

[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Banbury Borough.

Contributors

Banbury (Oxfordshire, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1937

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fezsshge>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



LIBRARY



BOROUGH OF BANBURY

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1937

BANBURY:

"The Banbury Advertiser" Printing Works
1938





BOROUGH OF BANBURY

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

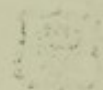
Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1937

BANBURY:

"The Banbury Advertiser" Printing Works

1938



FOROUGH OF BARNBURY

Annual Reports

Medical Officer of Health

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1911

Printed and Published by
J. H. BARNBURY, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000

CONTENTS.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT 1937.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Statistics	3
Population	9
Social Conditions of the Area	6
Births	9
Deaths	9
Causes of	11

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Administrative Staff	13
Laboratory Facilities	13
Ambulance Facilities	13
Nursing in the Home	14
Clinics and Treatment Centres	14
Maternity and Child Welfare	15
Hospitals, Public and Voluntary	15
Midwifery and Maternity Services	18
Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children	18
Health Visitors	18
Infant Life Protection	18
Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919	18
Orthopaedic Treatment	18

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply	19
Drainage and Sewerage	20
Rivers and Streams	21
Closet Accommodation	21
Public Cleansing	21
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	21
Shops	21
Smoke Abatement	21
Swimming Baths and Pools	21
Eradication of Bed Bugs	23
Schools	23

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

General Observations	24
Individual Unfit Houses	24
Overcrowding	25
Inspections, etc.	25

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply	28
Meat and other Foods	29
Adulteration, etc.	31

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis)	32
---	----

Ages at which Notified	32
Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regs, 1917	33
TUBERCULOSIS.	
Particulars of New Cases and Deaths	34
Death Rates from Tuberculosis	35

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Introduction	37
Complaints	37
Sanitary Inspection of the District	39
Housing (Inspection of the District) Regulations	39
DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT—	
Drainage	40
Water Closets	40
Urinals	40
Dwelling Houses, etc.	40
Sinks, Waste Pipes and Spoutings	41
Keeping of Animals and Offensive Accumulations	41
Infectious Diseases	42
Limeswashing of Premises	42
Miscellaneous	42
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	42
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	43
Observations	44
Milk Samples, Composition of	46
Milk and Cream Regulations, 1929	46
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	47
Merchandise Marks, Acts and Orders	47
Canal Boats	47
RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919—	
Visits to Infected Premises	48
Baiting	49
Gassing	49
Ferrets and Dogs, Use of	49
General Observations	49
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.—	
Anthrax	49
Foot and Mouth Disease	49
Importation of Animals	50
Movement of Swine	50
Swine Fever	51
Sheep Scab	51
Sheep Dipping	51
Transit of Animals	52
Tuberculosis	52
Protection of Animals	52
Legal Proceedings	52
Market, Return of Stock	53

BOROUGH OF BANBURY.

MAYOR :
COUNCILLOR ALBERT JAMES BUTLER

DEPUTY-MAYOR :
ALDERMAN JOHN CHENEY.

HEALTH COMMITTEE :
Chairman : COUNCILLOR WELLS.
Vice-Chairman : ALDERMAN CHENEY
ALDERMAN CLARK COUNCILLOR BLINCOWE
ALDERMAN COLLINGRIDGE COUNCILLOR DULLINGHAM
ALDERMAN MASCORD COUNCILLOR EWINS
ALDERMAN PALMER COUNCILLOR SNOWBALL
COUNCILLOR ALLSOPP COUNCILLOR WATTS

TOWN CLERK : E. OWEN REID

PUBLIC ANALYST : MESSRS. J. A. VOELCKER & ERIC VOELCKER,
Analytical Laboratory, 1, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ... A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.
(A. T. JOHNS, B.A., M.D., retired 27th September, 1937).

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR : F. G. COBBETT, M.R.San.I., M.S., I.A.,
Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR :
R. UPTON, A.R.San.I.

CLERK :
R. THOMAS.

HEALTH VISITORS :
NURSE WHITEWAY, C.R.S.I., C.M.B.
NURSE HORTON-SMITH, C.M.B.

