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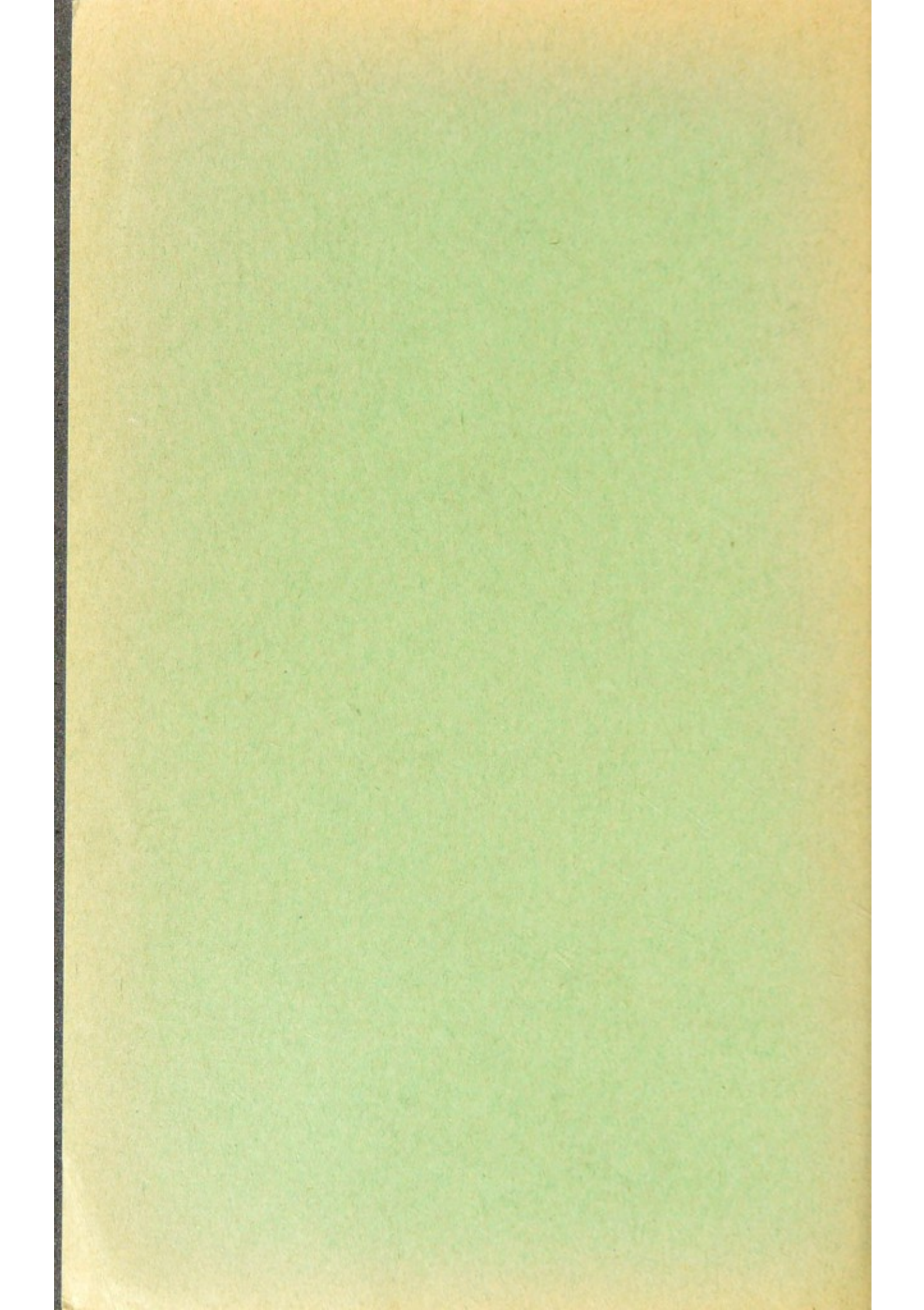
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ABINGDON AND FARINGDON DISTRICTS
JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE



REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR
THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO



ABINGDON & FARINGDON DISTRICTS JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members 1952-1953

ABINGDON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Alderman Mrs. A. L. Challoner, Waysmeet, Faringdon Road, Abingdon.

Councillor Dr. G. F. O'Connor, Helenstowe, Ock Street, Abingdon.

ABINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Lt.-Col. S. T. Austin, O.B.E., The White House, Shippon, Nr. Abingdon.

Mr. W. Evans, 1 High Street, Drayton, Nr. Abingdon.

Mr. W. G. Gibson, Kenya House, Boars Hill, Oxford.

Mr. R. M. Haining, 36 Hanney Road, Steventon, Nr. Abingdon.

Mr. M. L. Lindley, Lime Tree House, Harwell, Berks.

FARINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Mr. F. Carter, Coxwell Street, Faringdon.

Capt. R. A. Prioleau, Park Home Farm, Kingston Lisle, Nr. Wantage.

Mrs. F. G. Walker, Winslow Coombe, Ashbury, Nr. Swindon.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Mrs. A. T. Beavis, The Walnuts, Ashbury, Nr. Swindon.

Mr. D. W. Lansdown, Hatford House, Faringdon.

Clerk: Mr. G. V. Spooner, Council Offices, 60 Bath Street, Abingdon.

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FARINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

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Council Offices, Faringdon (Telephone 2296).

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE ABINGDON & FARINGDON DISTRICTS
JOINT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1952.

As has been reported in recent years the general health of the areas has continued good, with all the various indices such as Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, etc. better than those for the whole country. The figures and tables which follow testify to the very large amount of work carried out by the Health departments, and once again I would tender my very sincere gratitude to the Sanitary Inspectors whose names appear on the opposite page.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Each year in these reports I have stressed the over-riding importance of the spread of Tuberculosis among our people. During the year 23 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were detected and notified. This was very important for two quite different reasons. Firstly, it means that these 23 persons realised that they were infected with a deadly disease and so could avail themselves of the life-saving services in Hospitals, Sanatoria, Clinics and home which the National Health Service now provides, but equally important to a much larger number of people—namely their relatives at home and their workmates and other contacts—is the fact that their danger as sources of infection to others has been recognised and a start made to eliminate that danger by isolation or treatment of the case, by screening and surveillance of the close contacts and by the alerting of others who may have been in danger.

