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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF GLOUCESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
Health of the District

For the Year

1948

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health

W. R. WHEELER,
SEVERNSIDE PRESS, NEWNHAM, GLOS



Rural District Council of Gloucester

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

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 1948.

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 requirements of Ministry of Health Circular 3/49 dated 17th January, 1949.

In accordance with paragraph 10 of the above circular, the distribution of this Report is a wide one and includes :—

The Ministry of Health.

The County Medical Officer of Health.

The Ministry of Food.

The Local Government Boundary Commission.

The Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service.

During the year the health of the District has been good. The birth rate is above that of the country as a whole while the death rate is below. The infantile mortality rate is probably the best index as to the social conditions of an area. The rate for 1948 in the Rural District is most satisfactory. It is the lowest ever recorded and is considerably below that for England and Wales.

Figures for tuberculosis and diphtheria of which full details are given in the Report also shew improvement. In tuberculosis, the percentage of cases has, after a post-war rise, dropped during the year from 6.4% to 6%, while as regards diphtheria the total number of children under 15 who have been immunised has risen from 64.7% to 70.2%.

The extension of main water supplies is going on as fast as possible. During the year a total of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new main have been laid in 18 parishes, while further extensions of nearly 19 miles have been authorised by the Council. This is excellent progress.

The position with regard to housing must unfortunately be considered very unsatisfactory, in spite of the Council having done what lay in its power. I have dealt with the position with some detail in the report. Controls and restrictions are strangling housing and until the National and International situation improves and the law of supply and demand in abeyance since 1939, becomes operative again, I do not see any solution of the housing problem.

I should like to thank the Council for their consideration and support of my recommendations, and also the Council's officials and staff for their always willing assistance. Finally, this report deals very largely with the work of the Sanitary Inspectors whose help and co-operation have been invaluable.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,

June, 1949.

Medical Officer of Health.

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.
- S. W. D. HARRIS, C.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the District.

Area (in acres), 71,490.

Population (Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-1948), 33,540.

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1948) according to rate books, 8,405.

Rateable Value (December 31st, 1948), £199,435.

Sum represented by a penny rate (31st March, 1949), £794.

Industry in the District.

There have been no major changes during the year, and except for agriculture, which is perhaps our most important industry, the chief employers of labour are as follows:—

Gloster Aircraft Co., Brockworth	3570	Aircraft.
Gloster Aircraft Co., Moreton Valence	240	Aircraft.
A. W. Hawkesley's, Ltd., Hucclecote	2950	Aluminium houses.
Rotol Ltd., Churchdown	2460	} Aircraft
Rotol Ltd., Moreton Valence	30	
No. 7 Maintenance Unit, R.A.F.	2300	Components.

A considerable proportion of the workers in the above factories are recruited from outside the District and come in daily by bus but as they make every effort to obtain accommodation locally, they inevitably increase the housing difficulties in the District.

It is doubtful if it is an exaggeration to say that if the Council was permitted to build 500 houses in the Hucclecote/Brockworth area, they would be let as soon as they were ready for occupation, and this of course would save valuable waste of transport, as many employees come in from as much as 20 miles away.

In the rural village of Ashleworth the saw-mills and ancillary works controlled by Messrs. L. T. and R. Vowles, Ltd., although employing relatively small numbers, are providing a rural industry and the firm have under consideration the provision of a rural community centre for their employees.

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 iii, Sections 28-31).

Public Health Act 1925 (part ii, Sections 13, 14, 15, 26 and 29).

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

Byelaws 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 cause 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	298	270	568	16	25	41	609
Still Births	5	6	11	1	1	2	13
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	12	3	15	—	1	1	16

Table 2. **Deaths.**

Total Deaths	Male	Female	Total
	191	145	336
Deaths included in the above from :			
Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhoea under two years of age	1
Puerperal Sepsis	—
Other Maternal causes	1

Table 3. **Birth and Death Rates.**

	Gloucester Rural District	England and Wales
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	18.1	17.9
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.39	0.42
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	10.0	} 10.8
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	Not available	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births ...	26.2	34
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live births ...	26.4	} Not available
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births ...	24.4	
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births ...	1.6	1.02

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.

Laboratory Facilities.

These were fully dealt with in my Annual Report for 1947. There has been no change and arrangements in force are entirely satisfactory.

Hospitals.

The Council is only concerned with the hospital treatment of infectious disease cases.

Under the National Health Service Act 1946 hospitals came under control of the South Western Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948, and from that date the cost of hospital treatment has been borne by a central fund and not by this Authority.

Similarly, this Council is not now responsible for the payment of doctors' fees for infectious disease notifications.

The above changes affect the administrative side rather than the practical side, and no changes have occurred in the facilities available for hospital treatment, which are excellent.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supplies.

MAIN SUPPLIES IN THE DISTRICT.

GLoucester Corporation Waterworks.

In accordance with the Gloucester Corporation Water Act, 1945, the Corporation lays water mains as requested by this Council, sanction for major extensions having to be given by the Ministry of Health, and County Council for the purposes of "grants."

EXTENSIONS DURING 1948 :

Barnwood	...	...	340 yards
Frampton-on-Severn	...	...	624 "
Fretherne-with-Saul			884 "
Hardwicke	...	...	185 "
*Haresfield	...	...	2170 "
Hucclecote	...	...	343 "
Longford	...	...	568 "
Longney	...	...	3113 "
Newnham	...	...	1818 "
Quedgeley	...	...	290 "
Sandhurst	...	...	600 "
*Standish	...	...	2400 "
Upton-St.-Leonards	...	...	377 "
*Whitminster	...	...	1348 "

Total 8½ miles

EXTENSIONS AUTHORISED BY THE COUNCIL.

