Committee (terminated 1945).

MISS V. M. DOVER, (*f*), (*g*), Health Visitor, Tuberculosis Visitor, Infant Life Protection Visitor, Visitor to "Boarded-Out" children on behalf of the Social Welfare Committee and School Nurse.

MISS I. WALLACE, (*f*), (*h*), Health Visitor, Tuberculosis Visitor, Infant Life Protection Visitor, Visitor to "Boarded-Out" children on behalf of the Social Welfare Committee and School Nurse.

MISS P. M. VENNEL, (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), Health Visitor, Tuberculosis Visitor, Infant Life Protection Visitor, Visitor to "Boarded-Out" children on behalf of the Social Welfare Committee and School Nurse.

MISS S. VIDAL, (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), Health Visitor, Tuberculosis Visitor, Infant Life Protection Visitor, Visitor to "Boarded-Out" children on behalf of the Social Welfare Committee and School Nurse.

MRS. E. BOLAND, (*g*), Health Visitor, Tuberculosis Visitor, Infant Life Protection Visitor, Visitor to "Boarded-Out" children on behalf of the Social Welfare Committee and School Nurse.

MISS D. M. TEARE, (*g*), School Nurse.

MISS F. BALDWIN, Matron, City Isolation Hospital.

MISS E. AUSTEN, Matron, City General Hospital.

MISS G. PORTER, Matron, City Maternity Hospital.

MRS. E. C. GILES, Supervisor of Residential and Day Nurseries.

MISS G. GAPPER, Home Teacher for the Blind.

J. R. TYTE, Ambulance Officer.

H. J. HARVEY, Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer.

Four whole-time Clerks, two part-time, one School Medical Services Clerk in conjunction with the Education Committee, one Dental Attendant, one Assistant Dental Attendant, one Disinfecting Officer, and three Rat Operatives.

(*a*) Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Inspector of Nuisances).

(*b*) " " " " and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

(*c*) " " " " (Meat and other Foods).

(*d*) " " " " (Health Visitors).

(*e*) " Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board (London).

(*f*) State Certified Midwife.

(*g*) State Registered Nurse.

(*h*) " " Fever Nurse.

(*i*) Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Sanitary Science as applied to Public Works and Buildings).

(*j*) Associate Membership of Institution of Sanitary Engineers.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

Priory House, Greyfriars (Tel. 4429 and 4420).

HOSPITALS

City Isolation Hospital, Over, Glos. (Tel. 2498).

City General Hospital, Great Western Road (Tel. 5061)

City Maternity Hospital (Tel 3789).

CLINICS AND CENTRES

Health Clinic

Brunswick Road (Tel. 3253)

Ante and Post Natal Clinics	Nurses' Sessions ...	Mondays and Thursdays (by appointment)
---------------------------------	-----	-----	----------------------	--

Doctors'	Mondays to Fridays (by appointment)
-------------	-----	-------------------------------------

Bookings ... Mondays, 9.30 a.m.

Infant Welfare Centres :—

Tredworth Community Centre, High Street	Tuesdays	2 p.m.
Trinity Baptist Church Sunday School, Selwyn Road	"	"
Mission Hall, Sherborne Street	Wednesdays	"
Wesley Hall, Seymour Road	"	"
Coney Hill	Thursdays	"
St. Mary's Hall, St. Mary's Square	"	"
St. George's Hall, Lower Tuffley	Thursdays (fortnightly)	"
Tyndale School, Stratton Road	Fridays	"

General :—

Tuberculosis Dispensary, 11 Barton Street (Tel. 2682) ...	Tuesdays 3 p.m.
---	-----------------

Venereal Diseases Clinic, Glos. Royal Infirmary ...	Mondays:—
	Females 11 a.m.
	Males 12 noon.
	Tuesdays & Fridays:—
	Females 5.30 p.m.
	Males 6 p.m.

Birth Control Clinic, Health Clinic, Brunswick Road ...	Tuesdays 2.30 p.m.
	(2nd and 4th in each month)
	(By appointment)

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

School Minor Ailment Clinics :—

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| 1. Belsize House, Brunswick Square | | Monday, Tuesday, Thursday
and Friday. From 9-10 a.m. |
| 2. Finlay Road School | | Monday and Friday.
From 9-10 a.m. |
| School Dental Clinic, Belsize House, Brunswick
Square | | Monday, Tuesday, Thursday
and Friday. From 9-10 a.m. |
| Eye Clinic, Belsize House, Brunswick Square | ... | Tuesday 2.15 p.m.
(By appointment only). |
| Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, Gloucestershire Royal
Infirmary | | (By appointment only). |

All other specialist work in association with local hospitals.

NURSERIES

Residential Nursery—Wallsworth Hall (Tel. Twigworth 9)

Day Nurseries :—

St. Aldate's, Reservoir Road.

Little Cloister, Miller's Green.

Bath Place, Stroud Road.

Coney Hill, Coney Hill Road.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Eastern Avenue (Tel. 5055).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
PRIORY HOUSE, GREYFRIARS,
GLOUCESTER.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Gloucester.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting herewith my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1945, together with a review of the work done during the years 1938-1944 inclusive, when it was impossible to find staff or time to issue Reports, though the required statistical information was sent annually to the particular Ministries.

This Report is divided into Sections with an explanatory introduction to each, and whilst the many statistics which have to be included will interest only a few, it is hoped that the various introductions will be glanced at. No Section is included dealing with the Casualty and other Services of war time, as the City Council is publishing in book form a complete record of Civil Defence in Gloucester.

The Report reviews the years of preparation for war and of war itself in so far as they affected the Public Health Department. It describes the continuation of all the usual Public Health activities, except those associated with rehousing, together with many new developments, and all this was achieved at a time when we were burdened with the enormous addition of Civil Defence measures, together with shortages of staff and continuous changes in personnel.

The new developments in our work, particularly in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare and Hospitals, occurred at an unprecedented rate, and was made more difficult by the shortages of labour and materials.

Looking back I am astonished to find how much was successfully accomplished, and I recall with gratitude the work of everyone in this office, in the hospitals, Ambulance Service, Day and Residential Nurseries, the Civil Defence Services and in all other departments of our work, and by no means last of all, the numberless volunteers who gave what spare time they had to make a success of every scheme devised for preserving our national life in those hard years. This goodwill and public effort speaks well for the future, in spite of the many huge post war problems now confronting us.

At the same time, however, I note the narrow margin by which we succeeded, and the price we paid for this success. I cannot imagine another national emergency of any magnitude being successfully tackled with such lack of preparation and such poor organisation. I cannot even contemplate the Public Health of the future being safeguarded without a simpler and quicker national and local organisation than has existed up till now. This leads me to comment on my experiences of national and local Public Health organisation.

Relations between Central and Local Government in Public Health Work.

In general terms Public Health policy is laid down by central government and put into effect by local government. Central government consists of Parliament, where policy is decided, and the Ministry of Health, which elaborates that policy. Local government consists of County Councils and County Boroughs, the major local authorities, and other minor ones. Local government can be regarded as the executive of central government for Public Health matters at least, and its source of finance is the local rates. As new national policy usually involves an added financial burden that local government cannot meet out of the rates, the central government makes grants

to cover such added burden. For instance, when the 1936 Midwives Act demanded that local government should provide midwives for domiciliary midwifery, a special grant was made towards this added financial burden; similarly, in 1942 when it was decided that nurses' salaries should be raised, as a national policy, another special grant was made.

Until 1929, central government subsidised local government in this way, particular grants for particular items; some of these still persist, *e.g.*, in Port Health work, and much more extensively so in other branches of the social services, notably in Education. This system involved at least an annual review by the Ministry, item by item, before each was approved for further grant, but it also involved a check on any contemplated developments to see whether they would be grant earning. Further, it gave a flat percentage grant to all local authorities, some of whom would have little difficulty in raising the balance of expenditure out of their rates, whilst others would have extreme difficulty. The system therefore was inelastic and inequitable.

The Local Government Act, 1929, introduced the Block Grant System which overcame these objections, and after calculating the total financial help required from central government for a local authority, it was increased or decreased in proportion to a particular local authority's financial resources. The resulting figure was then fixed as the annual grant to be paid to that local authority for a period of five years, when the position would be reviewed. The Block Grant included grants for other purposes than Public Health; it was an attempt at a composite sum to cover as many purposes as possible. During the quinquennium no approval of the Ministry was required for individual items annually and there was freedom of action for the local authority to carry out its Public Health programme, subject, however, to occasional visits of inspection by representatives of the Ministry to report on the efficiency of the authority's work. But any special additional grant for new national policy introduced during the quinquennium, and paid annually, would be merged in the Block Grant of the succeeding quinquennial period.

It might be noted that Ministry approval to the raising of a loan by a local authority was unaffected by the Block Grant System, and still remains necessary on any occasion a loan is sought.

The control that central government has over local government in the execution of its declared policy is primarily this control of financial grant and loan. Local government can act in defiance of this, as notably when the new Waterloo Bridge over the Thames was built by the L.C.C. out of local rates after central government had refused a loan and no grant was forthcoming, but this has strict limits.

Another step which assisted local government in Public Health matters was taken in 1938, when the Ministry of Health decided on decentralisation by dividing the Country into Regions and establishing, as it were a branch office in each. At first Gloucester was in a region whose office was to be at Reading, but subsequently the region was made smaller and the Office established at Bristol, where it still is. No doubt there were other reasons for this policy than the greater assistance to be given to local authorities, but the obvious advantages to this City, for instance, were that regional officers acquired a more intimate knowledge of local affairs than those in Whitehall could, because the regional officers were virtually living on the spot; they could therefore appreciate local problems at once and supply a ready answer to questions raised. Furthermore, a visit of consultation to them at Bristol could be made at short notice and a return made to Gloucester all in half a day, as against a whole day (at least) spent in doing perhaps an hour's work at Whitehall, after a long delay in obtaining an appointment, and at a considerable saving in travelling and subsistence allowances.

These two measures, the substitution of a Block Grant over 5 years for itemised annual grants, and the establishment of Regional Offices, both emphasised the importance

of local government and broadened and expedited its work. They may at the same time have been directed to a closer integration of the work between central and local government, and even deliberately heralded the reform of local government by the more active participation in local affairs by central government, and by the creation of larger areas of local government for more effective work.

Whatever was intended was materially altered by the advent of war. Civil Defence, which so overshadowed all work from 1938—1945, could not fit its finance into quinquennial Block grant periods, and became dominated by the rigid systems of grants for approved items. With this, though for different reasons, the Regional offices appeared to fade out of the scheme of things. Despite Ministry officials being stationed nearby, it has been the experience of most Medical Officers of Health that they have been left with few powers and have been unable to help when quick decisions were required. Certainly all important, and far too many unimportant, matters have had to be referred to Whitehall for decision or even advice, and it has happened that a decision or advice has finally been given me from Whitehall without the Regional Officers knowing of it.

Let me say at once that at all times I have had all possible assistance from every Regional Officer I have approached: they have been only too anxious to carry out their duties, and beyond, in a most friendly and helpful way, but all too often it has ended in having to seek higher authority. In fact it is unfortunately true that the seeking of advice from Region has sometimes merely meant that much delay in obtaining it from Whitehall. The advantages to a local government officer in having Ministry assistance close at hand have been largely lost because of the limits placed on that assistance. This is not meant as a reflection on the officers at Whitehall, who in their turn have always been equally friendly and helpful, but who are less accessible, inevitably.

If, as seems likely, there is to be some geographical widening of local government boundaries for Public Health work, with possibly new bodies to control them, and a closer working between them and the central government, then to have any hope of tackling successfully the great problems that lie ahead there must be real delegation of authority, otherwise swift and effective administration will be impossible. Government officers, especially Regional ones, must be placed less often in the position of having to preface their advice with such statements as "without prejudicing the Minister in any way I think this or that plan might be acceptable." It is highly desirable that formal interviews should be able to assume some of the frankness and definiteness which always characterises informal interviews between Ministry officers and local government officers; these latter are most helpful, but are in strong contrast to the cautious attitude that at present marks a formal conference between Local Authority Council representatives with their officers and Ministry officers. Most especially it is hoped that Regional Officers will be able, when offering advice and giving decisions, to reflect the Minister's mind, and surely no one else could be able to do this so well as they with their specially acquired local knowledge.

I must touch on one other aspect of this matter. The Minister's elaboration of national policy, as laid down in Acts of Parliament, takes the form of issuing Regulations, Orders, Circulars and Memoranda. Each new Act brings its output of these publications, but the extraordinary circumstances of war, with the two big effects already noted, raised the output to prodigious heights. This output has been lowered of late, but is still high. As an illustration, the Education Act of 1944 has brought such a continuous flow (and as School Medical Officer I receive copies) that if a similar flow follows the passing of a National Health or any other Act, then each Medical Officer of Health will require one whole time clerk simply looking after these publications the whole of his time; it occupies a considerable part of one clerk's time already, because the effect of these publications is two-fold. Not only do they lay down detailed policy, but it entails reference to them at every step to see that they are complied with. No man can possibly keep in his mind all this mass of subsidiary legislation.

Is it not possible, at any rate in Public Health matters, to lay down principles and let the Regional Officers visit us from time to time to discuss detail? The relations of central and local governments are admittedly different in Education and Public Health, but in the latter at any rate the visits to or from Regional Office are welcome and helpful, whereas the receipt of streams of detailed printed instructions are stifling, and bring to mind only too well the irksome days of Civil Defence. The system then only worked because both central and local government officers were prepared to take risks and even flout instructions; but this must be bad in the end and bring the system into disrepute: in fact it is the negation of local government altogether. If the system is persisted in then it must mean the detailed control of local government by central government, and this means a new conception of government altogether in this country. It may be right or wrong, but it should be acknowledged. Would it mean that the Public Health and School Medical Services, to mention but two, are to go the way of the Veterinary Services? This tendency is already marked in those branches of Public Health work now coming under the general direction of the Ministry of Food. Is it an accepted policy, or at present only the result of constant attrition?

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I have already endeavoured to acknowledge in general terms my personal appreciation of the work of all connected with this department, in a voluntary capacity or otherwise, but I would particularly like to acknowledge the work that you Mr. Mayor accomplished as a member of the Emergency Committee in addition to your other work, and Councillor Miller as Deputy Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and Chairman since November 1945.

My general introduction would be incomplete, however, without reference to Mr. W. H. S. Colborn, who was Chairman of the Public Health Committee from 1935—1945. Mr. Colborn was also one of the four members of the Emergency Committee during the war, which had such heavy responsibilities in handling the whole of Civil Defence locally. During the war years there was much abrogation of Committee work and greater responsibilities fell on the Chairman. As my staff decreased, Mr. Colborn gave up one day each week to work at this office and make out the weekly pay lists. Mr. Colborn, with his strong convictions and sure principles, was always a steadying and reliable leader, actuated at all times by the desire for the public good and not particular gain. It is with great affection that I thank him now for his help over these 10 years and his courtesy and kindness since I have been in this City.

I would also like to thank Mr. G. Trevor Wellington, who from 1938—1944 was Mayor (and Controller during the war years). During the war years when so much had to be accomplished by immediate decisions, away from Committees, Mr. Wellington's prompt and wise decisions, and his kindness and quick appreciation of difficulties, together with his sympathy for others made, with Alderman Colborn, the hard task of a Medical Officer of Health then pleasanter and lighter.

In thanking these two gentlemen, I trust I will not be thought unappreciative of the consideration given me by all other and subsequent members of the Public Health Committee, and not least by those now in office.