But almost every case that comes to light must have caught it at some time or other from someone who was infectious and may be still dangerous to others. In fact it is believed that in addition to the tens of thousands who are being treated at this time in this country (there are over 50,000 new notifications each year) there are at least an equal number who are a danger to themselves and to others by having the disease and circulating in the community without knowing it. It is known that one out of every six who die from the disease are not recognised as dangerous until after their death, and the last months or years of a tubercular's life are usually the most infectious to others.

One would not stress this hidden danger if there were not means of detecting and dealing with it, but those means are now in existence and we hope, within the next few months, will be made widely available to all those over the age of fourteen who live in this area. Plans are now being formulated to enable one, or possibly two, mobile mass X-Ray units to spend several months in North Berkshire in the towns and moving into the larger villages. This will provide a wonderful opportunity for many thousands at the cost of a very minimum of time and trouble and at no expense, to have the benefit of this very valuable check on the condition of their lungs. The success of the effort will depend entirely on the degree to which every man and woman, lad and lass, realises the wisdom of this very simple step. A great deal can be done by District and Parish Councillors and other leaders of organisations throughout the countryside to help people to make full use of this opportunity.

CARAVANS.

The problem of the growing number of caravans being used as dwelling houses in this area is increasing year by year, and is likely to do so as long as the legal position with respect to them is so out of date. Unhappily the law governing caravans goes back to the days when they were first introduced and used almost solely for holiday periods of short duration during the summer months. At that time it was not realised that later they would become, for millions, the only place to call 'home'. Undoubtedly they are very attractive to the young couple wanting to get married or to live a life of their own away from the proverbial Mother-in-Law, but in so many cases after a few years that tiny area becomes shockingly overcrowded when children are added and grow more active day by day. The law which defines the number of persons who may live in the house of three or four rooms keeps silent when a family of six is sandwiched into a 'movable' space which could only accommodate one if it were built of brick and plaster.

LESS DENTAL DISEASE.

During September, 1952, the local press reported that the Faringdon Rural District Council was hoping, when they opened their splendid new water scheme, to be able by the simple addition of one part per million of Fluorine, to reduce markedly the amount of dental caries in their children. This arose from the discovery many years ago that the fact that certain areas in various parts of the world, including some in England, which had a definitely lower incidence of dental caries than nearby areas in other respects similar, could only be attributed to the fact that these areas had fluorine in their natural waters to the extent of one or more parts

per million. Following this beginning seven years ago various large towns in U.S.A. have added fluorine to their water supplies which up to then lacked its presence in adequate amounts. This has now been going on long enough to show quite certainly, as had been predicted, that the supplying of this deficiency in fluorine has diminished the amount of caries suffered by the children who had drunk it since birth by 30 to 50 per cent. In 1944 Weaver had shown that on an average children brought up to drink South Shields water which had 1.4 p.p.m. fluorine in it had 45 per cent. less caries than North Shields children where the water had .25 p.p.m. fluorine.

In February, 1952, a Committee of experts was sent by the Ministry of Health to U.S.A. to study every aspect of the question. They returned in April, 1952, but their report did not see the light till June, 1953. The result was an almost incredible hybrid. The inconsistency between the findings of the report and the recommendations following from it is so wide that it has been suggested that the two sections were written independently by different people. The report itself confirms that the presence of about one part per million of fluorine in water, whether occurring naturally or whether added at the water works, does reduce the amount of dental caries by substantial degrees amounting to perhaps 60 per cent. So clear is the proof of this that it has upset communities in the U.S. who have been denied the addition of fluorine for years so that they can act as controls and prove that their children have considerably more dental decay than the children of fluoridated areas. They are protesting that they should cease to be the suffering guinea pigs any longer and demanding that it is time they got the benefit too. The report confirms also that there is no evidence of any danger or disadvantage either in the home or in industry by adding fluorine which the natural supply lacks.

BUT it recommends that "It would be advisable in the first instance to add fluoride to the water supplies of some selected communities. These preliminary fluoridation projects should be regarded as Study centres", etc. In other words, that all the research of the past, all the experimentation of the last seven years in the United States, etc., should be disregarded and that we should spend the next seven, or more, years trying it out all over again. For the past six months the Government has been trying to make up its mind about these strange recommendations. While one must wait patiently for its decision one can only hope that at the very least those districts which want to start saving their children's teeth from unnecessary decay will be graciously allowed to do so. If not it would seem that their only hope is that districts who are required to refrain from adding fluorine, so that they can prove all over again that lack of fluorine increases

the dental caries of their children, should follow the lead of their American fellow sufferers and refuse to co-operate in this way.

CANCER EDUCATION

In my last report I referred to the launching, at the end of 1951, of a Campaign having two aims—to relieve people of their *false* fears about Cancer such as that it is always incurable, always painful, is infectious or hereditary or an object of shame, and secondly, to help them to seek their Doctor's advice if ever certain strictly limited but definite warning signs appeared. During the year, thanks mainly to the devoted voluntary efforts of Mrs. Marchbanks, an entry was secured to almost every potential audience in Abingdon and the Rural District, and that has continued through to the present time. During 1952, 23 organisations were addressed with those present exceeding 800 of whom almost 700 purchased, for further reading, the small booklets written by Dr. Malcolm Donaldson—ex-Director of the Cancer Department at 'Barts' Hospital.

It is now very good to see that the Ministry of Health, on 31st August, 1953, have sent a circular to all local Health Authorities to encourage them to start Cancer Education on very similar lines.

Finally, I would express my very sincere thanks to the Chairmen and members of the various Councils and Committees with whom I work for their constant help and support, and to the General Practitioners and the Nurses of the area for their invaluable friendliness and willing co-operation. It is grand to be able to work as part of a team of such pleasant and helpful people.

Your obedient servant,

NORMAN PARFIT.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

In this first section are collected the various tables which summarise the vital statistics of the three Authorities grouped together. It is followed by sections which deal separately with matters affecting the health of each Authority.

AREA AND POPULATION

The following table shows the area of each district with the estimated population at the middle of 1952. During the year following the passage through Parliament of the Abingdon Corporation Bill, 41 acres with a population of approx. 120 were transferred from Abingdon Rural District to Abingdon Borough. The table shows that Abingdon Borough is slightly less crowded than the average urban area in England and Wales which has a density of 7.1 persons per acre; that Abingdon Rural District is considerably more densely populated than the average Rural area (.20) and that Faringdon Rural District is very close to the average.

