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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF GLOUCESTER

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE  
Health of the District

For the Year  
1946

BY

M. L. SUTCLIFFE,  
T.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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Rural District Council of Gloucester

# ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health



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# Rural District Council of Gloucester

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## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Hygiene Conditions and Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1946.

It includes the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors and is compiled to conform with Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935 ; Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926 and it incorporates the requirement of the Ministry of Health Circular 13/47 d. 13th March, 1947.

Although the health of the District has remained excellent and there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis and infectious disease, and a satisfactory increase in the numbers of children immunised against diphtheria ; it is unfortunate that the constructive plans which the Council are anxious to put into operation, especially in connection with Housing, Water Supplies and Sewerage, are held up owing to Controls and Restrictions imposed by Higher Authority. It is obvious that these are considered necessary, but it is to be hoped that it will soon be possible for the Council to carry out schemes, which, from its local knowledge, it knows to be essential in the interest of Public Health.

I much appreciate the co-operation I receive from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee and also from other members of the Council, and should also like to record the assistance of the Sanitary Inspectors (a large part of this Report comprises their work) and that of other members of the Council Staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

29th August, 1947.



## Public Health Staff of the Authority.

M. L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health ; Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural (Medical Officer of Health) Committee and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health for the County of Gloucestershire.

O. M. HALE, C.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other foods.

H. E. W. HOOKE, C.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other foods.



## **Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.**

Area (in acres) 71,490.

Population (Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid 1946), 31,550.

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1946) according to rate books, 8,228.

Rateable Value (December 31st, 1946), £206, 735.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £861.

This Rural District, reconstituted in 1935 under the Local Boundary Commission, has developed to such an extent since that date, both in population, new industries, and ancillary services such as water and sewage, that it now ranks as one of the most important Rural Districts in the country.

Social conditions remain unchanged generally, since my last report. Population is largely concentrated in the parishes where the Council have provided main water and sewerage, and where factories are available for the absorption of labour.

The major acreage is still agricultural, as is shewn by the 430 dairy farms in the District. The importance of agriculture, and the need to provide agricultural workers with the ordinary amenities of civilisation, such as water, electricity and sewerage is stressed by the Ministries concerned. The completed Rural Housing Survey shows that living conditions for rural workers are in need of great improvement especially with reference to housing; and it is not surprising that these workers move to areas where these amenities are available, if it means healthier conditions for their families.

An informal enquiry was held in November 1946 by the Local Government Boundary Commission, in connection with claims by Gloucester Corporation and the Borough of Cheltenham, for the extension of their boundaries, which very materially affect this District. If these claims are allowed, the District will be left with little except its agricultural areas, which areas are those causing the greatest difficulty from the Public Health aspect, especially with regard to providing satisfactory water and sewerage services at a reasonable cost.

### **Industry in the District.**

There has been no major change during the year. Employment in factories primarily engaged in the production of Aircraft and components shows a decrease; but this is largely counter-balanced by the increased employment at Messrs. Hawkesley's who converted during the year to the "mass production" of Aluminium houses, of which approximately 3,000 were turned out in 1946,



the average production time per house at the end of the year being about 15 minutes.

As a considerable proportion of workers in the large factories come in daily by bus from adjacent areas, this slight reduction in employment has had no effect in the District.

**Factories in the District employing more than 1,000 personnel as at 31.12.46.**

Gloucester Aircraft Co., Brockworth .. .. .	2790
Gloucester Aircraft Co., Moreton Valence .. ..	150
A. W. Hawkesleys, Ltd., Hucclecote .. .. .	3300
Rotol Airscrews Ltd., Churchdown .. .. .	2250
No. 7 Maintenance Unit (R.A.F.) .. .. .	2500

In addition to the above factories which are situated in the semi-urban parts of the District, it is felt that Messrs. Vowles running saw mills at Ashleworth are doing important work in providing rural industry, although the relative number of workers is naturally small.

**Adoptive Legislation in force in the District.**

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, so far as not repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Part 3, Sections 28-31).

Public Health Act, 1925 (Part 2, Sections 13, 14, 15, 26 and 29).

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, Section I (adoptive).

Bye-Laws as to :

1. New buildings and certain matters in connection with buildings (adopted 1.4.37).
2. Streets (adopted 1.4.37).
3. Tents, Vans and Similar Structures (adopted 1.9.38).

**Vital Statistics.**

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the District, together with certain rates which are compared, where possible, with those for England and Wales.

A detailed list of the causes of death will be found in Table 27.



Table 1

## Infantile Births and Deaths.

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Combined
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Live Births	267	272	539	25	29	54	593
Still Births	6	6	12	2	—	2	14
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	10	9	19	2	2	4	23

Table 2.

## Deaths.

Total Deaths	Male	Female	Total
	172	161	333
Deaths included in the above from :			
Measles (all ages)	...	...	2
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	2
Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	...	2
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—
Other Maternal causes	...	...	—

Table 3.

## Birth and Death Rates.

	Gloucester Rural District	England and Wales
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.7	19.1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.44	0.53
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.5	} 11.5
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	Not available	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	38.7	43.0
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live births	35.2	} Not available
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	74.0	
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births	Nil	1.43



## General Provisions of Health Services in the District.

Gloucestershire has no County Public Health Laboratory, and in consequence bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses of Public Health samples and medical specimens are carried out as follows :

### Water Analyses.

- (a) Samples taken by this Department. County Analyst (Rowland H. Ellis, Esq., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.).
- (b) Samples taken of Gloucester Corporation Supply. County Analyst.
- (c) Samples taken of Stroud Waterworks Supply. Works Analyst.

### Milk Analyses.

- (a) School Milk. { Routine samples taken by
- (b) T.T. and Accredited milk. { County Sampling Officers.
- (c) Non-designated milk. Samples taken by this Department and also by the G.W.A.E.C. under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme. Pathological Laboratory, Gloucester Royal Infirmary.

### Ice Cream Analyses.

Samples taken by this Department. County Analyst.

### Medical and Pathological specimens.

Pathological Laboratory, Gloucester Royal Infirmary.

### Sewage Analyses.

Samples taken by this Authority.

- (a) Frequent examinations of the sewage effluent from the Longford Works are carried out by the Council's Works Superintendent.
- (b) Full analyses are carried out by the County Analyst.