Arlingham	...	...	6820 yards
Ashleworth	...	...	2120 „
Brookthorpe	...	...	770 „
*Frampton-on-Severn	...	...	3000 „
Fretherne-with-Saul	...	...	2080 „
Hardwicke	...	...	316 „
Maisemore	...	...	45 „
Westbury-on-Severn	...	...	920 „
Whitminster	...	...	1100
Total			<hr/> 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles <hr/>

*These are trunk mains for supply to this District and also the Thornbury, Stroud and Dursley areas, and contributions towards the cost are payable by these Authorities.

WATER SUPPLIES ARE OBTAINED FROM :—

- i. Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board reservoir at Churchdown where the supply is obtained from the River Severn with purification works at Tewkesbury.
- ii. Witcombe reservoir.
- iii. Two pumping stations in the Newent Rural District.

All supplies are treated chemically, and except for the fact that the Newent Supplies are very hard (total hardness between 400—500) they are perfectly satisfactory for human consumption.

STROUD DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

The parish of Eastington and a few houses in Frocester are provided with water from this Undertaking. The question of extending the mains to Frocester has been considered, but at the present time at any rate, the cost would appear excessive.

The Gloucester Corporation mains which are being extended to Thornbury and Dursley are 14in. trunk mains and will be able to augment the Stroud supplies as considered necessary.

All analyses received from the Water Engineer have been of excellent quality, and only one complaint, with regard to inadequate pressure, was received during the year.

CHELTENHAM CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

During the year considerable progress has been made in the extensions in this District.

EXTENSIONS DURING 1948 :—

Down Hatherley	...	2703 yards
Norton	... ..	870 „
Twigworth	... ..	367 „
Tirley	... ..	1577 „
Total	...	3 miles

EXTENSIONS AUTHORISED BY THE COUNCIL :—

Chaceley	... ..	2934 yards
Down Hatherley	... ..	1381 „
Forthampton	... ..	4643 „
Hasfield	... ..	1873 „
Norton	... ..	1716 „
Tirley	... ..	3014 „
Total	...	9 miles

NEWNHAM WATERWORKS.

This supply is not now being used, supplies since January, 1948, being provided by Gloucester Corporation.

WELL SUPPLIES.

Wells in the District are of the surface type and are fed by the percolation of rain and subsoil water. The water supplied is not satisfactory as will be seen from Table 4. The only solution is the provision of main supplies. The availability of main supplies is increasing very rapidly, but people dependant on well supplies are warned by this Department to boil well-water before drinking it.

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.	89	89	—	89	—
Stroud Waterworks Works Analyst	8	8	—	—	—
Newnham Waterworks Council Analyst	—	—	—	—	—
Wells, etc. Council Analyst	37	1	36	1	22

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 Water Engineer and the Stroud Water Co.'s Engineer respectively.

Table 5 is submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health circular 3/49, and shews the number of houses and population with main supplies available.

The $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of main laid in 1948 together with the figure of nearly 19 miles of mains sanctioned by the Council but not yet laid, can be considered very satisfactory and indicates how very aware the Council are of the need for adequate main water supplies in a Rural District. During the year two further parishes (Norton and Tirley) have been provided with main supplies, making 33 with main water and 5 without. In these latter, mains are sanctioned or under consideration.

Mainly owing to the increase in mains during the year a further 291 houses have been provided with main water supplies, while a number of farms have also been connected up.

In addition to the population in houses, main supplies are also available for hospitals, hostels and residential schools as detailed in my Annual Report for 1946, and also for the 9 Ex-Service camps administered by the Council.

Shortage of Water Supplies.

During the year, no major shortages were reported. This is mainly due to the increased provision of main water supplies by the Council. A number of farms in the northern part of the District were often short of adequate water supplies and had to cart water, but it is hoped that the extensions of mains envisaged will abate these difficulties.

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	2	8	—	—	—
Ashleworth	Glos. Corporation	21	84	—	—	—
Barnwood	Glos. Corporation	244	976	—	—	—
Brockworth	Glos. Corporation	420	1680	—	—	—
Brookthorpe	Glos. Corporation	36	144	1	15	60
Chaceley	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Churchdown	Glos. Corporation	1198	4792	—	—	—
Down Hatherley	Glos. Corporation	3	12	1	12	48
	Chel. Corporation.	12	48	1	16	64
Eastington	Stroud District Water Board	336	1344	—	—	—
Elmore	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Forthampton	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Frampton-on-Severn	Glos. Corporation	95	380	—	—	—
Fretherne with Saul	Glos. Corporation	70	280	2	14	56
Frocester	Stroud District Water Board	8	32	—	—	—
Hardwicke	Glos. Corporation	80	320	—	—	—
Harescombe	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Haresfield	Glos. Corporation	8	32	—	—	—
Hasfield	Nil.	—	—	—	—	—
Hempstead	Glos. Corporation	104	416	2	18	72
Highnam	Glos. Corporation	51	204	1	—	—
Hucclecote	Glos. Corporation	613	2452	—	—	—
Longford	Glos. Corporation	197	788	—	—	—
Longlevens	Glos. Corporation	656	2624	1	4	16
Longney	Glos. Corporation	41	164	1	1	4
Maisemore	Glos. Corporation	69	276	—	—	—
Minsterworth	Glos. Corporation	46	184	—	—	—
Moreton Valence	Glos. Corporation	51	204	—	—	—
	Glos. County Council	1	4	—	—	—
Newnham-on-Severn	Glos. Corporation	204	816	—	—	—
Norton	Chel. Corporation	5	20	—	—	—
Quedgeley	Glos. Corporation	146	584	—	—	—
Sandhurst	Glos. Corporation	33	132	—	—	—
Standish	Glos. County Council	70	280	1	5	20
	Glos. Corporation	3	12	—	—	—
Tirley	Chel. Corporation	1	4	—	—	—
Twigworth	Glos. Corporation	19	76	—	—	—
Upton St. Leonards	Glos. Corporation	95	380	—	—	—
Westbury-on-Severn	Glos. Corporation	24	96	—	—	—
Whitminster	Glos. Corporation	39	156	2	14	56
	Glos. County Council	9	36	—	—	—
Wotton Vill	Glos. Corporation	4	16	—	—	—
	Total	5014	20056	13	99	396

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE COLLECTION.