District	Area in Acres	Est. Mid-1952 Pop.	Persons per Acre
Abingdon Borough	1,754	11,230	6.40
Abingdon Rural District	41,185	23,820	.58
Faringdon Rural District	55,726	13,650	.24
Totals	98,665	48,700	.49

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The following table shows the totals of Births and Deaths and the 'corrected' rates per 1,000 of Population. 'Corrected' rates are those which take due account of the actual age and sex composition of each area and so may be fairly compared with those of the nation as a whole, or with the corrected rates of any other area. Rates for 1951 are in brackets.

District	Births	Birth rate per 1000 of Pop.	Deaths	Death rate per 1000 of Pop.
Abingdon Borough	243	21.6 (20.9)	96	8.5 (9.2)
Abingdon Rural	426	17.8 (17.3)	183	7.6 (9.8)
Faringdon Rural	244	17.8 (19.6)	122	8.9 (8.6)
Totals	896	18.3 (18.8)	401	8.2 (10.8)
England and Wales		15.3 (15.5)		11.3 (12.5)

INFANT MORTALITY

District	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Live Births	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births
Abingdon Borough	5	238	21.0
Abingdon Rural District	9	417	21.5
Faringdon Rural District	10	241	41.4
Totals	24 (17)	896 (855)	26.8 (19.9)
England and Wales			27.6 (29.6)

CAUSES OF DEATH

The 401 deaths in the area were accounted for as follows:

Cause	Abingdon Borough	Abingdon Rural	Faringdon Rural	Total
Heart Disease	34	63	25	122
Vascular lesions of the nervous system (stroke)	13	20	20	53
Other Diseases of the Circulatory system	8	8	7	23
Cancer	11	26	25	62
Pneumonia	3	14	3	20
Bronchitis	2	11	4	17
Influenza	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory system	1	3	2	6
Violent Causes other than road accidents	4	3	5	12
Road Accidents	1	2	2	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	5	—	5
Congenital Malformations	1	1	3	5
Nephritis	2	2	—	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	1	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	—	1	2
Ulcer of the Stomach	2	—	—	2
Diabetes	2	—	—	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	1
All other causes	10	22	21	53
Total all causes	96	183	122	401

STILL BIRTHS

District	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Per 1000 total births
Abingdon Borough	4	1	5	20.5
Abingdon Rural	9	—	9	21.1
Faringdon Rural	3	—	3	12.2
Totals	16	1	17	19.6
England and Wales				22.6

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were two maternal deaths attributed to accidents of childbirth.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease (other than tuberculosis) notified during 1952, with the 1951 figures in brackets. The very low number of cases of measles fits into the pattern of recent years in which large outbreaks have occurred every second year.

Disease	Abingdon Borough	Abingdon Rural	Faringdon Rural	Total all Districts
Whooping Cough	100 (49)	77(213)	11 (33)	188(295)
Scarlet Fever	31 (14)	53 (32)	11 (19)	95 (65)
Dysentery	8 (3)	25 (57)	— (1)	33 (61)
Measles	6(313)	22(493)	5 (40)	33(846)
Pneumonia	3 (—)	17 (—)	— (—)	20 (—)
Erysipelas	2 (1)	5 (3)	— (—)	7 (4)
Meningococcal Infection	— (—)	4 (—)	— (—)	4 (—)
Puerperal Pyrexia	— (1)	3 (1)	— (1)	3 (3)
Poliomyelitis	— (2)	1 (2)	1 (1)	2 (5)
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	2 (2)	— (—)	— (1)	2 (3)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)
Encephalitis	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Total	154(385)	208(801)	28 (96)	390(1282)

TUBERCULOSIS (New Cases)

The following table shows the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, distinguishing between the more serious cases affecting the lungs (Pulmonary) and those affecting other parts of the body. It shows that 18 of the 23 Pulmonary cases were aged 15—45.

Age Periods	Abingdon Borough		Abingdon Rural		Faringdon Rural		Totals (all Districts)	
	Pul.	Non. Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
15—20	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	—
20—25	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25—35	2	1	4	—	1	—	7	1
35—45	1	—	4	1	1	—	6	1
45—55	2	—	2	1	1	—	5	1
55—65	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	1	13	6	4	—	23	7
1951 figures	13	4	19	9	3	6	35	19

VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a list of 'special clinics' to which any who fear that they may have been exposed to infection may be directed.

They should be assured that:—

Treatment at these clinics is strictly confidential.

While modern drugs have greatly speeded the necessary treatment it is still essential to have expert treatment from a qualified Doctor.

More than half those attending special clinics throughout the country are found to have no infection. Many of the others who are infected have acquired it innocently within marriage.

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford:

Males: Wednesday 5.30 p.m. and Saturday 2 p.m.

Females: Monday 6 p.m. and Wednesday 2.30 p.m.

Swindon Isolation Hospital:

Males: Tuesday and Thursday 4—6 p.m.

Females: Tuesday and Thursday 2—3.30 p.m.

Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading:

Males: Wednesday 2 p.m. and Saturday 4 p.m.

Females: Wednesday 4 p.m. and Saturday 2 p.m.

ABINGDON BOROUGH

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

New houses completed during the year numbered 120. These consisted of 111 Council houses and 9 built by private persons. A further 128 houses were under construction on 31st December, 1952, of which 108 were Council houses and 20 were private.

The above brought the number of Council houses to a total of 927, of which 570 were built before the war and 357 completed since the war.

The rents of the pre-war houses ranged from 9/1 to 16/4, including rates, with an average of 12/4 per week. Rents for post-war houses ranged from 16/10 to 31/9 including rates, the average being 27/- per week. The number of applicants for new Council houses on 31st December, 1952, was approximately 600.

CARAVANS

The majority of the caravans in the Borough (12) were sited on part of the Council's housing site as a temporary measure until a permanent site could be prepared for 21 vans. Towards the end of the year the Council completed this site with hard standings, a soak-away for each caravan, and an ablution block with flush lavatories and sinks. In addition 4 caravans are licensed to occupy various single sites in the town, and a private site is licensed to accommodate 11.

65 caravans were inspected prior to their entry into the Borough on the occasion of the Michaelmas Fair.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

In February, 1952, responsibility for domestic and trade refuse collection was transferred from the Borough Engineer's department to the Sanitary Inspector. Householders are still required to place dustbins outside their premises for collection. The scale of charges for the removal of trade refuse was revised during the year, and the charges now made are estimated to cover the cost of the service. Attention has been paid to maintaining the tip although difficulty has been experienced in obtaining earth for covering the refuse, a considerable improvement has been obtained. Consideration must soon be given to the future use of this site, especially the part adjoining the Abbey Grounds.

