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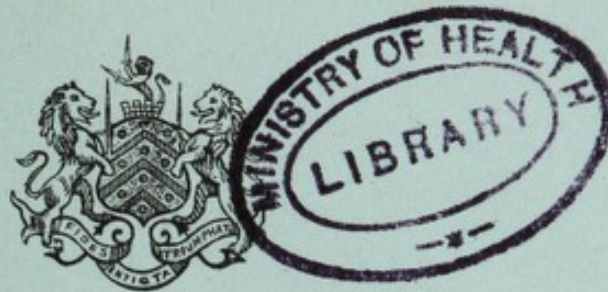
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City and County of the City of Gloucester.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
CITY AND PORT OF GLOUCESTER
AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1948.

ORDERED TO BE PRINTED

With the compliments of the Medical Officer of Health.



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CONTENTS

Committee—

	PAGE
PUBLIC HEALTH	5
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE SUB.	5
AFTER CARE SUB.	5
WAR CHARITIES & BLIND PERSONS ACT	5
MENTAL TREATMENT ACT	5
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY	6
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	7
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	9

SECTION I.—Statistical and Social Conditions, and General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ETC.	14
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY	18
CANCER—INCIDENCE OF	19
DEATHS—CAUSES OF	16
INFANT MORTALITY	20

SECTION II.—Infectious Diseases—Prevalence of, and Control over

NOTIFICATIONS	25
LABORATORY WORK	30
TUBERCULOSIS	26
VACCINATION	30
VENEREAL DISEASES	28

SECTION III.—Maternity and Child Welfare

INTRODUCTION	32
ANTE AND POST NATAL CLINICS—ATTENDANCES, ETC.	33
BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC	37
DAY NURSERIES	35
DEATH RATE—UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE	34
DENTAL TREATMENT	33
DISTRICT MIDWIFERY	35
HOME HELPS	35
HOME VISITING, ETC.	36
MATERNAL MORTALITY	34
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	37

SECTION IV.—Ambulance Service.

CALLS AND MILEAGE	40
--------------------------	----

SECTION V.—Blind Persons Act, 1938, National Assistance Act, 1948, Lunacy Act, 1890, Mental Treatment Act, 1930 and Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913–38.

INTRODUCTION	42
BLIND POPULATION	43
MENTAL TREATMENT	44

SECTION VI.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

INTRODUCTION	46
COMMON LODGING HOUSES	51
FACTORIES ACT, 1937	52

SECTION VI—continued

	PAGE
HOUSING	50
OFFENSIVE TRADES	51
OUTWORK	53
PROSECUTIONS	53
RODENT CONTROL	51
SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA	47
VERMINOUS PREMISES	51

SECTION VII.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929	60
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938	59
ICE-CREAM	57
CARCASES—INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION	57
MILK	56
OTHER FOODSTUFFS—INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION	58
PRESERVED MEAT PREMISES	58
PROSECUTIONS	60
SLAUGHTERHOUSES	58
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933	58
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUTTER, MARGARINE, ETC.	60

SECTION VIII.—Port Health Administration.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884	65
CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT	63
FOOD INSPECTION	65
HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES	64
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	63
PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 AND 1945	63
RAT DESTRUCTION	64
SHIPPING ENTERING PORT	62
WATER SUPPLY	63

SECTION IX.—Domiciliary Midwifery and Home Nursing.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY	68
HOME NURSING	68

SECTION X.—School Medical Services.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE	70
INTRODUCTION	71
CHILD GUIDANCE AND SPEECH THERAPY	75
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT	75
DIPHtheria IMMUNISATION	77
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN	76
MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT	72
MINOR AILMENTS	74
ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS	75
NOSE AND THROAT	75
SCABIES	76
VISION, ETC.	72

APPENDIX

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES	78
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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1947-48)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN S. A. STODDART

Deputy Chairman :

ALDERMAN W. GARRETT

Members :

The Mayor (<i>ex-officio</i>)	Councillor T. JONES
Alderman G. MATTHEWS	„ Mrs. L. R. LANGDON
Councillor J. H. EDGE	„ E. G. OVERBURY
„ M. G. LEWIS	„ W. F. ERRINGTON
„ R. E. H. MOULDER	„ D. C. FRAPE
„ T. THOMAS	„ W. V. GREEN
„ Mrs. F. WENTWORTH	„ C. F. HEAL

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

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

Mrs. M. M. PALMER	Mrs. E. M. JONES
Dr. W. W. McGRATH	Mrs. E. EGGLETON
Miss A. E. BALSDON, S.R.N.	Mrs. F. E. FITCH
Dr. J. GREENE	Mr. L. H. C. CUMMINGS, L.D.S.
Mr. W. H. GINGELL	

AFTER CARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman S. A. STODDART	Councillor Mrs. L. R. LANGDON
„ W. GARRETT	„ E. G. OVERBURY
„ G. MATTHEWS	Dr. F. C. LOGAN
Councillor R. E. H. MOULDER	Mrs. E. EGGLETON
„ Mrs. F. WENTWORTH	

WAR CHARITIES AND BLIND PERSONS ACTS COMMITTEE

(Ceased to function after 5th July, 1948)

The Mayor (<i>ex-officio</i>)	Councillor F. J. BECKINGHAM
Alderman G. MATTHEWS (Chairman)	„ M. C. BYE
Councillor F. HARRIS (Deputy Chairman)	„ W. F. ERRINGTON
Alderman W. E. CLIFT	„ D. C. FRAPE
Councillor J. H. EDGE	„ V. W. GREEN
„ R. W. SMITH	„ C. F. HEAL
„ A. H. GEORGE	Miss F. E. SNELSON
„ N. F. HIBBINS	Mr. H. TRIGG

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT COMMITTEE

(Ceased to function after 5th July, 1948)

The Mayor (<i>ex-officio</i>)	Councillor Mrs. L. R. LANGDON
Alderman G. MATTHEWS	„ M. C. BYE
„ S. A. STODDART	„ W. F. ERRINGTON
Councillor E. W. FRY	Mrs. K. A. CLIFT
„ R. W. SMITH	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 Hospital; 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 Acts.

Part-time

F. J. D. KNIGHTS, M.D., F.R.C.P., Chest Physician (by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board).

H. CAIRNS TERRY, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Infant Welfare Centre.

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

R. L. HAINES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Ante Natal Clinic. (*Retired 12/5/48.*)

D. MORRIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Ante Natal Clinic. (*Commenced 18/5/48.*)

HILDA MAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Ante Natal Clinic; and Medical Officer Birth Control Clinic.

J. H. HORSLEY, M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, Ante Natal Clinic.

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

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

F. H. SPRAGUE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Infant Welfare Centre. (*Retired 29/4/48.*)

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

J. GREENE, JUNR., M.B., Medical Officer, Infant Welfare Centre.

W. W. McGRATH, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Medical Officer, Infant Welfare Centre.

G. C. WHARTON, 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. (*To 4/7/48.*)

(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).

Sanitary Inspectors

R. N. HUGHES (Senior).

E. NEWBOULD (and Port Health Officer).

R. I. WILLIAMS.

Sanitary Inspectors—continuedC. H. DAVID. (*Commenced 22/3/48.*)

E. BLUNDELL (Assistant).

R. UPHAM (Student).

Capt. R. WHITTINGTON (Assistant Port Health Officer),
(part-time).**Health Visitors, Tuberculosis Visitors and School Nurses**

Miss A. R. TAYLOR (Superintendent).

,, V. M. DOVER (*Retired 31/12/48.*)

,, I. WALLACE.

,, P. M. VENNELL.

,, E. S. VIDAL.

,, J. F. FAWCETT.

,, D. M. CRIPPS.

,, M. K. GREENE.

,, D. M. TEARE. (*Retired 31/7/48.*)

Mrs. E. C. GILES, Supervisor of Day Nurseries.

Miss G. GAPPER, Home Teacher for the Blind.

E. T. CHINN, Ambulance Superintendent.

H. J. HARVEY, Chief Clerk.

Six 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.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT :**

Priory House, Greyfriars (Tel. 24416-7).

CLINICS AND CENTRES**Health Clinic**

Brunswick Road (Tel. 23253)

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	„
St. Stephen's Church Hall, Linden Road	„	„
Coney Hill	Thursdays	„
St. Mary's Hall, St. Mary's Square	„	„
St. George's Hall, Lower Tuffley	„	„
Tyndale School, Stratton Road	Fridays	„

General :—

Chest Clinic, 11 Barton Street (Tel. 22682)	Tuesdays	2 p.m.
Chest Clinic, City General Hospital	Mondays	9-30 a.m.
Birth Control Clinic, Health Clinic, Brunswick Road ...	Tuesday	2.30 p.m. (2nd and 4th in each month) (By appointment)

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

School Minor Ailment Clinics :—

1. Health Clinic, Brunswick Road 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, Health Clinic, Brunswick Road Monday, Tuesday, Thursday
and Friday. From 9-10 a.m.

Eye Clinic, Health Clinic, Brunswick Road 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.

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. 25055-6).

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 to present herewith my Annual Report for the year 1948.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

In my last Annual Report I anticipated reviewing the great changes in the work of the Public Health Department due to the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act in July, 1948. I also would like to have reviewed the effects of the National Assistance and Childrens Acts similarly.