CLERK (Clinic) :
MISS F. EDWARDS.

DISINFECTOR :
W. J. E. HAYNES.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

TO : THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

FROM : THE CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

11. [Illegible]

12. [Illegible]

13. [Illegible]

14. [Illegible]

15. [Illegible]

16. [Illegible]

17. [Illegible]

18. [Illegible]

19. [Illegible]

20. [Illegible]



**To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Banbury.**

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough for the year 1937.

The Report is prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Circular 1650, issued by the Ministry of Health on the 4th October, 1937.

Dr. A. T. Johns was Medical Officer of Health until his retirement on the 27th September, 1937, when he relinquished office after 25 years' service, and I would like to take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of his many years of valuable work as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough, and extending to him the best wishes of all members of the Staff on his retirement.

I also gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of all the members of the Staff; the Sanitary Inspectors, the Health Visitors and Clerks, whose zeal and untiring energies are so essential to the well-being of the Health Department.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1938.



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1789 TO 1865

The history of the United States of America from 1789 to 1865 is a story of growth and development. It is a story of the struggle for independence, of the struggle for freedom, and of the struggle for unity. It is a story of the people who have shaped the nation, and of the events that have shaped the nation's destiny. It is a story of the past, and of the future.

The history of the United States of America from 1789 to 1865 is a story of growth and development. It is a story of the struggle for independence, of the struggle for freedom, and of the struggle for unity. It is a story of the people who have shaped the nation, and of the events that have shaped the nation's destiny. It is a story of the past, and of the future.

The history of the United States of America from 1789 to 1865 is a story of growth and development. It is a story of the struggle for independence, of the struggle for freedom, and of the struggle for unity. It is a story of the people who have shaped the nation, and of the events that have shaped the nation's destiny. It is a story of the past, and of the future.

The history of the United States of America from 1789 to 1865 is a story of growth and development. It is a story of the struggle for independence, of the struggle for freedom, and of the struggle for unity. It is a story of the people who have shaped the nation, and of the events that have shaped the nation's destiny. It is a story of the past, and of the future.

The history of the United States of America from 1789 to 1865 is a story of growth and development. It is a story of the struggle for independence, of the struggle for freedom, and of the struggle for unity. It is a story of the people who have shaped the nation, and of the events that have shaped the nation's destiny. It is a story of the past, and of the future.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres)—5,051.

Population (Census 1931) —13,953. Estimated 1937—15,190 (R.G.).

	Census 1931	Estimated 1937
Number of inhabited dwellings ...	3,562	4,217
Number of dwellings vacant	107	37
Number of separate dwellings	3,669	4,254

Average number of persons per house—3.6.

Rateable Value—£93,725. Product of Penny Rate—£365.

Social Conditions of the Area.

The Number of Persons employed in the Borough during the year, 1937, showed an increase on the figures of the previous year, the extent of unemployment in the Local Employment Committee Area at the 31st December, 1937, being 3.5% of the number of insured workers. The chief industries in order of importance may be classified as follows:

- (1) Aluminium Workers.
- (2) Distributive Trades.
- (3) Building Trades.
- (4) Agricultural Workers.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total	M.	F.	
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate ...	229	113	116	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population—15.86.
	Illegitimate	12	6	6	
	Total	241	119	122	
STILLBIRTHS	Legitimate ...	5	2	3	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births—20.41.
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	Total	5	2	3	
DEATHS	195	94	101	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—12.84.
		—	—	—	
Local adjusted Death Rate—11.56 (comparability factor—0.90).					

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES:—None.

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	No.	Rate.
All infants per 1,000 live births	8	33.20
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	6	26.20
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	2	166.66

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL CAUSES.

	M.	F.	Total.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	9	17	26
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2	1	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	—	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS 1919—1937.