Report by the Surveyor :—

i. Refuse Collection.

As from the 1st April, 1948, a refuse collection organisation was set up to serve all the Parishes in the District. The scheme provides for a weekly collection in the more densely populated parishes, i.e., Barnwood, Brockworth, Churchdown, Hempsted, Hucclecote, Longford, Longlevens, Quedgeley and Newnham: the remaining Parishes are dealt with fortnightly and this has proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement. The vehicles employed are three seven cub. yard Fordson 'Thames' and one ten cub. yard Fordson 'Thames' all fitted with Eagle-type tipping bodies and light trailers for salvage. This fleet is sufficient to meet all normal demands and allows a reasonable margin to cover breakdowns and other contingencies. When the scheme was prepared it was thought wise to set up a single department combining the labour force of the refuse collection service and the sewerage undertakings under the supervision of the then Sewerage Works Superintendent. The co-ordination of man-power has proved most satisfactory and the success of the refuse collection service has, in a large measure, been due to this arrangement. From the outset great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining and retaining suitable labour and it has only been possible to keep the collection operating by the interchange of personnel within the department.

In the early days of the scheme the main bulk of the refuse was deposited at the City Corporation tip at St. Oswalds road and the remainder at small tips in the southern part of the district. It has now been possible to dispose of most of the refuse from the northern and western parishes at a tip at Walham. A new tip has now been opened at Frampton-on-Severn and the use of the Arlingham tip will continue for some time. It is still possible to use the City tip at St. Oswalds road as and when required and arrangements have been made with the Pests Department of the County Council to keep the tips which are under the Council's management free from infestation by rats. The treatment of the refuse with D.D.T. or similar preparations and the maintenance of the tips is carried out by the Sewerage and Refuse Collection Department.

It is gratifying to find that though there has been many difficulties to overcome, the service is working very smoothly and appears to be giving general satisfaction.

ii. Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year under review consideration has been given to several important suggestions for improving sewerage facilities in the District, particularly in the southern parishes, but at the moment no final schemes have been approved. Negotiations

have taken place regarding the taking over of certain private sewerage installations and it is to be anticipated that the management of these together with small plants constructed on various housing estates, will be placed under the control of the Sewerage and Refuse Collection Department.

The main Purification Works at Longlevens continues to give results of a satisfactory nature well within the standard set by the Royal Commission on Sewage Purification.

The new pumping station at the Old Works, Longford, was completed in December which will mean that there will be no further discharge of effluent other than storm water overflow to the Wotton Brook and the whole of the dry weather flow from the North End drainage area will be now treated at the New Works.

Arrangements have been made for the Pests Department of the County Council to continue to test bait and treat at regular intervals, where required, all the main sewerage systems for rat infestation. It is apparent that where infestation does exist this service is necessary and beneficial.

By combining the activities of the sewerage department and the refuse collection service under one management it has been possible to carry out the duties connected with sewerage undertakings with reasonable efficiency but serious labour difficulties have been experienced. It is interesting to note that, at no time, since the 1st of April, has the personnel been up to full strength and at the moment the labour force is 74% of the agreed establishment.

H. F. FREEMAN, C.R.S.I.,
Surveyor.

Drainage and Sewerage in Areas without Main Sewers.

Where there are no main sewers, sewage disposal of many houses is unsatisfactory and sewage in most cases discharges either untreated or inadequately treated into adjacent ditches. The sewage disposal problem is inevitably increasing as additional main water supplies become available.

The most serious sewage difficulties in the District are in the following parishes :—

- i. Frampton and Fretherne-with Saul. The lack of proper sewage disposal has long been recognised by the Council but it was feared that the capital cost estimated at £58,550 would be considered excessive by the Ministry of Health. However, as a result of strong pressure by the Council on Public Health grounds, the Ministry agreed on a Public Inquiry which was held on January 4th, 1949, and in March, 1949, the Scheme was approved by the Ministry in principle.

- ii. Eastington. At present, there is a totally inadequate system, providing practically no sewage treatment, and which was originally constructed for one large house (Alkerton Grange). The Council has submitted a scheme to the Ministry of Health (estimated capital cost £19,800). This Scheme includes sewerage the major part of the village, which is scheduled as a development area, with pumping of the sewage to the proposed works of the Stroud Joint Sewerage Committee at Leonard Stanley. A Public Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on January 4th, 1949, and in March, 1949, the Scheme was approved in principle, subject to the reaching of a favourable agreement with the Stroud Authority.

Pollution of Rivers, Streams, etc.

Periodic complaints have been received with regard to disposal of trade waste effluents from two large factories in the District. One of these factories has under construction a special plant for treatment of its trade waste, which it is hoped will be completed early in 1949.