I also wish to acknowledge the willing co-operation of Dr. K. Cowan, Gloucester County Medical Officer of Health, particularly in administering the Joint County and City Casualty Bureau, and Joint County and City Civil Nursing Reserve organisation. Also to thank Dr. Parry, Medical Officer of Health, Bristol, for loaning a Sanitary Inspector to us for some months in 1940 when our inspector staff was reduced to two and we could not find any temporary assistant. Finally to Dr. E. J. Gaffney for emerging from retirement in 1939 and devoting his whole time to assisting me ever since.

I beg to remain, Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES COOKSON,

Medical Officer of Health,

School Medical Officer and Port Medical Officer.

VITAL STATISTICS—1938-1945

Live Births

YEAR	LEGITIMATE		ILLEGITIMATE		TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1938	426	416	19	15	876	15.5
1939	466	458	20	18	962	16.9
1940	480	439	22	17	958	15.8
1941	512	495	41	22	1070	16.5
1942	551	601	31	33	1216	18.8
1943	594	543	59	54	1250	19.6
1944	614	552	50	62	1278	20.4
1945	543	533	76	73	1225	19.9

Stillbirths

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Stillbirths)
1938	21	20	41	44.7
1939	18	12	30	30.2
1940	20	17	37	37.2
1941	20	15	35	31.7
1942	18	16	34	27.2
1943	14	14	28	21.9
1944	28	12	40	30.3
1945	18	14	32	25.4

Deaths

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population
1938	374	355	729	12.9
1939	370	377	747	13.1
1940	466	443	909	15.0
1941	420	390	810	12.5
1942	399	372	771	11.9
1943	422	423	845	13.2
1944	374	340	714	11.4
1945	371	415	786	12.7

Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth.

NUMBER OF DEATHS			RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (Live and Stillbirths)	
YEAR	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes
1938	2	2	2.18	2.18
1939	3	2	3.02	2.02
	Puer. and Post Abort. Sepsis	Other maternal causes	Puer. and Post Abort. Sepsis	Other maternal causes
1940	—	2	—	2.01
1941	—	—	—	—
1942	—	3	—	2.40
1943	1	3	.78	2.35
1944	—	4	—	3.03
1945	2	1	1.6	0.80

Number of Deaths and Death-Rate of Infants under One Year of Age.

YEAR	NUMBER OF DEATHS			Death-Rate of all Infants Per 1,000 Live Births	Death-Rate of Legitimate Infants Per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	Death-Rate of Illegitimate Infants Per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births
	All Infants	Legitimate Infants	Illegitimate Infants			
1938	44	Not available	Not available	50.2	Not available	Not available
1939	46	43	3	47.8	46.5	78.9
1940	62	59	3	64.7	64.2	76.9
1941	54	50	4	50.5	49.7	63.5
1942	56	54	2	46.1	46.9	31.3
1943	66	59	7	52.8	51.9	61.9
1944	41	36	5	32.1	30.9	44.6
1945	43	33	10	35.1	30.7	67.1

Deaths from

YEAR	MEASLES (All Ages)	WHOOPING COUGH (All Ages)	DIARRHOEA (Under 2 Years of Age)
1938	—	2	3
1939	2	4	3
1940	6	—	4
1941	1	3	3
1942	—	1	7
1943	7	6	3
1944	1	1	4
1945	2	2	6

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945						
			All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
ALL CAUSES	...	M	374	370	466	420	399	422	374	371	17	6	7	38	109	194
"	...	F	355	377	443	390	372	423	340	415	26	9	3	59	73	245
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	M	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	M	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	—	1	5	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	M	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	M	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	2	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	M	—	1	9	13	6	5	6	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
"	...	F	—	—	6	8	3	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Influenza	...	M	3	5	11	2	1	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	3	7	19	8	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica	...	M	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
"	...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	M	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	M	19	13	23	23	19	37	35	26	1	—	—	10	13	2
"	...	F	19	16	23	26	23	24	19	33	1	—	—	24	5	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	M	7	1	4	5	5	14	5	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
"	...	F	5	2	3	3	3	9	2	5	1	—	1	—	1	—
Syphilis	...	M	1	—	3	3	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
"	...	F	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	...	M	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
"	...	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	M	37	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
"	...	F	48	56	2	3	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diabetes	...	M	5	4	3	1	5	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
"	...	F	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	M	21	38	3	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
"	...	F	29	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
Heart Disease	...	M	86	84	127	92	99	103	98	101	—	—	—	2	25	74
"	...	F	93	90	112	100	92	111	103	120	—	—	—	2	15	103
Aneurysm	...	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
"	...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	M	16	19	4	8	4	8	7	11	—	—	—	—	2	9
"	...	F	19	12	4	8	8	3	4	10	—	—	—	—	1	9
Bronchitis	...	M	14	9	38	27	24	24	13	11	—	—	—	—	7	4
"	...	F	7	9	42	30	13	29	10	10	2	—	—	1	1	6
Pneumonia (All Forms)	...	M	34	25	30	37	23	22	13	18	3	1	—	3	5	6
"	...	F	13	15	18	26	18	24	10	14	1	2	—	—	3	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	M	6	4	11	7	6	9	6	9	—	—	—	—	7	1
"	...	F	2	5	6	3	1	2	6	7	—	—	—	—	2	4
Peptic Ulcer	...	M	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					
"	...	F	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLASSIFICATI ON					

Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the years 1938-45

		RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION							RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
		Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para Typhoid	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ENGLAND AND WALES													
1938	...	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
1939	...	15.0	0.59	12.1	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.21	4.6	50
1940	...	14.6	0.55	14.3	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.32	4.6	55
1941	...	14.2	0.51	12.9	0.00	—	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.19	5.1	59
1942	...	15.8	0.54	11.6	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.09	5.2	49
1943	...	16.5	0.51	12.1	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.37	5.3	49
1944	...	17.6	0.50	11.6	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.12	4.8	46
1945	...	16.1	0.46	11.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	5.6	46
126 COUNTY BOROUGH AND GREAT TOWNS, including LONDON													
1938	...	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
1939	...	14.8	0.59	12.0	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.19	6.3	53
1940	...	16.0	0.64	15.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.29	5.9	61
1941	...	14.7	0.58	14.9	0.00	—	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.17	7.5	71
1942	...	17.3	0.66	13.3	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.09	7.5	59
1943	...	18.6	0.63	14.2	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.36	7.9	58
1944	...	20.3	0.64	13.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.10	7.3	52
1945	...	19.1	0.58	13.5	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	7.8	54
148 SMALLER TOWNS (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000)													
1938	...	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51
1939	...	15.6	0.57	11.2	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.20	3.0	40
1940	...	15.7	0.55	12.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.30	4.4	54
1941	...	16.4	0.60	13.0	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.20	4.6	56
1942	...	18.4	0.62	12.1	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.10	4.8	46
1943	...	19.4	0.61	12.7	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.37	4.4	46
1944	...	20.9	0.61	12.4	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.11	4.4	44
1945	...	19.2	0.53	12.3	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	4.5	43
LONDON													
1938	...	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57
1939	...	12.3	0.44	11.9	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.18	8.2	48
1940	...	13.7	0.44	17.8	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.18	5.3	50
1941	...	8.9	0.33	16.3	0.01	—	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.15	6.8	68
1942	...	14.0	0.48	13.9	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.07	8.6	60
1943	...	15.8	0.45	15.0	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.27	10.4	58
1944	...	15.0	0.42	15.7	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.08	10.1	61
1945	...	15.7	0.40	13.8	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.07	7.6	53
GLOUCESTER													
1938	...	15.5	0.73	12.9	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.11	6.8	50
1939	...	16.9	0.53	13.1	—	—	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.21	6.2	48
1940	...	15.8	0.64	15.0	0.02	—	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.25	0.50	4.2	65
1941	...	16.5	0.58	12.5	—	—	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.32	0.15	2.8	51
1942	...	18.8	0.59	11.9	—	—	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.02	5.8	46
1943	...	19.6	0.44	13.2	0.02	—	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.17	2.4	53
1944	...	20.4	0.64	11.4	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.08	3.1	32
1945	...	19.9	0.52	12.7	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.03	4.9	35

— Signifies no deaths.

— Signifies no deaths.

TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF CANCER, 1921-1945

Year	Deaths from Cancer	Percentage of total Deaths registered	Death-Rate per 1,000 Population	Sex	AT AGES—YEARS			
					Under 25	25 — 45	45 — 65	65 — Up
1921	60	9.5	1.16	M	—	2	15	11
				F	2	3	9	18
1922	67	9.8	1.28	M	—	3	11	19
				F	—	6	13	15
1923	81	12.5	1.53	M	—	2	17	17
				F	—	4	14	27
1924	67	9.9	1.26	M	—	—	11	13
				F	—	4	16	23
1925	74	10.0	1.40	M	—	—	10	16
				F	—	14	18	15
1926	88	13.9	1.66	M	—	1	18	19
				F	—	2	27	21
1927	77	11.1	1.44	M	—	2	16	20
				F	—	2	13	24
1928	73	11.1	1.40	M	—	3	11	16
				F	—	3	17	23
1929	77	10.0	1.48	M	1	3	16	19
				F	—	3	14	21
1930	81	12.8	1.56	M	2	2	5	20
				F	—	3	19	30
1931	86	11.9	1.62	M	—	6	21	6
				F	—	6	27	20
1932	83	11.7	1.56	M	—	1	18	15
				F	—	4	18	27
1933	70	10.5	1.31	M	—	3	31	6
				F	—	2	20	8
1934	95	12.8	1.61	M	—	10	28	7
				F	—	7	23	10
1935	95	13.5	1.67	M	—	2	12	25
				F	—	1	19	36
1936	101	13.9	1.78	M	—	2	24	31
				F	—	5	18	21
1937	84	11.1	1.17	M	—	1	14	19
				F	—	3	20	27
1938	85	11.7	1.53	M	—	—	14	23
				F	—	3	16	29
1939	97	12.9	1.67	M	—	4	14	23
				F	—	4	24	28
1940	91	10.0	1.50	M		7	14	22
				F		4	16	28
1941	97	12.0	1.49	M		4	13	31
				F		6	22	21
1942	114	14.8	1.76	M		4	17	27
				F		5	25	36
1943	111	13.0	1.90	M		2	16	29
				F		6	30	28
1944	110	15.4	1.76	M		4	18	27
				F		2	27	32
1945	102	12.9	1.63	M		7	19	28
				F		11	11	26

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths from stated causes under 1 year.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Congenital debility, Premature birth etc.	30	31	SEE	DIFFERENT	CLASSIFICATION			
Violence	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Other defined diseases	1	3	—	SEE DIFFERENT	CLASSIFICATION			
Circulatory diseases	1	—	—	SEE DIFFERENT	CLASSIFICATION			
Bronchitis	1	2	3	1	3	4	—	2
Pneumonia	3	4	11	13	13	11	8	4
Other respiratory diseases	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Diarrhoea	3	1	4	2	6	3	4	5
Whooping Cough	1	2	—	3	1	3	—	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	2
Syphilis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	1
Influenza	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	See different classification		18	17	14	12	13	8
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Con. Malformation ; Birth Injury ; Infant diseases	See different classification		13	14	14	20	10	14
All other causes	—	—	2	—	4	6	5	2

Section II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.

INTRODUCTION

The only significant changes in the numbers of cases of notifiable infectious disease are those in connection with Diphtheria and Tuberculosis. The figures for Scarlet Fever are certainly higher since 1942 than formerly, but occurring halfway through the war, fluctuating considerably and related as they are to a very mild type of illness it is difficult to attach any significance to them.

As regards Diphtheria, the highest number of notifications in the previous 20 years was in 1926 itself, when the total was 92. From 1929 to 1939 the totals have never exceeded 41. Yet in 1940 there were 419 notifications and in 1941 there were 438. For all practical purposes there had been no immunisation of children against the disease; it was hard to persuade parents to have their children immunised. In September, 1939 the reception of children and adults evacuated from Birmingham and the London areas occurred, and early in 1940 an epidemic began of the most severe type of Diphtheria. For the first time, the City Isolation Hospital was unable to cope with the task and cases had to be sent to other Isolation hospitals in the neighbourhood. The number of evacuated children who suffered during 1940 and 1941 was only 17, but it seems reasonable to connect this great influx of adults and children to the City with the outbreak of a severe diphtheria epidemic, admittedly in an unprotected population.

The experience of this epidemic, together with the excellent immunisation propaganda of the Ministry of Health, is reflected in the great increase of children now immunised. At the present time it is estimated that 66 per cent. of children over the age of 5 are immunised and 34 per cent. under the age of 5. This last figure is not satisfactory, but even that was only obtained as a result of continued propaganda and hard individual work.

It is of interest to note the higher incidence of Diphtheria in adolescents and adults than in the years before the war.

The position about Tuberculosis is less satisfactory. Although figures from a small population are apt to be misleading there is no mistaking the definite rise that has occurred in both pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis, especially the former, since the war. This cannot be due to earlier discovery of the disease by use of mass radiography, because this was not in use until towards the end of the war. Living and working conditions have deteriorated and the disease has increased. No one factor can explain the increase, but overcrowding, lack of ventilation in the black-out, over-work, lack of recreation and rest and anxiety have all helped. The first sharp rise occurred in 1940 and it is unlikely that food had much to do with it, so early in the war, whereas the other factors had. It may be that with rations now lower than at any time during the war, this will aggravate the position and a further rise in the rate may be expected. Amelioration of all these conditions is the only way to any improvement in the tuberculosis rate, and as in many other social problems to-day better housing of the people generally, together with better feeding, are two very important factors.

All tuberculosis work in the City and in the County is undertaken by the County and City Joint Tuberculosis Board, and Table C refers to all work done at the Dispensary at which patients from the City and County attend. There is no statistical purpose served in spending a great deal of time separating patients into City and County purposes. Tables A and B show the notifications of cases in the City, and the total numbers remaining on the register.

Vaccination

The Public Vaccinator, Dr. Hunt, died in 1943. As no practitioner practising in the City had the time to take this work on, my war time Assistant, Dr. Gaffney, kindly undertook it. He has followed up cases carefully and the result is an increasing number of infants successfully vaccinated. The figure for 1942 is augmented by contacts from cases of Small Pox at Swindon, though fortunately no case developed in Gloucester. The number of successfully vaccinated persons still remains very low in Gloucester, however, about 20 per cent. of the total births in 1944 as against less than 9 per cent. in 1938. These figures are only approximations, but they are roughly comparable.

Venereal Diseases

From 1941 there has been a steady increase in the number of persons attending at the special Treatment Centre at the Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary. This is due to two causes, firstly the increase in the number of cases of gonorrhoea and secondly to the bold innovation of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health in broadcasting in 1943 on the subject of venereal diseases. This was followed by intensive propaganda, and the results locally are shown in the figures in Table D, showing the number of persons attending the Centre for the first time but who were found on examination not to be suffering from any of those diseases. In 1943 and 1944 over one third of all new cases were found to be non-venereal.

In 1942 Regulation 33 (b) was passed by Parliament, under the Defence (General) Regulations 1939. The Regulation makes it obligatory on a Medical Officer of Health to have a person interviewed, examined, and if necessary treated, about whom he has received statements from two separate patients (via the Medical Officer of an approved Treatment Centre) that they believed that person to be the source of their venereal disease infection. This Regulation was thoroughly debated in Parliament and attempts to make action obligatory after a statement from one patient only were rejected. Even so, since the passing of the Regulation attempts have been made to persuade Medical Officers of Health to interview persons about whom only one statement has been made, and it has been stated that legally they might be committing no offence. But the statements forwarded to Medical Officers of Health must be sent in the form of a letter inside a letter and marked "strictly confidential." He must take great precautions to keep the information secret, and when two such statements are received he must himself get in touch with the person named, or through an appropriate representative. Only as a last resort, when calls have failed, may he send a registered letter, and then only with the Minister of Health's approval. In view of all this, how can action be taken on receipt of one statement without contravening Regulation 33 (b)? I cannot help but think that the freedom from legal consequences would only be because few persons would choose to take an action for slander under such circumstances. But this is a poor reason and unfair. It happens that in certain cases about whom two statements have been received, and who have been visited by the Medical Officer of Health, they have been subsequently examined at a Centre and no evidence of infection found in them. Such a case occurred in the City. If action were to be taken on one statement, thoughtless or even spiteful persons would too easily incriminate members of the opposite sex.