Year	Popula- tion	Births		Deaths		Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1919	13,991	213	15.22	176	13.10	15	70.42
1920	13,965	336	24.06	171	12.24	17	50.59
1921	13,390	291	21.73	175	13.06	18	61.85
1922	13,520	256	18.93	184	13.60	11	42.96
1923	13,630	239	17.53	184	13.49	10	41.83
1924	13,720	226	16.47	152	11.07	9	39.82
1925	13,760	217	15.77	157	11.40	15	69.12
1926	13,890	226	16.27	142	10.22	9	39.82
1927	13,710	195	14.22	182	13.27	8	41.02
1928	13,160	210	14.96	145	11.01	7	33.33
1929	13,340	207	15.51	206	15.44	9	43.47
1930	13,340	189	14.17	164	12.29	4	21.16
1931	13,930	184	13.21	166	11.90	8	43.47
1932	13,950	198	14.19	170	12.18	7	35.35
1933	14,520	196	13.49	182	12.53	11	56.12
1934	14,510	187	12.86	187	12.86	5	26.74
1935	14,430	209	14.48	148	10.26	8	38.28
1936	14,740	211	14.31	178	12.08	11	52.13
1937	15,190	241	15.86	195	12.84	8	33.20

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males. Females. Total.		
2 Measles	2	1	3
4 Whooping Cough	1	—	1
6 Influenza	4	3	7
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	—	1
10 Other Tuberculosis	2	1	3
13 Cancer	9	17	26
14 Diabetes	—	2	2
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage	10	4	14
16 Heart Disease	18	22	40
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	1	4	5
19 Bronchitis	7	4	11
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	8	10	18
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2	3
22 Peptic Ulcer	1	1	2
24 Appendicitis	1	1	2
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	1
26 Other Liver Diseases	2	—	2
27 Other Digestive Diseases	1	1	2
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	5	7
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, &c.	2	3	5
32 Senility	6	9	15
33 Suicide	2	—	2
34 Other Violence	6	—	6
35 Other defined diseases	6	11	17
Totals ...	94	101	195

Causes of Death under One Year.

Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, &c.	5
Marasmus and Bronchitis	1
Cardiac Failure, Broncho Pneumonia and Measles ...	1
Asphyxia due to Status Lymphaticus	1
Total	8

Ages at which Death Occurred.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	5	3	8
1 and under 2 years	2	2	4
2 and under 5 years	3	1	4
5 and under 15 years	3	2	5
15 and under 25 years	5	—	5
25 and under 45 years	7	7	14
45 and under 65 years	21	26	47

Including:—

	M.	F.	Total.
65 and under 70	11	10	21
70 and under 75	11	11	22
75 and under 80	15	15	30
80 and under 85	5	18	23
85 and under 90	6	2	8
90 and upwards	—	4	4
	48	60	108
Totals	94	101	195

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. Administrative Staff of the Public Health Department.

A complete list of the members of the staff of the Public Health Department is given at the beginning of this Report.

2. Laboratory Facilities.

No changes have been made in the arrangements for the examination or analysis of clinical material, water, milk and foodstuffs.

3. Ambulance Facilities.

(a) INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMBULANCE.

A "Morris" Motor Ambulance is provided for the conveyance of patients suffering from an infectious disease to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the work of removal is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. The Ambulance is also used for the conveyance of infectious cases from the Banbury Rural District to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The total number of patients conveyed by the vehicle during the year 1937 was 31, including 25 Borough Patients and 6 from the Rural District.

(b) NON-INFECTIOUS AMBULANCE.

The Brigade formed under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade deals with non-infectious and accident cases. It consists of 56 Officers and Men who have all satisfied the examiners as to their ability to render First Aid. The Brigade is provided with a properly equipped "Austin" Motor Ambulance.

During the year 1937, the following cases were dealt with:—

	No.	Mileage.
Number of Road Accident Cases	95	682
Number of patients removed to hospital (all cases of illness ordered for removal by doctors)	431	6,313
Number of First-Aid cases treated in various places in town and district	118	—
Totals	644	6,995

The Banbury Nursing Division of the Brigade, consisting of 37 Officers and Ambulance Sisters, made 268 attendances with the ambulance for removal of female patients, and made 452 hours' attendance at the Horton General Hospital.

Two men and one nurse are on the rota for duty with the ambulance night and day, and members attend football matches, fetes, shows and other public functions at which their assistance is likely to be required.