The 15 miles of sewer-ditches, mainly in the south of the District are kept cleansed by the Council's full-time workman. It is a big job for one man, but on the whole the work is adequately done, and complaints are dealt with as they arise. Under no circumstances, however, could these sewer-ditches be considered anything but unsatisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

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

Table 6.

	No. of Inspections	Notices served.		Defects remedied after notice.	
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling houses ...	407	130	—	98	—
Cow Sheds and Dairies...	693	73	—	42	—
Factories, etc. ...	103	22	—	19	—
Bakehouses ...	94	4	—	4	—
Food Premises ...	212	21	—	21	—
Slaughterhouses ...	Nil.	None in use since 1939			
Water Supplies ...	342	29	2	27	2
Drainage and Sewerage	633	82	—	67	—
Infectious Disease ...	127	Disinfection carried out in all cases			
Miscellaneous ...	982	29	—	25	—
Total ...	3593	390	2	303	2

It will be seen that an average of over 12 inspections or visits are made in each working day. As in addition, the two Sanitary Inspectors have a very considerable amount of office work, the amount of work carried out in the District may be considered very satisfactory.

If the Department had clerical assistance, there is no doubt that the number of inspections carried out could be increased, and this of course would be to the advantage of the District.

Shops Acts, 1912-1945.

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

Offensive Trades.

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

43 inspections were carried out during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

An application for a licence for a Knacker's Yard in Hempsted Parish was not agreed to by the Council, on grounds of redundancy, unsuitability of site, etc.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928-1936).

83 licences have been issued during the year for the storage of petroleum spirit and one for the storage of calcium carbide.

Outworkers.

Notification of 3 outworkers were received during the year, 7 visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

Camping Sites.

i.	Number of sites in the District used for camping purposes in 1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
ii.	Number of licences for camping issued by this Authority								11
iii.	Estimated maximum number of Campers resident in the District at any one time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200

Most of the camping sites are small ones with accommodation for only 2 or 3 caravans and the type of occupants in these are

mostly people working in the District, who can find no alternative accommodation.

The living conditions are not ideal in many cases but I think the occupants are more contented than if they were sharing a house with one or two other families.

Service Camps occupied by Council Tenants.

The following camps are now occupied by Council tenants :—

Camp	Parish	No. of Occupants	Services.			
			Water	Lighting	Refuse Removal	Latrines
i. Belmont ..	Upton St. Leonards ..	140	Main	E.L.	Yes	W.C.'s
ii. Moreton Valence	Haresfield ..	310	"	"	"	W.C.'s and Bucket
iii. Long's Orchard	Churchdown	48	"	"	"	Bucket
iv. Parton ..	Churchdown and Longlevens	140	"	"	"	W.C.'s
v. Woodfield ..	Churchdown	120	"	"	"	W.C.'s
vi. Drymeadow ..	Longlevens ..	95	"	"	"	Bucket
vii. Brockworth Court	Brockworth ..	75	"	"	"	W.C.'s
viii. West Camp ..	Churchdown	150	"	"	"	W.C.'s
ix. Parton Lane ..	Churchdown	100	"	"	"	W.C.'s
Total		1178				

All bucket latrines are emptied by the Cocksworth Conservancy Co. under contract.

It will be seen from the above table, as regards services, that conditions in these camps compare very favourably with those in our agricultural areas, in which the farm worker is supposed to get first priority for improvements in his living conditions.

The routine work of maintenance is most ably carried out by the Residual Services Officer (Mr. Wager) and Public Health Emergencies are dealt with by him in co-operation with this Department. The fact that nearly 1200 persons are living in hutting not designed for family use (considerably more than the total occupants of our Council houses) shews the urgency of the housing needs in the District.

Every effort is being made by the Council to improve living conditions in these huts, but as Dean Swift said in 1738 " You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

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.

The matter of filling up a portion of the Stroud Water Canal is in abeyance, but the fact that the 5 properties previously dependant on the canal water have in the year been provided with main water supplies, solves objections, at least temporarily, from the Public Health aspect.

Smoke Abatement etc.

As reported last year, numerous complaints have been received about the smoke and grit nuisance emanating from a factory producing essential goods. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Fuel and Power were asked for, and gave, useful advice, but it is only fair to say that their advice was more idealogical than practical. However, with the valuable co-operation of the Works Manager, this Department suggested some constructional work. This was carried out and the improvement was quite definite.

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 is 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.)

Five houses were reported as being infested and were disinfested by this Department with D.D.T. (powder and liquid).

Rodent Control.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 Infestation Order, 1943.

The County Pests Department carries out the work on behalf of the Council.

During the year the following work was carried out :—

SURFACE INFESTATIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	156
SEWER TREATMENTS.						

Barnwood-Brockworth, August, 1948. The presence of rats in this system has been considerably reduced, and the infestation now existing is of a minor nature.

Newnham, February, 1948. The system was found to be clear of rats.

Schools.

There have been no major changes since my last Report.

Your Medical Officer of Health carries out medical inspections of school children in the elementary schools in the District and sanitary defects are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health. It is satisfactory to note that out of 31 schools in the District 24

now have main supplies; this being an increase of 3 during the year. In addition main supplies have been made available for a further 2 schools during the year.

A less satisfactory feature is the latrine accommodation and for only 9 schools to have water-closets is far from satisfactory, but very considerable difficulties would arise in connection with sewage disposal, if water closets were considered in schools where conservancy methods are at present practised.

Table 8. Water Supplies and Latrine Accommodation in Schools.