SALVAGE

In March a fire destroyed the paper baling sheds and £80 worth of paper. During most of the year there was no demand for waste paper, and the £264 obtained from the sale of salvage fell far short of the estimate.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

As previously reported the present system of sewage disposal by broad land irrigation dating back to 1886 and with a designed capacity for a population of 7,500 has been proving inadequate for the greatly increased population of recent years.

During the year detailed work was done on the preparation of a scheme for relief sewers and sewage disposal to provide for complete treatment of the sewage of the Borough by sedimentation and filtration. In addition, provision is being made in the plans to relieve over-loaded sewers which are quite incapable of dealing with flooding during periods of heavy rainfall. The scheme will also include re-equipment of the main pumping station to replace pumps which are insufficient in capacity and unsuitable for pumping sewage. It is hoped that during 1953 the Minister will grant the necessary initial approval to enable a start to be made.

WATER

The water supply is obtained from two sources:

- (1) Adits and wells at Wootton and Lashford Lane which supply approximately one-third of the town.
- (2) Bulk supply from the Oxford City Council's Water Undertaking serving the remainder of the town.

Both supplies of water are hard, the total hardness varying from 30-32 parts per 100,000.

Actual consumption during the year averaged 7,120 gallons per head, or 19.5 gallons per head per day. This was only 222 gallons per head per year more than during 1951, and remains little more than half the consumption in other towns otherwise comparable with Abingdon. This low consumption is attributable to the fact that Abingdon is almost the last town in the country to retain the system of metering all water to consumers, a practice it is more or less bound to continue until the drainage and sewage system is modernised as indicated above.

MEAT

No. of pigs killed	6028
No. of pigs inspected	6028

All diseases except tuberculosis

Whole carcasses condemned	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	137
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis	2.4%

Tuberculosis Only

Whole carcasses condemned	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	153
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	2.5%
Number of Sheep inspected	1
Number of carcasses condemned	1

No legal action was taken during the year. As in previous years most of the meat condemned was returned to the Oxford Depot of the Wholesale Meat Supply Association and the remainder was buried at the Council's refuse tip.

OTHER FOODS

The following foodstuffs were condemned:

150 lbs. English beef	12 lbs. Jellyed veal
48 lbs. Imported beef	139 lbs. Sausages
12½ lbs. English mutton	13 lbs. Meat pies
8½ lbs. Imported lamb	3 stone Fish
16 lbs. Pork	16 lbs. Prawns
6 lbs. Bacon	84 lbs. Dates
12 lbs. Cooked ham	2 tons Farmalt
11 lbs. Tinned ham	12 Jam rolls
7 lbs. Luncheon meat	384 Tea cakes

362 tins of various foodstuffs

28 premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream in the Borough and 46 samples were submitted for testing at the Public Health Laboratory and were provisionally graded as shown below:

	1952	1951	1950	1949
Grade I	28	14	16	8
Grade II	14	5	6	4
Grade III	3	2	4	5
Grade IV	1	1	4	3
Total	46	22	30	20

HOUSING TABLE

No. of new Dwelling houses built:—

(1) by Local Authority	111
(2) by Private persons	9

1. Inspections of Dwelling houses during the year:

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	29
(b) Number of inspections made	134
(ii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(iii) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	24

2. Remedy of Defects during the year:

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	29
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which the Council accepted undertakings not to re-let for human habitation	2
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	1

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS

1. Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections made	No. of written notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including laundries)	27	13	—	—
Workshops (including laundries)	79	48	2	—
Workplaces	3	2	—	—
Total	109	63	2	—

The number of defects found during the year was 2 and of those one was remedied. They were in respect of defective sanitary conveniences (1) and other offences (1). Both these offences were referred by H.M. Inspector.

The number of outworkers in the August list was 8, all engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING 1952

No. of different premises visited	351
„ Inspections made	881
„ Complaints received	65
„ Defects or Nuisances discovered	59
„ Notices served (Informal)	18
„ Notices served (Statutory)	1
„ Prosecutions	Nil

No. of Defects or Nuisances Abated

As to Privies, W.C.'s, Sink Wastes, etc.	9
„ Drains or Cesspools	21
„ Pigs or other animals	3
„ Deficient or impure water	5
„ Unclean houses	1
„ Overcrowded houses	1
„ Insanitary accumulations or deposits	5
„ Other defects or nuisances	61
No of premises disinfected	21
„ Water samples taken for analysis	6
„ Wells closed	1
„ Houses connected with water mains	120
„ Milkshops on register	4
„ Cowsheds and Dairy Farms on register	4
„ Slaughter houses on register	2
„ Inspections of milkshops	6
„ Inspections of Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	5
„ Inspections of Slaughter-houses	297
„ Inspections of Piggeries	4

Matters in relation to which visits were made

Nuisances	61
Inadequate or defective Sanitary accommodation	4
Drainage	125
Keeping of animals	4
Water supplies	7
Infectious Diseases	3
Refuse collection	21
Refuse disposal	381
Tents, vans, sheds or similar structures	9
Butchers' Shops	33
Bakehouses	6
Food premises	127
Milk supplies	11
Petroleum storage	3
Shops (other than food shops)	9
Factories and workplaces	63
Schools	6
Building Licensing	32
Rodent control	26
Miscellaneous visits	179

ABINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

This table gives certain essential figures as a background against which the following pages can be viewed.

Figures of population are only estimates based on the number of houses. Other columns are reliable.

Parish	Est. Pop. Mid. 1952	Area in Acres	Total Houses	Council Houses	Rateable Value £	Product of 1d. Rate £ s.
Appleford	309	862	80	14	991	4 0
Appleton with Eaton	827	2077	214	32	3064	12 10
Besselsleigh	81	906	21	2	360	1 10
Cumnor	2790	5672	723	82	18978	77 14
Draycott Moor	583	1054	151*	103*	1389	5 7
Drayton	1648	2604	430	70	5664	24 9
Frilford	185	1147	48	—	1807	7 1
Fyfield and Tubney	599	2746	155	20	2988	12 5
Garford	147	1068	38	4	361	1 9
Kennington	1969	1369	510	65	11626	47 17
Kingston Bagpuize	220	1109	57	—	1109	4 9
Lyford	166	774	43	—	198	16
Marcham	907	2514	235	38	5590	22 7
Milton	803	1466	208	32	14731	59 10
North Hinksey	3802	1087	985	85	21587	88 8
Radley	1035	2863	268	45	9643	39 11
St. Helen Without	950	2047	246	8	15768	64 15
South Hinksey	320	509	83	4	2788	11 13
Steventon	1606	2401	387†	116†	7242	28 16
Sunningwell	923	1332	239	38	8867	35 17
Sutton Courtenay	1672	2103	433	38	26936	108 11
Wootton	2081	1523	539	67	12569	50 16
Wytham	197	1992	51	—	1782	7 7
Totals	23,820	41,225	6173	892	£176038	£716 18

* Includes 81 Camp Hutments

† Includes 68 Camp Hutments

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

New houses completed during the year numbered 63. These consisted of 48 new Council Houses and 15 built by Private Enterprise. A further 307 were under construction on 31st December 1952, of which 245 were Council Houses and 62 were Private.