In connection with water and sewage analyses, a County Council scheme was commenced in July 1938 whereby considerably reduced rates were charged if the Council submitted a minimum of 100 samples per annum.

The rates fixed were as follows :

Full analyses of water	.. .. .	£1 7s. 0d.
Bacteriological analyses of water	.. .. .	10s. 0d.
Special waters, sewage effluents, etc.	.. .. .	£2 2s. 0d.

There is at present a 15 per cent. war-time increase on the above figures and a County Council Committee is considering their revision.



## HOSPITALS.

### Infectious Diseases.

**Gloucester City Isolation Hospital.** Over. (56 beds for acute Infectious Diseases).

This hospital, under the control of the City Corporation, provides by an agreement with this Council dated 26.5.32, and amended 1.3.38, for treatment of major infectious diseases occurring in the following parishes surrounding and to the north of the City :

Ashleworth, Barnwood, Brockworth, Chaceley, Churchdown, Down Hatherley, Elmore, Forthampton, Hasfield, Hempsted,, Highnam, Hucclecote, Longford, Longlevens, Maisemore, Minsterworth, Norton, Quedgeley, Sandhurst, Tirley, Twigworth and Upton St. Leonards.

The cost per patient is £3 3s. 0d. per week, plus cost of special treatment, and ambulance charges (1s. per mile).

There is a minimum yearly charge of £50 which provides for a guaranteed two beds at any one time, and this arrangement is being amended to cover six beds at a charge of £100 per annum.

This hospital has also 33 beds available for the Gloucestershire Joint Board for Tuberculosis.

**Cashes Green Isolation Hospital.** Stroud. (44 beds for acute Infectious Diseases.

This hospital, under the control of the Stroud Joint Hospital Board is available for the treatment of major infectious diseases occurring in the following parishes in the South Eastern part of the District :

Arlingham, Brookthorpe, Eastington, Frampton, Fretherne, Frocester, Hardwicke, Harescombe, Haresfield, Longney, Moreton Valence, Standish and Whitminster.

An arrangement dated 8.11.41 between the Joint Hospital Board and this Council confirmed that an initial charge of £4 18s. 0d. be made (which includes the cost of Anti-toxin for Diphtheria cases) per patient per week, but that, taking into consideration the actual cost of maintenance of cases, including ambulance and special treatment charges, any credits or debits should be passed on to this Council.

This hospital has also 12 beds available for the Gloucestershire Joint Board for Tuberculosis.

**Wilderness Isolation Hospital, Mitcheldean.** (30 beds for acute Infectious Diseases).

This hospital, a converted country house, is smaller than the aforementioned hospitals and is under the control of the East Dean



and United Districts Joint Hospital Board. In 1937 arrangements were made to admit cases of major infectious disease from the parishes of Newnham and Westbury-on-Severn. The proportionate maintenance costs of cases admitted, including ambulance and special treatment charges is borne by this Council, with a minimum yearly payment of £75.

**1st and 2nd County Mental Hospitals.** Infectious disease cases occurring in patients are normally treated in these Hospitals Isolation Blocks.

During the year the above Isolation Hospital Services have worked perfectly satisfactorily, and there has been no difficulty in obtaining admission for patients.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

### Water Supplies.

#### MAIN SUPPLIES IN THE DISTRICT.

##### GLoucester CORPORATION WATER WORKS.

In accordance with the Gloucester Corporation Water Act, 1945, the Corporation provides main water supplies when requested to by this Council.

##### EXTENSIONS DURING 1946.

Ashleworth .. .. .	2408 yards.
Brockworth .. .. .	680 „
Churchdown .. .. .	227 „
Hucclecote .. .. .	147 „
Longlevens .. .. .	718 „
Sandhurst .. .. .	3872 „
Upton St. Leonards .. .. .	4945 „
Total .. .. .	7½ miles.

##### EXTENSIONS AUTHORISED BY THE COUNCIL.

Brockworth (Green Street and Cross Hands)	1310 yards.
Upton St. Leonards .. .. .	1180 „
Sandhurst .. .. .	3140 „
Longney .. .. .	2600 „
Whitminster .. .. .	400 „
Saul .. .. .	310 „
Brookthorpe .. .. .	770 „
Total .. .. .	5½ miles

Water supplies are obtained from the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board's reservoir at Churchdown (supply from purification works at Tewkesbury), Witcombe reservoir, and



two pumping stations in the Newent Rural District. Supplies are adequate, and according to bacteriological and chemical analyses are of excellent quality.

#### STROUD DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

These works supply a considerable part of Eastington Parish and also a few houses in Frocester. Analyses are invariably satisfactory and no shortage has been reported. It is understood that there is a possibility that this Company may augment their supply by arranging to obtain water in bulk from Gloucester Corporation, as the latter's main runs adjacent to the Stroud Water Board's area of supply.

#### NEWNHAM WATERWORKS.

The supply from this source has been inadequate during the last and preceding years, and supplies during 1946 have been cut off for up to 23 hours per day. The quality of the water supplied has on the whole been satisfactory, but difficulties have been periodically experienced in the maintenance of the automatic chlorinating plant installed at the beginning of the war.

The Council's scheme for the extension of the Gloucester City Corporation mains via Minsterworth and Westbury-on-Severn was sanctioned by the Minister of Health during the year, and the contractors, Messrs. Thomas Bugbird and Sons, Ltd., commenced work, with the aid of German Prisoner of War labour on December 2nd, 1946.

### **Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses of Water Supplies serving the District.**

**Table 4.**

Source of Supply.	Total No. of Analyses.	Bacteriological.		Chemical.	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Gloucester Corporation City Analyst.	161	95	1	65	—
Stroud Waterworks Works Analyst	9	9	—	—	—
Newnham Waterworks Council Analyst	14	9	3	2	—
Wells, etc. ... Council Analyst	70	3	38	—	29

I have to acknowledge with thanks the reports on the Corporation and Stroud water analyses which are sent to this Department by the courtesy of the City Engineer and the Stroud Water Co's Engineer respectively.