A Notifications. B Deaths.

Number of Notifications of (a) Infectious Diseases together with (b) the number of deaths from 1933 to 1945.

DISEASE	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever...	115	—	91	—	63	—	106	2	61	—	43	—	61	—	132	3	93	—	367	1	188	3	280	1	171	2
Diphtheria ...	19	—	23	—	34	—	25	1	20	—	38	—	36	1	419	15	438	21	320	9	309	9	162	6	128	4
Pneumonia ...	129	42	95	43	50	30	70	35	94	40	99	47	135	40	124	48	94	63	90	41	100	46	71	23	72	32
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	30	4	10	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
Polio. Enceph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	—
Ophthalmia Neo.	3	—	5	—	6	—	3	—	8	—	7	—	9	—	12	—	16	—	14	—	11	—	7	—	12	—
Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever ...	22	5	15	2	20	7	18	8	25	3	29	4	22	5	13	2	11	—	21	3	27	4	21	—	9	—
Erysipelas ...	18	—	16	1	10	—	17	—	17	—	17	—	8	—	14	—	15	—	15	—	19	—	21	—	27	—
Chickenpox ...	159	—	443	—	326	—	124	—	374	—	288	—	282	—	142	—	374	—	588	—	250	—	337	—	193	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	6	—	—	1	3	1	1	—
Tuberculosis ... (New cases)	54	50	57	40	65	51	65	36	41	36	72	38	64	29	105	46	111	49	94	42	119	61	113	54	121	59
Pulmonary ...	18	3	18	10	17	7	20	6	24	6	19	12	18	3	22	7	29	8	21	8	36	23	13	7	20	8
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT	306	2	996	6	625	1	172	—	1170	7	133	1	640	2
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	326	3	104	2	183	4	52	1	123	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Developments

In my Annual Report for 1937 reference was made to the preparation of plans for an addition to the Nurses' Home, modernisation of the existing Home and the installation of a central heating and hot water system for the whole hospital, together with proper laundry equipment. This has all been accomplished. A boiler house was built, though the central heating plant was not installed and in operation until the spring of 1940. Whereas the Home and Wards had previously been heated and supplied with hot water from 11 independent boilers, inefficiently, the new plant (involving ducts to all buildings) has been a complete success. Hand basins have been put in every room, more bathrooms added, and the building of an additional wing has given a sense of comfort sadly lacking before. On the ground floor the Sitting and Dining Rooms for nurses and maids have been enlarged and new block floors laid, and every effort made to make the staff feel the Home is as near a home as possible. Unfortunately the war stopped the enlarging and remodelling of the inadequate kitchens.

The laundry has been completely re-equipped and it is now an efficient unit.

Certain alterations to the wards also had to be postponed.

In connection with the new central heating system a new water softener was installed. Whether because of this or not, trouble has been caused by what appears to be corrosion of metal in the new pipes and radiators. Leakages have occurred at joints and much brown sediment occurs in the hot water whenever the taps are first turned on. The cause of this is not certain.

A cottage was built and completed in 1940 for the Boiler House attendant, but he was recalled to the Royal Navy and the cottage let to another member of staff temporarily.

Training School

In 1941 the hospital became a full time Training School for the State Registered (Fever) Nurse examination, and so ceased its old affiliation with Little Bromwich as a part time Training School.

In 1945 the hospital was recognised as a training school for State Registered (Fever) Male Nurses. It was the first hospital in the Country to be so recognised. In point of fact, the recognition was sought in order to give training to Male Nurse Lance, S.R.N., who was desirous of training and could find no hospital where he could do so. He is the first man ever to take this course.

Staff

Reference has been made under "Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease" to the epidemic of Diphtheria in 1940-1941. The epidemic was at its height at the time that the new central heating system was being installed, and for 3 weeks of this time, in the severest winter of the war, there was no heating and no running water in the wards. Water had to be carried from ward to ward, and nurses and doctors did their work with overcoats under their white gowns.

An Assistant Matron was appointed with the double duty of Sister Tutor.

The addition to the Nurses' Home made it possible to house more staff and start a 96 hour fortnight before the introduction of the Rushcliffe Report. If, however, a full resident domestic staff were available, more accommodation still would be needed.

The loyalty of the staff, under Matron, has been outstanding. Not only have there been all the difficulties of the early Diphtheria epidemic, but the same staff has dealt with the form fillings and coupon clipping of food and other rationing, the actual obtaining of food, the trouble with patients' identity and ration cards and gas masks and the nursing under black-out conditions so that at times wards were offensive to the smell, early of a morning ; and in addition they have cut the lawns and hedges and so allowed the remaining gardener to concentrate on the vegetable garden. The obtaining of staff, both nursing and domestic, was not eased by having to apply through the Ministry of Labour and National Service, either locally or at Regional Headquarters.

With no resident medical officer, Civil Defence threw an additional burden on Matron which she carried out nobly, as usual. Mention ought also to be made of the faithfulness of the laundry and certain of the daily staff, all of whom could have left the hospital to obtain much more remunerative employment elsewhere, but instead they continued steadily at their work and took on a great deal of extra laundry to help other Civil Defence work and to help the City General Hospital also.

Classification of Cases, (other than Tuberculosis) admitted,

	Remaining in Hospital 31.12.37	ADMITTED 1938		Remaining in Hospital 31.12.38	ADMITTED 1939		Remaining in Hospital 31.12.39	ADMITTED 1940		Remaining in Hospital 31.12.40	ADMITTED 1941		Remaining in Hospital 31.12.41
		City	Others		City	Others		City	Others		City	Others	
Diphtheria ...	2	38	41	7	41	19	14	335	49	92	430	63	61
Scarlet Fever...	6	46	44	2	60	45	18	73	38	—	34	14	—
Measles ...	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	7	3	—	4	—	—
German Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas ...	—	5	2	—	1	7	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Chickenpox ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	11	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ...	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mumps ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scabies ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	6	—	—	1	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases ...	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	2	4	—	2	—	—
(including double infections)													
	12	114	90	10	116	78	35	432	109	92	473	81	61

							1938		1939		1940			
							City	Others	City	Others	City	Others		
DEATHS														
Diphtheria	—	1	...	2	—	...	10	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	...	—	—	...	1	—
Mastoid	—	—	...	—	—	...	1	—
Meningitis	1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	...	—	1	...	—	—
Measles	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	1	—	...	1	—	...	—	—
Acute Broncho-Pneumonia	—	—	...	—	—	...	1	—
Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Mastoid	—	—	...	—	—	...	1	—
German Measles and Mastoid	—	—	...	—	—	...	1	—
Measles and Pneumonia	—	—	...	—	—	...	1	—
Measles and Diphtracheotomy	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
							{			{			{	
TOTALS							...	3	...	4	...	16		

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE A

Summary of Tuberculosis Notifications 1st January to 31st December, 1945

				FORMAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTIFICATIONS												
				PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTIFICATIONS												Total
				0 -	1 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	20 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -		
Pulmonary Males	2	—	1	1	8	8	16	9	11	11	2	69	
Pulmonary Females	1	1	—	2	11	12	12	4	5	1	3	52	
Non-Pulmonary Females	1	—	4	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	13	
Non-Pulmonary Males...	1	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	

TABLE B

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications
on 31st December, 1945

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL CASES
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
233	174	407	58	62	120	527

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
New Cases	91	82	127	140	115	155	126	141
Deaths	50	32	53	57	50	84	61	67
Visits made by Health Visitors	786	548	668	618	581	634	723	890

The following work at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1945 relates to cases resident in both the City and County of Gloucester together:—

TABLE C

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A.													
(1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the year ...	1179	754	105	95	180	152	358	258	1359	906	463	353	3081
(2) Transfers from other Authorities during the year ...	33	25	1	—	4	3	3	2	37	28	4	2	71
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.													
Number of new cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during the year	183	111	8	16	—	—	—	—	183	111	8	16	318
(1) Class T.B. minus	103	81	—	3	—	—	—	—	103	81	—	—	184
(2) Class T.B. plus ...	—	—	—	—	38	29	36	28	38	29	36	28	131
(3) Non-pulmonary ...													
C.													
Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register during the year as :—													
(1) Recovered ...	13	7	1	2	14	14	13	12	27	21	14	14	76
(2) Dead (all Causes)	81	95	1	1	10	4	2	—	91	99	3	1	194
(3) Removed to other Areas ...	50	42	1	1	6	7	13	7	56	49	14	8	127
(4) For other reasons	24	12	—	1	4	5	—	—	28	17	—	1	46
D.													
Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year ...	1330	815	111	106	188	154	369	269	1518	969	480	375	3342
Number of :—													
(a) Specimens of Sputum etc., examined ...													1012
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...													3037

Average Number of Beds available for Patients under the Gloucestershire Joint Tuberculosis Scheme during 1945.

INSTITUTION	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	
Standish House ...	100	106	19	19	244 + 6
	}			(included in 106)	Observation Beds
Over Hospital ...			—	—	33
Cashes Green Hospital ...	12		—	—	12
	}		}		
Cheltenham General Hospital ...					6
Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary ...	—		4		4
TOTALS ...	251		48		305

VENEREAL DISEASE

The following Table gives Details concerning Patients dealt with during 1938-1945

TABLE D

	1938			1939			1940			1941			1942			1943			1944			1945			
	Number of persons dealt with during the year	Number of persons who were under treatment, or observation on 1st January, 1938.	TOTAL	Number of persons dealt with during the year	Number of persons who were under treatment, or observation on 1st January, 1939.	TOTAL	Number of persons dealt with during the year	Number of persons who were under treatment, or observation on 1st January, 1940.	TOTAL	Number of persons dealt with during the year	Number of persons who were under treatment, or observation on 1st January, 1941.	TOTAL	Number of persons dealt with during the year	Number of persons who were under treatment, or observation on 1st January, 1942.	TOTAL	Number of persons dealt with during the year	Number of persons who were under treatment, or observation on 1st January, 1943.	TOTAL	Number of persons dealt with during the year	Number of persons who were under treatment, or observation on 1st January, 1944.	TOTAL	Number of persons dealt with during the year	Number of persons who were under treatment, or observation on 1st January, 1945.	TOTAL	
SYPHILIS ...	24	54	78	18	65	83	23	54	77	28	43	71	25	28	56	34	37	71	25	46	71	18	42	60	
SOFT CHANCER ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GONORRHOEA ...	58	66	124	74	57	131	58	58	115	95	25	120	97	16	113	108	35	143	118	39	157	111	64	175	
CONDITIONS OTHER THAN VENEREAL ...	15	—	15	14	—	14	6	—	6	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(3)	—	(3)	129	—	129	148	—	148	
TOTALS ...	98	120	218	106	123	229	86	112	198	149	68	217	168	44	212	206	72	338	272	85	357	277	106	383	

Figures in parentheses refer to service cases

Venereal Disease (continued).

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Total attendances of all patients during the year at the Out-patients clinic ...	2928	1082	(57) 1400	(318) 1675	(173) 1367	(35) 1862	(50) 2112	(10) 2040
Aggregate number of "In-patient Days" during the year ...	236	116	165	47	264	181	138	162

PATHOLOGICAL WORK

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Number of specimens examined								
MICROSCOPICAL								
Syphilis ...	—	—	5	—	1	12	14	—
Gonorrhoea ...	110	117	214	247	263 (6)	479 (4)	559	670
NON-MICROSCOPICAL ...	117	218	833	592	650 (10)	1451 (14)	1610 (12)	1209

Figures in parentheses refer to service cases

LABORATORY WORK

The following tables show the number of specimens examined :—

TUBERCULOSIS.—Examination of sputum (City cases).

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945		
								Pos.	Neg.	Total
	148	82	118	114	149	144	341	17	201	218

THROAT AND NOSE SWABS examined for presence of B. Diphtheria (City cases).

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945		
								Pos.	Neg.	Total
City Isolation Hospital ...	660	521	1629	2994	2274	3047	1602	33	1036	1069
Public Health Dept. and Medical Practitioners ...	257	223	967	1104	994	994	824	57	634	1191
TOTAL ...	917	744	2596	4098	3268	4041	2426	90	1670	1260

SCABIES

	NEW PATIENTS	OLD PATIENTS	TOTAL TREATMENTS
1943	486	131	1998
1944	161	41	908
1945	227	118	1353

Scabies centre commenced at the Baths 11th January, 1943.

VACCINATION

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Certificates of successful Vaccination received	74	88	71	113	140	131	243	266
Certificates of Exemption received ...	882	921	850	699	598	716	844	812

Section III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The steady increase in the birth rate has resulted in an increase in attendances at the Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics.

Unfortunately, because of staff shortages in war time, the Post Natal Clinics, as such, had to be stopped, but women were seen by appointment at the Ante-Natal Clinics. This was not possible on a large scale, and the scheme almost faded out. Arrangements have now been made to start the Clinics again.

The time has come when better buildings should be provided for the Clinics. No. 5 Barton Street is inadequate and inconvenient for the great amount of work done there; many of the Church Halls used for Infant Welfare Centres are equally so. It would be ungrateful not to acknowledge the willing way these halls have been placed at the service of the Corporation, but better facilities are needed to-day. The various suggestions, official and otherwise, on a National Health Service will have a bearing on this problem.

During the war some of these halls have been used as Rest Centres, Canteens and Auxiliary school rooms. One was requisitioned and alternative accommodation had to be found. In general, the Centres were carried on under great difficulties, but Miss Palmer, the Superintendent of Infant Welfare Centres, managed to surmount all of them.

Miss Palmer retired in 1945 after 22 years faithful service. Previously she had served the Gloucester Voluntary Association for Infant Welfare, which first started this work in the City, like other voluntary bodies in other areas. She is succeeded by Miss A. R. Taylor, as Superintendent Health Visitor.

Miss Williams also retired in 1945 after 25 years service as Senior Health Visitor.

Both Miss Palmer and Miss Williams trained and worked before any Rushcliffe Report was made, and when salaries and conditions of work for nurses were very unfavourable compared with other professions for women. After their faithful service I hope they have good health and happiness in their well earned retirement.

Domiciliary Midwifery

The Gloucester District Nursing Society continues to carry out this work, under the Midwives Act, 1936. It is difficult to imagine any better arrangement locally, both for the good of the patients and the authorities. The same organisation, with separate staffs, also undertakes all the District Nursing and staffs the Corporation's Maternity Hospital. Not only is the Society a Part II Training School for midwives, it has lately become a training school for District Nurses under the Queen's Institute, to which it is affiliated. All this involves a great amount of teaching. For any efficient medical or nursing institution, teaching is almost, if not absolutely, a necessity, as it involves the staff being up to date in their practice and knowledge, in order both to satisfy the Inspectors of the Examining Bodies and even more important, to satisfy the enquiring minds of young students. This principle is really the basis of the comprehensive

Goodenough Report on Hospital and Medical Education. The Gloucester District Nursing Society is an example of a highly efficient peripheral training and nursing centre. I foresee it becoming the basis of an important centre under any National Health Scheme.