The distribution of these 370 houses in the district is shown by the following table:—

Parish	Council Houses		Private Enterprise	
	Completed	Under Construction 31.12.52	Completed	Under Construction 31.12.52
Appleford	—	—	—	1
Appleton	4	—	—	3
Cumnor	—	157	6	19
Draycott Moor	—	—	—	1
Drayton	14	2	—	2
Garford	—	—	—	2
Kennington	5	14	1	6
Marcham	8	4	1	—
Milton	—	4	1	—
North Hinksey	13	—	3	20
Radley	—	26	—	1
South Hinksey	4	—	—	3
Sutton Courtenay	—	—	1	—
Wootton	—	38	2	4
Total	48	245	15	62

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

In addition to the 40 'pre-fab' bungalows situated at Wootton, there are four sites in the district containing huts converted into living units for the maintenance of which the Council is responsible.

Steventon. The task of steadily evacuating and dismantling this camp has made good progress. During the year the number still living in the camp was reduced by 29 families. This brought the number of families down from 97 to 68. As the huts become vacant they are either demolished or rendered uninhabitable to prevent them being illegally re-occupied.

Kingston Bagpuize (2 Sites) continued to house 81 families, and during the year minor works of repair and maintenance were carried out.

Tubney Woods continued to provide reasonable housing in brick and concrete bungalows for 16 families allocated by the Ministry of Supply.

RENTS

Pre-war Council houses were let at the standard rent of 15/- per week which could be reduced to a minimum of 5/- by various rebates. Post-war Council houses had a standard rent of 22/6 which could be reduced to a minimum of 5/- by rebate or increased to a maximum of 27/6 in the presence of lodgers or of sons or daughters over 16 years of age.

'Pre-fabs' were let at 14/- and camp huts at 7/6 per week. This last figure is inclusive while all the others are exclusive of rates.

During the year 14 pre-war Council houses were improved by the construction of Bathrooms and Flush Lavatories, and the rent of these was accordingly raised to 17/6 per week.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

The amount of repair and improvement work carried out to house property has been much the same as that done during 1951.

The following table shows the distribution of this work:

Parish	Housing Conversions	Additional Bedrooms	New W.C. Accom.	New Bathrooms
Appleton	—	—	2	2
Cumnor	—	6	1	1
Drayton	1	1	1	1
Frilford	1	—	1	1
Fyfield	—	—	1	1
Kingston Bagpuize	—	—	1	1
Marcham	—	4	3	3
Milton	1	—	—	—
North Hinksey	—	5	—	—
Radley	—	—	1	1
St. Helen Without	—	1	1	1
South Hinksey	—	1	2	2
Steventon	—	—	1	1
Sunningwell	1	—	—	—
Sutton Courtenay	—	—	1	1
Tubney	—	—	1	1
Totals	4	18	17	17
Figures for 1951	3	18	28	24

At the end of the year the regulations controlling the amount of this kind of work allowed under the 'free limit', that is without reference to the local authority for a licence, were changed and the limit was raised from £100 to £500 per year. This should mean a considerable increase in improvements made to houses in the district.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

The total number of caravans licensed in the district increased during the year by 49—from 204 to 253. This increase was mainly in the parishes of Cumnor (6), Drayton (23), Milton (6) and South Hinksey (15).

The following list shows their disposition on 31st December, 1952.

3	Appleford	1	Marcham	5	Steventon
1	Appleton	7	Milton	4	Sutton Courtenay
38	Cumnor	21	North Hinksey	15	Sunningwell
37	Drayton	60	Radley	15	Wootton
2	Frilford	2	St. Helen Without	1	Wytham
10	Kennington	31	South Hinksey		

There are now four licensed caravan sites in the district open for permanent occupation, which provide approximately one-third of the total caravan accommodation in the area. These are:—

Hayward Road, Drayton, licensed for 25 caravans.

Sugworth Lane, Radley, licensed for 25 caravans.

Lodge Hill, Radley, licensed for 20 caravans.

Bayworth, Sunningwell, licensed for 15 caravans.

All other caravans are individually licensed.

A further site at Newbridge caters for holiday visitors only from May to September.

SALVAGE

A total of 87 tons of waste paper and rags was sold during the year. After deduction of bonuses, a net sum of £498 was received for the relief of the rates.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The weekly kerbside collection of household refuse has continued as in previous years. As the result of the steadily increasing number of new houses being built in the area and the mounting number of caravans, the service is stretched to the utmost. In order to over-come this problem, a new large-capacity refuse vehicle was ordered to be delivered in the early months of 1953. This larger vehicle will save some 5 hours per week, formerly consumed by having to drive to the tip and back when full, and will also save a corresponding amount of mileage expenses.

Serious difficulties were met in the work of controlled tipping, owing to the frequent fires which were maliciously lit on the Council's refuse tip at Kennington. Control of such fires proves extremely costly, and what steps were possible with manual labour were largely ineffective. During the autumn a calldozer was purchased, which resulted in more efficient control of the tip and made it possible to deal more adequately with any outbreak of fire. It also resulted in a decrease in the manpower required for the service, with a consequent reduction of cost.

WATER

The northern and central areas of the district, comprising 18 parishes, continue to be served by a piped supply from the Oxford City Water Undertaking, who carry out regular sampling for bacteriological and chemical analyses.