The services of the Brigade are appreciated by all concerned and I would like to take this opportunity to add how much I value their excellent work in the town.

Two members of the Men's Division have qualified as Grade 1 Instructors, three as Grade 2 Instructors and eight members have qualified for certificates under Air Raid Precautions.

4. Nursing in the Home.

No arrangements are in operation for general nursing in the home, but the nurse in charge of the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital is required to visit the homes of persons suffering from an infectious disease when her assistance is required and when the hospital is devoid of patients.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) VENEREAL DISEASE.—Under Oxfordshire County Council.

Clinic—Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Males—Wednesdays at 6 p.m. and Saturdays at 3 p.m.

Females—Mondays at 6 p.m. and Wednesdays at 3 p.m.

(b) CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.

Clinic—Warwick Road, Banbury.

Health Visitors attend daily from 9-10 a.m., and Tuesday from 2.45 - 4 p.m.

Medical Officer attends Tuesdays, from 2.45 to 4 p.m.

(c) SCHOOL CLINIC.

Clinic—Warwick Road, Banbury.

Health Visitors attend daily from 9 to 10 a.m. and Tuesdays from 2 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.

Medical Officer attends on Tuesdays from 2 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. and Fridays from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

(d) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Clinic—Warwick Road, Banbury.

Held on the first and third Wednesdays in each month at 2.30 p.m.

Attended by Dr. Mary Frazer.

(e) TUBERCULOSIS.— Under Oxfordshire County Council.

Clinic—Horton General Hospital, Banbury.

Held on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 1 p.m.

(f) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Clinic—Horton General Hospital, Banbury.

Held each Thursday at 1 p.m.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE REPORT.

Number of Births notified 223

The Child Welfare Clinic is held on Tuesdays from 2.45 to 4 p.m. and one Health Visitor attends each week assisted by voluntary workers.

Number of babies attending during 1937 165

Number of attendances 1,346

Number under one year of age seen by Medical Officer ... 87

Number of attendances 230

Number aged 1 to 5 years seen by Medical Officer 70

Number of attendances 228

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Number of cases seen during 1937 66

Number of attendances 182

6. Hospitals: Public and Voluntary.

(a) INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital provides accommodation for 12 patients (including two small observation wards). A full time nurse resides on the premises and additional nurses are obtained as required. Arrangements have been made for the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital to receive infectious cases from the Banbury Rural District, and the Borough Council have arranged to send any small pox cases to the Hospital of the South Chilterns Joint Smallpox Hospital Board at Pishill, Oxfordshire.

Particulars of cases admitted to the hospital during 1937 are given in the following Table:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Septic Throats	Pneumonia Measles & T.B.	Total
Number of Patients in Hospital at 1/1/37						
Banbury Borough	1	—	—	—	—	1
Banbury R.D. ...	1	—	1	—	—	2
	2	—	1	—	—	3
Number admitted during 1937:—						
From						
Banbury Borough	12	5	—	5	3	25
From						
Banbury R.D. ...	6	—	—	—	—	6
	20	5	1	5	3	34
Number discharged during 1937:—						
Banbury Borough	12	5	—	5	3	25
Banbury R.D. ...	7	—	1	—	—	8
Number of Patients in Hospital at 31/12/37	1	—	—	—	—	1
(Banbury Borough)						

Two deaths occurred at the Hospital during the year, both from measles and pneumonia, occurring 8 days and 4 days respectively after admission.

Number of Days the Patients were Resident in the Hospital for each Disease.

Disease	Banbury Borough.			Banbury Rural Council		
	No. of Patients	Total Days	Average per Patient	No. of Patients	Total Days	Average per Patient.
Scarlet Fever	12	486	40.5	7	285	40.7
Diphtheria	5	100	20.0	—	—	—
Enteric	—	—	—	1	23	23.0
Haemolytic Strept: Throats	5	113	22.6	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Measles & Tuberculosis ..	3	38	12.6	—	—	—
Totals ...	25	737	—	8	308	—

(b) VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL.

The Horton General Hospital is organised to cover geographically the town of Banbury and certain parts of Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, all within a ten-mile radius, with an approximate population of 42,000 inhabitants.