**Main Water Supplies in the District showing the Number of Houses and Population Served.**  
Table 5.

Parish.	Main Water Supply.	Main Supply in House.	Pop.	Stand Pipes Main	No. of Houses.	Pop.
Arlingham	Glos. Corporation	1	4	—	—	—
Ashleworth	Glos. Corporation	—	—	—	—	—
Barnwood	Glos. Corporation	241	923	—	—	—
Brockworth	Glos. Corporation	397	1521	—	—	—
Brookthorpe	Glos. Corporation	33	106	1	15	57
Chaceley	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Churchdown	Glos. Corporation	1147	4932	—	—	—
Down Hatherley	Glos. Corporation	3	12	—	—	—
	Chel. Corporation.	4	16	—	—	—
Eastington	Stroud District Water Board	333	1276	—	—	—
Elmore	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Forthampton	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Frampton-on-Severn	Glos. Corporation	72	276	—	—	—
Fretherne with Saul	Glos. Corporation	43	165	—	—	—
Frocester	Stroud District Water Board	8	31	—	—	—
Hardwicke	Glos. Corporation	61	234	—	—	—
Harescombe	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Haresfield	Glos. Corporation	7	27	—	—	—
Hasfield	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Hempstead	Glos. Corporation	104	398	2	18	68
Highnam	Glos. Corporation	42	161	2	6	23
Hucclecote	Glos. Corporation	594	2275	—	—	—
Longford	Glos. Corporation	184	536	—	—	—
Longlevens	Glos. Corporation	648	2481	1	3	12
Longney	Glos. Corporation	24	92	1	1	4
Maisemore	Glos. Corporation	55	211	—	—	—
Minsterworth	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Moreton Valence	Glos. Corporation	41	157	—	—	—
	Glos. County Council	1	4	—	—	—
Newnham-on-Severn	Newnham Water Works	165	632	—	—	—
Norton	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Quedgeley	Glos. Corporation	138	529	—	—	—
Sandhurst	Glos. Corporation	5	20	—	—	—
Standish	Glos. County Council	69	265	—	—	—
	Glos. Corporation	3	12	—	—	—
Tirley	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Twigworth	Glos. Corporation	9	44	—	—	—
Upton St. Leonards	Glos. Corporation	44	169	—	—	—
Westbury-on-Severn	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Whitminster	Glos. Corporation	26	100	2	18	68
	Glos. County Council	9	44	—	—	—
Wotton Vill	Glos. Corporation	4	16	—	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4515</b>	<b>17669</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>232</b>



Table 5 is submitted in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 13/47 and shews a satisfactory increase of 174 houses connected to main water supplies. This figure would have been considerably higher had it not been for a shortage of labour and material.

During the year one further parish (Ashleworth) has been provided with main supplies, making a total of 29 parishes with main water available and 9 without ; and in all these latter, mains are either under construction or proposed in the near future.

In addition to the above dwelling houses, the following residents in the District are provided with main supplies.

1. Patients and Staff at

- (a) No. 1 County Mental Hospital.
- (b) No. 2 County Mental Hospital.
- (c) Barnwood House.
- (d) Standish House Sanatorium.
- (e) Over Isolation Hospital.
- (f) Wallsworth Hall Childrens Nursing Home.
- (g) St. Lucy's Hospital, Longford.
- (h) Public Assistance Institution, Eastington.

2. Workers at

- (a) Brockworth Hostel.
- (b) Witcombe Hostel.
- (c) Zurich Insurance Co., Minsterworth.

3. Residential Schools

- (a) Wynstones School, Brookthorpe.
- (b) Brightlands, Newnham.
- (c) Oldbury House, Eastington.
- (d) Bowden Hall, Upton St. Leonards.

On the whole, it may be considered that the provision of main water supplies is preceeding satisfactorily, although there is unfortunately considerable delay between the Council sanctioning a scheme and the provision of mains. This delay is due to factors over which the Council have no control.

### **Public Cleansing and Refuse Collection.**

Twenty parishes are scavenged for house refuse, but no cleansing of privies, septic tanks, etc., is undertaken by the Council, although emergency arrangements have been made for latrine buckets at Moreton Valence R.A.F. Camp to be emptied by contract (Cocksworth Conservancy Co., Ltd.), as soon as it was occupied by squatters. This was necessary as there was no ground available for burial. (Cost as from August 1946 to 31st March 1947, £115 15s. 0d.)



Household refuse is removed under contract (cost as at 31st March, 1947, £2,380 per annum). and the cost is distributed as a flat rate over the whole district. It involves the expenditure of under a 3d rate compared with 1s. 6d., in some districts. The refuse is dealt with by tipping and the tips at present in use are :—

- i. City Corporation tip, St. Oswald's Road (Controlled tipping, Bradford System).
- ii. Frampton-on-Severn. (This tip is almost full).
- iii. Arlingham.

The two latter tips are not as well kept as they should be, but supervision is not easy. Now that the Council is employing a full time labourer for ditching, etc., it is hoped to arrange for him to keep these tips in a satisfactory state.

In connection with refuse collection, the Surveyor has been instructed to prepare a scheme for the work to be done by the Council, employing direct labour. This will undoubtedly be an advantage as it would provide more control and the transport used would be specially adapted for this work.

**Table 6. Parishes Scavenged.**

NORTH DISTRICT	SOUTH DISTRICT.
** Barnwood	* Arlingham
** Brockworth	* Eastington
* Brookthorpe	* Frampton-on-Severn
** Churchdown	* Fretherne-with-Saul
** Hempsted	* Forcester
** Hucclecote	* Hardwicke
** Longford	* Haresfield
** Longlevens	** Newnham
** Quedgeley	* Whitminster
Upton St. Leonards (Parish arrangements)	
Wootton Vill (County arrangements)	

\*Fortnightly collection.

\*\* Weekly collection.

During the year the frequency of collection in 5 parishes has been increased from fortnightly to weekly, and collection in certain parishes not already served is under consideration.

The importance of refuse collection is stressed by the Minister of Health who has stated :—

“ An increasing number of Rural District Councils are providing refuse collection for their districts. Conditions of nuisance, and infestation by rats, which are apt to occur where quantities of refuse accumulate near houses, are avoided where house refuse collection is undertaken.