The following table gives details of dwellings receiving water from piped supplies:

Parish	Total No. of Dwelling Houses	No. of Houses supplied with main water	No. of Houses supplied by stand pipes
Appleton	214	127	—
Besselsleigh	21	14	—
Cumnor	723	610	—
Draycott Moor	151	123	—
Frilford	48	44	—
Fyfield and Tubney	155	101	—
Garford	38	20	—
Kennington	510	477	—
Kingston Bagpuize	57	45	—
Marcham	235	144	—
North Hinksey	985	917	—
Radley	268	216	—
St. Helen Without	246	202	—
South Hinksey	83	81	—
Sunningwell	239	225	—
Wootton	539	481	—
Wytham	51	19	—
Total	4563	3846	—
The above parishes are served by the Oxford City Water Undertaking.			
Drayton	430	311	115
Milton	208	141	53
Steventon	416	158	147
Sutton Courtenay	433	295	111
Total	1487	905	426
The above parishes are supplied by the Council's bore at Sutton Courtenay			
Appleford	80	—	—
Lyford	43	—	—
Total	123	—	—
Grand Total	6173	4751	426

As in previous years the southern parishes of Sutton Courtenay, Drayton, Milton and Steventon continue to be supplied by water from the borehole at Sutton Courtenay. Water samples submitted for bacteriological examination throughout the year have generally shown satisfactory results.

The new main supply to these parishes, to be provided by Wantage R.D.C., is not yet in operation although work on the scheme is in progress.

The results of bacteriological examination of water samples taken from the reservoirs and standpipes in the southern parishes are shown in the following table:

	Total	Highly Satisfactory	Slight Contamination	Heavy
Drayton	5	5	—	—
Milton	9	9	—	—
Steventon	8	7	1	—
Sutton Courtenay	5	5	—	—
Total	27	26	1	—

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The main Botley-Kennington scheme continues to function satisfactorily.

The small temporary disposal works constructed to serve the Council's housing estates functioned satisfactorily throughout the year in the following parishes:—Radley, Drayton, Sutton Courtenay, Wootton, Sunningwell, Appleton, Fyfield.

With regard to Radley, it was decided to extend the works to cope with the increased flow and a tender for this extension was accepted, to be completed during 1953.

A further temporary disposal works has been erected during the course of the year to serve the Council houses at Milton. This is a similar type of plant to the above and has allowed for the abandonment of the septic tank drainage system which previously existed.

(1) Whitecross, Sunningwell, Wootton and part of St. Helen Without

It is hoped to begin the above scheme during the early part of 1953, and in readiness for this, this authority has taken over the responsibility of maintaining the sewage disposal works sited at Gozzards Ford and which at present takes the effluent from the R.A.F. Station.

The Air Ministry is in the process of constructing 135 additional houses at Shippon, which are intended at a later date to be connected to the main sewer. As a temporary measure, this Council has purchased a secondhand cesspool emptier, which it is proposed to use for removing sewage from the above houses (which are to be drained to a central collecting tank) until the laying of the sewer and the extension of the disposal plant at Gozzards Ford is completed.

(2) Appleton and part of Cumnor

(3) Part of Cumnor and Radley

The proposed schemes for sewerage these districts were considered by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but permission to proceed with the work was not given, owing to national economic difficulties. The schemes have, therefore, been postponed.

(4) Drayton, Milton, Steventon and Sutton Courtenay

The technical details for this scheme were completed by the Consulting Engineers and the proposals await the sanction of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

The total number of "Distributors" who have been registered under the above and retail milk in this district is 5. Two Dairies (not being Dairy Farms) have been registered. Seven firms retail in the area under cover of Supplementary Licences.

Starting in October, an arrangement was made with the County Medical Officer to take samples of milk as delivered to school children, one every quarter from each of the six dealers who supply all the schools in the district. This was done in the last quarter of the year and each of the six samples were satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES

Further attention has been paid to the inspection of food premises of all types during the year. The total number, 5 more than in 1951, is 124 consisting of 68 shops, 49 public houses and 7 bakehouses.

Most of the food premises, including bakehouses and public houses, were inspected during the year. It was noted that the general standard of cleanliness had considerably improved, both in respect of the handlers themselves and in the way the food was displayed and stored. It was also evident that most shopkeepers were making every endeavour to keep out dogs from their premises, and the notices addressed to dog owners sent out by this department have been prominently displayed. The brewers are making progress in their efforts to raise the standard of their public houses. Although works of structural alteration are still comparatively few, owing to the restrictions on building licensing by the Ministry of Works, the installation of a constant supply of hot and cold water to public bars, and the improvement to sanitary accommodation, continues at a greater pace.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

During the year the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered after examination had shown them to be unfit for human consumption:—

5 lbs. Luncheon Meat	} Canned Imported	88 lbs. Beef (Home killed)
24 lbs. Ham.		12 lbs. Pig (Head and neck)
12 ozs. Minced Meat Loaf		6 lbs. Jellied Veal (Imported)
30 lbs. Greengages		1 lb. Garden Peas (Canned)
66 lbs. Apricot Pulp		

DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Rodent Officer carries out control work under the above Act by means of poison and traps.

The total number of visits to premises during the year was 2312 and the number of dead rats and mice actually recovered 447. By the application of the Ministry of Food formula, the estimated kill for the year was 2195 destroyed. Infestation work was carried out at 733 premises.

The block control method has been in operation throughout the year and in addition 10 per cent. of sewers have been test baited and the results have proved negative.

HOUSING TABLE

No. of New Dwelling Houses built:

(1) By Local Authority	92
(2) By Private Persons	15

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	172
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	412
(2) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	168

2. Remedy of Defects during the year:

(1) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	150
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

4. Overcrowding:

(1) Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year	75
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FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections made	No. of written notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including laundries)	7	5	1	—
Workshops (including laundries)	34	17	1	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—
Total	41	22	2	—

The number of defects found and remedied during the year was 4. They were in respect of want of cleanliness (2) and defective sanitary conveniences (2). One of the offences in respect of defective sanitary conveniences was referred by H.M. Inspector.