Gas and Air Analgesia

Steady progress has been made with this help to women in their confinements. By the end of 1945 the Corporation had provided sufficient equipment, and helped in training all the midwives, so that every midwife had her own portable apparatus to take about with her. As adequate provision had also been made at the Maternity Home, the position has now been reached in Gloucester where every woman can have this help in her confinement if it is her wish, and provided there are no medical reasons prohibiting it.

Maternity Hospital.

The long discussions with the Ministry of Health about the building and staffing of the new Maternity Hospital finally ended early in 1939, when approval was given to our plans, which provided for building the hospital in the grounds of the City General Hospital, yet staffing and administering it through the Gloucester District Nursing Society. Apart from using the General Hospital's main services, including heating, water, dispensary and purchasing of food the Maternity Hospital was virtually to be a separate hospital inside the curtilage of a larger hospital. The Ministry can be pardoned for being sceptical of the wisdom of this policy, but the results to date justify the decision taken.

The war prevented a start being made, but finally permission was granted and a start was made in June, 1941; the building being completed in January, 1943; but as the necessary adaptations of Wotton Lodge as a Nurses' Home were not completed until December, 1944, only half the hospital could be used until then. In spite of the great war time difficulties of labour and materials, the City Architect and his staff have given us a fine building, excellently equipped.

The medical staffing of the Maternity Hospital continued the principle, previously followed in the District Nursing Society's Home, of local practitioners being appointed who had a special knowledge of or interest in midwifery. The Staff thus consisted of four already on the Society's Home, but in 1944 it was decided to increase this to 8, the additional four to be war time temporary appointments. Only two posts were filled, however, and the staff at present consists of 6 local practitioners. This same medical personnel also staffs all the ante-natal and post-natal clinics.

In 1939 the Trustees of the Fluck Convalescent Home at Longford offered the use of their building to the Gloucester District Nursing Society as extra maternity hospital accommodation. In 1940 the Corporation, with the consent of the Trustees, requisitioned the building, re-equipped it and became responsible for it as a Municipal Maternity Home pending the building of the new Hospital. This building ceased to be used as a Maternity Home when the new hospital was in full use in 1944, and the Social Welfare Committee took it over as a Children's Home in place of Wootton Lodge.

In 1945 the City Council fixed seven guineas as an inclusive fee for a city resident for a confinement in the City Maternity Hospital.

Illegitimacy.

The seriousness of this problem can be judged simply by stating the relevant figures. Apart from the 1914—1918 war period, the illegitimacy figures for the City, and for the

Country as a whole, stood at about 1 illegitimate for every 28 legitimate births ; in fact over a long period of years the rate had slowly fallen. The figures for the years of this report are as follows, taken to the nearest whole numbers :—for 1938, 1 to 26 ; for 1939, 1 to 25 ; for 1940, 1 to 25 ; for 1941, 1 to 16 ; for 1942, 1 to 19 ; for 1943, 1 to 11 ; for 1944, 1 to 11 ; for 1945, 1 to 7. A state of affairs where one birth in every 7 is of an illegitimate child is too bad to call for any further comment.

These figures include stillbirths, but not miscarriages. There are no statistics available for the latter.

Complete information is not available as to what proportion of illegitimate children had one parent already married, as particulars of the father need not be given when an illegitimate child's birth is registered. From various sources, however, it is obvious that the proportion is not a negligible one.

It is sometimes said locally, that this increase in illegitimacy was due largely to the presence of troops from other countries in Gloucester ; but it should be noted that by 1941 the rate had risen to 1 in 16, and there were very few troops from other countries in Gloucester in 1940—41. The shift of population, the great disruption of family life and the invariable effects of war on moral standards were the prime causes, all else merely aggravated the problem.

Because of this position it became imperative to make some provision for these very unfortunate children. Added to this, because the Social Welfare Committee had held up their plans for new Cottage Homes in order that the Public Health Committee could get approval to using Wotton Lodge as a Nurses' Home, that Committee found itself during the war with inadequate children's accommodation, and yet a greater demand. Finally, the presence of a large number of child evacuees from the South East, and London in particular, during the V1 and V2 bomb attacks, who could not be found accommodation in overcrowded Gloucester ; all these three causes impelled the Corporation to acquire Wallsworth Hall early in 1944 and establish a Residential Nursery there. Efforts were also made to find women who would take children into their homes either daily or for prolonged periods, but without success. As many as possible were boarded out, but again little success was met with.

To meet the problem of the unmarried mothers, negotiations were started with the Committee of St. Mary's Lodge, and a reorganisation there was made so that all Remand Home work there would cease and the Lodge with a new staff, would devote itself entirely to Rescue and Moral Welfare work. The Corporation undertook to make an appropriate grant towards the expenses.

In 1943 the Ministry of Health, aware of the size of the problem, nationally, issued Circular 2866 making various recommendations, nearly all of which were covered by the arrangements that the Corporation had made or were then making.

Wallsworth Hall Residential Nursery.

The purchase of this property, and 50 acres of land, has already been explained above. Owing to the urgency of the problem at the time, it was decided to begin admitting children as soon as sufficient furniture had arrived. The water supply was from wells and electricity was generated from a gas engine plant. Both these had to be replaced by main supplies, but it took a long time to get work done in war time.

The Nursery can accommodate up to 50 children up to 4 years of age.

Children were first admitted in June, 1944, but it wasn't till the turn of that year that main water was connected. Actually this was quick work because it involved Ministry enquiries and approvals, and many other delays. Again, because of difficulties, many alterations that were desirable could not be done and some still remain to be done, notably in the kitchen and laundry. The main electricity supply was connected later in 1945.

One result of the necessary haste in opening was that work was extremely heavy and difficult for the staff, and in the absence of proper facilities from time to time members of staff and children suffered from illness that might not have occurred under better conditions. In addition there were outbreaks of infectious diseases from time to time that were to be expected on bringing together for the first time a large number of children and staff. It is only proper to admit this and to add that on at least three occasions serious complaints were received from parents about their children's health. On the other hand the really great work done at Wallsworth Hall was a God-send to very many distracted parents, who but for this Nursery would not have known where their children would sleep the next night. The desperate state of some parents who had no homes of their own and who would not be admitted by landladies to rooms if they had children with them; of women whose husbands were in the Services and who themselves were ill or going to have another child and could find no one to look after those children already born; these and many other reasons justified the undoubted risks taken. The defects in fittings and equipment are being steadily put right.

A special word must be said about the staff, and of Mrs. Giles in particular. Mrs. Giles was already Supervisor of the 4 Day Nurseries and took on the Resident Superintendent's post of the Wallsworth Residential Nursery enthusiastically. In all the trying times she has managed to find and hold staff and get one improvement effected after another.

No Residential Nursery can be a substitute for family life, but it can be a very good second best, and Mrs. Giles and her staff have made it so. Efforts are made to get outside people interested in particular children who have no parents, and visiting by parents, guardians or unofficial "guardians" are welcomed and allowed at any time, any day. There is as little of an institutional atmosphere about the place as possible. In all this Mrs. Giles has been most ably seconded by Mrs. Springell. Both have worked continuously without regard to hours; and only those who have accepted the responsibility of caring for other people's children can appreciate how hard the task can be.

So that young members of staff shall not find themselves in a blind alley occupation, training for Nursery Nurses was undertaken and successes were gained, similarly at 2 of the Day Nurseries also; but the whole question of training for Nursery Nurses is being reviewed and altered by the Ministries of Health and Education.

It might be added that the Nursery has been inspected from time to time by the Ministry of Health.

The Nursery is maintained by the Corporation, and no grant is earned. A few children from other authorities have been admitted, but in the main Gloucester children are dealt with.

The last ascertained cost, including loan charges, was approximately 45s. per week per child, but no child is charged for at more than 32s. 6d. and the great majority pay only a small sum or even nothing at all. The cost will rise, as salaries and wages rise and as equipment is completed. The Social Welfare Committee sends all the children for whom they are responsible, under the age of 4, and pays in full for them.

Day Nurseries.

The first war time Government-sponsored Day Nursery was opened in December, 1941 at St. Aldate's Parish Hall, through the help of the Vicar and Parish Council. This was followed by a second at Little Cloisters in January, 1942, through the helpful co-operation of the Dean and Chapter.

Then followed two more in Bath Place and Coney Hill, in prefabricated buildings erected by the Ministry and opened in 1943. 100 per cent. grant attached to these Nurseries, but at the time of writing it seems that the Ministries will regard the war-time need of the nurseries as ended and their future is uncertain. So impressed is the City Council, however, by the continuing need for these nurseries to assist the many families who live in overcrowded conditions, and for mothers who still have to go to work, that it has already resolved to carry them on itself if necessary.

There are waiting lists of children for admission to all of them, still.

It is pleasant to report that there has been very little illness amongst the children, though from time to time small outbreaks of infectious diseases have occurred. There has been a marked absence of troublesome dysenteries.

At the time of writing it must be said that the salaries, according to the Rushcliffe Report, are not attractive to those who take on this very interesting but exacting and responsible profession of Nursery nursing.

Report of Work at the Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
INFANT WELFARE CENTRES								
Sessions	307	303	317	329	330	301	268	258
Health Talks	288	301	312	294	319	297	256	132
Babies (joined during the year) ...	462	481	538	597	537	538	605	592
Toddlers " " " ...	25	83	60	98	43	22	32	86
Babies (numbers on register at end of year)	352	414	464	484	448	514	623	490
Toddlers (numbers on register at end of year)	553	588	528	528	476	459	550	622
Mothers (attendances)	10891	10451	8757	8773	8383	9297	8859	8970
Babies " " "	6276	6282	5562	5674	5504	6887	6599	7069
Toddlers " " "	4685	4459	3181	2908	2667	2177	2333	2103
Babies (seen by doctor) Number of examinations	2303	2347	2074	2014	1814	2150	1887	1852
Toddlers (seen by doctor)	1085	1072	700	647	601	560	524	409
ANTE AND POST-NATAL CLINICS								
Sessions	233	253	300	302	329	292	294	308
Health Talks	97	101	99	93	94	94	71	96
Expectant mothers (joined during the year)	769	869	958	1079	1154	1030	1065	1129
Expectant mothers (number on register at end of year)	217	239	964	312	386	336	347	477
Expectant mothers (number of attendances)	3024	3307	3645	3742	4374	3930	4220	4840
Expectant mothers (seen by doctor) ...	979	1117	1295	1285	1438	1275	1426	1626
Morning callers for advice	238	260	161	264	227	—	—	—
Post-Natal Clinic Attendances ...	107	102	94	120	144	59	68	146

MATERNAL MORTALITY

YEAR	DEATHS	*RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS			
		†SEPSIS	OTHER CAUSES	TOTAL	
				Gloucester	England and Wales
1921	7	3.17	2.37	5.54	3.91
1922	3	Nil	2.69	2.69	3.81
1923	2	0.94	0.94	1.88	3.81
1924	4	0.96	2.88	3.84	3.90
1925	7	3.93	2.95	6.88	4.08
1926	3	1.98	0.99	2.97	4.12
1927	1	1.09	Nil	1.09	4.11
1928	5	1.16	4.64	5.10	4.42
1929	2	1.10	1.10	2.20	4.33
1930	2	1.17	1.17	2.34	4.40
1931	5	1.19	4.74	5.93	4.11
1932	7	4.85	3.64	8.49	4.06
1933	4	1.33	3.99	5.32	4.42
1934	2	Nil	2.43	2.43	4.60
1935	6	1.15	5.73	6.88	4.10
1936	5	3.48	2.31	5.79	3.65
1937	3	Nil	3.17	3.17	3.11
1938	4	2.18	2.18	4.36	2.97
1939	5	3.02	2.02	5.4	2.82
1940	2	Nil	2.01	2.01	2.16
1941	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.23
1942	3	Nil	2.40	2.40	2.01
1943	4	.78	2.35	3.13	2.29
1944	4	Nil	3.03	3.03	1.93
1945	3	1.60	0.80	2.40	1.79

* Note.—Since 1934 the rate per thousand is for live and still-births.

† Since 1940 the heading should read Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis

MATERNITY HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

	NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED							
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
City General Hospital	75	104	130	—	—	—	—	—
*District Nursing Home	242	315	346	284	320	304	120	—
Swindon Road or Sunnyside, Cheltenham	—	—	1	15	32	111	27	—
†Fluck Home	—	—	—	242	296	56	—	—
‡City Maternity Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	309	534	631

* Closed 12th June, 1944.

† Opened on 6th January, 1941—Closed 9th March, 1943.

‡ Opened in part 9th March, 1943—Fully opened 12th June, 1944.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

Medical assistance called by Medical Help forms as follows :—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Condition of Mother	258	240	258	256	266	181	170	183
Condition of Child	23	35	51	40	57	54	53	60
Miscarriages	—	—	3	2	9	8	10	9
Totals ...	281	275	312	298	332	243	233	252

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Cases notified	7	9	12	16	14	11	7	12
Admitted to Hospital	3	2	10	5	2	5	3	6
Vision unimpaired	7	9	12	16	14	11	7	12

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Number of Sessions held	14	13	12	18	8	5	8	24
„ „ Mothers attending	24	15	12	20	8	7	20	12
„ „ Attendances	30	22	14	31	14	8	41	23
„ „ Extractions	31	27	9	51	24	4	107	109
„ „ General Anaesthetics administered	4	—	2	5	—	1	6	4

Supply of Dentures by Private Dental Practitioners :—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Provided free... ..	3	1	2	—	—	2	1	—
Provided at reduced charge	2	1	2	2	4	1	2	6

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Number of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	26	31	27	30	37	14	16	12
Number of children at the end of the year	27	34	32	34	42	15	17	12
Number of children who died during the year	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Number of children on whom inquests were held during the year	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

HOME VISITING, Etc.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Health Visiting Staff :—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
First Visits to Births	805	953	900	1036	1164	1201	1288	1272
Re-Visits to Births, under 1 year of age ...	3873	3461	3413	3395	3090	3652	4095	4553
Visits to children, 1 to 5 years of age ...	6684	6034	5741	5532	4933	5509	6335	6643
Visits to Expectant Mothers	150	121	105	96	114	83	64	62
Re-Visits to Expectant Mothers	145	96	102	93	79	58	70	68
Visits to cases of Infectious Diseases ...	701	835	1239	1592	1119	716	558	414
Visits : —Tuberculosis	786	548	668	618	581	634	723	890
Visits : —Infant Life Protection	102	120	116	108	76	81	44	58
Visits :—Boarded-out Children	34	34	12	21	14	14	16	87
Sundry Visits	337	463	529	357	529	472	195	408
Unsuccessful Visits	2295	2319	2311	1971	1970	2564	2408	2207
Visits <i>re</i> Mental Defectives	146	137	126	158	143	191	146	185
Post-natal Visits	—	40	7	1	—	20	—	—
Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres ...	525	574	593	614	660	479	664	681
Houses inspected and reported	1	—	4	7	2	—	2	—
Visits <i>re</i> Immunisation against Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—

WAR-TIME DAY NURSERIES

The formal opening of Coney Hill Nursery was very kindly undertaken by Mrs. W. H. S. Colborn, and Bath Place Nursery by Mrs. Costley-White.

ATTENDANCES.

NURSERY	YEAR	Total No. of Individual Children Admitted	Average Daily Attendance
<i>St. Aldates.</i> Opened 6.12.41	1942	104	24
	1943	108	22
	1944	89	28
	1945	75	27
<i>Little Cloister.</i> Opened 26.1.42	1942	159	26
	1943	142	34
	1944	161	36
	1945	108	31
<i>Bath Place.</i> Opened 8.3.43	First record only available from March 1944	98	33
	1945	87	30
<i>Coney Hill.</i> Opened 5.4.43	1943	103	33
	1944	123	35
	1945	110	33

WALLSWORTH HALL RESIDENTIAL NURSERY

(Formally opened on 21.11.44 by Lady Gunston).