## **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The Surveyor reports as follows :—

“ Since the last report little change has taken place in the north end area of the District. The average dry weather flow to the Works at Longlevens has shown a tendency to decrease and is at present about 580,000 gallons per day. The daily chemical tests show that the effluent is producing results in conformity with the Royal Commission standards.

The system at Newnham is operating satisfactorily though it is apparent that in the future some of the older sections of the service will require repairing and possibly renewal. In collaboration with the Pests Department of the County Council both the above have been treated for rat infestation with satisfactory results.

No improvement can be reported with regard to the treatment at the Eastington Works, and it is anticipated that the additional flow from the projected housing site will aggravate the present conditions. However, the Council's Consulting Engineers' recent Report on the drainage of the Southern Parishes visualises improvements in this Parish and it is hoped that an entirely new system of disposal will be available in the reasonably near future.

During the year the following extension schemes have been executed :—

- i. To serve northern group of Council houses at Hempsted.
- ii. To site for new Council houses at Newnham.
- iii. To new private housing estate at Innsworth.

In addition the defective sewer at Barnwood Avenue is being relaid and this work should be completed at an early date.”

H. F. FREEMAN.

## **Drainage and Sewerage in Areas without Main Sewers.**

This is inevitably unsatisfactory in many parishes, as in a large number of cases, house drainage discharges into adjacent ditches, where, owing to lack of fall, it tends to stagnate.

In the worst districts, notably Frampton and Saul, and Eastington ; the Council's Consulting Engineer has prepared schemes for main sewage disposal systems. The cost per house of these schemes is rather high, and although they are urgent, it is by no means certain the Ministry will sanction them.

In September 1946, the Council recommenced the employment of a full time workman to cleanse the sewer-ditches in the South part of the District, which had been in abeyance during the war. There are over 10 miles of these ditches requiring cleansing. He is doing most useful work, which enables complaints to be dealt with as they arise. It must be pointed out however, that the work he does is only palliative, and that only main sewage schemes will remove the cause of the present unsatisfactory conditions.



## Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

The larger factories in the District appear to make every effort to prevent pollution of streams by their trade waste or effluents. A few complaints have been received, but personal interviews with the factory maintenance engineers has resulted in a tightening up of their supervision and general improvement.

Pollution of streams by sewage is bound to occur in many parishes where there is no main sewage disposal system.

### Domestic Latrine Accommodation and Bathing facilities.

The Rural Housing Survey of houses with a Rateable Value of £16 or less (excluding Council Houses) has produced the following interesting figures :—

Percentage of houses with Water Closets	46 per cent.
Percentage of houses with Buckets	33 per cent.
Percentage of houses with Privies	21 per cent.
Percentage of houses with Baths	35 per cent.

As this is mainly, as far as acreage is concerned, a rural district, these figures may be considered reasonably satisfactory, but they show that to raise hygiene up to the Ministry Standard will require material and labour, both of which are controlled by higher authority, and both of which are given priority for the construction of new houses, rather than the reconditioning of older properties. It is inevitable therefore that however regrettable these conditions are, they will have to be tolerated for some time.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

A summary of the work carried out in the Public Health Department is tabulated below :—

**Table 7.**

	No. of Inspections	Notices served.		Defects remedied after notice.	
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling houses ...	3,890	86	3	62	2
Cow Sheds and Dairies...	759	38	—	38	—
Factories, etc. ...	38	9	—	8	—
Bakehouses ...	82	7	—	7	—
Food Premises ...	97	12	—	10	—
Slaughterhouses ...	Nil.	None in use since 1939			
Water Supplies ...	65	21	12	10	1
Drainage and Sewerage	287	84	—	72	—
Infectious Disease ...	151	Disinfection carried out in all cases			
Miscellaneous ...	180	39	—	27	—
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>5549</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>3</b>



## Shop Acts 1912—1945.

Most of the provision of these Acts are administered by the County Council. No action was taken during the year.

### Offensive Trades.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, (Section 107) the only designated offensive trades in the District are two Knackers' Yards situated at Sandhurst and Longlevens, and well away from human habitation.

Thirty inspections were carried out during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. At one of these Knackers Yards, good messing facilities for employees have been provided during the year.

### Outworkers.

No notifications of out-workers have been received during the year.

### Camping Sites.

1. Number of sites in the area used for camping purposes in 1946	.. .. .	15
2. Number of licences for camping sites issued by this Authority.	.. .. .	7
3. Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at any one time	.. .. .	150

Complaints about the behaviour of campers, mainly of the gipsy class have been received, these however, are largely a matter for police action.

Every effort is made by this Department to prevent the use of unlicensed sites and two were closed during the year.

As however, according to the Public Health Act, 1936, a site may be used for up to 42 days consecutively or 60 days intermittently in any 12 consecutive months, without a licence being required, control is very difficult.

In addition to the nomad type, the housing problem has caused a number of people to live in caravans and temporary huts who are of a better class and who would much rather live in houses if they could. It is difficult not to be sympathetic with this type, who are, at least anxious to maintain their hygienic conditions as satisfactorily as possible.

### Service Camps occupied by "Squatters."

During the year the following Camps in the District were occupied :—

#### 1. BELMONT CAMP, UPTON-ST.-LEONARDS.

This was a mixed A.A. site and was occupied on August, 1946. Immediate arrangements were made for water and electricity to be



made available, the sewage disposal system fortunately being to a camp sewage works which were satisfactory.

Life there had to be on a semi-communal system, as latrines and ablution facilities are grouped, and individual cooking facilities, etc, had, in most cases to be improvised.

The hutting and facilities, except refuse removal, are on the whole, good, and minor defects occurring, are immediately remedied by authority of the Council.

On December 31st, 1946 there were 36 families in residence, consisting of 128 persons, and the camp was fully occupied.

## 2. MORETON VALENCE CAMP.

This was a R.A.F. camp, and consisted of a communal site and 4 other sites. No. 3 site (ex-W.A.A.F.) has main water and main camp sewerage, is an excellent camp and was fully occupied by August 24th, 1946. Sites 1, 2 and 4, were not considered fit for occupation by civilians, owing to lack of water, sewerage, etc., but in spite of warnings they shortly became filled up. The communal site had not been occupied by the end of the year, but undoubtedly will be.

On December 31st, 1946, there were 30 families in residence, consisting of 143 persons and the four sites were fully occupied.