The number of outworkers in the August list was 8, all engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK DURING THE YEAR 1952

No. of Different premises visited	868
„ Visits made	1253
„ Complaints received	128
„ Defects or nuisances discovered	28
„ Notices served (Informal)	120
„ Notices served (Statutory)	—
„ Prosecutions	—

Matters in relation to which visits were made:

Nuisances	98
Inadequate or defective sanitary accommodation	20
Drainage	65
Keeping of Animals	14
Water Supplies	90
Infectious Diseases	6
Disinfections	3
Pollution of streams or ditches	80
Refuse Collection	36
Refuse Disposal	100
Tents, vans, sheds or similar structures	350
Unclean houses	1
Butchers' shops	20
Bakehouses	14
Food Premises	50
Public Houses	30
Dairy Inspections	17
Milk Supplies	16
Shops (other than food shops)	10
Petroleum Storage	14
Factories and Workplaces	22
Outworkers	12
Miscellaneous	185

No. of Defects or Nuisances Abated:

As to Privies, W.C.'s., sink wastes	8
„ Drains or cesspools	52
„ Pigs or other animals	4
„ Dairies, etc.	3
„ Deficient or impure water	23
„ Unclean houses	1
„ Overcrowded houses	75
„ Polluted ditches, streams, etc.	11
„ Insanitary accumulations or deposits	3
„ Other defects or nuisances	31
No. of Premises disinfected	3
„ Water samples taken for analysis	55
„ Wells closed	7
„ Wells cleansed, repaired, etc.	—
„ New wells sunk	—
„ Houses connected to water main	173
„ Seizures of unsound food	13
„ Closets replaced by W.C.'s	17
„ Inspections of piggeries	9
„ Milk samples taken	16

FARINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

This table gives certain essential figures as a background against which the following pages can be viewed.

As stated in the introduction, figures of population are only estimates based on the number of houses. Other columns are reliable.

Parish	Est. Pop. Mid. 1952	Area in Acres	Total Houses	Council Houses	Rateable Value £	Product of 1d. Rate £ s.
Ashbury	632	5609	168	36	2395	8 5
Baulking	147	1580	39	—	343	1 7
Bourton	271	1260	72	—	1317	5 2
Buckland	666	4505	177	—	2718	11 0
Buscot	316	2887	84	—	1195	4 16
Charney Bassett	188	1209	50	—	478	1 17
Coleshill	274	2014	73	—	720	2 14
Compton Beauchamp	117	1812	31	—	488	1 18
Fernham	207	1570	77	8	987	4 0
Great Coxwell	289	1016	68	12	822	3 5
Eaton Hastings	128	1435	34	—	376	1 10
Faringdon	3376	3547	898	197	16901	66 19
Hatford	94	993	55	—	306	1 4
Hinton Waldrist	289	2016	25	14	745	2 19
Kingston Lisle	274	2040	77	12	1140	4 11
Little Coxwell	256	887	74	—	947	3 16
Littleworth	305	2350	81	—	966	3 16
Longcot	327	1894	87	12	857	3 8
Longworth	707	2291	188	40	2748	10 14
Pusey	117	1040	31	—	549	1 19
Shellingford	203	1761	54	2	848	3 8
Shrivenham	1271	2695	338*	80	16393	67 0
Stanford-in-Vale	1049	2927	279	70	3754	15 2
Uffington	628	2929	167	42	1602	6 7
Watchfield	1372	1517	365†	4	12989	53 15
Woolstone	147	1942	39	—	440	1 14
Total	13650	55762	3631	529	73024	292 6

* includes 41 Military Married Quarters.

† includes 286 Military Married Quarters.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

New houses completed during the year numbered 77. These consisted of 58 Council Houses and 19 built by private enterprise. A further 55 houses were under construction on 31st December, 1952, of which 41 were Council houses and 14 were private.

The distribution of these 132 houses is shown by the following table:

Parish	Council Houses		Private Enterprise	
	Completed	Under Contruction 31.12.52	Completed	Under Construction 31.12.52
Baulking	—	—	1	—
Buckland	—	—	1	—
Faringdon	18	26	3	4
Longcot	—	—	—	1
Longworth	24	—	2	1
Shrivenham	16	3	10	4
Stanford	—	—	—	2
Uffington	—	12	2	1
Watchfield	—	—	—	1
Totals	58	41	19	14

RENTS

The rent of the pre-war Council houses ranged from 7/- to 13/3 per week with an average of 7/10 per week. Rents for post-war Council houses ranged from 12/3 to 13/3 per week with an average of 12/6 per week.

All post-war houses let to agricultural workers are at 10/6 per week.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There were during the year 26 licensed caravans stationed in the district on 18 sites. The largest site is on the banks of the River Thames at Eaton Hastings, on which 5 caravans are stationed and used only at week-ends throughout the summer.

There were no site licences in operation.

The estimated maximum number of campers at any one time during the year was 59 persons.

The following is a summary of the 23 caravans licensed in individual parishes on the 31st December, 1952.

Parish	Caravans	Parish	Caravans
Buckland	3	Shrivenham	3
Eaton Hastings	5	Stanford	3
Faringdon	4	Uffington	1
Fernham	1	Watchfield	2
Great Coxwell	1		

Only five families were still housed in former camps, namely two at Shellingford, two at Little Coxwell and one at Shrivenham.

WATER

Quality.

The piped water supplies in the area maintained a reasonable quality throughout the year, while water from private wells continued generally unsatisfactory.

Quantity.

During the year there was no shortage of water from all piped supplies, but two wells supplying eight Council houses at Campdene, Sanford-in-the-Vale, dried up in July and again in September, and it was necessary to cart water to the occupiers for a total of nine weeks, until the wells refilled.

Piped Water Supplies

The following piped supplies existed in the district:—

*Ashdown Park Borehole supplied Shrivenham, Bourton, Ashbury, Compton Beauchamp, Longcot, Fernham, Uffington, Baulking, Little Coxwell and Great Coxwell.

*Wicklesham Borehole supplied Faringdon.

*Kingston Lisle (from Wantage R.D.C. Mains).

*Buscot and Eaton Hastings (private supply).

*Buckland (private supply).

*Longworth and Hinton Waldrist (from Oxford City Mains).

Shellingford (private supply).

Shellingford R.A.F. Station (private supply).

The supplies marked * are chlorinated, the remainder not being treated.

Examinations

Routine bacteriological examinations of all piped supplies were made, the results of which are tabulated below. Of those supplies which are chlorinated no samples of raw water were taken prior to chlorination.

Supply	No of Samples	Ministry of Health's Grading			
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ashdown Park	4	4	—	—	—
Wicklesham	4	3	1	—	—
Kingston Lisle	4	3	1	—	—
Woolstone	4	4	—	—	—
Shellingford	4	2	—	2	—
Buscot and Eaton Hastings	8	3	2	2	1
Buckland	10	5	1	3	1
Totals	38	24	5	7	2

The main water supplies in the district are 'hard' and no plumbo-solvent action is experienced.

Action in respect of contamination

The foregoing table indicates that the supplies at Shellingford, Buscot and Eaton Hastings are still of doubtful quality. Boiling notices remain in force and it is expected that a supply from the new mains will be made available during 1953.