School	Water Supply	Remarks re Water Supply	Type of Latrine
Arlingham	Well	Unsatisfactory—Extn. Glos. Corpn. mains in hand.	Bucket
Ashleworth	Main	Glos. Corporation	Bucket
Barnwood	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	W.C.'s
Brockworth	Well	Unsatisfactory. Main supply available.	Bucket
Churchdown	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	W.C.'s
Down	Rain-water	Analysis unsatis. 9.11.48. Main supply available.	Bucket
Hatherley	Main	Stroud District Water Board	W.C.'s
Eastington	Main	Main supply shortly available	Bucket
Elmore ...	Well	Gloucester Corporation ...	Bucket
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
Primary			
Longney	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Bucket
Maisemore	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	W.C.'s
Minsterworth	Main	Glos. Corporation (connected to mains December, 1948)	Bucket
Newnham	Main	Glos. Corporation (connected to this supply January, 1948)	W.C.'s
Norton ...	Well	Unsatis. Main supply available	Bucket
Quedgeley...	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Elsan
Sandhurst	Well	Unsatis. Main supply available	Bucket
Standish ...	Main	Gloucester C.C.	W.C.'s
Tirley ...	Well	Unsatis. Main supply available	E.C.'s
Twigworth	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	W.C.'s
Upton St.	Main	Glos. Corporation (connected to mains March, 1948)	Bucket
Leonards			
Westbury-on-Severn ...	Main	Glos. Corporation (connected to mains November, 1948)	Bucket
Walmore	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Privy
Hill ...			
Whitminster	Main	Gloucester Corporation ...	Bucket

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority :

Newnham	...	...	...	18
Longford	...	...	...	10
Churchdown	...	...	...	16
By the Milk Marketing Board	...	...	...	2
By A. W. Hawkesley, Ltd.	...	...	...	3
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	60

The total number of houses owned by the Council at 31st December, 1948 was 248 and the Council also has 32 houses requisitioned.

For particulars of "Service" Camps administered by the Council see page 15.

The Council's immediate proposals for 1949 are as follows :—

i. Completion of houses under construction :

Frampton-on-Severn	...	...	22
Hardwicke	...	...	30
Total	...	...	52

ii. Erection of houses in the following parishes :

Eastington	...	...	40—20	Sanctioned by Ministry of Health.
Churchdown	...	...	16	Sanctioned by Ministry of Health.
Maisemore	...	...	10	
Whitminster	...	...	12	
Westbury-on-Severn (Airey Type)	...	...	20	
Total	...	...	98	

During the year, owing to policy on a high level, there have been alterations in the number of houses the Council is being permitted to erect, and unfortunately the permitted number tends to decrease rather than increase.

In October, 1948, a Ministry of Health Zonal Conference allotted this District 48 houses for erection during 1949. This allotment included 12 houses approved earlier in the year for erection in 1949, thus reducing the number to 36.

The housing position in the District is extremely serious and the building permitted at present is no more than a drop in a bucket.

During 1949 the Council propose to purchase the 3 Ministry of Supply estates at Churchdown, consisting of 310 pre-fabricated

bungalows. These however will not affect the housing position in the District as they are already occupied. The purchase will however greatly increase the Housing responsibilities of the Council and, including camps, will bring the total number of properties managed by the Council up to 940.

There are (31.12.48) 1820 applicants for re-housing registered with the Council. The Council, in accordance with the instructions of Ministry of Health Circular 171/48, have sent out a questionnaire to all applicants in order to ascertain the number of "live" applications. The information, when collated, has to be submitted to the Ministry by 31st March, 1949.

The figure of 60 new houses erected during the year, without correlating it with other information, is of little value in my opinion. In the case of housing we must at least take into consideration two other figures, i.e. the Registrar General's estimate of population and the number of available houses, while in addition we can consider comparative figures for England and Wales and the number of houses in the District unfit for habitation or overcrowded.

From the first two figures we get the following results :—

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. houses on Rate Books.	No. of occupants per 100 houses.
1945	31,480	8,136	387
1946	31,550	8,228	383
1947	31,960	8,309	384
1948	33,540	8,405	399

The above figures shew a most unsatisfactory deterioration in the housing position (population/houses) since the war. Since 1945 an average of 89 additional dwellings have become occupied every year. For the position to get no worse than in 1945, an average of 177 additional dwellings were required every year. Conditions have therefore been deteriorating to the extent of 88 houses a year. Briefly to get back to the 1945 position of 3.87 persons per house, we need immediately 261 new dwellings and thereafter 88 per year. This latter figure is of course assuming that, as seems probable, our population continues to increase at the same rate. It must be stressed that this figure of 88 new dwellings required per year is only to cater for our increasing population and gives no consideration to any of the 1820 families who have applied for re-housing and at present living in the District, neither does it give consideration to the occupants of the 800 odd houses only fit for demolition or to overcrowded families.

In comparing England and Wales with this District as regards the number of houses erected since the War, we get the following figures :—

In England and Wales (end of War to 31.12.48) one house (permanent or temporary) has been erected for every 85 of the

population, while in this District for the same period the Council have only been permitted to erect or allow to be erected 190 houses or one house for every 176 of the population. In considering these figures one must of course remember that this District did not suffer from bomb damage during the War, and also that the needs of industrial areas are probably greater. Even so, our allocation of new housing cannot be considered generous, as our population since housing was stopped at the outbreak of War has increased by a much greater percentage than has the population of England and Wales.