These three Acts, particularly the first mentioned, are so far reaching and have so transformed our work, and to some extent our private lives, that I have not yet obtained a clear and complete appreciation of them nor of their application. I feel unable to give a fair summary of their effects therefore.

I can point out, however, that the most profound effect of the National Health Service Act lies in the complete break with Medical and Health Services traditions in this Country. Whereas previously the patient was in effect the customer of the Hospital, Health Committee, Nursing Association, Doctor, Dentist, Pharmacist and so on, now these bodies are customers of his. It is a convulsion. A new tradition has to grow out of the new relationship, but as the old relationship has gone almost overnight the new relationship has not been established yet and no traditions at present exist. The ordinary day to day work of preventing or curing ill-health is interfered with by having to settle standards as you go along. This consists of considering first principles and applying them to each detail, and it adds to work, particularly that of the general practitioners, and is a source of worry, even of vexation. Fortunately principles don't change, and out of the present confusion may come a better service than before. But perhaps most of all the patient (that is, all of us as individuals) must remember that those things that are used carefully last longest.

As the Act introduced at the same moment the new conception into the work of every branch, both in hospitals, Local Health Authority, Doctor, Dentist, Pharmacist and so on, everyone feels uncertain; and in addition anxious of their new position in the new service. It will take some years before those affected can feel contented and confident, and to that extent work will suffer in the meantime.

Hospitals. With the establishment of Regional Hospital Boards, Local Health Authorities are no longer directly concerned with those they built and developed. It is a privilege for me to have been appointed to membership of the Local Management Committee, and in fact to have been elected its Vice-Chairman.

As far as the City Isolation Hospital is concerned, the Local Health Authority has been requested by the Regional Hospital Board to allow me to continue as Medical Superintendent, with Dr. Colquhoun still as my assistant. This is fortunate and a valuable arrangement for a Medical Officer of Health who has the duty of receiving notifications of infectious diseases and the taking of measures to prevent their spread in his area. In this way he follows the case through from its notification to its treatment in hospital.

It would have been a great advantage if the Medical Officer of Health had been enabled to supervise the arrangements for Midwifery completely, and not had the present division between his supervision outside hospital, and the Regional Board's supervision inside hospitals, with the added complication of the Executive Council's supervision of doctors attending domiciliary midwifery. This tripartite supervision is not good.

VITAL STATISTICS

In Section I it will be noticed that :—

The Birth Rate fell to about that of 6 years ago. The high rate of the later war years was expected to fall, and most likely will continue to do so.

The Death Rate (in common with that of 1944) was the lowest on record.

The Maternal Mortality Rate was nil, which of course is excellent; but in a relatively small population the variations from year to year of only one or two maternal deaths is apt to show as a big swing in the rate. Nevertheless it is gratifying to note the gradual fall in this particularly sad list of fatalities.

A similar gratifying and steady fall is observable in the *deaths of infants under the age of 12 months*; and though this year was not a record, it was almost so, being bettered only in 1944 and 1945. It is interesting to note that of a total of 41 such infants dying, 11 were prematurely born and another 15 had deformities or other abnormalities present at birth. A good deal of research is being done on the causes of these happenings and what can be done during a woman's pregnancy to avoid them.

The Death Rate from Cancer shows no increase, and it is likely that it has reached the peak of its curve. It may be that it is beginning to decline, but it is too early to say this with certainty. With the slow but steady improvement in the treatment of cancer in many areas of the body, such a decline can be looked for, but short of the introduction of some new cure, the decline when it is definite will be slow, especially in an ageing population.

It is less gratifying to report a slight rise in the *rate of illegitimate births* over last year, being 1 in 13.5 total births as against 1 in 15 in 1947.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The only two outstanding features of this Section are firstly the figure of 14 cases of Diphtheria in the year, easily a low record for Gloucester, but the second is the almost stationary figure for tuberculosis of the lungs. Tuberculosis is not only an infectious disease but also a measure of the health of the people. I include in this section a report kindly supplied by Dr. Knights who is in charge of this work both in City and County. It will be observed that he puts bad housing conditions as the major cause of the present tuberculosis position. I agree that bad living conditions at home and at work are probably the major factors in spreading the infection.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

As I am unable to review the operation of the new Acts I cannot dwell in detail on this Section. I am pleased to be able to report the vigorous and progressive way the Superintendent Health Visitor has tackled the additional duties involving more home visiting caused by the care of the aged and the Home Help scheme, to mention but two. There has been no increase in staff, but this work has greatly increased. Another factor causing extra work, is the bigger school population caused by the raising of the school age. Miss Taylor has worked hard, and so have all her assistants.

It is good also to report the excellent co-operation with the Gloucester District Nursing Society. We have extended our old contractual relations with them for

domiciliary midwifery, and now Home Nursing is also included. This was little more than a financial transaction because the Society was already running an excellent day and night nursing service based on a contributory scheme.

I also can record the excellent work of Mrs. Giles in administering the 4 Day Nurseries. There is a waiting list at each of over 40, and only mothers who go to work or are ill or having another child may have their children admitted. Looking after other people's children is onerous work involving long hours. Somehow Mrs. Giles always can find staff and even have a waiting list of students; and above all can keep staff up to date, improving all new methods of learning and playing in the most economical way possible. Miss Taylor generously gives her spare time to help in training the student nursery nurses, and this co-operation, together with that of the Education Department, has produced excellent results so far.

HEALTH WEEK

A "Health Week" was held during March in an endeavour to stimulate local interest in the services provided by the Council, particularly by the Health Committee, and to bring home the fact that the maintenance of healthy conditions of life is not only essential to the happiness of the individual but vital to the prosperity of the community.

An Exhibition was staged at the Public Baths and many eminent people gave interesting and valuable talks which, judging by the attendances, were greatly appreciated. In addition it was possible to arrange instructive displays including Physical Education by scholars from local schools.

I should like to take this opportunity of recording my thanks to the willing band of helpers who contributed to its success.

GENERAL

In the various sections I include reports from Dr. Knights (Chest Physician), Mr. Machin (Senior Dental Officer), Mr. Hughes (Senior Sanitary Inspector), Miss Gapper (Home Teacher for the Blind). To all these and to all others with whom I work I would like to offer my thanks for their kindness and help during the year.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES COOKSON,

Medical Officer of Health,

School Medical Officer and Port Medical Officer.

Section I.

Statistical Conditions of the Area, and General Provision of Health Services in the Area

GENERAL STATISTICS—1948

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,621 acres
Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,130
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,527
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£461,625
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,830

VITAL STATISTICS—1948

				Males	Females	Total			
LIVE BIRTHS	{	Legitimate	...	597	524	1121			
		Illegitimate	...	48	41	89			
	TOTALS		...	645	565	1210	<i>Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population</i>	...	17.5

				Males	Females	Total			
STILLBIRTHS	...	...	...	12	14	26	<i>Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births</i>	...	21.0
DEATHS	...	...	...	386	347	733	<i>Death rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population</i>	...	11.4

DEATHS FROM DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH :—

					Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal and post-abortion, sepsis	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1000 live births (Total=43)	...	...	...	...	35.5
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births (Total=40)	...	...	...	...	35.7
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births (Total=3)	...	...	...	...	33.7

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	4

VITAL STATISTICS—1939-1948

Live Births

YEAR	LEGITIMATE		ILLEGITIMATE		TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
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
1946	595	640	63	70	1368	21.4
1947	704	647	53	42	1446	22.7
1948	597	524	48	41	1210	17.5

Stillbirths

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Stillbirths)
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
1946	29	15	44	31.2
1947	22	9	31	20.9
1948	12	14	26	21.0

Deaths

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population
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
1946	408	358	766	12.1
1947	400	349	749	11.8
1948	386	347	733	11.4

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948					65-	
			All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-		
ALL CAUSES	420	399	422	374	371	408	400	386	23	3	3	35	121	201
"	390	372	423	340	415	358	349	347	20	5	2	39	53	228
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	"	"	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	13	6	5	6	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
"	8	3	4	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	2	1	5	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	8	—	6	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
"	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	23	19	37	35	26	33	25	28	—	1	—	12	13	2
"	26	23	24	19	33	17	26	24	—	—	1	18	4	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	5	14	5	3	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	3	3	9	2	5	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	3	10	1	2	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
"	1	5	3	2	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Heart Disease	92	99	103	98	101	106	95	106	—	—	—	2	25	79
"	100	92	111	103	120	102	85	121	—	—	—	5	17	99
Other Circulatory Diseases	8	4	8	7	11	9	9	17	—	—	—	—	6	11
"	8	8	3	4	10	6	14	11	—	—	—	1	2	8
Bronchitis	27	24	24	13	11	10	37	34	1	—	—	—	14	19
"	30	13	29	10	10	17	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Pneumonia (All Forms)	37	23	22	13	18	17	24	15	—	—	—	3	2	8
"	26	18	24	10	14	17	15	14	2	1	—	—	1	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	6	9	6	9	12	7	11	—	—	—	2	2	7
"	3	1	2	6	7	4	6	5	—	—	—	1	1	3

Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the years 1940-48

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 Paratyphoid	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year.	
ENGLAND AND WALES													
1940	14.6	0.55	14.3	0.00	—	0.02	0.06	0.32	*	*	4.6	55	
1941	14.2	0.51	12.9	0.00	—	0.06	0.07	0.19	*	*	5.1	59	
1942	15.8	0.54	11.6	0.00	—	0.02	0.05	0.09	*	*	5.2	49	
1943	16.5	0.51	12.1	0.00	—	0.03	0.03	0.37	*	*	5.3	49	
1944	17.6	0.50	11.6	0.00	—	0.03	0.02	0.12	*	*	4.8	46	
1945	16.1	0.46	11.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.02	0.08	*	*	5.6	46	
1946	19.1	0.53	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	*	*	4.4	43	
1947	20.5	0.50	12.0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	*	*	5.8	41	
1948	17.9	0.42	10.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.51	0.01	3.3	34	
126 COUNTY BOROUGH AND GREAT TOWNS, including LONDON													
1940	16.0	0.64	15.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.07	0.29	*	*	5.9	61	
1941	14.7	0.58	14.9	0.00	—	0.07	0.08	0.17	*	*	7.5	71	
1942	17.3	0.66	13.3	0.00	—	0.03	0.06	0.09	*	*	7.5	59	
1943	18.6	0.63	14.2	0.00	—	0.03	0.04	0.36	*	*	7.9	58	
1944	20.3	0.64	13.7	0.00	—	0.03	0.03	0.10	*	*	7.3	52	
1945	19.1	0.58	13.5	0.00	—	0.02	0.02	0.07	*	*	7.8	54	
1946	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	*	*	6.1	46	
1947	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	*	*	8.0	47	
1948	20.0	0.52	11.6	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.59	0.01	4.5	39	
148 SMALLER TOWNS (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000)													
1940	15.7	0.55	12.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.05	0.30	*	*	4.4	54	
1941	16.4	0.60	13.0	0.00	—	0.06	0.06	0.20	*	*	4.6	56	
1942	18.4	0.62	12.1	0.00	—	0.02	0.04	0.10	*	*	4.8	46	
1943	19.4	0.61	12.7	0.00	—	0.03	0.04	0.37	*	*	4.4	46	
1944	20.9	0.61	12.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.03	0.11	*	*	4.4	44	
1945	19.2	0.53	12.3	0.00	—	0.01	0.02	0.07	*	*	4.5	43	
1946	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	*	*	2.8	37	
1947	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	*	*	3.7	36	
1948	19.2	0.43	10.7	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.46	0.01	2.1	32	
LONDON													
1940	13.7	0.44	17.8	0.00	—	0.00	0.01	0.18	*	*	5.8	50	
1941	8.9	0.33	16.3	0.00	—	0.04	0.03	0.15	*	*	6.8	68	
1942	14.0	0.48	13.9	0.01	—	0.04	0.02	0.07	*	*	8.6	60	
1943	15.8	0.45	15.0	0.00	—	0.03	0.02	0.27	*	*	10.4	58	
1944	15.0	0.42	15.7	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.08	*	*	10.1	61	
1945	15.7	0.40	13.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.07	*	*	7.6	53	
1946	21.5	0.54	12.7	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.12	*	*	4.2	41	
1947	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.08	*	*	4.8	37	
1948	20.1	0.39	11.6	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.63	0.00	2.4	31	
GLOUCESTER													
1940	15.8	0.64	15.0	0.02	—	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.87	0.79	4.2	65	
1941	16.5	0.58	12.5	—	—	0.05	0.32	0.15	0.85	0.97	2.8	51	
1942	18.8	0.59	11.9	—	—	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.63	0.63	5.8	46	
1943	19.6	0.44	13.2	0.02	—	0.09	0.14	0.17	1.32	0.72	2.4	53	
1944	20.4	0.64	11.4	0.02	—	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.97	0.37	3.1	32	
1945	19.9	0.52	12.7	—	—	0.03	0.06	0.03	1.09	0.52	4.9	35	
1946	21.4	0.69	12.1	—	—	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.96	0.51	5.8	41	
1947	22.7	0.49	11.8	—	—	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.86	0.61	1.4	39	
1948	17.5	0.40	11.4	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.84	0.29	3.3	35	

Signifies no deaths. * Signifies no figures available.

— Signifies no deaths. * Signifies no figures available

TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF CANCER, 1924-1948

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
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
1946	118	15.4	1.86	M		1	23	33
				F		6	22	33
1947	108	14.4	1.69	M		4	17	29
				F		9	23	26
1948	106	14.5	1.65	M		3	24	30
				F		5	16	28

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths from stated causes under 1 year.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Congenital debility, Premature birth etc.	31		SEE DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION							
Violence	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	3
Other defined diseases	3	—	SEE DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION							
Circulatory diseases	—	—	SEE DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION							
Bronchitis	2	3	1	3	4	—	2	1	2	1
Pneumonia	4	11	13	13	11	8	4	9	8	4
Other respiratory diseases	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	1	4	2	6	3	4	5	8	2	4
Whooping Cough	2	—	3	1	3	—	2	2	3	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	3	—	2	—	2	—
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Influenza	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Premature Birth	*	18	17	14	12	13	8	13	9	11
Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Con. Malformation; Birth Injury; Infant diseases	*	13	14	14	20	10	14	16	20	15
Cerebro—Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
All other causes	—	2	—	4	6	5	2	6	6	1
TOTALS	46	62	54	56	66	41	41	56	57	43

* See different classification.

Section II.

Infectious Diseases

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases

TUBERCULOSIS

**REPORT by F. J. D. KNIGHTS, M.D., F.R.C.P., on the work
of the Chest Clinics :—**

“THE WORKING OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946”

On the clinical side, not much change of emphasis has been needed. It has been my policy since I was appointed in December, 1946, and this policy had the encouragement of the Joint Board, to work in terms of Chest Clinics rather than Tuberculosis Dispensaries, and to handle the differential diagnosis and treatment of all forms of chest disease. Through the courtesy of Dr. Cookson, beds were placed immediately at my disposal at the City General Hospital and these have proved of great service, a wide variety of conditions having been handled.

On the social-epidemiological side, a close liasionship exists with the Public Health Departments and the “new order” works exceedingly smoothly. It is abundantly clear that the administrative headquarters of the Chest Clinic service must be at very close proximity to the offices of the Medical Officers of Health as constant informal contacts provide a very close co-operation over the daily problems.

CO-OPERATION WITH HEALTH VISITORS

I regard the proper educational use of Health Visitors as the most important single anti-tuberculosis measure.

Much consideration has been given to the comparative value of a large number of Health Visitors doing part-time tuberculosis visiting, or a small number doing this work, whole-time. In my opinion there are distinct advantages in continuing the present system of part-time tuberculosis visiting; the most cogent of which is the stigma which attaches to the visit from the designated “T.B. Nurse” (the same goes for the “T.B. Doctor”).

Liaisonship with a large number of Health Visitors is by no means easy and only a fraction at any time attend Chest Clinics; but by a gradual rota system we can arrange a mutual familiarity of work.

It was obvious that much Health Visitors' time was being wasted on visiting unimportant cases, with a consequent loss of concentration on the urgent households. A system of coloured progress cards based on infectivity has been introduced—green, yellow and red on the traffic-light principle—whereby a Health Visitor can distinguish at a glance in a large pile, the important cases. The phrase a “red household” has become common parlance among the medical staff, Health Visitors and Home Help Organisers to denote a thoroughly bad problem. Health Visitors receive these cards after the initial assessment and on discharge from Sanatorium, and it is planned to extend the system so that they receive periodic reports until the patient is “off the Register.”

It was found that both in the Clinics, homes and Sanatoria, too many “loose ends” of patients' financial, social and personal problems were left untied. It was, therefore, decided to appoint one Social Worker to Standish House with freedom to roam outside when required. This appointment has been made and proved of the utmost value to patients and provided the necessary “mobile personal link” between Patient, Family,

Doctors, Health Visitors, Home Help Organisers, Child Officers, Housing Managers, National Assistance Officers, Care Committees and the various other agents and agencies who form part of the complex machinery of Social Welfare. A suit for a tramp, farming out the baby, convalescence for a tired housewife and a multitude of similar personal problems, come into her service to patients.

THE REGISTER OF NOTIFIED PERSONS

A start has been made on pruning this and a few hundred cases have already been removed. It is obvious that whereas any family doctor knows how to put a case on the Register, none knows how to take a case off, and a great number of enquiries have had to be made concerning cases of which we have had no clinical cognisance.

CO-ORDINATION OF THE MEDICAL-SOCIAL ASPECTS

Every new case of tuberculosis seen in the Chest Clinics is (subject to human frailties) automatically notified regardless of family doctor action, to avoid delays in administrative machinery.

Each new case is discussed at the weekly Staff Conference, which is attended by the medical staff, the Sanatorium Superintendent, a Radiologist, one or more Health Visitors, Social Worker and "contact" organiser. The medical aspects are considered along with the Health Visitor's report and medical and social gradings made. On these gradings priority for admission to Sanatorium is based and domiciliary treatment discussed. On the social grading will depend the length of time the patient is retained in Sanatorium apart from the fact of medical stabilisation. The integration of domiciliary and sanatorium aspects has meant a better use of sanatorium beds and a quicker turn-over of patients.