Improvements in water supply are in hand ; and arrangements for refuse collection and the emptying of bucket latrines on Nos. 1, 2, and 4 sites were made as soon as the camps were occupied.

These camps require a great deal of supervision, and although by no means ideal as civilian dwellings from the Housing and Public Health aspects they are fulfilling an urgent demand for accommodation, which is at least, reasonably healthy, and in any case an improvement on the occupants' previous living conditions. They are however very far from being an asset to this Council and involve a very considerable amount of supervision on the part of the Council's officials.

## **Canal Boats Acts and Regulations 1877—1936.**

The Gloucester Port Health Authority is the Registration Authority in this District and inspections are not normally carried out by this Department.

## **Smoke Abatement.**

Complaints in respect of smoke nuisance from factories have been received during the year. Factories are issued with very mixed and variable qualities of coal which makes it very difficult to prevent emission of smoke. Informal action has been taken with fair results, and the provision of a Dust Extraction Plant or conversion to oil fuelling has in one instance been strongly recommended.



## **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

There are no public swimming baths in the area.

There are natural facilities in the River Severn, notably at Wainlode, Norton ; and at Rodley Sands, Westbury. Neither of these sites are particularly safe, and the water is unlikely to be of a satisfactory degree of purity owing to the discharge of sewage effluents from a number of towns into the river. Considerable numbers of bathers use these facilities during the summer.

## **Disinfestation (Bed Bugs, etc.)**

One Council house and 5 private houses were found to be infested and were disinfested by this Department with D.D.T. and Zaldecide.

## **Rodent Control.**

The County Pests Officer reports that the following work was carried out by the Urban Pests Department during 1946 :—

(a) Surface Infestations.

4,530 premises were inspected and 227 treatments carried out.

(b) Sewer Treatments.

Test baiting was carried out at Churchdown on 3rd July, 1946, and the system was found to be free of infestation. Test baiting showed a certain amount of infestation in the systems at Brockworth, Hucclecote and Newnham and treatment was carried out early in 1947.

## **Petroleum Acts.**

In the District there are 70 persons licenced to store Petroleum Spirit.

One person is licenced to store Calcium Carbide.

### **1. GENERAL.**

#### **Schools.**

(a) Except for a few modern schools, the village schools, with their ecclesiastical type of architecture, are much the same as they were 50—100 years ago.

Modernisation, replanning and redistribution of schools, envisaged in the 15 years plan of the Ministry of Education will, in due course, involve major changes and improvements, but it is essential that until these become realities, children attending school should have a reasonable standard of hygiene, a knowledge of which is more necessary for their physical well being, than other subjects on which perhaps over-emphasis is laid.

(b) Recommended improvements in connection with water supplies, latrine accommodation and general hygiene are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health and the School Managers for necessary action.



- (c) Of the 32 schools in the District, 19 now have main water supplies, (See Table 8). During the year, main supplies have been provided for one school, which was previously dependent on an unsatisfactory well supply. Informal action has been taken by this Department in connection with two schools which have unsatisfactory well supplies, and where, main supplies are now available.
- (d) It is an easy matter for your Medical Officer of Health to watch the general hygiene and sanitation of schools, because, as Assistant County M.O.H. I carry out the medical inspection of all children in the Rural District attending Elementary Schools.

**Table 8. Water Supplies and Latrine Accommodation in Schools.**

School	Water Supply	Remarks re Water Supply	Type of Latrine
Arlingham	Pump	Analysis 24.7.46—unsatisfactory	Bucket
Ashleworth	Pump	Analysis 3.10.46 — unsatisfactory. Main supply will shortly be available ... ..	Bucket
Barnwood	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	W.C.'s
Brockworth	Pump	Analysis 13.11.45—unsatisfactory. Main supply in area authorised by this Council 15.4.46 ... ..	Bucket
Churchdown	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	W.C.'s
Down	Rain-water	Extension of Cheltenham Corporation main proposed ...	Bucket
Hatherley	Main	Stroud District Water Board	W.C.'s
Eastington	Pump	300 yards from School in private house ... ..	Bucket
Elmore ...			
Frampton	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Bucket
Saul Council	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Bucket
Saul C.E.	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Bucket
Hardwicke	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Bucket
Haresfield	Main	Local piped supply ... ..	Bucket
Hempstead	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Bucket
Highnam	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Bucket
Hucclecote	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	W.C.'s
Longlevens	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	W.C.'s
Senior			
Longlevens	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	W.C.'s
Junior			
Longney	Pump	Analysis 23.11.45—unsatisfactory ... ..	Bucket
Maisemore	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	W.C.'s
Minsterworth	Pump	Analysis 18.9.46—fairly satisfactory ... ..	Bucket
Newnham	Main	Local Waterworks. Supply very inadequate ... ..	W.C.'s
Norton ...	Pump	Analysis 21.11.46—Unsatisfactory ... ..	Bucket



Table 8 (continued)

Quedgeley...	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Elsan
Sandhurst	Pump	Analysis unsatisfactory. Main supply available shortly ...	Bucket
Standish ...	Main	Gloucester C.C. Local piped supply ...	W.C.'s
Tirley ...	Pump	Analysis 17.9.46.—Supply satisfactory bact., but not entirely satisfactory chemically... ..	E.C.'s
Twigworth	Main	Gloucester Corporation Converted to main in May 1946 ...	W.C.'s
Upton St. Leonards	Pump	Analysis 17.10.46—Unsatisfactory ... ..	Bucket
Westbury-on-Severn ...	Pump	Analysis 18.9.46.—Fairly satisfactory ... ..	Bucket
Walmore Hill ...	Pump	Analysis 18.9.46.—Fairly satisfactory ... ..	Privy
Whitminster	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Bucket

### Housing.

Number of houses erected in 1946 :—

By this Authority .. .. .	6	Eastington ..	2
		Tirley ..	2
		Churchdown ..	2*

\* Erected by private builder and sold to the Council in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 92/46.

By other Authorities .. .. .	Nil.
By Gloucester Garden Village, Ltd.	63
By private enterprise .. .. .	23
	92
Total	

The total number of houses owned by the Council at 31st December, 1946 is 178 and the Council also has 30 requisitioned houses.