Contamination at Buckland arose firstly from the use of chlorine that had deteriorated and secondly from a defective chlorinator. When these matters were rectified the supply remained satisfactory.

Details of Dwellings receiving Water from Piped Supplies

Parish	No.	Houses		Approx. Population		
		Direct Supply	Standpipe	No	Direct Supply	Standpipe
Ashbury	168	136	28	622	537	71
Baulking	39	19	19	127	69	58
Bourton	72	48	24	425	285	140
Buckland	177	11	4	671	81	11
Buscot	84	10	50	271	30	150
Charney Bassett	50	18	—	175	53	—
Coleshill	73	—	—	241	—	—
Compton Beauchamp	31	26	2	88	76	3
Coxwell, Great	77	58	4	226	178	8
Coxwell, Little	68	18	26	238	55	99
Eaton Hastings	34	19	14	119	35	55
Faringdon	898	793	46	3365	3139	146
Fernham	55	38	6	155	106	15
Hatford	25	—	—	80	—	—
Hinton Waldrist	77	40	—	265	131	—
Kingston Lisle	74	53	15	240	176	42
Littleworth	81	—	—	253	—	—
Longcot	87	58	14	290	198	47
Longworth	188	78	—	715	298	—
Pusey	31	—	—	98	—	—
Shellingford	54	12	28	156	45	80
Shrivenham	338†	256	51	1442	1211	148
Stanford	279	62	—	1190	227	—
Uffington	167	112	53	607	417	163
Watchfield	365*	324	28	1493	1373	76
Woolstone	39	20	19	98	53	45
Totals	3631	2209	431	13650	8773	1357

Note: Each self-contained flat in a large house is counted as one house

† includes 41 Military Married Quarters.

* includes 286 Military Married Quarters.

New Construction

Steady progress was made with the new comprehensive scheme to extract up to a million gallons a day from the Thames at Buscot to supply the majority of the Rural District. At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

The new reservoir at Folly Hill was in use to supply Faringdon, the water being obtained from Wicklesham Bore. Work on the water works and the rising main from Buscot to Folly Hill Reservoir was proceeding

at a disappointingly slow rate, partly owing to the difficulty of obtaining vital components that were in short supply. The supply mains from the reservoir to the Eastern end of the district had been completed, but water from Oxford City was still being used to supply Longworth, Hinton Waldrist and Charney Bassett. Good progress was being made with the laying of the supply mains to Stanford, Hatford and Shellingford. It is expected that the new supply will be fully in action during 1953.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There is, unfortunately, no progress to report under this heading.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

The refuse collection and disposal arrangements continued as before, but the sale price of salvage declined appreciably. Although the collection of tins was commenced in addition to paper and a total amount of 49 tons of paper and forty tons of tins were sold, compared with 55 tons of paper in 1951, only £555, after the deduction of bonuses, were paid into the rate fund, compared with £727 in the previous year.

MILK

All raw milk that is sold by retail was sampled twice during the year. Twenty samples of milk were taken and examined for tubercle bacilli, by guinea pig inoculation, and all proved to be negative.

MEAT

The following meat was found to be unfit for human consumption:—
39 lbs. 14 ozs. Tinned Meat. 117 lbs. Raw Meat.

No legal action was taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, or the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

OTHER FOODS

The following other foods were condemned:

6 lbs Tinned Food; 20 lbs. Sausages ; 9 lbs. Cake Mixture, 8 lbs. Cheese.

Number of inspections carried out on food shops	44
Number of inspections carried out on stalls and vehicles	15
Number of inspections carried out on Cafes and inns	36
Number of Notices served	16
Number of Notices complied with	15

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND BUTCHERS' SHOPS

There are no slaughterhouses at present in the district.

Number of inspections of Butchers' shops	27
Number of Informal Notices served	4
Number of Informal Notices complied with	4

BAKEHOUSES

Number in district	10
Number of inspections	22
Defects found and remedied	3

HOUSING TABLE

No. of new Dwelling houses built:

(1) by Local Authority	58
(2) by Private persons	19

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	2
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2

2. Remedy of defects during the year:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action	36
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of statutory notices	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	8

One further house was demolished as a result of informal action.

4. Overcrowding:—

(1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
(2) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	16

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections made	No. of written notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including laundries)	27	12	—	—
Workshops (including laundries)	53	27	—	—
Workplaces	3	4	—	—
Total	83	43	—	—

The number of defects found during the year was 7 and those remedied 6. They were in respect of want of cleanliness (3) defective sanitary conveniences (3) insufficient sanitary convenience (1)—not remedied.

There were no outworkers in the district.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1952

No. of different premises visited	722
„ visits made	1493
„ Complaints received	83
„ Defects or nuisances discovered	42
„ Notices served (Informal)	96
„ Notices served (Statutory)	2
„ Prosecutions	—

Miscellaneous matters in relation to which visits were made:—

Nuisances	81
Inadequate or defective sanitary accommodation	32
Drainage	173
Keeping of animals	27
Water supplies	146
Infectious diseases	11
Pollution of streams or ditches	18
Refuse collection	27
Refuse disposal	176
Overcrowding of houses	26
Tents, vans, and sheds or similar structures	41
Knacker's Yards	30
Unclean houses	46
Council house applications	234
Butchers' shops	27
Bakehouses	22
Food premises	95
Milk Supplies	49
Petroleum Storage	19
Shops (other than food shops)	14
Factories and workplaces	43
Schools	9
Miscellaneous visits	117

No. of Defects or Nuisances abated:—

As to Privies, W.C's., Sink Wastes	24
„ Drains or Cesspools	19
„ Pigs or other animals	5
„ Deficient or Impure water	114
„ Polluted Ditches, etc.	3
„ Insanitary Accumulation or Deposits	1
„ Other defects or nuisances	41
No. of Premises disinfected	4
„ Water Samples taken for analysis	49
„ Wells closed	22
„ Houses connected to water mains	191
„ Seizures or Surrenders of Unsound food	16
„ Closets replaced by W.C's.	27
„ Inspections of Piggeries	4

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

From its first settlement in 1630 to the present time
the city has grown from a small fishing village to one of the
largest and most important in the world. Its history is a
record of the struggles and triumphs of a people who have
built a city of great wealth and power. The story of Boston
is the story of the growth of a great city, of the
development of its commerce and industry, of its
education and culture. It is a story of the
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