A better medical integration has followed the weekly visit of myself to the Sanatorium and a full inter-working of the Sanatorium and Chest Clinic staff is planned.

THE CONSULTATIVE CLINICS

Within two years the number of patient attendances (old and new) has nearly doubled and the radiological work trebled. We have reached the position where we have passed the limits imposed on us by the factors of physical accommodation possible at the present out-patient departments and the amount of radiology available.

The two most urgent problems exist in Gloucester and Stroud. In Gloucester we need a whole-time Clinic working daily at one of the Hospitals. The Stroud Clinic can only be decompressed successfully by a new Clinic at Standish House to serve that neighbourhood.

Clinic hygiene needs much improvement: there is a risk of infection of non-tuberculous cases by tuberculous. Though the danger is more apparent than real it must be dealt with. As far as possible patients are diluted by an appointment system and special children's clinics are held in Gloucester and Filton; in addition chronic tuberculous cases in Gloucester City are followed up in a special Clinic at Barton Street. The physical handicaps mentioned above need relief to secure effective action in spacing patients.

HOUSING

To assist the Housing Managers both in getting urgent cases re-housed and to prevent the abuse of the waiting lists by a convenient T.B. label (which has obviously occurred), a system of graded recommendations has been introduced. A close

co-operation has existed with the Housing Managers of Gloucester City and Cheltenham. In other areas the position seems most unsatisfactory. It is absolutely essential that overcrowded households where a *chronic* infectious case occurs should have the highest possible priority.

AFTER CARE COMMITTEE

These perform a useful local function at Cheltenham, Filton and Soundwell. As they are in the process of being "policed" no further comment is made.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

A full-time unit is likely to be made available for this clinical area in 1950.

CONTACTS

Special attention was given to this problem at the request of the Chairman of the Joint Board. In 1948 two clerical staff were set aside in my office to organise this systematically for the first time and at the time of writing this report some 137 County contacts and 45 City on the average per month are being called up for examination, with an actual attendance rate of 50%, apart from the Clinics; besides large numbers who are seen at the ordinary Clinics.

The work is still in process of development as facilities permit. Methods used are screening and films by the X-ray Departments, Mass Radiography, tuberculin testing in Clinics and at special sessions by Health Visitors. A full contact service will probably call for some seven or eight thousand examinations annually.

REHABILITATION

A fortnightly conference has been held since May, 1947, in Gloucester, between the Rehabilitation Officer and the Chest Clinic staff, at which some two to eight patients attend at a time. These have proved of very great value and in 1948, 68 patients were seen, of whom 9 returned to old jobs, and 46 were successfully rehabilitated, including 9 who took a course in a Government Training Centre before re-employment. Patients are handled at this conference from all over North Gloucestershire.

DELAY FOR SANATORIUM

Thanks to the opening of a new women's block in 1947, the success of the part-time nursing scheme and the liaisonship outlined above, the average delay of routine admissions has been reduced from eight to between two and three months. A large number of cases are admitted as emergencies or high priority cases, in addition to the routine cases, on medical or social grounds.

TUBERCULOSIS AND PREGNANCY

Arrangements were made in 1948 for patients to be delivered in the Sanatorium and not to be removed to Sunnyside. This has worked well and in addition the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Woolley, sees tuberculous patients with the Obstetrician, Mr. Hamilton, in the ante-natal and post-natal Clinics.

The above comments expound our present policy and some of the difficulties involved. We have only just begun. An obvious need is that of detailed statistical analysis and a system is now being set up."

COPY

Health Department,
Friory House, Greyfriars,
Gloucester.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City
and Port of Gloucester and School Medical Officer for the
year 1949.

CORRECTION.

Page 37 - second line -
Substitute "nearly" for "exactly".

Page 40 - Notifications, Deaths and Visits made.
Substitute "32" for "27". x

x As shown on Page 16.

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A full-time staff of 100 is available for this clinical area in 1950.

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British Museum
Natural History
Department of Zoology

10

Report of the Committee on the
State of the Fishery for the
Year 1911

CONTENTS

Page 1 - Introduction
Page 2 - Summary of the
Year 1911 - Part I
Page 3 - Summary of the
Year 1911 - Part II

It is shown on page 11

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases from 1934 to 1948

DISEASE	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	91	63	106	61	43	61	132	93	367	188	280	171	75	60	172
Diphtheria	23	34	25	20	38	36	419	438	320	309	162	128	99	34	14
Pneumonia	95	50	70	94	99	135	124	94	90	100	71	72	82	84	52
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	—	—	1	—	7	30	10	3	—	—	2	6	2
Polio-myelitis or Polio. Enceph.	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	2	2	—
Ophthalmia Neo.	5	6	3	8	7	9	12	16	14	11	7	12	5	6	2
Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever ...	15	20	18	25	29	22	13	11	21	27	21	9	15	8	10
Erysipelas	16	10	17	17	17	8	14	15	15	19	21	27	14	21	15
Chickenpox	443	326	124	374	288	282	142	374	588	250	337	193	211	137	309
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	6	—	2	3	—	1	1	1	6	—	3	1	5	—	1
Tuberculosis (New cases)—Pulmonary	57	65	65	41	72	64	105	111	94	119	113	121	110	124	119
Non-Pulmonary	18	17	20	24	19	18	22	29	21	36	13	20	20	12	16
Measles	NOT NOTIFIABLE	NOT NOTIFIABLE	NOT NOTIFIABLE	NOT NOTIFIABLE	396	396	996	625	172	1170	133	640	22	863	480
Whooping Cough	NOT NOTIFIABLE	NOT NOTIFIABLE	NOT NOTIFIABLE	NOT NOTIFIABLE	—	—	26	326	104	183	52	123	164	162	67
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Benign-Tertian Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE A

Summary of Tuberculosis Notifications 1st January to 31st December, 1948

		FORMAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTIFICATIONS														TOTAL (All Ages)
		PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTIFICATIONS														
		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
Respiratory, Males	...	—	—	5	3	1	5	11	11	10	3	8	3	—	60	
Respiratory, Females	...	—	—	1	7	4	11	10	16	4	3	2	1	—	59	
Non-Respiratory, Males	...	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	11	
Non-Respiratory, Females	...	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	

TABLE B

**Number of Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications
on 31st December, 1948**

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL CASES
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
283	247	530	63	59	122	652

NOTIFICATIONS, DEATHS AND VISITS MADE

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
New Cases	82	127	140	115	155	126	141	130	136	135
Deaths	32	53	57	50	84	61	67	61	55	54
Visits made by Health Visitors	548	668	618	581	634	723	890	1004	1111	1545

VENEREAL

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	42	28	—	—	20	8	7	4	69	40	109
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	23	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	12	35
" secondary ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	20
" all later stages ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10
" congenital ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	66	17	—	—	66	17	83
" later ...	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	7	2	9
Non-venereal conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	29	79	29	108
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres, or Service Hospitals or by General Practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circ. 2226	7	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	9	6	15
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	92	67	—	—	99	29	86	33	277	129	406
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal ...	9	5	—	—	40	9	76	29	125	43	168
6 (a). Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
" secondary ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
" all later stages ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
" congenital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	14	6	—	—	14	6	20
" later ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 (b). Number of cases under treatment or observation which died:—											
From the disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From other causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure ...	13	20	—	—	12	3	—	—	25	23	48
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres, or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ...	16	9	—	—	11	5	—	—	27	14	41
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	44	25	—	—	22	6	10	4	76	35	111
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 ... (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4.)	92	67	—	—	99	29	86	33	277	129	406

DISEASE

Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1948.

		Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions		TOTALS		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis INCLUDED IN ITEM 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth :—												
Syphilis, primary		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
,, secondary		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, latent in 1st year of infection		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
,, all later stages		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, congenital		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of attendances :—												
(a) for individual attention of the medical officer(s)		731	529	—	—	341	129	112	51	1184	709	1893
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g. irrigation, dressing		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		731	529	—	—	341	129	112	51	1184	709	1893
12. In-patients :—												
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year		5	33	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	34	39
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given		65	331	—	—	—	4	—	—	65	335	400
								Other Diseases				
								M.	F.			
13. Number of cases treated with penicillin		50	44	—	—	82	40	—	—	132	84	216
		Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		TOTALS		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods		—	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	2		4
		Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea		Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid		Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease		
		for Syphilis		for Gonorrhoea		for Syphilis		for Gonorrhoea				
15. PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—												
(a) Number of SPECIMENS examined at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment Centre		—		—		—		—		—		
(b) Number of SPECIMENS from patients attending at the Treatment Centre for examination to an APPROVED laboratory		12		290		770		220		—		

N.B.—Regulation 33B (Defence [General] Regulations) passed in 1942 were revoked during the year.

LABORATORY WORK

HEALTH

Faeces	12
Swabs	323
Milk	15
Blood examinations	2
Urine ,,	1
Food ,,	1
Sputums	141
Rats	3

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Bloods, Smears, etc.	1312
-----------------------------	------

VACCINATION

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Certificates of successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 received	88	71	113	140	131	243	266	308	310	142
Certificates of Exemption received... *(up to 4/7/48)	921	850	699	598	716	844	812	811	828	373*

Section III.