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).	407
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	482
(b) (i) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 etc.	362
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	387
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. (This No. is in addition to those previously reported).	11
(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.	321

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.	98
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Nii.
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	130
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

- (c) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138 and the Water Act, 1945, Section 30.
- (i) Number of houses in which a main water supply was provided after service of formal notices.
- (a) By Owners 2
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.
- (d) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. Nil.
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order. 4

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

It has not been possible to abate overcrowding on any large scale and probably over 600 families are overcrowded. Bad cases are reported to the Tenants Selection Sub-Committee and it has been possible to improve conditions in one or two cases. The whole question of overcrowding hinges on the number of new houses the Council is permitted to erect.

National Assistance Act, 1946, Section 47.

This section deals with the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action has been taken by the Council during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supplies.

A large and steadily increasing amount of milk is produced in the District ; most of it is either processed at Messrs. Cadbury's Factory at Frampton-on-Severn or pasteurised and retailed outside the District.

Messrs. Cadbury's Factory, under control of the Ministry of Food has capacity to process 50,000 gallons of milk per day and during 1948 the average amount of milk dealt with was 23,000 gallons per day, of which a large proportion came from this District.

Milk Producers in the District.

Table 9 shews the number of milk producers in the District classified according to the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1936-1946.

Figures for the previous two years are given for comparison.

Table 9.

	1946	1947	1948
Non-Designated Milk	328	353	367
Accredited Milk	63	52	53
Tuberculin Tested Milk			
(a) From Attested herds	18	26	33
(b) From non-Attested herds	21	29	29
Pasteurised Milk	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total	430	460	482

It is satisfactory to note the steady increase of milk producers, but the number producing T.T. milk is far too low, being only 13% of the total producers. (The Milk Marketing Board's figures for England and Wales in March, 1949 shew that 25% of the total milk production in England and Wales is from T.T. or Attested herds).

One T.T. producer, as repeated last year, is going in for pasteurising, but he has still not been able to get delivery of the necessary plant and equipment.

In view of new legislation which is expected to come into force shortly and of which a brief explanation is given ; it is absolutely essential that there is an increase in the number of T.T. Attested Herds, because ultimately only milk from these herds will be allowed to be sold retail in the raw state ; all other milk having to be treated prior to retail sale. This brings the standard of milk for human consumption up to that already required in milk which is used for the feeding of calves in Attested herds. If such precautions are necessary in the rearing of calves, they must surely be regarded as equally necessary in the case of children.

Milk Sampling.

School Milks.

124 samples were taken during the year of which 85 were satisfactory. This figure cannot be considered satisfactory.

Non-Designated Milk. Designated Milk.

Samples are taken by the County Sampling Officers and also by the G.C.A.E.C. under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Brief Report on the present and proposed legislation in connection with the Production and Distribution of Milk.

Present position regarding milk production and distribution.

Milk production and distribution is at present regulated principally by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Milk and Dairies Re-

gulations, 1926-1943, mainly administered by District Councils, and the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946, administered by County Councils.

Under these provisions District Councils are concerned with the production, treatment (e.g. pasteurisation) and distribution of non-designated milk and the treatment and distribution of designated milk. County Councils are concerned with the production of T.T. and accredited milk.

The Special Designations at present in use are :—

Tuberculin Tested.

Tuberculin Tested (Certified), i.e. bottled at place of production.

Accredited.

Pasteurised.

Future Position.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 is expected to come into operation during 1949. Briefly it transfers from County and County District Councils their powers regarding milk production to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and provides for the setting up of a Central Committee and of County Committees to keep under review the operation of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Local Authorities therefore lose all control over milk production except in the investigation of cases of infectious disease, but retain certain powers in connection with treatment and distribution. A point worthy of note is that whereas Local Authorities have no power to cancel the registration of a milk producer who is not a retailer, under the new Regulations the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to cancel the registration of a milk producer (put him completely out of business) for non-compliance with the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) BILL.

This proposes that no application for a licence to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested received after 30th September, 1950 will be considered unless the herd is Attested. Existing Tuberculin Tested licenses will be terminated on September 30th, 1952 if the herd has not by that time become Attested.

The designation " Accredited " will become obsolete.

Initially the Regulations will apply to specified areas only, but ultimately, from the 1st October, 1954, the only raw milk that can be sold under a special designation in England and Wales will be T.T. milk from Attested herds, furthermore it will be compulsory for all milk sold by retail to be designated i.e. T.T. Attested or

Pasteurised. The Minister can instal and operate heat-treatment plant and can arrange for Local Authorities to do so.

This Bill sounds the death-knell of many small producer-retailers, who, unless they have provided expensive plant or have Attested herds, will be unable to continue in business at the end of the five-year period.

Anthrax Order, 1938. Foot and Mouth Disease.

No suspected cases were notified during the year and no "Standstill" Order had to be put in force in the District.

Bakehouses.

A detailed list of bakehouses registered with the Ministry of Food was given in my Annual Report for 1947. During the year, the bakehouse at Forthampton was closed, and the total number now in the District is 14.

94 visits of inspection were made and 4 minor defects were remedied.

Meat.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Slaughterhouses in the District have not functioned since 1939 and slaughtering for District requirements is centralised at abattoirs at Gloucester, Ebley and Cinderford, all of which are outside this District. 15 private slaughterhouses continue to be licensed and licenses have been issued to 39 slaughtermen.

Slaughtering of Home-fattened Pigs.

When a permit is issued by the Food Office for the slaughter of a pig for home consumption, the owner reports the time of slaughter to this Department in order that the Sanitary Inspectors may have the opportunity to inspect the carcass for disease. Table 10 is included in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 3/49.