YEAR	Total No. of Individual Children Admitted	Average Daily Attendance
1944	109	39
1945	136	45

DRIED MILK, Etc.

The following is a statement of the Dried Milk, Virol and Cod Liver Oil and Malt supplied at cost price or given :—

				1938	1939	1940
DRIED MILK	...	Sold	...	8 lbs.	—	7 lbs.
		Given	...	81 lbs.	—	—
		Totals	...	89 lbs.	—	7 lbs.
VIROL	...	Sold	...	24 lbs.	—	15 lbs.
		Given	...	14 lbs.	—	24 lbs.
		Totals	...	38 lbs.	—	39 lbs.
COD LIVER OIL	...	Sold	...	6 lbs.	—	8 lbs.
		Given	...	15 lbs.	—	31 lbs.
		Totals	...	21 lbs.	—	39 lbs.
CONDENSED MILK	...	Sold	...	—	—	—
		Given	...	—	—	24 tins
		Totals	...	—	—	24 tins

(Discontinued since 1940, when it was taken over by Ministry of Food direct)

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of Sessions held	24	21	21	25	23	22	21	22
No. of cases on Register at beginning of year	27	44	45	34	48	38	42	47
No. of new cases attending Clinic on Doctor's recommendations during the year ...	37	31	13	35	30	27	32	41
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year left City, or refused further advice	20	30	24	21	40	23	27	21
No. of cases remaining on the Register at the end of year	44	45	34	48	38	42	47	67
No. of Attendances	143	138	80	122	107	112	124	133
County Cases attending Clinic (included in above figures)	10	9	9	10	13	12	14	20

Section IV.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL

INTRODUCTION.

Most developments planned for this hospital were interrupted by the outbreak of war, though in January 1939 an agreement was reached with the Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary so that its Honorary Medical Staff became the Consulting Staff of the hospital. The building of a new theatre suite was approved later the same year by the Ministry of Health, but the work could not be completed until 1942.

Early in 1939 the City Council readily agreed to a Ministry of Health request that additional hutted wards should be built in the hospital grounds in the event of war, and the conversion of certain side wards to a temporary operating theatre suite was at once proceeded with. Three days before war broke out, and at the request of the Ministry, it was agreed that tents and marquees should be erected for the reception of casualties until the hutted wards were built. These were erected and emergency sanitary arrangements made, but fortunately for any prospective patients they were never needed. The first huts were just completed in time for the reception of casualties from Dunkirk, and soon all ten huts, were finished, a special Burns Treatment Centre built, and then were added a variety of hutments to meet the needs of this greatly expanded hospital. Special huts were built for a Dispensary, Bedding stores (where a party of W.V.S. worked faithfully right through the war), a Military Registrar's headquarters, a Nurses' Recreation Room, and one special hut for sleeping quarters for 10 staff. Number 68, Great Western Road had already been bought in 1939 by the Corporation and the ground floor converted to a second kitchen suite to serve the new hutted wards, the upper floors being used for staff.

A detachment of the Friends Ambulance Unit worked throughout the war as hospital orderlies, but the greatest need was and still is adequate accommodation for Nursing and Domestic staff. This need was noted and commented on by the Ministry of Health and Nuffield representatives when they made their survey of hospital accommodation in this area in 1944. To the present day only a small proportion of nursing staff can be housed at the hospital, the remainder living in hostels (some requisitioned), their own private houses or in billets. This is a very unsatisfactory position and reflects badly on our ability to attract nurses to the hospital.

Staff.

In 1938, Miss Whitely, the Matron resigned and Miss E. Austen was appointed to succeed her. Miss Austen has had an uphill and extremely difficult task in helping to create a modern, general hospital of over 400 beds out of a small hospital of 160 beds for chronic cases. She has been particularly handicapped by lack of staff accommodation and lack of stores accommodation, particularly when such great quantities of stores have had to be held. She has carried out her task with great success and after tremendously hard work. In her time the hospital was first affiliated to the Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary as a part-time training school for nurses, and in 1943 it became a whole-time training school.

There was no resident Medical Staff up till 1939, but now there is a whole-time Medical Superintendent and four resident Medical Officers; in addition there are a whole-time Surgeon, 2 Medical Officers and a Dental Staff for the Plastic Surgery Department, and the Consulting Staff from the Infirmary.

In 1941, Mr. Derrett resigned his Secretaryship of the hospital. His double task as Social Welfare Officer and Secretary of the Hospital was proving too much and it was with the greatest regret that I saw him go. Only those with an intimate knowledge of the hospital know the amount of work he put in, and the progressive policy he always pursued. It is not always that Social Welfare and Public Health Departments work so closely and amicably together as in Gloucester, but Mr. Derrett's keen interest in the welfare of the poor and the sick made him an ideal and stimulating colleague. His assistant, Mr. Smart, was appointed as the whole-time Secretary and he has tackled the task of this greatly developing hospital with enthusiasm and assiduity.

Departments.

In addition to the building of a fine new operating theatre suite and the provision of two theatre suites adapted from side wards, the following departments have been added since 1939 :—

X-ray, Physiotherapy, Children's Ward, Out-Patients, Burns Treatment Centre, Fracture Centre, Plastic Surgery and Facio-Maxillary Centre, E.N. and T. Department, Pathological Laboratory, Rehabilitation and Occupational Therapy Department and Dispensary. In some instances special buildings were added, in others adaptations sufficed. Additions had to be made to the Boiler House, Sterilising Plant and Heating systems.

The Fracture Department, established in 1942 as part of the E.M.S. scheme served the north of Gloucestershire for all fractures in E.M.S. cases. The Plastic Surgery established in August, 1943 served the whole of the West of England.

The remodelling and enlarging of our central kitchen and stores was not permitted, unfortunately, and the hospital has suffered since from the old accommodation proving so inadequate now.

It was also desired to carry a covered corridor all the way from the main hospital to the new hutted wards, but we were only permitted to take it as far as the new Theatre Suite, consequently patients from the hutments who are operated on have to be returned to their wards in a specially covered trolley.

General.

It would seem that in a new National Health Service all hospitals will become a national and not a local responsibility, though local interest will be fostered. Whatever the future holds this hospital will have a big part to play in catering for local requirements. The need for hospital accommodation is greater than ever, but full use of what there is cannot be made until proper accommodation has been provided for the staff to man it. The City Council has already sought approval for the building of a new Nurses' Home and it is hoped this will be started in the next year.

The following is a brief record of the patients treated :—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1. Total number of admissions ...	644	714	2873	3625	3229	3221	3500	4031
1.a Total number of Service Patients included in above	—	—	2152	2698	2201	1749	1810	2103
2. Number of live Births ...	76	90	103	3	—	—	—	—
3. Total number of Deaths ...	130	146	168	170	220	232	205	215
4. Number of Patients discharged	493	570	2461	3396	3012	2957	3472	3827
5. Number of beds occupied :—								
(a) Average during year ...	111	133	256	313	258	247	310	350
(b) Highest on any one day	134	152	441	395	311	343	354	389
(c) Lowest on any one day	111	104	153	234	221	200	216	315
(d) Number of patients days maintenance ...	43736	46285	90759	112127	94270	100068	112128	127819
6. Number of operations ...	—	—	402	374	333	740	726	573
7. Number of Plaster operations	—	—	78	101	127	186	274	149
8. Number of O.P.D. attendances	—	—	965	1296	1004	1820	3152	10003
9. Number of treatments in Physiotherapy Dept. ...	—	—	489	742	668	917	10519	17581
10. Number of X-rays taken ...	—	—	1694	1937	1987	3841	10958	11346
11. Plastic Unit :—								
(a) Plastic operations ...	—	—	—	—	—	149	698	815
(b) Dental operations ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	79	75
(c) Dental attendances ...	—	—	—	—	—	357	3618	4414

Section V.
THE BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1938
AND
MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.
BLIND PERSONS.

Whilst difficulty in obtaining materials has upset the work of those attending the Workshops for the Blind at Cheltenham, and those working at home, war gave opportunities to some blind persons to find work in other directions altogether, notably in factories. On the whole, however, the war has hit blind persons more than other civilians, because of their inability to get about and find substitutes for the many restricted necessities and pleasures of life.

The work of the War Charities and Blind Persons Act Committee has continued, and the scales of Domiciliary Allowances to the Blind have steadily risen until now they are the same as those paid by the Unemployment Assistance Board.

The work of the Gloucester (City) Blind Association has also continued steadily, and in spite of difficulties of rationing the social activities have gone on, though the various trips and outings had to be postponed until travelling became possible again.

The Home Teacher, who was appointed in 1939, half-time, became a whole-time appointment in 1940. In 1945 she organised a Social Club for the Blind, which meets monthly. This club is a great success; apart from a few helpers, only the blind are invited; their guides are deliberately excluded so that the blind may feel they have a Club all to themselves.

This serves a double purpose, because the great majority of the blind are elderly people and it is nice to feel that Miss Gapper's work assists the elderly as well as the blind.

At the end of 1945, 59 Blind persons were receiving domiciliary assistance amounting to approximately £55 per week.

TOTAL BLIND POPULATION. 1945.

TABLE I.

AGE PERIODS									TOTAL
0-1	1-5	5-16	16-21	21-40	40-50	50-65	65-70	Over 70	
-	-	3	-	14	8	24	14	44	107

TABLE II.

AGES AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURED.

0-1	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	Over 70
17	5	4	5	14	4	8	13	19	18

MENTAL TREATMENT.

Attention is directed especially to the continued growth of the Neurological Clinic. In the past a stigma has always attached to a patient who developed any mental ill-health, and the stigma even attached to the whole family of the patient. Fortunately that stigma is disappearing, and it is being realised that people can suffer equally from mental as well as bodily ill-health without any blame to them ; also that early treatment is just as important in the one as the other. Because of the stigma, in the past mental ill-health was usually hidden as far as possible, until often it was too late to do anything except certify the patient when the condition was chronic and resistant to treatment.

With the encouragement of patients to submit themselves for treatment early, without certification, under the Mental Treatment Act 1930, and with newer developments in treatment both medical and surgical, patients now see the wisdom of getting specialist's attention early. An even greater help to patients was the establishment of a weekly Neurological Clinic at the Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary, in the charge of Dr. Logan, and here patients can be referred by their own Doctors for his specialist advice. This places the diagnosis and treatment of mental ill-health still nearer the same level as bodily ill-health, and is rightly meeting with the success it deserves, but it involves a great deal of work for Dr. Logan, who gives his services voluntarily.

Section VI

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

I give below a report from the Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I beg to submit my report on the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the years 1938—1945 inclusive.

These years have been very strenuous, and owing to rumours of war and then war conditions, a lot of extra duties have had to be carried out by your Inspectors.

At the beginning of this period a survey of accommodation for evacuees had to be carried out, followed by the billeting of school children evacuees, also mothers and children from certain evacuation areas. The School Teachers gave invaluable help, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking them for their services so readily given.

The Sanitary Inspectors were appointed Billeting Officers until 1940, when, owing to depletion of staff, this work had to be handed over to a new department. Preparations also had to be made for dealing with food-stuffs which might become contaminated by poison gas.

On the 15th January, 1940, the Ministry of Food took over the control of slaughtering and Gloucester became the slaughtering and distribution centre for the City and Rural District Council area, all livestock being slaughtered at three of the slaughterhouses.

Early in 1940, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, E. A. Blundell was called up for service in the forces and is now a S/Sgt. in the Field Hygiene Section.

In August, 1940, Inspectors D. H. Jones and R. I. Williams voluntarily enlisted in the R.A.F. and became F/Sergeants in the Hygiene Section.

It was found impossible to carry on with such a reduction in staff and a temporary Inspector had to be appointed.

Work on rodent control has been stepped up during this period, Mr. Pegler being appointed in November, 1938, as ratcatcher to the City and Port. At the request of the Ministry of Food, Rodent Control Department, another rodent operative was appointed in 1943, and an additional one in 1944, but he resigned in 1945 and the vacancy has not yet been filled.

It has not been possible for the Sanitary Inspectors to keep to their routine inspections, and owing to the shortage of both men and materials it has been very difficult to get even essential repairs carried out, consequently there will be a huge accumulation of repairs to be tackled in the near future.

Now that the Inspectors are being released from the Services (D. H. Jones returned and took up his duties on 12th November 1945, R. I. Williams on the 31st December, 1945 and A. E. Blundell expected to be demobilised about April 1946) it is hoped to soon bring the work of the Sanitary Inspectors section up to its pre-war efficiency.

Special attention has been given to Meat and Food Inspection and the total amount of food condemned during each year was approximately as follows :—

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
18½ tons.	28 tons.	28½ tons.	34¾ tons.	40 tons.	51 tons.	41 tons.	33½ tons.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support during these difficult years, to Dr. Cookson, the Medical Officer of Health, for help at all times and to all the staff for the way they have carried out their work under very trying conditions.

Your obedient Servant,

E. J. H. UPHAM,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made during the years 1938—1945.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Special visits	2055	1395	951	733	635	798	828	883
Complaint visits	363	334	302	366	434	513	460	508
Nuisances	387	389	307	107	129	202	302	221
Houses inspected :—								
(a) Under the Housing Acts ...	371	265	5	—	5	—	2	—
(b) Others	182	73	162	89	74	6	45	12
Bakehouses :—								
(a) Power	55	125	54	25	38	57	59	54
(b) Non-Power	57	58	41	42	26	18	7	10
Factory and Workshops Act :—								
(a) Factories (Power)	287	188	129	29	20	133	106	80
(b) Factories (Non-Power) ...	106	90	76	24	3	76	36	18
(c) Workplaces	4	13	1	20	—	4	1	—
(d) Out-workers' Premises ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
Slaughter-houses	2956	2948	1402	1132	1092	1096	1095	939
Common Lodging-houses	54	42	35	41	36	43	30	22
Dairies and Milk Shops	341	442	304	74	88	150	125	97
Cowsheds	63	106	54	16	18	42	56	63
Offensive Trades	35	47	46	25	17	21	10	24
Premises where food is prepared, stored or sold... ..	1500	1235	1042	648	843	1040	929	846
Notifiable Diseases	69	70	254	3	7	23	14	18
Houses Let in Lodgings	35	10	5	2	1	3	—	5
Public Conveniences	429	330	332	159	121	217	99	194
Places of Amusement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smoke Observations	12	7	1	—	1	1	1	3
Rats and Mice Act	120	99	102	104	150	181	523	288
Schools	14	30	3	2	3	—	2	8
Stables	40	24	24	6	—	2	9	3
Slaughter of Animals Act	331	347	72	48	12	30	24	38
Slum Clearance	508	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Act	115	75	39	4	16	4	—	—
Re-visits	5183	4596	2296	1142	1403	1444	1306	1598
Work in progress	4280	3041	1692	760	751	949	1058	1116
Shops Act	298	105	35	1	15	2	—	—
Moveable dwellings	17	48	70	104	46	23	19	22
Drain Testing :—								
Smoke	110	45	22	20	15	18	12	14
Chemical	28	12	11	13	15	10	22	17
Water	459	153	86	56	53	47	33	17

The following is a summary of the notices served and complied with during the years 1938—1945 (together with outstanding notices complied with):—

(a) **Preliminary.**

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
For defects.—Served	397	271	83	30	61	68	74	104
Complied with	401	344	141	23	31	54	47	63
For Nuisances.—Served	81	44	46	117	143	118	129	121
Complied with	73	47	38	89	120	102	99	115
Verbal Notices, complied with ...	527	361	347	133	152	208	178	222