Maternity and Child Welfare

INTRODUCTION

DENTAL SERVICES

The Dental Surgeon (Mr. Machin) reports:—"The fact that the decision was made to house the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and the Dental Clinic in the same building is having the desirable effect of getting all expectant mothers to have their teeth examined. Where a mother elects to receive treatment from a private dentist, a "priority" ticket is given asking the dentist to give treatment as early as possible, and this procedure is proving of special value; the local dentists co-operate very helpfully. Furthermore, the Maternity and Child Welfare Department follows up these "ticket" cases to see that the mother plays her part and actually does visit a dentist.

I am of opinion that multiple extraction and great dental "upheaval" is not usually in the interest of the patient's health at the time of pregnancy. Importance should be given to the matter after the mother has got over the ordeal of childbirth.

It may be seen that many cases of "scaling," and anti-pyorrhoea treatment generally, are undertaken at our clinic. I am afraid that something like half the patients show pyorrhoea in some stage or other. This is a serious matter, but as a rule the word "pyorrhoea" itself has to be avoided, as it can have a most terrifying effect. The usual line is to stress the importance of care of the gums as well as the teeth, and obtain promises to visit a dentist (i.e. any dentist they choose) at six-monthly intervals.

The greatest value which the help of an additional full-time assistant dental surgeon should afford should be the treatment when necessary of all "Toddlers," and the work will be facilitated (again) by the fact of having the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and the Dental Department under the same roof."

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION AND BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN

This work was continued for the Children's Committee until the Children's Officer was able to take over.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

YEAR	DEATHS	RATE PER 1,000 LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS			
		†SEPSIS	OTHER CAUSES	TOTAL	
				Gloucester	England and Wales
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
1946	2	Nil.	1·42	1·42	1·43
1947	3	Nil.	2·03	2·03	1·17
1948	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·02

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

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			
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
1946	56	45	11	40·9	36·4	82·7
1947	57	33	24	39·6	24·4	252·6
1948	43	40	3	35·5	35·7	33·7

DAY NURSERIES

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
	1946	84	26
	1947	84	25
	1948	77	30
<i>Little Cloister.</i> Opened 26.1.42	1942	159	26
	1943	142	34
	1944	161	36
	1945	108	31
	1946	124	32
	1947	103	32
	1948	112	33
<i>Bath Place.</i> Opened 8.3.43... ..	First record only available from March 1944		
		98	33
	1945	87	30
	1946	95	36
	1947	105	33
	1948	71	36
<i>Coney Hill.</i> Opened 5.4.43... ..	1943	103	33
	1944	123	35
	1945	110	33
	1946	101	35
	1947	97	34
	1948	93	37

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE CALLED IN DOMICILIARY CASES BY MEDICAL HELP FORMS, as follows :—

Condition of Mother	...	...	...	...	143
Condition of Child	...	...	...	...	79
Miscarriages	...	...	...	...	19
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	241

HOME HELPS

Cases Attended :—Maternity	...	...	...	...	73
Sickness	...	...	...	...	31
Old Age	...	...	...	...	17

HOME VISITING, Etc.

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

First Visits—birth	...	...	...	...	...	1209
Revisits under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	4254
Children 1—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	7779
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	25
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	170
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	45
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	13
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1545
Suspicious Illness	...	...	...	...	...	39
First visits—Antenatal	...	...	...	...	...	697
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	80
Mental Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	208
Sundry visits	...	...	...	...	...	1795
Unsuccessful Visits	...	...	...	...	...	3042
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	21168

Visits in connection with School Medical Service 558

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS &C.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	509
Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	805
School Minor Ailments Clinic	...	...	...	...	294
School Medical Inspections	...	...	...	...	136
Head Inspections	...	...	...	...	183
Birth Control Clinics	...	...	...	...	24
Chest Clinics	...	...	...	...	101
Other Clinics and Meetings	...	...	...	...	83
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2135

Conference, Refresher Course, etc. ... 4

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases notified	2
Admitted to Hospital	1
Vision unimpaired	2

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
No. of Sessions held	21	21	25	23	22	21	22	24	24	23
No. of cases on Register at beginning of year	44	45	34	48	38	42	47	67	82	87
No. of new cases attending Clinic on Doctor's recommendations during the year ...	31	13	35	30	27	32	41	41	53	89
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year, left City, or ceased to attend	30	24	21	40	23	27	21	26	48	59
No. of cases remaining on the Register at the end of year	45	34	48	38	42	47	67	82	87	117
No. of Attendances	138	80	122	107	112	124	133	180	170	279
County Cases attending Clinic (included in above figures)	9	9	10	13	12	14	20	25	23	44

Section IV.

Ambulance Service

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

A. Total calls during 1948 :—

VEHICLE	City other than City Hospitals	Plastic Cases	HOSPITALS		Other than Hospitals or City	TOTAL
			Over	City Gen.		
AMBULANCES ...	1674	121	1085	1277	1369	5526
CARS	1115	18	—	—	537	1670
TOTAL ...	2789	139	1085	1277	1906	7196

B. Total mileage during 1948 :—

VEHICLE	City other than City Hospitals	Plastic Cases	HOSPITALS		Other than Hospitals or City	TOTAL
			Over	City Gen.		
AMBULANCES ...	23861	16073	9818	14415	18776	82943
CARS	10178	594	—	—	6944	17716
TOTAL ...	34039	16667	9818	14415	25720	100659

Additional mileage in connection with the City General Hospital for transport of Nurses, Stores, etc., and the Social Welfare Department is as follows :—

City General Hospital	15857
Social Welfare Department	3151
TOTAL	19008

SUMMARY OF CASES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1948 :—

City Accidents... ..	352
City Removals	2576
County Accidents	92
County Removals	1814
Total cases	4834
Total Mileage	76426
Total Patients carried	5519
Increase of Cases over 1947	2617
Increase of Mileage over 1947	50605

Section V.

**The Blind Persons Act, 1938,
National Assistance Act, 1948,
Lunacy Act, 1890,
Mental Treatment Act, 1930,
Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38**

BLIND PERSONS

I give below a report from the Home Teacher :—

“ During 1948 the average number of blind persons on the register was 115, and, in addition, there were 13 observation cases. There were 17 new cases, 11 deaths, and 2 transfers.

Approximately 1,900 welfare visits were paid, and some form of advice, assistance or instruction given on practically every occasion. There was a slight increase in the number of lessons given in embossed types.

The detailed work of rehabilitation and adjustment to blindness presented the usual problems, but with the co-operation of the blind persons concerned most of these difficulties were eventually partly or wholly overcome. A great deal of time was necessarily spent on the care of the ageing and aged.

The efforts made to see that medical treatment, when recommended, was carried out, were generally successful. There was no instance of operative treatment being refused.

Handicraft activities became increasingly popular, and more suitable material returned to the market. The fortnightly handicraft class became abnormally large for the size of the City, and failed to satisfy the enthusiasm of blind pastime workers. Experience has shown that handicapped persons enjoy learning and working collectively rather than individually in their homes. On August 28th members of the class, including 20 exhibitors, visited the annual show for blind gardeners held at the Royal Workshops for the Blind, Bristol. Eight prizes were awarded to our members as follows :—two in the gardening section, four in handicrafts, and two in domestic science.

The social club which met on alternate Tuesday afternoons continued to function normally. The chief activities during the year were parties, sales, games, lectures, plays and musical entertainment.

Voluntary helpers have been keen, reliable and invaluable.

Early in the year, it was found possible to accommodate me in the Health Department, and this arrangement has proved very helpful and convenient.

In preparation for “ the appointed day,” July 5th, necessary forms were completed for those in receipt of domiciliary assistance, and National Assistance Board Officers introduced to the blind persons concerned. When the Act came into operation it was gratifying to find that none suffered financially.

Under the new National Insurance Act, a number of exceptions from contributions were applied for on the grounds of small income. In every case a certificate of exemption was granted.

As a result of the National Health Service Act, a number of partially sighted, and blind persons suffered inconvenience and distress through having to wait for very long periods for spectacles to be supplied or repaired. Several cases were reported where people suffering from defective sight were obliged to stay at home from work until their glasses were ready. It is to be hoped that eventually ophthalmic surgeons will be given power to grant priority certificates where necessary.

At the end of the year, employment figures were as follows:—six workshop employees; one home worker; thirteen employed in factories and elsewhere; two self employed; approximately thirty were registered with the Ministry of Labour as disabled persons under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act of 1944.

In conclusion, I would acknowledge the valuable help given by the Gloucester (City) Blind Association, the National Institute for the Blind, National Library for the Blind, National Deaf-Blind Helpers' League, and many other organisations which have so willingly assisted me."

On the 5th July, 1948, domiciliary assistance amounting to £64 1s. 6d. per week was discontinued."

Total Blind Population, 1948.

TABLE I.

AGE PERIODS									TOTAL
0-1	1-5	5-16	16-21	21-40	40-50	50-65	65-70	Over 70	
—	—	2	2	10	12	26	10	54	116

TABLE II.