Table 10. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3	4	1189
Number inspected	—	—	785
DISEASES EXCLUDING T.B.			
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	23
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	—	—	2.9%
TUBERCULOSIS.			
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	5
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	—	—	0.63%

The number of pigs fattened in the District is very satisfactory and is a good deal more than in the last pre-war year. Of the total number slaughtered 8 were sold to the Ministry of Food; the others being retained for home consumption. As a matter of interest, this is the equivalent of about 70,000 bacon rations for a year at one ounce per week and indicates the importance of our agricultural population in producing food which in the main is done in their spare time.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924—1948 Transport and Handling of Meat.

There has been a steady improvement in the type of vehicle used and the general equipment has also improved. One complaint of a general nature was received during the year and the matter was immediately taken up with the Deputy Area Meat and Livestock Officer. On investigation, no specific instances could be given and there was nothing in the way of grounds for any serious complaint.

As often as possible the Sanitary Inspectors inspect the vehicles during the course of deliveries and on the whole cleanliness and Conditions of delivery have been satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Condemnation of Foodstuffs.

This Department is notified when shops, canteens and individuals suspect that articles of food are unfit for human consumption. Table 11 shews the articles of food condemned during the year.

Table 11.

Article.					Non-Preserved. lbs.	Preserved. lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	199	223
Fish	...	...	...	...	265	52
Milk	...	...	...	...	—	24
Cheese	...	...	...	...	95	—
Eggs	...	...	...	...	160 doz.	11
Flours and Cereals	...	...	...	...	144	—
Sweets	...	...	...	...	15	—
Jam	...	...	...	...	—	86
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	370	90
Butter and Margarine	...	...	...	...	20	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	24	—

The total weight of foodstuffs condemned was about $\frac{2}{3}$ ton, compared with 1 ton in 1947. This is a very small amount when compared with the amount consumed in the District during the year.

Ice Cream.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 and 1948.

During the year no retailers have manufactured their own ice cream. There are 15 licenced retailers in the District all of whom purchase ice cream from wholesalers whose factories lie outside the District. The above regulations, owing to the cost of the apparatus required, have undoubtedly reduced the number of small local manufacturer-retailers.

Adulteration.

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

Outbreaks of Food Poisoning.

During the year, no notification of cases of food poisoning were received.

Administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

Table 12.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number of premises in Register	Number of inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A.'s	35	42	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Sec. 7 applies :				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	—	—	—	—
(b) Others	74	89	3	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excl. outworkers) ..	15	17	—	—
Total	124	148	6	—

Table 13.

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases where defects were found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M.I.	by H.M.I.	
Want of Cleanliness(S.1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp.(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate vent. (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Latrines (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not sep. for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences (not including Homework)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	6	—	—	—

Table 14.**Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).**

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No.out-workers in Aug. list as reqd.	No. of cases of default in sending lists	No.prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Cases of work in Unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (making)	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Disease.

Tables 24 to 26 shew the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year, divided into parishes and age groups. The total number of cases was 542 which compares with 537 in 1947.

Diphtheria and Immunisation.

The statistics submitted to the Ministry of Health by this Department are fully dealt with in Tables 16 to 19. During the year 590 children were immunised for the first time and 626 received a boosting or maintenance dose. This compares very favourably with the figures for 1947 which were 332 and 222 respectively. The percentage of children under 15 who have been immunised is 70.2% compared with 64.7% in 1947.

Smallpox and Typhoid.

No contacts of these diseases were notified during the year as coming into this District.

Infantile Paralysis (Acute Poliomyelitis).

There was only 1 case, compared with 15 in 1947. Every facility was available for treatment.

Infectious Disease in Elementary Schools.

Table 15 shews the schools in which 12 or more cases of the same infectious disease occurred in 1948. It will be seen that the minor infectious diseases were fairly widespread. The outbreak of Scarlet Fever in Barnwood School in the last quarter of the year was of a mild type and was I think largely due to the inadequate isolation of contacts in their homes. The importance of strict isolation was stressed by me in a monthly report and received useful publicity in the Press.

Table 15.

School.	Average No. on register	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Mumps	Chicken Pox
Barnwood ...	273	23	—	14	—	—
Churchdown ...	593		27	60	50	37
Eastington ...	124		—	—	31	—
Fretherne C.E.	80		—	27	—	—
Hucclecote ...	232		—	35	—	—
Longlevens Primary	458		—	—	34	13
Quedgeley ...	138		—	—	—	26
Tirley ...	39		—	15	15	—
Upton St. Leonards	68		—	—	14	21
Walmore Hill	52		—	—	33	—
Westbury	53		—	—	—	21

In accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Memorandum issued by the Ministries of Health and Education, it was not considered necessary to close any schools because of Infectious Disease.

Disinfection of Premises following Infectious Disease.

The policy of the Council, inaugurated in March, 1947, to issue free soap for cleansing purposes in cases of Infectious Disease has been continued during the year, and is much appreciated.

Premises are also sprayed with disinfectant as a routine measure.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Records are kept by this Department of all children in the District who have been immunised, and the returns shewn in Tables 16-19 are submitted to the Ministry of Health and County Medical Officer of Health.

Table 16. Child Population immunised during 1948.

Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1948	Age at date of final injection.		Total under 15 years
	0-5 years	5-14 years	
During half-year ending 30.6.48 ...	220	20	240
During half-year ending 31.12.48 ...	319	31	350
TOTAL	539	51	590

Table 17. Child Population receiving a maintenance dose during 1948 (i.e., a re-inforcing dose a few years after the primary immunisation).

During half-year ending 30.6.48	327
During half year ending 31.12.48	299
Total	626

Table 18. Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Children aged 0-14 years immunised up to 31st December, 1948.