In addition 20 further Council houses are in course of erection as follows :—

Brockworth .. .. .	10
Churchdown .. .. .	10

The housing proposal of the Council as at 31st December, 1946 were as follows :—

(a) In the immediate future :—

Churchdown .. .. .	38	} Traditional type.
Eastington .. .. .	26	
Frampton-on-Severn .. .. .	22	
Newnham-on-Severn .. .. .	18	



The possibility of obtaining non-traditional houses off the ration is being carefully considered by the Council.

(b) Long-term policy :—

Following a detailed report by the Surveyor in July 1946 as a result of particulars provided by the Council's Rural Housing Survey, the Council decided on a general policy of erecting 1,000 houses divided throughout the District into 9 groups.

This is a very necessary and far sighted policy and will, when completed do much to improve the housing standards in the District.

### **Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926—31.**

The operation of these Acts ceased to have effect as from 30th September, 1945.

#### **1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.**

(a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	3890
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	4116
(b) (i) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, etc.	3833
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3945
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	479
(d) 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.	387

#### **2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.**

(a) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	65
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#### **3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.**

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil.
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	3
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners.	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil.



(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	4
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. .. .. .	Nil.

**4. Housing Act, 1936,—Part IV—Overcrowding.**

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year. .. .. .	579
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year. .. .. .	395

These figures as regards overcrowding have mainly been ascertained by the Rural Housing Survey, and as far as I can see, there can be little improvement in the near future, unless the Ministry of Health ease their restrictions on building and are more willing than they are at present to give this Council authority to build the houses it would like.

This District is exceptionally situated in its needs for new housing, as, owing to large factories erected or enlarged since just before the war, which employ about 10,000 people ; its population has increased by nearly 50 per cent. since 1938.

**Rural Housing Survey.**

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circulars 66/44 and 67/45 and the recommendations of the Gloucestershire Rural Housing Joint Committee, a survey of houses with a rateable value of £16 and under was commenced in July 1945, two housing inspectors with a knowledge of building construction being appointed for this purpose.

It is satisfactory to note that this Authority, although one of the largest Rural Districts in the Country, was one of the first to complete the Survey in December 1946.

Table 9 shews the final results of the survey by categories and parishes ; classification by categories being as follows :—

Category	1. Houses satisfactory in all respects .. .. .	2062
„	2. Houses with minor defects only .. .. .	1982
„	3. Houses repairable at reasonable cost .. .. .	674
„	4. Suitable for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.	
	The operation of these Acts ceased to have effect as from 30.9.45., and houses concerned have therefore been placed in Category 3 or 5 .. .. .	—
„	5. Houses totally unfit and only suitable for demolition .. .. .	789
	Total	5507



This up to date survey of over 2/3rds of the dwelling houses in the District and 100 per cent., of the smaller houses gives the following valuable information:—

1. The number of houses by parishes which are totally unfit for human habitation and for which new building is urgently required.
2. The number of overcrowded houses.
3. As each dwelling house has been card-indexed, information with regard to the landlord, tenant and extent of defects is readily available, and is proving most useful.

**Table. 9. Categories of Houses surveyed by Parishes.**

Parish	No. houses R.V. £16 and under	Cat. 1.	Cat. 2.	Cat. 3.	Cat. 5.	Over- crowded.
Arlingham ... ..	90	1	45	35	9	9
Ashleworth ... ..	83	6	31	15	31	4
Barnwood ... ..	59	19	30	1	9	11
Brockworth ... ..	333	258	47	13	15	30
Brookthorpe... ..	59	10	24	5	20	6
Chaceley ... ..	40	2	15	8	15	2
Churchdown ... ..	984	858	79	12	35	104
Down Hatherley ... ..	98	43	43	4	8	11
Eastington ... ..	299	23	167	66	43	29
Elmore ... ..	66	Nil.	31	16	19	14
Forthampton ... ..	46	Nil.	28	11	7	4
Frampton-on-Severn	189	7	74	34	74	15
Fretherne with Saul	203	33	101	23	46	30
Frocester ... ..	33	Nil.	22	4	7	Nil.
Hardwicke ... ..	158	16	71	23	48	12
Harescombe ... ..	60	5	34	6	15	9
Haresfield ... ..	90	Nil.	58	11	21	14
Hasfield ... ..	42	2	20	6	14	4
Hempsted ... ..	91	9	15	53	14	6
Highnam ... ..	69	8	45	8	8	2
Hucclecote ... ..	392	290	75	8	19	36
Longford ... ..	125	42	54	15	14	13
Longlevens ... ..	257	202	27	14	14	44
Longney ... ..	65	5	17	32	11	4
Maisemore ... ..	89	15	42	13	19	14
Minsterworth ... ..	98	28	41	18	11	4
Moreton Vallence ... ..	62	2	34	10	16	4
Newnham-on-Severn	226	50	102	26	48	34
Norton ... ..	75	5	40	11	19	5
Quedgeley ... ..	171	35	68	41	27	9
Sandhurst ... ..	87	4	49	9	25	13
Standish ... ..	73	7	37	22	7	14
Tirley ... ..	86	3	51	7	25	8
Twigworth ... ..	33	11	19	3	Nil.	1
Upton St. Leonards	176	14	114	43	5	19
Westbury-on-Severn	322	43	188	35	56	36
Whitminster... ..	78	6	44	13	15	5
	5507	2062	1982	674	789	579



# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## Milk Supplies.

This District is a large milk-producing one, but most of the milk is purchased by wholesalers and sold outside the District, or processed at Messrs. Cadbury's factory at Frampton-on-Severn. This factory has a maximum capacity of 50,000 gallons per day, and the average daily figure for 1946 was 23,000 gallons, of which a large proportion comes from this District.

## Milk Producers in the District.

Table 10 shows the number of producers in the District, classified according to the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936—43.

Table 10.

	1945	1946
Non-Designated Milk ... ..	292	328
Accredited Milk ... ..	68	63
Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	32	39
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	Nil.	Nil.
Total ... ..	392	430

Of the above, 18 producers have certificates of Attestation under the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme.

## Milk Sampling.

### School Milks

Of 54 samples analysed, 33 were entirely satisfactory, and 21 not satisfactory in all respects.