(b) **Statutory.**

For defects under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—								
Served	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complied with	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
For Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—								
Served	5	12	2	4	11	6	6	8
Complied with	5	12	2	4	11	6	6	8
Under Section 59 of the Gloucester Corporation Act, 1935 :—								
Choked Drains Served	10	4	8	3	6	11	—	9
Complied with	10	4	8	3	6	11	—	9
Houses provided with a water supply inside the house as a result of informal action	42	37	1	—	—	—	—	—

The following summary gives the details of the defects remedied during 1938—1945.—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Drains repaired	47	47	17	18	30	36	46	45
W.C.'s or drains unstopped	56	66	74	83	88	113	89	93
Drains relaid	137	44	20	2	6	5	6	5
New soil or ventilation shafts	99	55	23	8	9	4	13	13
Soil or ventilation shafts repaired	21	12	12	8	5	8	9	1
Glazed gulley traps	235	126	52	34	19	31	42	31
Inspection chambers	130	48	29	20	11	14	17	19
Rodding eyes	47	18	9	9	4	12	13	9
New pedestal w.c.	261	159	135	56	49	55	82	96
New w.c. basin	27	41	25	4	11	10	7	10
New closet traps	36	60	24	6	14	9	8	8
Additional w.c. provided	38	37	29	23	14	21	5	15
Water closets repaired	139	118	66	11	18	21	12	16
Water closets cleansed	44	13	6	—	3	8	3	5
Flush boxes renewed or repaired	241	129	117	40	58	54	43	57
Water supply provided to w.c.'s	90	16	3	5	—	2	1	2
New urinals fixed	1	11	19	5	1	6	3	3
Flush to existing urinals	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Urinals cleansed	22	1	2	—	—	1	1	—
Glazed sink troughs	125	139	47	29	22	14	17	22
Waste pipes repaired	40	28	26	6	5	16	6	15
Waste pipes trapped	164	151	50	26	24	14	16	21
Rain-water pipes disconnected	15	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Spouting or rain-water pipes repaired	164	124	49	20	28	34	24	31
Roofs repaired	197	187	85	46	36	99	71	111
Living rooms (w. or c.) repaired or re-decorated	450	421	132	11	21	12	23	41
Sleeping rooms (w. or c.) repaired or re-decorated	376	341	131	23	26	17	33	48
Rooms cleansed (vermin)	50	71	85	22	6	11	15	29
Floors renewed or repaired	214	124	42	13	8	9	22	20
Windows made to open	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
Windows and window frames repaired	639	491	215	24	8	41	41	27
Additional light provided	118	32	17	—	—	—	2	—
Additional ventilation provided	89	64	23	1	1	1	1	—
Damp premises remedied	122	27	3	—	—	1	2	1
Furnaces and grates repaired	173	174	56	14	10	10	12	12
Chimneys repaired	124	124	26	7	1	6	4	5
Yard paving relaid or repaired	133	86	39	2	5	3	—	4
Handrails to staircases provided	61	40	5	3	—	1	—	1
Food storage provided	190	127	31	—	—	—	—	—
Animals improperly kept	3	4	—	—	1	5	1	5
Manure, &c., removed	17	6	13	2	4	9	6	5
Premises limewashed	75	58	37	3	9	14	20	9
Water supply fixed inside houses	42	37	1	—	—	—	—	2
Intervening ventilated space to w.c.'s	10	7	3	1	—	—	9	2
Anti-Syphonge pipes	28	2	3	4	3	3	3	1
Brickwork and pointing	26	124	35	—	—	2	2	5
Miscellaneous	489	216	107	18	19	31	27	23
Overcrowding abated	—	3	2	1	2	—	2	—
Additional Heating provided to shops	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING—1938.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

The following areas were declared during the year :—

Area No.

71.	St. Luke Street	1 and 3.
73.	St. Catherine Street	34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44.
74.	"	"	"	...	50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62.
75.	"	"	"	...	80, 82, 84.
76.	"	"	"	...	45, 47, 49.
77.	"	"	"	...	55, 57.
79.	Matson Place	1, 2, 4.

The following area comprising Corporation property was confirmed after being inspected by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health.

66.	Barton Street.	344, 346, 348, 348A.
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A Public Enquiry was held during August by W. T. Bowman, Esq., O.B.E., M. I. Struct. E., Inspector to the Ministry of Health and the following Clearance Orders were confirmed except Area 50, which was taken out to be dealt with as individual houses.

64.	Upton Street	24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34.
65.	Blackfriars	1, 2, 3, and 4.
66.	Barton Street	344, 346, 348 and 348 A.
67.	St. Mary Square	44, 46 and 48.
	Mount Street	2, 2A.
68.	Ducie Street	7 and 9.
70.	Albany Street	18, 20, 22 and 26.
71.	St. Luke Street	1 and 3.
73.	St. Catherine Street.	34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44.
74.	"	"	"	...	50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62.
75.	"	"	"	...	80, 82, 84,
76.	"	"	"	...	45, 47, 49.
77.	"	"	"	...	55, 57.
79.	Matson Place	1, 2, 4.

Demolition Orders Made.

India Road	1, 3, 5, and 7.
New Buildings, Barton Street	1, 2, and 3.
Cottage, The Quay, Westgate Street	183, 185.
Severn Cottage, 2 Alney Terrace.					
Houses closed on undertaking not to use same for human habitation. (Sec. 12).					
3, Greyfriars.					

Underground rooms or separate tenements closed.

4, Russell Street.

Individual Houses demolished.

29, Upton Street.	
Cottage, The Quay.	
40, 42, 44, Moor Street.	
1, 3, 5, 7, India Road.	
Closing order determined.	
1 Gloucester Place.	

HOUSING—1939.**Clearance Areas.**

The following areas were declared during the year.

Area No.

72.	Harris Court, Westgate Street	2, 4, 5, and 6.
80.	Norfolk Street	5, 7, 9, 11 and 13.
81.	St. Mary Street	11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25, also 1 St. Mary Square.
82.	Clare Street	8, 10, 12, 14, and 16.
83.	Guinea Street, 10 and 12; Plants Court 3, Sweetbriar Street 1 and 3; Andersons Passage 3.			
84.	Woods Passage, Sweetbriar Street	1, 2, 3, and 4.
85.	Powells Passage	1, 2, 3.
86.	Eacotts Court, 1 and 2 Columbia Street and 43 Columbia Street.			
87.	Pheasant Passage, Columbia Street	1, 2, and 3.
88.	St. Nicholas Court, Suffolk Street,	1, 2, 3, and 4.
89.	Cambridge Street	22 and 24.

Certificates granted under Sec. 51 of the Housing Act, 1936.

13.	Somerset Place	Exempted for 10 years.
15.	"	" " " "
21	Albert Street	" " 5 "
1, 3, 5, 7, 9	Alma Place	" " 5 "

Demolition Orders made

282, 284 Barton Street.
48 and 50 Sherborne Street.
96 Hare Lane.

Houses demolished voluntarily.

1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Gardiners Row, Kingsholm Road.
76, Kingsholm Road.

Separate tenements closed

3, St. Mary Square.

Closing Orders made.

11 Sinope Street.
21 " "
23 " "

HOUSING—1940.

Work under Housing Act postponed by order of the Minister of Health :—

No clearance areas declared.

Undertakings accepted not to use houses for human habitation :—

23 Llanthony Road.
2 Quay Street.

Houses demolished voluntarily :—

2, 4 and 6, Church Street.
1, 2, and 3, Old School Yard.

HOUSING—1941.

Individual Houses demolished :—

282 and 284, Barton Street.
Cottage, Pateshall Alley (*voluntary*).

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	861	773	9	—	9	—	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12	16	2	—	5	—	1	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	11	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.								
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—								
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—								
(a) By Owners	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—								
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5	12	2	4	11	6	6	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices								
(a) By Owners	5	12	2	4	11	6	5	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—								
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	11	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9	—	—	2	1	4	—	—
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—								
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2	4	2	—	4	—	1	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING.

1938 1939

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	189	29
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	201	31
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	1478	210
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	18	52
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	50	212
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	336	1593
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ...	—	—

DISINFESTATION.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of Council Houses disinfested	20	18	22	Now	done	by Est	ates	Dept.
No. of privately owned houses disinfested ...	7	8	6	5	7	15	8	12

The methods of disinfestation are the same as reported in Annual Report for 1936, except that "Thermatox" is now used instead of Sulphume.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following Offensive Trades were being carried on in the City during the years 1938—1945 :—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Dealers in rags, bones and rabbit skins	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dealers in hides skins, &c.	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tripe Boilers	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tallow and Fat Melters	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No of Inspections made of above premises	35	47	46	25	17	21	10	24

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. on register... ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
No. of rooms registered for sleeping ...	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Permitted number of lodgers	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
No. of Inspections	54	42	35	41	36	43	30	22

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of houses on register	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
No. of Inspections	35	10	5	2	1	3	2	5

Section VII.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK.

The following is a summary of the producers and retailers of milk within the City on the Register at the end of the year.—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Registered Cowkeepers	14	14	11	11	11	10	10	9
Retailed Purveyors—								
(a) with premises in the City ...	128	120	117	114	101	70	69	70
(b) with premises outside the City	81	84	83	84	83	28	28	30
Wholesale Traders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

No. of Inspections made during each year.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Milkshops and Dairies	341	442	304	74	88	150	125	97
Cowsheds	63	106	54	16	18	42	56	63
Notices served	9	16	4	3	10	11	8	6
Notices complied with	8	12	5	2	10	9	7	5

MILK (Special Designations) ORDERS AND REGULATIONS. 1936—1943.

The following licences for Designated Milk were granted :—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Producers { T.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Accredited	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pasteurising Plants	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Retailers { T.T.	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
{ Accredited	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Pasteurised	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bottling and retailing T.T.	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Supplementary { T.T.	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Accredited	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

The veterinary inspection of dairy herds was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture by the milk (Special Designation) Order 1938, and reports on the health of the herds are sent to the Local Authority. In all cases where any of the animals in the herd had been found to be suffering from any condition likely to convey disease, the farm was visited, and steps taken to prevent the milk being sold to the public, the number of cases so reported being :—

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
4	3	4	4	5	5	2	4

Bacteriological Examinations.

	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.
Undesignated Milk ...	24	11	18	15	9	7	2	1	—	6	8	12	10	11	15	10
Accredited Milk ...	4	2	7	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	4	3
T.T. Milk ...	5	—	2	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	2	1	3	2	3	—
Pasteurised Milk ...	4	1	10	5	3	—	3	4	4	8	11	8	11	12	15	18

S.—Satisfactory.

N.S.—Not satisfactory.

Biological Examination.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Number of milk samples taken ...	18	18	8	4	2	11	10	9
Number of positive results (T.B.) ...	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	—
Percentage ...	5.56	11.11	—	50	—	9.1	10	—

ICE CREAM.

Under Section 75 of the Gloucester Corporation Act, 1935, which came into force in August, 1935, no person is permitted to carry on the business of a manufacturer and/or vendor of ice-cream unless he is registered in relation to his premises.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of manufacturers and vendors on register ...	19	21	20	34	28	—	—	15
No. of vendors on register ...	58	66	66	56	54	—	—	24
No. of visits made to registered premises	160	157	154	61	13	—	—	50
No. of samples of Ice-cream submitted for bacteriological examination ...	11	6	6	11	4	—	—	—
No. of these samples found to be unsatisfactory ...	8	3	3	6	1	—	—	—
No. of samples of Ice-cream powder submitted for bacteriological examination ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
No. of these samples found to be unsatisfactory ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

The Ministry of Food prohibited the manufacture of Ice-cream, from 1st October, 1942 to 15th November, 1944.

MEAT.**Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the year 1938.**

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	2348	321	1076	13905	9231
Number inspected		All were inspected.			
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.—</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	1	1	1	7	41
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	85	31	1	17	157
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	3.66	9.66	.18	.17	2.14
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	12	4	1	1	34
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	106	65	—	—	527
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.02	21.49	.09	.007	6.07

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the year 1939.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	2915	401	1090	15423	9925
Number inspected		All w ere inspec ted.			
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	2	2	6	8	26
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	113	63	2	12	91
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disesae other than Tuberculosis	3.94	16.20	.73	.12	1.17
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	8	4	—	—	68
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	137	88	—	—	628
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	4.97	22.94	—	—	7.01

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the year 1940.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	3400	643	2360	29649	7333
Number inspected		All were	inspected.		
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	5	13	13	41	36
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	379	144	4	800	179
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	11.29	24.41	.72	2.83	2.93
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	6	10	1	—	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	155	113	1	—	440
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	4.73	19.12	.05	—	6.12

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the year 1941.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	3261	1044	2312	25522	3426
Number inspected		All were inspected			
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> ...					
Whole Carcases condemned	1	35	48	59	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	399	138	6	517	116
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	12.20	15.16	2.33	2.25	3.53
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	21	1	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	161	184	—	—	122
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	4.93	19.63	.04	—	3.61

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the year 1942.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	3172	883	2970	24370	1623
Number inspected		All were inspected			
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	11	19	5	30	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	202	163	10	311	46
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	6.71	2.04	.50	11.47	3.45
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	4	9	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	172	153	—	—	75
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	5.54	18.3	—	—	4.80

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the year 1943.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	3053	1276	7582	16548	1020
Number inspected			All were inspected.		
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	1	20	4	37	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	306	350	13	298	61
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	10·05	28·99	·22	2·02	6·37
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	7	34	—	—	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	200	212	—	—	47
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	6·78	19·28	—	—	5·39

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the year 1944.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	3097	1188	6809	12790	701
Number inspected			All were	inspected.	
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	10	30	22	16	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	280	331	40	199	65
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	9·4	30·4	·9	1·7	10·1
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	7	23	4	—	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	193	183	2	—	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	6·5	17·3	·1	—	3·9

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the year 1945.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	3417	1335	4622	11229	2294
Number inspected			All were	inspected.	
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	11	27	30	25	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	244	348	13	323	177
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	7.78	28.09	.9302	3.099	8.273
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	11	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	232	250	—	—	37
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	6.818	19.55	—	—	1.787

Summary of Weight in lbs. of Unsound Food dealt with.

	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	T.B.	Other diseases	T.B.	Other diseases	T.B.	Other diseases	T.B.	Other diseases	T.B.	Other diseases	T.B.	Other diseases	T.B.	Other diseases	T.B.	Other diseases
BOVINE CARCASSES ...	9600	1560	8320	2400	11840	11500	14460	23380	9240	19405	24020	13460	21500	29450	20841	21114
" OFFALS ...	5195	1585	5364	2378	6798	7502	7647	5964	7373	5499	8480	8964	8441	8528	3944	7966
PIG'S CARCASSES ...	5835	6703	10880	4254	1440	6220	320	800	480	1664	1280	674	700	600	1080	2164
" OFFALS ...	3968	779	7327	497	4520	1789	1338	553	867	202	737	225	439	266	90	864
SHEEPS CARCASSES ...	40	308	—	320	—	1640	—	2360	—	1200	—	1480	—	480	—	690
" OFFALS ...	—	24	—	21	—	1719	—	1109	—	827	—	671	—	468	—	746
CALVES CARCASSES ...	45	68	—	234	45	608	45	2185	—	265	—	180	200	1100	—	1250
" OFFALS ...	—	—	—	4	—	13	—	45	—	27	4	39	14	110	—	44
IMPORTED MEATS ...	—	—	—	363	—	1494	—	1499	—	219	—	926	—	1836	—	620

Other Foodstuffs.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
FISH ...	238	18102	960	1960	1246	5958	7504	2521
TINNED GOODS ...	5061	1635	1620	3843	16671	44976	7685	8157
GAME ...	10	—	265	—	—	56	—	38
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	10	51	3248	8184	22889	353	1091	595
VARIOUS ...	117	533	1075	2430	1461	1874	1439	1992

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of Slaughterhouses in City :—								
Registered	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed	11	15	15	15	15	15	14	14
No. of visits to Slaughterhouses for inspection of Carcases	2956	2948	1402	1132	1092	1096	1095	939

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of visits to slaughterhouses during slaughtering to see that provisions of this Act are being carried out	331	347	72	48	12	30	24	38

* All slaughtering concentrated in three slaughterhouses, consequently less visits but as shown in previous tables much more work carried out.