Age 31.12.48 i.e. born in year	0 + 1948	1 + 1947	2 + 1946	3 + 1945	4 + 1944	5-9 1939-43	10-14 1934-38	Total under 15
No. Immunised ...	14	298	269	449	391	2132	1798	5351
Est. Mid-year pop.48	3010					4614		7624
Percentage Immunised	47.2%					85.1%		70.2%

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

Notifications.		Deaths.	
Cases notified	Cases Immunised	Immunised	Not Immunised
6	2	—	—

Table 20. Relation of Immunisation to the severity of Diphtheria Cases.

Civilian cases only. (All ages).	No. of Cases.	Severity of Disease.					
		V. Mild.	Mild.	Mod.	Severe	V. Severe.	Died.
(a) Immunised	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Not Immunised	6	1	5	—	—	—	—
Total	8	1	6	1	—	—	—

Two cases in addition were diagnosed as diphtheria, but the diagnosis was not confirmed. They are not included in above table.

Table 21.**TUBERCULOSIS.****New Cases and Deaths in 1948.**

Ages	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1—	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 +	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5 +	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	...
10 +	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
15 +	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	...
20 +	3	6	...	...	2	3	...	...
25 +	4	2	...	1	2	1	...	...
35 +	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
45 +	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
55 +	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
65 +	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Age N.K.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total ...	25	17	6	6	10	10	1	...

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

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Per 1000 Population
	M	F	M	F		
1946	75	58	19	24	176	5.6
1947	86	76	18	25	205	6.4
1948	86	73	19	23	201	6.0

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	
1946	19	23	5	6	53	9	6	1	1	17
1947	26	27	4	6	63	8	3	2	2	15
1948	25	17	6	6	54	10	10	1	—	21

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action was necessary under the above Regulations and Act.

Cases of tuberculosis living under unsatisfactory housing conditions are reported to the Tenants Selection Sub-Committee who make every effort to provide alternative accommodation.

Table 24.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.
(NORTHERN AREA).

Infectious Diseases	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.																							Deaths			
	Ashleworth	Barnwood	Brockworth	Brookthorpe	Chaceley	Churchdown	Down Hatherley	Forhampton	Harescombe	Hasfield	Hempsted	Highnam	Hucklecote	Longford	Longlevens	Maisemore	Norton	Quedgeley	Sandhurst	Tirley	Twigworth	Upton St. Leonards	Wotton Vill		Total	Removed to Hospital	
Scarlet Fever	...	6	9	...	...	23	...	...	...	3	1	...	21	2	6	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	78	42	...
Whooping Cough	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	5	...	68	...	...
Ac. Polio-myelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ac. Polio-enceph.	
Measles (excl. G.M.)	...	1	19	10	...	184	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	4	2	10	3	3	...	...	1	...	255	1	...
Diphtheria	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...
Ac. Pneumonia	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14	3	11
Dysentery	
Small-Pox	
Ac. Inf. Enceph.	1	1	1	
Enteric Fever	
Para-typhoid fever	
Erysipelas	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	4	...	
Cerebro-spinal fever	
Puerp. pyrexia	
Ophth. Neontorum	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malaria (contr. E.W.)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	...	13	29	10	...	269	1	1	1	3	3	...	30	5	12	3	15	6	6	6	2	1	21	1	432	54	12

Table 25.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases by Parishes.
(SOUTHERN AREA).

Infectious Diseases	Parishes													Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
	Arlingham	Eastington	Elmore	Frampton-on-Severn	Fretherne with Saul	Procester	Hardwicke	Haresfield	Longney	Minsterworth	Moreton Valence	Newnham-on-Severn	Standish	Westbury-on-Severn	Whitminster	
Scarlet Fever	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Ac. Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Polio-enceph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excl. G.M.)	3	1	...	13	19	...	7	9	...	...	1	19	...	...	4	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ac. Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Inf. Enceph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipeas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerp. pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophth. Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria (contr. E.W.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9	1	...	15	22	...	10	10	1	...	8	24	1	4	4	109
																15
																...

Table 26. Notifiable Infectious Disease in 1948 by Age Groups.

DISEASE	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 +	Age N.K.	Total	Cases to Hosp.	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	6	18	38	19	10	1	...	...	...	92	51	...
Whooping Cough	4	18	22	26	1	...	2	...	...	...	73	...	...
Ac. Polio-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ac. Polio-enceph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excl. G.M.)	16	58	78	158	19	2	5	1	...	...	337	1	...
Diphtheria	...	1	2	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	10	8	...
Ac. Pneumonia	...	2	2	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	14	3	11
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Inf. Enceph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	...	12	4	...
Cerebro-spinal F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerp. pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophth. Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malaria (contr. E.W.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
										Total	542	70	12

Table 27.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1948

(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	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	...	...	...	10	10
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	2	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	—
10.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Acute polio-myel. and polio-enceph.	...	...	...	—	—
12.	Acute infective encephalitis	...	...	...	—	1
13.	Cancer of buc. cav. and Oesoph. M	uterus	F		3	4
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	13	1
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	1	6
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	21	11
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	2
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	24	20
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	33	44
20.	Other diseases of circ. system	...	...	...	5	3
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	12	5
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	6	5
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	2	5
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	1	—
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	—	1
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	—	1
27.	Other digestive disorders	...	...	...	4	—
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	8	5
29.	Puerperal and post-abort. : sepsis	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	—	1
31.	Premature births	...	...	...	2	—
32.	Con. : Mal. : birth inj. : infantile diseases	...	...	...	9	—
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	4	1
34.	Road traffic accident	...	...	...	7	1
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	6	4
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	20	14
TOTAL					191	145