AGES AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURRED.

0-1	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	Over 70
15	4	4	4	11	8	10	14	17	29

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT

CERTIFIED PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HORTON ROAD AND CONEY HILL HOSPITALS
(5/7/48 to 31/12/48)

MONTH	under 21		22 to 40		41 to 65		over 65		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
July	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	3
August	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	4
September	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
October	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
TOTAL ...	—	—	2	—	2	3	2	3	6	6	12

	Certified	Voluntary and Temporary				Total
Total cases in Hospital on 5/7/48	123	...	...	65	...	188
" " " " 31/12/48	122	...	...	66	...	188
Other cases investigated but not admitted				7		

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

(5/7/48 to 31/12/48)

CASES UNDER SUPERVISION AT THEIR OWN HOMES :

Number of cases at 5/7/48	...	...	...	32
New cases	...	...	...	1
				—
				33
Admitted to Stoke Park Colony	...	...		1
				—
Number of cases at 31/12/48	...	...		32

NUMBER OF ABOVE CASES AWAITING ADMISSION TO INSTITUTIONS 3

CASES ON LICENCE FROM INSTITUTIONS :

	Stoke Park Colony		Brentry Colony
	M	F	M
Number on Licence 5/7/48	...	...	...
" " " 31/12/48	...	...	...
	3	3	2
	3	3	2

CASES IN INSTITUTIONS :

	Stoke Park Colony		Brentry Colony	Other Colonies	
	M	F	M	M	F
Number at 5/7/48	...	...	...	...	...
New Admissions	...	...	...	...	...
	24	29	14	3	3
		1			
Total at 31/12/48	...	...	...	...	...
	24	30	14	3	3

Section VI.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

INTRODUCTION

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

“ The opportunity was taken during a change in staff at the beginning of the year to rearrange the Sanitary Inspectors' districts. The Central District, which included the Cross, Westgate and Kingsholm areas had hitherto proved too large a unit for one Inspector. A new district was formed and the Central district reduced in size. This readjustment expedited sanitary inspection and secured better distribution of the work.

The acute housing shortage which persisted made necessary the retention of every possible unit of accommodation. Securing repairs to the many old and worn out houses in the bad areas of the City called for a careful approach to the owners. Formal action in many cases would have resulted in demolition or closure, thus adding to the immediate accommodation problem. The general position was that many families were obliged to live in accommodation which, judged by any standard, must be regarded as unfit for habitation and these conditions will continue until many more houses are provided enabling the occupants of derelict properties to be rehoused.

The Caravan Sites at Pool Meadow in the West End of the City were in continuous use throughout the year by permanent and itinerant dwellers. Every effort was made to maintain reasonable sanitary conditions on the sites but rough living of the kind which prevailed is not easy to control. There appears to be a real need for sites of this sort in Gloucester, and Pool Meadow has the advantage of being fairly remote from the road and dwellings with consequent reduction of the nuisance value.

The slaughter of food animals for Gloucester and the surrounding district was continued by the Ministry of Food at slaughterhouses within the City. This entailed the inspection of 19,400 carcasses, and the rejection of over 31 tons of diseased meat. The Food Ministry reduced the number of slaughterhouses in use from three to two and this step towards the centralisation of slaughter facilitated the inspection work.

A total of 285 food samples were examined during the year including 153 analysed for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act. Of the milk samples found by the City Analyst to be deficient in fat, follow up action indicated that they had not been adulterated.

A special survey of the food premises was commenced and revealed that in many cases the standard of washing equipment and water heating facilities was inadequate. Taking advantage of the recent relaxation in building controls, the survey is aimed at securing a higher standard of hygienic construction and operation throughout the City.

Records of atmospheric pollution observations taken at the Lannett showed that conditions were slightly worse than in 1939. A survey of the sources of pollution from industry revealed that there are 45 various classes of installations liable to cause emissions; of these 19 are boiler plants for general manufacture. It is well established that domestic chimneys are responsible for at least half of the general atmospheric pollution in this Country and quite a heavy pall of domestic smoke can be seen over the City in calm weather. The most serious source of industrial pollution was from a Foundry which is bounded on two sides by dwelling houses and a serious local nuisance arises from grit emissions. Steps taken by the Company to arrest the grit emissions did not provide a permanent improvement and the assistance of the Ministry of Health was sought.

An extension of the drainage system in the Dock area was carried out and this made possible improved sanitary arrangements at Flour Mills and offices which hitherto were inadequately served.

The sewerage extension scheme into the Matson area was carried out and the Corporation undertook to provide sewer connections to existing properties at a standard charge. At the close of the year work was in progress on the provision of new drainage systems communicating with the sewer at thirteen properties in the area.

The first stage of the Council's programme for the improvement of the public sanitary conveniences facilities in the City was carried out and new conveniences were provided at Kings Square, Archdeacon Street, London Road, Massey Road and Priory Road.

As in the previous year, the Department assisted in the Government Scheme for the post war training of Sanitary Inspectors and afforded practical training to five students.

I would like to acknowledge and thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their support and the Officers of the Corporation for their co-operation."

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made during the year 1948.

Complaint visits	...	...	...	...	...	898
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	416
Houses inspected :—						
(a) Under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	18
(b) Others	...	...	...	...	...	615
Bakehouses :—						
(a) Power	...	...	...	...	...	45
(b) Non-Power	...	...	...	...	...	11
Factory and Workshops Act :—						
(a) Factories (Power)	...	...	...	...	...	146
(b) Factories (Non-Power)	...	...	...	...	...	138
(c) Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Out-workers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	...	982
Common Lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	245
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	36
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	30
Premises where food is prepared, stored and sold						1322
Notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	9
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	743
Places of Amusement	...	...	...	...	...	20
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	35
Rats and Mice Act	...	...	...	...	...	174
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	32
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	17
Slaughter of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	28

Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	2272
Work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	990
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	32
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	52
Drain Testing :—						
Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	33
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	18
Water	...	...	...	...	...	30
Control of Civil Building	...	...	...	...	...	478
Docks	...	...	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous visits to Owners, Agents and Builders						1519

The following is a summary of the notices served and complied with during 1948 (together with outstanding notices complied with) :—

(a) **Preliminary.**

For defects.—Served	...	...	...	...	292
Complied with...	...	...	...	...	244
For Nuisances.—Served	...	...	...	...	15
Complied with	...	...	...	...	14
Verbal Notices, complied with	...	...	...	...	323

(b) **Statutory.**

For defects under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—					
Served	...	...	...	...	Nil
Complied with	...	...	...	...	Nil
For nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1936 :—					
Served	...	...	...	...	30
Complied with	...	...	...	...	29
Number of Summonses issued	...	...	...	...	15
Under Section 59 of the Gloucester Corporation Act, 1935 :—					
Choked Drains.—Served	...	...	...	...	19
Complied with	...	...	...	...	19
Under Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937 :—					
Served	...	...	...	...	1
Complied with	...	...	...	...	1
Houses provided with a water supply inside the house as a result of informal action	...	...	...	...	1

The following summary gives details of the defects remedied during 1948.

Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	58
W.C.'s or drains unstopped	...	...	...	...	...	114
Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	27
New soil or ventilation shafts	...	...	...	...	...	25
Soil or ventilation shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Glazed gulley traps	...	...	...	...	...	38
Inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	...	32
Rodding eyes	...	...	...	...	...	8
New pedestal w.c.	...	...	...	...	...	124
New w.c. basin	...	...	...	...	...	10
New closet traps	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional w.c. provided	...	...	...	...	...	32
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	46
Water closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Flush boxes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	100
Water supply provided to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	8
New urinals fixed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Flush to existing urinals	...	...	...	...	...	—
Urinals cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Glazed sink troughs	...	...	...	...	...	52
Waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
Waste pipes trapped	...	...	...	...	...	44
Spouting or rain-water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	67
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	181
Living rooms (w. or c.) repaired or re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	94
Sleeping rooms (w. or c.) repaired or re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	102
Rooms cleansed (vermin)	...	...	...	...	...	49
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	56
Windows made to open	...	...	...	...	...	14
Windows and window frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	92
Additional light provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Additional ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Damp premises remedied	...	...	...	...	...	12
Furnaces and grates repaired	...	...	...	...	...	34
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13
Yard paving relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Handrails to staircases provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilated Food storage provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manure, &c. removed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premises limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	23
Water supply fixed inside houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intervening ventilated space to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	4
Anti-Syphonage pipes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls re-pointed or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	131

HOUSING—1948.

A Demolition Order was made on No. 9, Melbourne Street.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING 1948.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	633
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	3877
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	18
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	18
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	13
(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	620

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	581
--	-----

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	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	15
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

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	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

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	Nil
-----	---	-----

HOUSING—1948 (continued).

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

4.—HOUSING ACT, 1936.—OVERCROWDING.