### Non-Designated Milks.

### Designated Milks.

} Analyses of these are carried out by the County Sampling Officers and also by the G.W.A.E.C. under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture.

## Anthrax Order, 1938. Foot and Mouth Disease.

During the year there were four suspected cases of Anthrax in cattle but none were confirmed.

There were no cases of Foot and Mouth disease during the year.

## Bakehouses.

There are 15 bake-houses in the District as last year.

82 visits of inspection were made and 7 informal notices were issued in connection with lime-washing.

Most of the bake-houses are old fashioned in construction, but



during the year one at Churchdown has been converted from solid fuel to gas-firing. On the whole they are satisfactory and well kept.

### Meat.

#### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Slaughter Houses in the District ceased to function on the outbreak of War in 1939, and slaughtering for District requirements is centralised at abattoirs in Gloucester, Ebley and Cinderford, all of which are outside the District. Fifteen private Slaughter-houses continue to be licenced. Slaughtermen in the District are still licenced and 32 licences were issued during the year.

#### Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

##### Transport and Handling of Meat.

Since the centralisation of slaughter-houses, (none of which are in this District), meat has been transported to retail butchers by Transport firms acting for the Ministry of Food, under general administration of an Area Transport manager.

During the year it was noted that the methods of handling and transporting the meat left much to be desired and the whole matter was taken up with the Deputy Area Meat and Livestock Officer (S.W. Area), Cardiff. There are still shortages of suitable vehicles, protective clothing, containers, etc., but a number of improvements were carried out, and towards the end of the year, all the 13 local butchers reported that the methods of distribution had greatly improved.

#### Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

##### Condemnation of Foodstuffs.

This Department is notified when shops canteens and individual persons suspect that articles of food are unfit for human consumption. The following table shews the foodstuffs condemned during the year, and it will be seen that the amount is very small compared with the total consumption of food in the District.

Table 11.

Article	Non Preserved lbs.	Preserved lbs.
Meat ... ..	108	114½
Fish ... ..	140	38
Milk ... ..	—	97
Cheese ... ..	63½	—
Eggs ... ..	21 dozen	—
Flour and Cereals ...	931	—
Sweets ... ..	9½	—
Jam ... ..	52	—
Fruit ... ..	—	139
Vegetables ... ..	15½	681
Butter and Margarine	11	—
Miscellaneous ...	11	—



### **Ice Cream.**

Ministry of Health Circular 183/46 dated 8th October, 1946, states that Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations are to be made for the better protection of the public health against risk of infection. The Minister considers that bacteriological tests are of value, but that a bacteriological standard cannot be laid down. No date has been laid down for these Regulations to come into force.

Fourteen persons in the District are registered for the sale of Ice Cream but of these only two manufacture it, the rest purchasing from wholesalers. (Messrs. Lyons or Messrs. Walls).

Three samples were taken for analysis from one home producer, the first two were unsatisfactory, but following advice and improved methods of preparation the last sample was found to be fairly satisfactory.

### **Adulteration.**

The relevant Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are administered by the County Council.



## Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

(1) Action by this Department reference provisions as to Health.

**Table 12.**

Premises ... ..	No. of In- spections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	26	6	—
Factories without mechanical power	9	2	—
Other premises, e.g. works of building engineering, etc., construction ...	3	1	—
Outworkers premises ... ..	—	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>

(2) Defects found.

**Table 13.**

Particulars.	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Remedied	No. of Defects Referred to H.M.I.	No. of defects in respect of which pro- secutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness ...	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	2	2	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	i Insufficient	1	—	—
	ii Defective	2	—	—
	iii not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

(3) Homework.

**Table 14.**

**Lists Received from Employers.**

Nature of Work.	Once in the year.		Twice in the year.	
	Lists	Out Workers	Lists	Out Workers
Wearing Apparel (making) Notified from other Authorities ... ..	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### Infectious Diseases.

Tables 24, 25 and 26, show the incidence of notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year divided into Parishes and age groups. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable reduction in the total number of cases (211) compared with a total of 845 cases in 1945.

### Diphtheria and Immunisation.

The statistics submitted by this Department to the Ministry of Health, are dealt with fully on pages 28 and 29.

### Small Pox.

Owing to the return of Service personnel from areas overseas where small pox is prevalent, this Department is notified by the Port or Aerodrome Health Authority when any personnel come to this District who have been contacts, however remote, of an actual case. These personnel are then kept under observation by this Department until the possibility of their developing small pox is over.

During the year there were 19 of these contacts requiring supervision.

### Typhoid Contacts.

When there was an outbreak of enteric at Aberystwyth in July/August 1946 owing to contaminated ice cream, the names of visitors, normally resident in this District, were notified to this Department, and on their return, they were closely supervised until the incubation period of the disease was over.

### Infectious Disease in School.

Table 15 shows the schools in which 12 or more cases of the same infectious disease occurred in 1946. There is a very considerable reduction compared with 1945, and the only diseases of which there were any appreciable numbers were of minor importance.

Table 15.

School	Average No. on Register	Disease	No. of cases notified during 1946
Barnwood ...	247	Ch. Pox.	12
Brockworth ...	36	Ch. Pox.	14
Churchdown ...	530	Ch. Pox.	108
Frampton-on-Severn	97	Ch. Pox.	15
Haresfield ...	66	Mumps	13
Longlevens Junior	441	Ch. Pox.	46
		Mumps	48
Newnham ...	159	Mumps	14
Westbury-on-Severn	66	Mumps	18



Following the recommendations of the Joint Memoranda by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, it was not considered necessary to close any schools in the District during the year.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health (Circular 193/45 dated 14th November, 1945), record cards of all children in the District who have been immunised against diphtheria have been held by this Authority since 1st January, 1946. All statistics are now submitted by this Department direct to the Ministry of Health.

At the request of the County Medical Officer of Health, copies of the above returns are sent to him for the information of the County Public Health Committee.