PRESERVED MEAT PREMISES.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of premises registered under Sec. 75 of the Gloucester Corporation Act for the preparation and manufacture of preserved Meat	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of premises on register at end of year ...	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number of samples taken for analysis each year was as follows :—

Year	Number taken	Genuine		Adulterated	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1938	254	69	152	14	19
1939	257	72	153	16	16
1940	217	50	135	15	17
1941	111	48	43	13	7
1942	90	60	18	5	7
1943	93	53	26	9	5
1944	68	42	22	2	2
1945	76	43	21	8	4

INFORMAL

1938

FORMAL.

Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS	Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS
7A	Jam Amount of preservatives exceeds that allowed by Public Health (Preservatives in Food Regulation)	1	Ground Ginger ...	143 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
10A	Do. ...	Do.	6	Milk ...	Slightly deficient in fat.
17A	Milk ...	Deficient in fat and non-fatty solids.	8	" ...	Do.
18A	Do. ...	Do.	10	" ...	2 % extraneous water
19A	Sausages ...	Slightly deficient in meat.	22	" ...	28.4 % deficient in fat.
20A	Spirit of Sweet Nitre	Sp. G. and acidity slightly above limits of Br. Phar.	29	" ...	26 % deficient in fat.
22A	Do. ...	All figures outside limits of Br. Phar. 17.5 % deficient in ethyl nitre.	30	" ...	25 % deficient in fat.
23A	Do. ...	S. G. and acidity slightly above limits laid down in Br. Phar.	31	" ...	Slightly deficient in fat.
49A	Blue Pills ...	Deficient in mercury and sample is under weight. Dose is from 4.8 grs	40	" ...	Do.
57A	Do. ...	Deficient in mercury.	43	" ...	Do.
58A	Do. ...	Do.	54	" ...	Deficient in fat.
59A	Do. ...	Do.	60	Sausages ...	Very small amount of sulphur dioxide preservatives.
65A	Brandy ...	Slightly deficient in proof spirit.	74	Milk ...	Slightly deficient in fat.
82A	Cooking Fat ...	Excess of water and acidity slightly higher than is desirable.	81	" ...	Deficient in fat.
84A	Milk ...	Slightly deficient in fat.			
90A	Seidlitz Powder ...	Contents of blue packet 40 % heavier than B. P. requirement. No. corresponding increase in contents of white packet.			
91A	Do. ...	2 blue packets underweight. 3 White packets underweight 2 seriously deficient.			
99A	Sausages ...	30 parts per million sulphur dioxide preservatives.			
152A	Milk ...	Seriously Deficient in fat.			

FORMAL.

1939

INFORMAL.

Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.	Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS
1A	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Did not conform to the Br. Phar. 1932	9	Milk	Extraneous water, Deficient in fat.
3A	"	Do.	12	"	Deficient in fat.
15A	"	Do.	15	"	Deficient in fat and non-fatty solids.
17A	"	Do.	19	"	Deficient in non-fatty solids.
24A	Milk	Slightly deficient in fat.	26	"	Slightly deficient in fat.
38A	"	Do.	30	"	Do.
55A	"	Seriously deficient in fat.	38	"	Do.
86A	Vinegar	Amount of copper too high.	50	"	Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids.
97A	Sausages	Contained 67 parts per million sulphur dioxide.	51	"	Do.
107A	Turpentine linament...	Deficient in camphor and turpentine.	64	Sausages	240 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
108A	"	Do.	70	Jam	as No. 116A.
109A	"	Do.	71	Milk	Extraneous water
116A	Jam	Wrongly sold as Red Plum.	77	"	Do.
124A	Bread and Butter	Fat was margarine.	78	"	Do.
127A	Semolina	Adulterated with at least 90 % ground rice.	79	"	Do.
139A	Tincture of Iodine	Slightly deficient in iodine and potassium iodine.	83	Semolina	Adulterated 60 % ground rice.

Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.	Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS
7A	Sausages	...	2	Milk	...
23A	"	Deficient in meat.	7	"	Deficient in fat 2.41 %
40A	Cream Cheese	352 parts per million sulphur dioxide.	11	Sausages	2.63 %
41A	"	Incorrectly marked "Cream Cheese"	12	"	Adulterated 218 parts p.m. sulphur dioxide.
42A	"	contains 1.65 gr. tin.	16	"	Adulterated 210 parts p.m. sulphur dioxide.
53A	Milk	Incorrectly marked "Cream Cheese"	29	"	10% deficient in meat.
57A	Baking Powder	Do.	38	Milk	Slightly deficient in fat.
79A	"	Excess of water.	40	"	Do.
106A	Lard	Deficient in fat.	45	"	Do.
118A	Milk	Carbon dioxide content low	47	"	Do.
132A	Beef Dripping	Do. 2.74% should be 8%.	53	Beef Dripping	Doubtful, but difficult to prove.
139A	Spirits of Nitre	Small amount vegetable fat.	55	Milk	1.79 % deficient in fat.
140A	"	Small excess of water.	57	"	1.87 deficient in fat.
142A	Phenol Lozenges	Seriously deficient in fat.	64	"	Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids.
146A	Spirits of Nitre	Composed of animal fat.	66	Jam	Not up to full fruit standard, 23 % raspberries as against required 38 %
149A	Jam	Does not comply with Br. Phar. test for acidity.			
150A	"	Slightly deficient in ethyl nitrite.			
		Deficient of 30 % phenol.			
		Slightly deficient in ethyl nitrite.			
		20 % deficient in fruit.			
		20 % deficient in fruit.			

INFORMAL.			1941			FORMAL.		
Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.	Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS	Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS
27A	Roast Pork Roll	... Seriously deficient in pork.	1	Sausages	... Slightly below minimum fixed for Grade B. sausages.
2A	Sugar Substitute	... False label.	13	Milk	... Slightly deficient in fat.
46A	"	... Sugar Substitute only half as sweet as sugar.	21	"	... Do.
47A	Milk	... Deficient in fat.	22	"	... Do.
48A	"	... Do.	32	"	... Slightly deficient in nonfatty solids
49A	Egg Substitute	... False label.	34	Roast Pork Roll	... Deficient in Meat content.
50A	"	... Do.	35	Milk	... Slightly deficient in non fatty solids.
			40	"	... Do.
			42	"	... Deficient in fat.
			51	"	... Extraneous water.
			53	" Powder	... Deficient in Milk fat.
			54	Egg substitute	... False Label.
			55	"	... Do.
1942								
4A	Filling Cream	... About $\frac{1}{2}$ fat content consists of a drying oil.	9	Milk	... Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids.
5A	Milk	... Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids.	11	"	... Do.
14A	Ice-Cream	... Very poor quality.	12	"	... Do.
15A	"	... Do.	15	"	... Do.
16A	Jelly crystals	... High mineral matter and presence of metallic contamination indicates Jelly prepared from a technical grade of Gelatine.	36	"	... Do.
18A	Lemon Cordial	... Not a cordial.						
24A	Ground Ginger	... Adulterated with 354 parts per million sulphur dioxide preservatives.						

INFORMAL.

1943

FORMAL

Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.	Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS
4A	Vinegar	... Artificial vinegar, acidity below normal 4 % (3.87 %)	9	Milk	... Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids (8.42 %).
5A	"	... Malt vinegar, acidity below normal 4 % (3.65 %).	10	"	... Slightly deficient in fat (2.9 %).
6A	Milk	... Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids (8.33 %).	12	"	... Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids (8.47 %).
9A	Gravy Browning	... Does not consist of substances usually used. Green in colour contains unidentified Vegetable extract.	13	"	Do. (8.17 %).
			23	"	Slightly deficient in fat (2.55 %).
			35	"	Do.
			35	"	Slightly Deficient in non-fatty solids (8.30 %).
23A	Gelatine	... Lead content high.	47	"	Do. (8.37 %).
			54	"	Do. (8.33 %).
			66	"	5 % extraneous water. Contains only 8.07 % non-fatty solids.

1944

8A	Marmalade	... Melon jam with small quantity lemon.	16	Milk	... Slightly deficient in fat (2.95 %).
23A	Milk	... Slightly deficient in fat (2.7 %).	40	"	... Deficient in non-fatty solids (8.41 %)

FORMAL.

1945

INFORMAL

Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.	Identifi- cation No.	ARTICLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS
13A	Milk ...	Slightly deficient in fat. (2.7 %)	2	Milk ...	Contains 5.4 % extraneous water.
17A	" ...	Slightly deficient in fat (2.8 %)	4	" ...	Contains 7 % extraneous water.
20A	Filling Cream ...	Contains no dried egg.	9	" ...	Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids (8.47 %).
25A	Table Jelly ...	Contains very large amount of water, (77.61 %). Pre war average content, 20 %—30 %.	19	" ...	Slightly deficient in fat (2.8 %).
			25	" ...	Do.
			27	" ...	Do.
			34	" ...	Do. (2.9 %).
			41	Nectar Tonic Wine ...	Label falsely describes article. Deficient in chloroform, iron and ammonium citrate and organic acids.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

No artificial cream is manufactured in the City for sale, and none has been found offered for sale during the years 1938—1945.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUTTER, MARGARINE OR OR MARGARINE CHEESE.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of premises registered in City under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928— Wholesale dealers in Milk blended margarine or margarine cheese :—								
Butter Factories	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Margarine or Margarine Cheese Dealers	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

All contraventions dealt with by verbal notices.

PROSECUTIONS.

1938.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Samples of Milk. ... Nos. 22 and 30 (from same vendor)—Deficient in fat.
Fined 10/- and £4 4s. 0d. costs.

Sample of Milk ... No. 54.—Deficient in fat.
Fined £1 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.

MEAT REGULATION.

Failure to give notice of Slaughter.
Fined £5.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Using a moveable dwelling without a licence.
Fined £1.

1939.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

- Samples of Milk ... Nos. 71 and 77 (From same vendor).—Extraneous water.
Fined £2 and £4 4s. costs.
- Samples of Milk ... Nos. 78 and 79 (From same vendor).—Extraneous water.
Fined £5 and £5 5s. 0d. costs.

- OVERCROWDING ... Two cases for allowing overcrowding.
Fined 7s. 6d. in each case.

1940.

- SAMPLE OF MILK ... No. 55—Deficient in fat.
Following up samples taken in course of delivery by
County Council and vendor fined £1 and costs.
- SAMPLE OF JAM ... No 66 Not up to full fruit standard.
Prosecution undertaken by Food Committee, but
case not taken until 1941.

1941.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

- Sample No. 66/1940 ... Raspberry Jam (cases taken by Ministry of Food).
Fined £5 for overcharging.
„ £5 for not being full fruit standard.
- Sample No. 51 ... Milk added water.—
Fined £7 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
- Sample No. 42 ... Milk deficient in fat.—Fined £10 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
- Sample No. 34 ... Roast Pork Roll (deficient in meat content).
Case dismissed on technical grounds.

1942.

- FOOD AND DRUGS.
Sample No. 54/41 ... Egg substitute (false label). Case dismissed.

1943.

NIL.

1944.

NUISANCE.

Abatement order made for removal of refuse from 40, Kingsholm Road.

1945.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

- Samples of Milk ... Nos. 2 and 4 from same producer. Extraneous water.
Cases dismissed on payment of costs, £7 7s. 0d.
- Nectar Tonic Wine ... Sample No. 41.—Label falsely describing the composition
of the wine.
Fined £50 and £7 10s. 0d. costs.

Section VIII.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

INTRODUCTION.

The year 1938 showed an increase in tonnage of both foreign and coastwise shipping.

The figures for the subsequent war years are not available, but the figures showing the number of visits paid by the Port Health Inspector indicate a steady decline in shipping, at any rate in ships from foreign parts.

In 1940 the Assistant Port Health Inspector (who was also the Assistant Harbour Master) was killed when he fell into a dock during black-out hours ; Captain Owen, the Harbour Master, was appointed to succeed him.

Prior to, and in the early days of the war, the Dock Authority had Sharpness re-equipped to handle more shipping, but though after the fall of France the port was used more than before, it did not retain the greater quantity of trade that had been anticipated.

The limits of jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority are almost unique, if not actually so, amongst British Ports, in that they extend to High Water mark only, and therefore do not extend to the warehouses nor even the dock sides. For many purposes this is embarrassing, as for instance in Rodent control, where even the hawsers of a ship are subject to the supervision of the Port Health Authority, but the bollards on the dock side, to which they are made good, and all beyond including warehouses are under the supervision of another local authority, in this case the County Council. However, agreement was reached with the County Council in 1938 to appoint a Rodent operator who supervises this work in the jurisdiction of both authorities, and spends also part of his time in the City and Dock area there. Since this agreement Rat repression work has progressed and is now under the general control of the Ministry of Food. Additions to the staff have been made since, as mentioned in the Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Source of Water Supply.

There has been a change in water supply since my last report. Water tanks are filled at Frampton from the City supply, and taken down.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Nil.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

1 case of Typhoid during the year 1938.

Measures against Rodents.

A Rat Catcher has now been appointed and his services are shared by the Gloucester City Council and the Gloucestershire County Council.

Rats destroyed on Vessels during the years 1938—1945.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
BLACK RATS	—	231	79	321	256	231	107	53
BROWN RATS... ..	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
SPECIES NOT RECORDED	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RATS EXAMINED	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
RATS INFECTED WITH PLAGUE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

Classification of Nuisances.

	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	B.	O.	B.	O.	B.	O.	B.	O.	B.	O.	B.	O.	B.	O.	B.	O.
Number Inspected ...	252	85	204	61	139	46	75	50	51	41	87	37	65	21	81	35
Defects of Original Construction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Structural Defects through wear and tear	6	6	4	3	6	2	4	2	1	3	6	—	3	3	4	—
Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to Health ...	9	14	10	7	7	4	—	3	1	3	2	2	3	—	3	—

B=British.

O=Others.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following foodstuffs were condemned:—

1939 502 bushels of wheat

1940 1090 bushels of wheat
 60 „ „ maize

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Inspections made	177	143	86	43	28	34	30	23
Infringements discovered :—								
(a) Non-Registration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Non-Notification of Change of Owner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Masters without Certificates	7	2	2	—	2	2	—	2
Certificates not identifying Owner								
with the Boat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Marking	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Overcrowding	2	3	7	2	3	4	2	1
(f) Separation of Sexes	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
(g) Cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Painting	4	7	1	—	—	2	—	—
(j) Provision of Water Cask	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
(k) Removal of Bilge Water	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Notification of Infectious Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Admittance of Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(n) Cabins damp and leaking	2	4	5	—	—	—	1	—
Complaint Notes from other Authorities...	5	3	4	—	—	—	2	—
Total No. of Boats on Register at end of year								
(a) Ordinary Canal Boats	64	52	51	48	18	18	18	16
Motor propelled Canal Boats	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18
Steam „ „ „	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
(b) No. of Boats that cannot be traced	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—
Boats no longer in use... ..	—	5	1	—	5	—	—	2
„ sold to Owners in other districts	10	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
No. of Boats registered or re-registered during the year :—								
Boats re-registered owing to structural repairs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boats re-registered owing to change of Ownership	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

All infringements discovered were dealt with by means of the usual complaint notes or by verbal notices to the Owners and Masters, except 2 cases of overcrowding who were without housing accommodation in 1940.