(i) Number of Corporation dwellings—Inspected	...	...	...	35
Overcrowded	...	...	...	24
(ii) Number of privately-owned dwellings—Inspected	...	...	...	52
Overcrowded	...	...	...	9

The overcrowded houses were referred to the Housing Manager.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Number of privately owned houses disinfested	45
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

All disinfestations were carried out with D.D.T. solution and D.D.T. powder. The results were very good, no re-infestations being reported. All Council houses were dealt with by the Estates Dept.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following Offensive Trades were carried on in the City at the end of the year :—

Dealers in rags, bones and rabbit skins	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dealers in hides, skins, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tallow and Fat Melters	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Inspections made of above premises	...	...	...	...	...	30

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of rooms registered for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	33
Permitted number of lodgers	...	...	...	...	...	193
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	17

RODENT CONTROL

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries scheme, whereby a consolidated grant of 50% of approved net expenditure incurred would be paid to Local Authorities, was accepted by the Council. The staff engaged on this work comprises a rat-catcher and two assistants.

No. of visits made by rat-catchers	...	...	...	...	4271
„ „ non-poisonous baits laid	...	...	...	...	23103
„ „ „ „ taken	...	...	...	...	14059

RODENT CONTROL—continued

No. of poisonous baits laid	...	...	...	...	9209
" " " " taken	...	...	...	...	6136
" " premises gassed	...	...	...	...	38
" " brown rats destroyed (town premises)	...	...	...	...	341
" " black " " " "	...	...	...	...	13
" " brown " " (dock premises)	...	...	...	...	88
" " black " " " "	...	...	...	...	229

Numerous rats were also killed by poison and gassing but the bodies were not recovered.

No. of premises dealt with under contract	...	...	...	46
" " rats examined for B. Pestis	...	...	...	3
" " " found to be infected	...	...	...	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**PART I OF THE ACT.****1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority ...	87	151	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	316	191	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	403	342	1	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	7	5	—	—	1
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	5	3	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	5	4	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	20	15	—	3	1

OUTWORK.

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

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

PROSECUTIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Nuisances :—

Keeping of fowls so as to be a nuisance	Abatement order made
Failure to comply with Statutory Notice as to repairs to roof, eaves gutters and downpipes, and ceiling plaster	Abatement order made Fined £2

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 :—

Registered Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Retail Purveyors—							
(a) with premises in the City	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
(b) with premises outside the City	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Wholesale Traders	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of inspections made during year :—							
Milkshops and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

MILK (Special Designations) ORDERS AND REGULATIONS. 1936—1946.

The following licences for Designated Milk were granted :—

Producers—T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pasteurising Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Retailers—T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bottling and retailing T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Supplementary—T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Bacteriological Examinations.

					Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.
Undesignated Milk	...	...	...	...	8	4
Accredited Milk	...	...	...	...	1	—
T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	2	1
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	45	31

Biological Examinations.

Number of milk samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of positive results (T.B.)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	6.6%

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.

No. of manufacturers and vendors on register	...	...	22
No. of vendors on register	...	...	53
No. of visits made to registered premises	...	...	163
No. of samples of Ice-cream submitted for bacteriological examination	...	...	24
No. of these samples found to be unsatisfactory	...	...	14

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1948.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	2454	602	6908	8770	666
Number inspected			All were	inspected.	
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	5	28	65	28	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	686	286	45	451	38
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	28.1	52.1	1.6	5.4	7.4
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	16	4	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	204	129	1	—	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.6	24.1	.07	—	2.8

SUMMARY OF WEIGHT IN LBS. OF UNSOUND FOOD DEALT WITH.

						T.B.	OTHER DISEASES
Bovine Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	17750	21888
„ Offals	...	...	...	...	...	8033	16661
Pigs Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	200	400
„ Offals	...	...	...	...	...	326	189
Sheeps Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	—	640
„ Offals	...	...	...	...	...	—	1522
Calves Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	200	2950
„ Offals	...	...	...	...	...	36	438
Imported Meats	...	...	...	...	...	—	2683
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	3596
Tinned Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	12144
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1181
Various	...	...	...	...	...	...	5662

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. of Slaughterhouses in the City :—

Registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. of visits to Slaughterhouses for inspection of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	982

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

No. of visits to slaughterhouses during slaughtering to see that provisions of this Act are being carried out	28
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

PRESERVED MEAT PREMISES.

No. of premises on Register under Sec. 75 of the Gloucester Corporation Act for the preparation and manufacture of preserved Meat	32
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

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

Year	Number taken	Genuine		Adulterated	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1948	153	71	70	10	2

Adulterated Samples

INFORMAL

IDENTIFICATION No.	ARTICLE				RESULT OF ANALYSIS
1a. ...	Biscuits	(broken)	...	...	Slight taste present due to oxidation of wheat oil which takes place during storage.
33a. ...	Cough Cure	...	...	...	Label stated that sample contained 0.5% chloroform whereas this sample contained none.

FORMAL

IDENTIFICATION No.	ARTICLE				RESULT OF ANALYSIS
8 ...	Milk	...	...	...	Seriously deficient in fat.
14 ...	Milk	...	...	...	Slightly deficient in fat.
15 ...	Milk	...	...	...	Seriously deficient in fat.
17 ...	Milk	...	...	...	Slightly deficient in fat.
18 ...	Milk	...	...	...	Slightly deficient in fat.
19 ...	Milk	...	...	...	Slightly deficient in fat.
29 ...	Milk	...	...	...	Slightly deficient in fat.
39 ...	Sausage	...	...	...	Slightly deficient in meat.
43 ...	Milk	...	...	...	Slightly deficient in fat.
58 ...	Milk	...	...	...	Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids.

Artificial Cream.

No artificial cream is manufactured in the City for sale, and none has been found offered for sale during the year.

Wholesale Dealers in Butter, Margarine or Margarine Cheese.

No. of premises registered in City under Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :—

Wholesale dealers in Milk blended margarine or margarine cheese :—

Butter Factories	1
Margarine or Margarine Cheese Dealers	12

Prosecutions.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Sale of food unfit for human consumption ...	Fined £20
Bread containing insects	Fined £15 and Costs (£6 19s.)
Insanitary conditions in bakehouse	Fined £18

Section VIII.

Port Health Administration

TABLE A
i. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port during 1948.

	NUMBER	TONNAGE	NUMBER INSPECTED		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector				
FOREIGN :—								
Steamers	45	42210	3	45	3	3	—	—
*Motor	36	5854	—	28	—	—	—	—
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOREIGN	81	48064	3	73	3	3	—	—
COASTWISE :—								
Steamers	88	10073	—	16	1	1	—	—
*Motor	1605	113400	—	24	3	3	—	—
Sailing	1931	176900	—	43	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL COASTWISE	3624	300373	—	83	4	4	—	—
TOTAL (Foreign & Coastwise)	3705	348437	3	156	7	7	—	—

(*Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers).

TABLE B.

ii. Character of Trade of Port.

(a) Passenger Traffic during the year.—6 ARRIVALS AND 4 STOWAWAYS.

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC :—

Principal Imports ... Petrol, grain, timber, ground nuts and cider apples.

,, Exports ... NIL.

Foreign Ports from which vessels arrived.—Mainly Canada, Germany, West Africa, Holland and France.

iii. Water Supply.

The drinking water to the Port is from the City Mains and a well in one area, one Water Boat and one Fire Float being used for delivering it to shipping. These vessels are kept in a clean condition, and occasionally disinfected.

iv. Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945.

All vessels arriving from Foreign Ports are met by either the Medical Officer of Health, the Port Health Inspector or the Assistant Inspector, when the Declarations of Health are dealt with. Information of incoming vessels is received from the Dock Company, and two mooring stations are provided, one in the Tidal Basin, and the other in the Dock. No difficulty is experienced in the working of Article 16.

No Passengers were landed at the Port, but any Medical Examinations would take place aboard Ship. The City Isolation Hospital provides for cleansing of person and clothing, and for all cases of Infectious Disease, except Smallpox which in accordance with existing arrangements would be taken to the Bristol Smallpox Hospital. The City Isolation Hospital Ambulance would be used for carrying patients to the Hospitals.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.—Nil.

TABLE D.

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

v. Measures against Rodents.

Ships and Warehouses in Gloucester Dock are kept under the supervision of the City Pests Officer, and the Warehouses which are under the jurisdiction of the County Council at Sharpness Docks under the County Pests Officer. All Ships arriving from Foreign have to keep "Rat Guards" on mooring ropes whilst in Port. If the vessels do not carry sufficient guards, they are hired from the Authority.

Examination of Rats for plague is carried out at the Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.
(1) ON VESSELS.

NUMBER OF RATS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	6	5	4	2	4	5	3	2	3	—	4	2	40
Brown	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	9
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE F.
(2) IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES.

NUMBER OF RATS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	19	20	21	21	16	21	19	18	23	16	19	16	229
Brown	7	6	8	9	6	7	6	9	8	6	9	7	88
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague “infected” or “suspected” Vessels or Vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the year.—NIL.

TABLE J.
vi. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.
CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel	No. inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	110	—	4	3
Other Nations	46	—	5	1

vii. Food Inspection.