**Table 16. Child Population immunised during 1946.**

Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1946	Age at date of final injection.		Total under 15 years
	0-5 years	5-14 years	
During half-year ending 30.6.46 ...	236	55	291
During half-year ending 31.12.46 ...	264	36	300
TOTAL for 1946 ... ..	500	91	591

**Table 17. Child Population receiving a maintenance dose during 1946 (i.e., a re-inforcing dose a few years after the primary immunisation).**

During half-year ending 30.6.46 ... ..	103
During half year ending 31.12.46 ... ..	295
Total for 1946 ... ..	398

NOTE : The above tables consolidate the half-yearly returns which have been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

**Table 18. Immunisation in relation to Child Population.**

Children aged 0-14 years immunised up to 31st December, 1946.

Age 31.12.46 i.e. born in year	0 + 1946	1 + 1945	2 + 1944	3 + 1943	4 + 1942	5-9 1937-41	10-14 1932-36	Total under 15
No. Immunised ...	—	242	372	344	323	1728	1485	4496
Est. Mid-year pop.46	2880					4400		7280
Percentage Immunised	44.5%					73%		61.7%



**Table 19. Diphtheria notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation (Children under 15 years only).**

Notifications.		Deaths.	
Cases notified	Cases Immunised	Immunised	Not Immunised
11	3	—	—

**Table 20. Relation of Immunisation to the severity of Diphtheria cases.**  
(Civilians—all ages)

Number of cases.	Total	Severity of disease.					
		V. mild	mild	moderate	severe	V. severe	Died
(a) Immunised	5	—	3	2	—	—	—
(b) Not Immunised	22	1	6	8	3	4	—
Total	27	1	9	10	3	4	—

**Table 21. TUBERCULOSIS.**  
**New Cases and Deaths in 1946.**

Ages	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1+	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5+	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10+	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
15+	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20+	7	4	1	2	2	4	...	...
25+	6	8	1	1	2	1	...	...
35+	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...
45+	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
55+	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	1
65+	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Age N.K.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	19	23	5	6	9	6	1	1



**Table 22. Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December for the last three years.**

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Percentage of Population
	M	F	M	F		
1944	124	57	80	52	313	0.97
1945	84	59	26	34	203	0.65
1946	75	58	19	24	176	0.56

**Table 23. Number of New Cases and Deaths in the last three years.**

Year	NEW CASES				Total	DEATHS				Total
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1944	35	28	3	8	74	16	4	3	2	25
1945	29	17	5	2	53	3	4	1	3	11
1946	19	23	5	6	53	9	6	1	1	17

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action was necessary under the above Regulations and Act.



Table 24.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.  
(NORTHERN AREA).

Infectious Diseases	Ashleworth	Barnwood	Brockworth	Brookthorpe	Chaceley	Churchdown	Down Hatherley	Forthampton	Harescombe	Hasfield	Hempsted	Hignham	Huclecote	Longford	Longlevens	Maisemore	Norton	Quedgeley	Sandhurst	Tirley	Twigworth	Upton St. Leonards	Wotton Vill	Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	6	3	1	10	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	36	26	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	7	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	51	2	1
Ac. Polio-myelitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Ac. Polio-enceph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excl. G.M.)	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	23	23	...
Ac. Pneumonia	...	...	4	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	37	7	9
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Enceph. Leth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Puerp. pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophth. Neontorium	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Malaria (contr. E.W.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	7	16	1	70	9	...	...	...	1	6	15	11	11	3	7	3	7	...	1	6	6	...	173	70	10



Table 25.

**Notifiable Infectious Diseases by Parishes.**  
(SOUTHERN AREA).

Infectious Diseases	Parishes													Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	
	Arlingham	Rastington	Elmore	Frampton-on-Severn	Frertherne with Saul	Procester	Hardwicke	Haresfield	Longney	Minsterworth	Moreton Valence	Newham-on-Severn	Standish				Westbury-on-Severn
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	3	2	3	...	...	1
Ac. Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Polio-enceph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excl. G.M.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	10	...	2
Ac. Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Enceph. Leth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipeaas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerp. pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophth. Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria (contr. E.W.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	5	1	2	2	4	4	4	2	1	10	2	5	...	38	14	3



**Table 26. Notifiable Infectious Disease in 1946 by Age Groups.**

DISEASE	Age										Total	Cases to Hosp.	Deaths
	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 +	N.K.			
Scarlet Fever	1	1	9	20	2	8	2	...	...	...	43	29	...
Whooping Cough	6	19	16	22	2	...	...	1	...	...	66	2	2
Ac. Polio-myelitis	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Ac. Polio-enceph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excl. G.M.)	2	5	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	1	...
Diphtheria	1	2	1	4	3	9	10	3	...	...	33	33	...
Ac. Pneumonia	...	2	2	4	...	8	9	11	5	1	42	8	11
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Enceph. Leth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...
Cerebro-spinal F.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	...
Puerp. pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Ophth. Neonatorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Malaria (contr. E.W.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
										<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>13</b>



Table 27.

**CAUSES OF DEATH**  
**Rural District of Gloucester, 1946.**

(Classified according to the Registrar-General's Short List of Causes).

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers ... ..	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ... ..	2	—
5. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	9	6
7. Other forms of tuberculosis ... ..	1	1
8. Syphilitic diseases ... ..	1	3
9. Influenza ... ..	—	—
10. Measles ... ..	—	—
11. Acute polio-myel. and polio-enceph. ... ..	—	—
12. Acute infective encephalitis ... ..	—	—
13. Cancer of buc. cav. and Oesoph. M uterus F	—	1
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	2	5
15. Cancer of breast ... ..	—	6
16. Cancer of all other sites ... ..	18	14
17. Diabetes ... ..	1	—
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions ... ..	21	24
19. Heart Disease ... ..	42	48
20. Other diseases of circ. system ... ..	5	3
21. Bronchitis ... ..	15	7
22. Pneumonia ... ..	6	5
23. Other respiratory diseases ... ..	3	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ... ..	3	—
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years ... ..	—	2
26. Appendicitis ... ..	—	1
27. Other digestive disorders ... ..	4	6
28. Nephritis ... ..	6	3
29. Puerperal and post-abort. : sepsis ... ..	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ... ..	—	—
31. Premature births ... ..	1	1
32. Con. : Mal. : birth inj. : infantile diseases ...	8	6
33. Suicide ... ..	3	2
34. Road traffic accident ... ..	1	—
35. Other violent causes ... ..	5	4
36. All other causes ... ..	15	12
TOTAL ... ..	172	161