Section IX.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR
(Councillor H. Cole) :

Chairman :
(Alderman Mrs. Edwards) :

Vice-Chairman :
Alderman Hannam-Clark.

Members :

ALDERMAN	HAINES.
„	STODDART.
„	DAVEY.
COUNCILLOR	Mrs. SMITH.
„	EDGE.
„	LANGDON.
„	MOULDER.
„	MRS. WENTWORTH.
„	GEORGE.
Mrs. E. M. BRETHERTON, J.P.	
Miss L. C. WOODWARD.	
RT. REV. THE BISHOP OF TEWKESBURY.	
REV. D. TUDOR-JAMES.	
REV. M. J. ROCHE.	
MR. J. T. WHITELEY, M.A.	
„	P. W. ROBINSON, B.Sc.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Introduction.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

The work of the School Medical Services suffered during the war, firstly by the reception of over 1,000 evacuated children from Birmingham, so that in the Secondary schools, two schools operated independently in each building. The evacuated children left Gloucester at Easter, 1940, and only a few odd children remained. But these factors which so upset the family life of the nation, operated on the children too, and the overcrowding and general war-time difficulties had their results. The one obvious one is reflected in Table 5 showing the steady increase in uncleanness. Admittedly, if a school nurse finds say 2 or 3 nits in a child's hair, that is properly recorded as a case of uncleanness; but this standard has always been observed, and, in 1945, there was two and a half times the uncleanness that there was in 1938.

As regards the debateable question of nutrition. Table 2 gives the figures as requested by the Ministry, and as most of the school inspections are made by Dr. Colquhoun, a certain consistency in judgment is obtained. But in the absence of fixed standards by which nutrition and health can be assessed, the figures are not conclusive. It is interesting however to note that in common with most assessors of school children's health, no deterioration can be detected as yet, in fact rather the reverse, though there has been a slight increase in the number of minor ailments treated.

The School Clinic at Belsize House is inadequate, and it is hoped that better premises will soon be available.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES COOKSON,

School Medical Officer.

School Medical Service—ANNUAL REPORTS.

TABLE 1.

Medical inspection of children attending Public Elementary Schools.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS								
(1). No. of Inspections :—								
Entrants	734	865	790	1081	1062	1049	908	883
Second Age Group	840	737	867	671	678	594	580	536
Third Age Group	482	254	526	541	508	491	405	1462
TOTAL	2056	1856	2183	2293	2248	2134	1893	2881
(2). No. of other routine inspections...	513	485	514	468	553	584	535	256
GRAND TOTAL	2569	2341	2697	2761	2801	2718	2428	3137
B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.								
No. of special Inspections and Re-Inspections... ..	2200	2131	1383	1241	1136	1315	1476	1224

TABLE II.

Classification of the Nutrition of children Inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
No. of children Inspected.	No. of children Inspected.	No. of children Inspected.	No. of children Inspected.	No. of children Inspected.	No. of children Inspected.	No. of children Inspected.	No. of children Inspected.
A. Excellent.	A. Excellent.	A. Excellent.	A. Excellent.	A. Excellent.	A. Excellent.	A. Excellent.	A. Excellent.
No. 375 % 14.6	No. 170 % 10.9	No. 551 % 20.4	No. 537 % 19.45	No. 374 % 13.35	No. 346 % 12.73	No. 387 % 15.94	No. 476 % 15.17
B. (Normal).	B. (Normal).	B. (Normal).	B. (Normal).	B. (Normal).	B. (Normal).	B. (Normal).	B. (Normal).
No. 1438 % 55.9	No. 885 % 56.9	No. 1525 % 56.5	No. 1661 % 60.17	No. 2045 % 73.00	No. 1995 % 73.40	No. 1628 % 67.05	No. 1991 % 63.47
C. (Slightly Sub-Normal).	C. (Slightly Sub-Normal).	C. (Slightly Sub-Normal).	C. (Slightly Sub-Normal).	C. (Slightly Sub-Normal).	C. (Slightly Sub-Normal).	C. (Slightly Sub-Normal).	C. (Slightly Sub-Normal).
No. 738 % 28.8	No. 494 % 31.7	No. 606 % 22.5	No. 551 % 19.95	No. 373 % 13.31	No. 367 % 13.50	No. 406 % 16.72	No. 665 % 21.20
D. (Bad).	D. (Bad).	D. (Bad).	D. (Bad).	D. (Bad).	D. (Bad).	D. (Bad).	D. (Bad).
No. 18 % .7	No. 6 % .38	No. 15 % .56	No. 12 % .43	No. 9 % .321	No. 10 % .37	No. 7 % .29	No. 5 % .16
TOTAL 2569	TOTAL 1555	TOTAL 2697	TOTAL 2761	TOTAL 2801	TOTAL 2718	TOTAL 2428	TOTAL 3137

TABLE III.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
GROUP 1.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanness) ... Total number of defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme.	2274	2305	1739	2175	3246	3171	3061	2662
GROUP II. Treatment of defective Vision and Squint. (under the Authority's Scheme). ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including Squint).	280	282	219	257	234	227	228	241
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	24	35	30	40	38	25	23	40
TOTAL	304	317	249	297	272	252	251	281
No. of Children for whom spectacles were (a) Prescribed	191	180	153	193	174	186	184	177
(b) Obtained	133	154	140	173	169	171	191	192
GROUP III Treatment of defects of Nose and Throat ... (under the Authority's Scheme) Received Operative Treatment ... Received other forms of treatment	117 11	69 9	49 7	72 16	153 24	155 37	153 35	176 29
Total Number treated ...	128	78	56	88	177	192	188	205

TABLE IV.
Dental Inspection and Treatment.

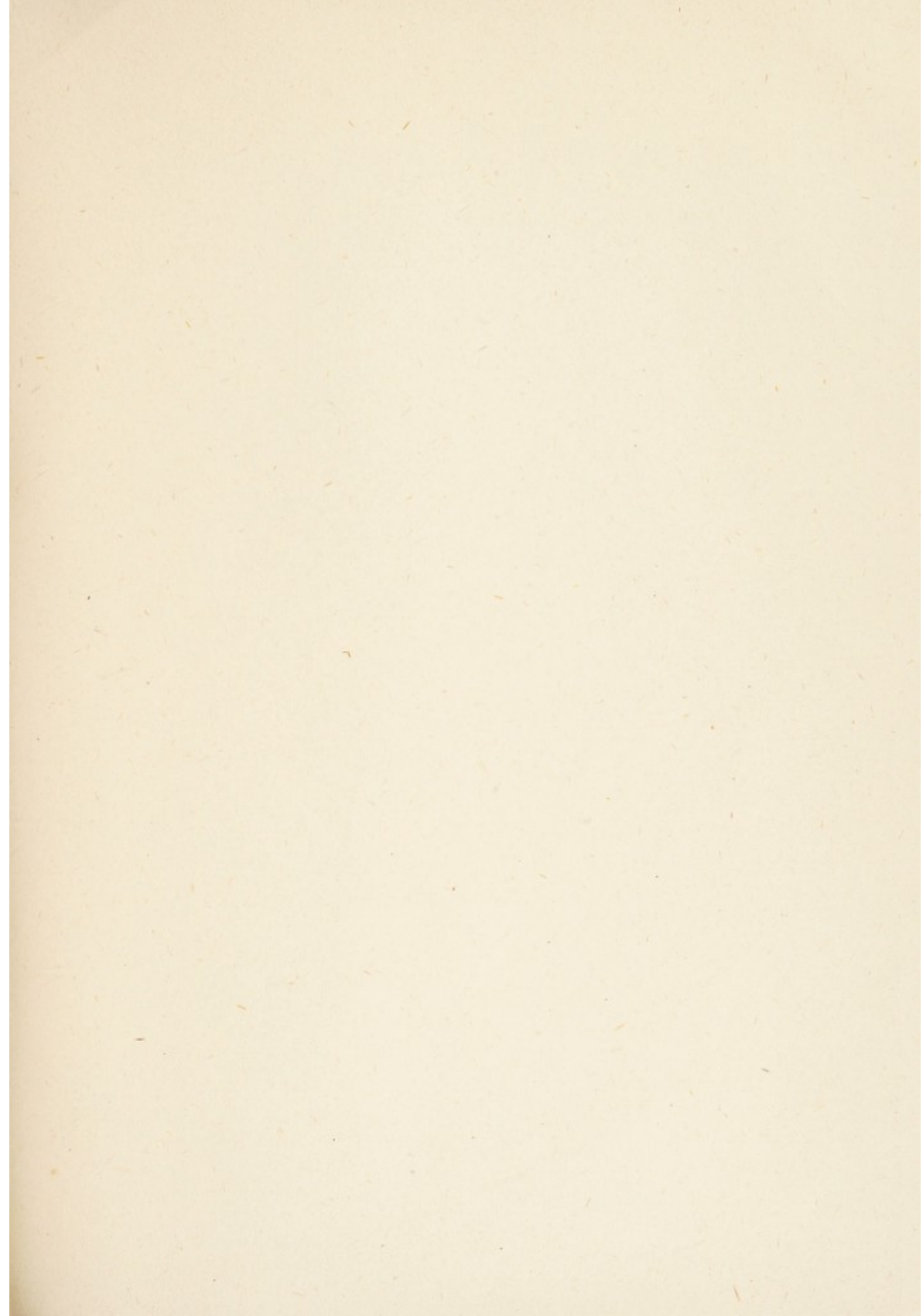
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist.								
(a) Routine Age-Group	4274	4256	4534	4829	5914	6051	6126	6057
(b) Specials	1473	1002	961	849	779	728	744	689
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	5747	5258	5495	5678	6693	6779	6870	6746
(2) Number found to require treatment ...	4029	3504	2489	2759	3484	3413	2831	3241
(3) Number actually treated	3228	3058	1965	2147	2998	2769	2856	2706
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	3822	3534	3576	3433	3535	3223	3617	3219
(5) Half-days devoted to :—								
Inspection	30	30	33	34	42	42	42	44
Treatment	381	345	367	344	492	482	482	472
TOTAL	411	375	400	378	534	524	524	516
(6) Fillings :—								
Permanent Teeth	2977	2677	2545	2020	2326	2211	2355	1915
Temporary Teeth	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	149
TOTAL	2977	2677	2545	2020	2326	2211	2553	2064
(7) Extractions :—								
Permanent Teeth	875	639	743	689	579	389	365	371
Temporary Teeth	3184	2882	2707	2823	2465	2448	2505	2213
TOTAL	4059	3521	3450	3512	3044	2837	2870	2602
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	304	222	211	216	191	203	204	207
(9) Other Operations.								
Permanent Teeth	358	291	268	260	300	269	331	250
Temporary Teeth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	358	291	268	260	300	269	331	250

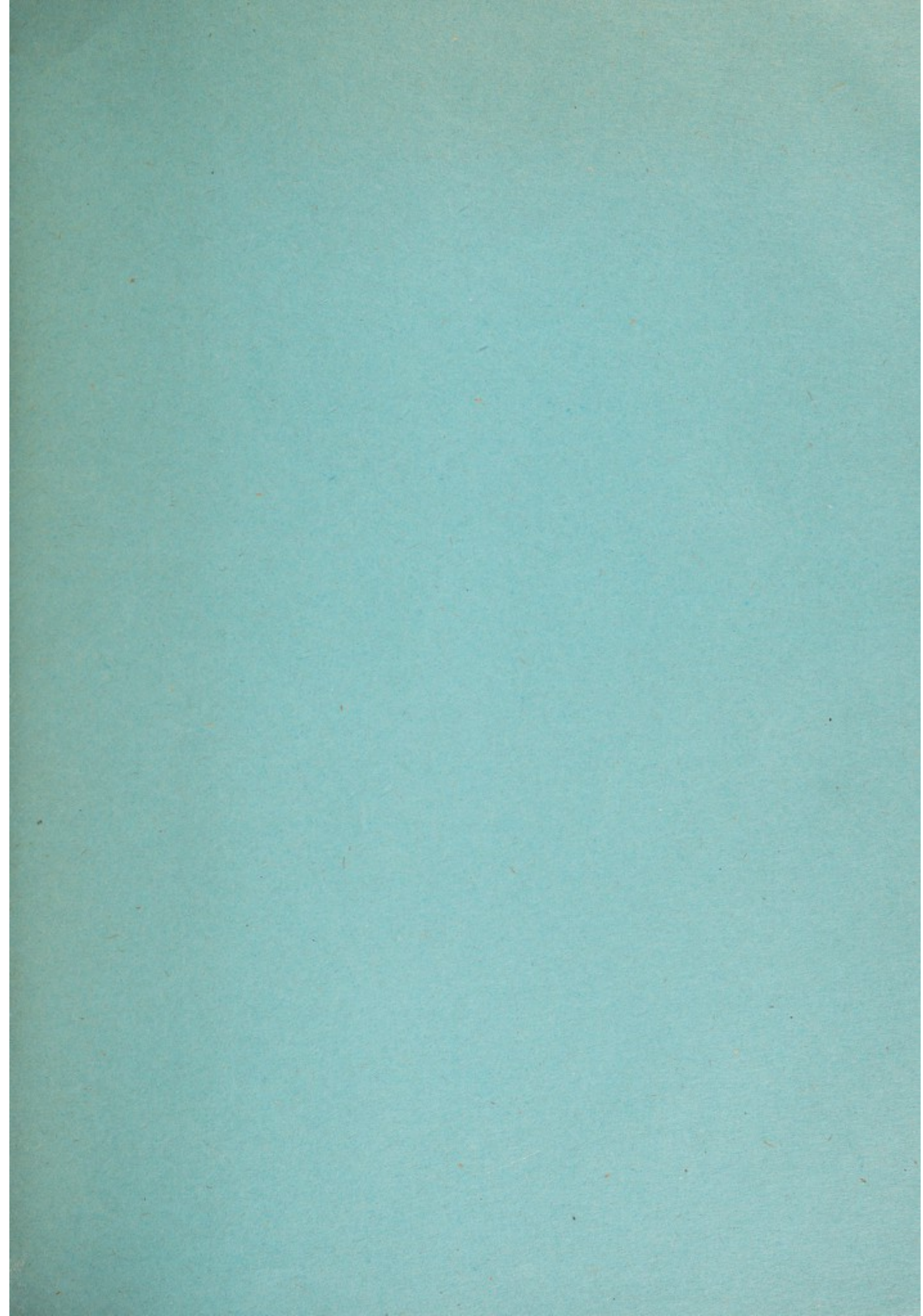
Diphtheria Immunisation.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
(1)—Number of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area.						
Age under 5 years	13	1043	900	710	423	566
Age 5 years and over but under 15...	7	2708	1362	1023	243	160
TOTAL	20	3751	2262	1733	675	726
2.—(a) Approximate estimated number of Children in the Authority's area at the end of year						
Age under 5 years	5057	5043	4933	5243	4873	5086
Age 5 years to 15 years	8323	8380	8874	9127	8750	8356
(b) What percentage of the child Population shown under (a) is it considered were immunised at the end of year						
Age under 5 years3%	20.94%	39.25%	34.94%	34.93%	38.81%
Age 5 years to 15 years1%	32.40%	45.94%	59.82%	65.60%	69.95%

APPENDIX.**Medical Examination of Corporation Employees.**

Year.	No. examined.
1938	70
1939	178
1940	47
1941	62
1942	34
1943	83
1944	41
1945	139





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