Number of Samples of Food examined.—NIL.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

INSPECTIONS MADE	43
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

INFRINGEMENTS DISCOVERED :—

(a)	Non-Registration	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	Non-Notification of Change of Owner	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	Masters without Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Certificates not identifying Owner with the boat	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d)	Marking	...	...	...	...	...	1
(e)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	4
(f)	Separation of Sexes	...	...	...	...	...	—
(g)	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	1
(h)	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	—
(i)	Painting	...	...	...	...	...	—
(j)	Provision of Water Cask	...	...	...	...	...	—
(k)	Removal of Bilge Water	...	...	...	...	...	—
(l)	Notification of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	—
(m)	Admittance of Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	—
(n)	Cabins damp and leaking	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Complaint Notes from other Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	—

TOTAL NO. OF BOATS ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR

(a)	Ordinary Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Motor propelled Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Steam „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	No. of Boats that cannot be traced	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Boats no longer in use	...	...	...	...	...	2
	„ sold to Owners in other districts	...	...	...	...	...	8

NO. OF BOATS REGISTERED OR RE-REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR :—

Boats re-registered owing to structural repairs	...	...	...	—
Boats re-registered owing to change of Ownership	...	...	...	—

All infringements discovered were dealt with by means of the usual complaint notes or by verbal notices to the Owners and Masters.

Section IX.

Domiciliary Midwifery and Home Nursing

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

(5/7/48 to 31/12/48)

Number of new Midwifery cases	...	...	174
" " Maternity	...	...	64
Number of Midwifery visits	...	...	3862
" Maternity	...	...	1232
" Ante-natal	...	...	2885
" Post-natal	...	...	43
" Casual	...	...	627
Total number of visits made	...	...	8649

		Midwifery	Maternity
Number of cases on books at 5/7/48	...	13	5
" " " " " 31/12/48	...	10	6

HOME NURSING

(5/7/48 to 31/12/48)

Number of new Surgical cases	...	...	118
" " Medical	...	...	417
" " T.B.	...	...	11
" " notifiable	...	...	6
Number of cases sent by Doctors	...	...	394
" " who applied direct	...	...	88
" " sent home by Hospital	...	...	50
" " (miscellaneous)	...	...	20
Number of cases on books at 5/7/48	...	...	190
" " " " " 31/12/48	...	...	218

VISITS PAID TO ALL PATIENTS

Number of Surgical visits	...	...	4324
" Medical	...	...	15639
" T.B.	...	...	208
" notifiable	...	...	77
" Casual	...	...	295
Total number of visits	...	...	20543

Section X.

School Medical Services

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (1947-48)

Chairman :

Alderman Mrs. EDWARDS

Vice-Chairman :

Alderman HANNAM-CLARK

Members :

THE MAYOR (*ex officio*).

Alderman S. A. STODDART

Councillor J. H. EDGE.

,, E. J. LANGDON.

,, T. THOMAS.

,, Mrs. F. WENTWORTH.

,, A. H. GEORGE.

,, W. J. SMITH.

,, F. J. BECKINGHAM

,, Mrs. L. R. LANGDON.

,, G. H. WILLIAMS

,, M. C. BYE.

,, W. V. GREEN.

,, C. F. HEAL.

Mrs. E. M. BRETHERTON, J.P.

Rev. D. TUDOR JAMES.

,, M. J. ROCHE.

,, D. D. THOMAS.

Mr. J. T. WHITELEY, M.A.

,, P. W. ROBINSON, B.Sc.

,, J. LEE.

INTRODUCTION

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

In supplying the statistics of work done in the Dental Department, Mr. Machin, School Dental Surgeon, encloses the report which I give herewith :—

“ The National Health Service Act stirred up people's interest in teeth, and both before and after the passing of the Act the interest was reflected in attendances at the School Dental Clinic. Particularly noticeable were the efforts made by parents who had formerly refused treatment for their children. It almost seemed as if they had the foreboding that the average private dental practitioner would become overworked and would cease to welcome their children for the “ odd ” extraction required when their children got toothache, as most “ refusal ” cases naturally do. This state of affairs causes congestion at the Clinic on the three mornings a week when “ casual ” cases are dealt with, and is to be deplored as it helps to clog the wheels which should turn almost entirely in favour of parents who never refuse the offers of regular treatment. However, the hoped-for appointment of an additional whole time dental officer will go a long way towards minimising this trouble. Until then I am afraid the whole scheme for children's teeth has to mark time. Their bodies are proved to be bigger and generally healthier now-a-days, but teeth form a problem all their own, and, as far as present-day knowledge takes us, the only item of appreciable value in the fight for better teeth is the combined work of more dentists to repair the ravages of dental decay and thus decrease its onslaughts. No “ tablets ” or dentifrices have yet proved of much value in themselves. The best that can be truthfully said of tablets is that they never seem to do any harm, and as regards dentifrices one is probably as good as another if they are used intelligently. Some of our teaching profession are again finding time to hold tooth-brush “ drills,” and even “ clean teeth competitions ” which are things of great value.”

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Medical inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

TABLE I.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN THE PRESCRIBED GROUPS :—

Entrants	1221
Second Age Group	1762
Third Age Group... ..	501
TOTAL	3484
<hr/>	
No. of OTHER PERIODIC INSPECTIONS	—
GRAND TOTAL	3484
<hr/>	

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

No. of Special Inspections	32
No. of Re-Inspections	1971
TOTAL	2003
<hr/>	

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT :—

GROUP 1	For defective vision (excluding squint) 2	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II A. 3	Total individual pupils 4
Entrants	54	106	160
Second Age group	168	145	313
Third Age group	44	81	125
Total prescribed group	266	332	598
GRAND TOTAL	266	332	598

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
4	Skin	—	—	—	—
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	262	92	4	5
	(b) Squint	17	15	1	1
	(c) Other	2	6	—	—
6	Ear—(a) Hearing	7	8	—	—
	(b) Otitis Media	2	1	—	—
	(c) Other	7	8	—	1
7	Nose or Throat	142	341	2	17
8	Speech	3	2	—	—
9	Cervical glands	7	101	1	—
10	Heart and Circulation	—	1	—	—
11	Lungs	2	19	—	—
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia	7	5	—	—
	(b) Other	—	1	—	—
13	Orthopædic —				
	(a) Posture	—	5	—	—
	(b) Flat feet	36	16	—	—
	(c) Other	—	12	—	—
14	Nervous system—				
	(a) Epilepsy	1	1	—	—
	(b) Other	1	—	—	—
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development	—	—	—	—
	(b) Stability	—	—	—	—
16	Other	—	—	—	—

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE
YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Entrants	1221	177	14.50	892	73.05	152	12.45
Second age group	1762	476	27.00	1121	63.63	165	9.37
Third age group	501	91	18.16	334	66.67	76	15.17
Other periodic Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3484	744	21.35	2347	67.37	393	11.28

TABLE III. (continued)

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT				Total No. treated
Received operative treatment—				
(a)	for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	...	...	284
(b)	for other nose and throat conditions ...	...	...	28
Received other forms of treatment ...				406
TOTAL ...				718

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS :—

(a)	No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools ...	...	...	53
(b)	No. treated otherwise <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or out-patients departments ...	...	...	217

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE ARRANGEMENTS AND SPEECH THERAPY :—

No. of pupils treated	(a) under Child Guidance arrangements ...	...	...	48
	(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements ...	...	...	40

TABLE IV.**DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT**

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—				
(a)	Periodic age groups ...	...	...	6101
(b)	Specials... ..	...	...	1396
(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials) ...	...	...	7497
(2)	Number found to require treatment ...	...	...	3954
(3)	Number actually treated ...	...	...	3126
(4)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment ...	...	...	3999
(5)	Half-days devoted to (a) Inspection ...	...	...	37
	(b) Treatment ...	...	...	457
TOTAL (a) and (b) ...				494

TABLE IV. (continued)

(6) Fillings :—							
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1615	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	84	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1699	
(7) Extractions :—							
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	455	
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2358	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2813	
(8) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction ...						348	
(9) Other operations :—							
(a) Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	296	
(b) Orthodontia Cases	...	...	...	...	...	13	
	TOTAL (a) and (b) ...	...	...	...	...	309	

TABLE V.**INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.**

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurse or other authorised persons ...	...	...	...	...	...	23282
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	2810
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) ...	...	...	...	...	...	—

SCABIES

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Old Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Treatments	...	...	...	...	...	...	87

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

i. Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31 December 1948

Age at 31.12.47 i.e. Born in Year ...	Under 1 1948	1 1947	2 1946	3 1945	4 1944	5 to 9 1939 to 1943	10 to 14 1934 to 1938	Total under 15
Number Immunised	4	722	455	497	576	3105	2975	8334
Estimated mid year population 1948 ...	5629					8625		14,254

ii. Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in Relation to Immunisation.

NOTIFICATIONS.			DEATHS.		
Age at date of Notification	Number of Cases Notified	Number of cases included in pre- ceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation	Age at date of Death	Number of Deaths	Number of cases included in pre- ceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation
Under 1 ...	—	—	Under 1	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	—
2	1	—	2	1	—
3	1	1	3	—	—
4	3	1	4	—	—
5 to 9	2	—	5 to 9	—	—
10 to 14	—	—	10 to 14	—	—
TOTALS ...	8	2	TOTALS ...	1	—

APPENDIX.

Medical Examination of Corporation Employees.

No. examined 99

JOHN JENNINGS (Gloucester) LTD.
BRUNSWICK ROAD
GLOUCESTER