It is a voluntary hospital of 60 bed capacity mainly supported by voluntary contributions from the residents of the area and augmented by a Contributory Scheme under the title of the Banbury and District Workpeople's Hospital Association.

The hospital comprises Wards for Men, Women and Children, each with a Vita-Glass Verandah; four Private Wards; and eight beds are provided (six in huts and two on verandahs) for the treatment of tuberculosis.

The Special Departments include Casualty, Fracture Clinic, Orthopaedic Clinic, X-Ray, Dental, Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat, Electro-Therapeutic and Ultra-Violet Light.

Facilities are also provided for the Oxfordshire County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary, and for the Ministry of Health Examination Centre for National Health Insurance purposes.

The number of In-Patients treated during the year was 986, as against 1,010 in the year 1936, a reduction of 24.

The number of injury and accident cases treated was 215.

7. Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The Midwives Act is administered by the County Council.

There are five midwives practising in the town, two are employed by the Nursing Association and three are in private practice. No arrangements are made by this Authority for the employment of, or for subsidising, midwives.

8. Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.

There is no special institution in the town for mothers or children, but where necessary they are admitted to the Public Assistance Institution.

9. Health Visitors.

There are, at present, two Health Visitors, both of whom in addition act as School Nurses. Owing to the increase in the amount of work, the Council has agreed to the appointment of an additional Health Visitor, and this has been sanctioned by the Ministry; it is anticipated that the appointment will be made in 1938.

10. Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors are appointed under the provisions of Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Acts.

11. Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

The usual procedure has been carried out as in former years. Thirty-six cases received free milk during the year; the number receiving milk at the end of the year being 27.

12. Orthopaedic Treatment.

This Clinic is held on Thursdays at 1 p.m. at the Horton General Hospital. The Surgeon, Mr. W. Foley, F.R.C.S. (Eng), attends on the first Thursday of each month.

Children under school age are seen as well as school children.

Number of Children 5 - 14 years of age	21
Number of attendances	101
Number of children under 5 years of age	15
Number of attendances	76

Two cases were admitted to the Wingfield Hospital during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply.

The water is taken from the River Cherwell, and during the year under review, the supply was constant and sufficient. It is treated both by sand and mechanical filters, and as an additional safeguard is chlorinated. In 1935, additional means of storage was acquired, and arrangements made by which the water could be released down the river in appropriate quantities as required, and in the same year an activated carbon plant was installed for use to deal with the objectionable taste, odour and colour of the water which is experienced at intervals due to flooding, etc.

During the year 1937, three samples of water were taken for chemical analysis and two for bacteriological examination, and I give below particulars of the results of these examinations.

REPORTS ON THE RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF THE TOWN WATER SUPPLY.

	Sample No. 1	Sample No. 2	Sample No. 3
Date of taking Sample ...	22.1.37	14.4.37	10.11.37
Premises from which taken ...	Wine Stores, Marlboro' Rd. Banbury	33 North Bar Street, Banbury.	United Dairies Ltd. The Creamery, Banbury.
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)			
Free and Saline Ammonia	Trace	0.000	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.020	0.012	0.012
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	1.800	1.800	2.000
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	0.220	0.280	0.220
Oxygen absorbed from per- manganate at 80°F in 4 hours	0.233	0.090	0.124
Total solids dried at 100°C ...	30.000	30.000	32.000
Appearance	Opalescent many small particles. Metals absent	Bright, few small particles.	Bright and Clear. Free chlorine absent.
Hardness { Temporary ...	7.200	9.200	12.000
{ Permanent ...	8.400	9.200	11.200
{ Total	15.600	18.400	23.200

RESULTS OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF
THE TOWN WATER SUPPLY.

	Sample No. 2	Sample No. 3	
		No. 1	No. 2
Number of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar in 2 days at 37°C per c.c.	1	15	8
Number of colonies capable of growth on Reibel-Agar in 2 days at 37°C per c.c.	0	0	0
Number of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar in 4 days at 20°C per c.c.	3	160	420
B. Coli in 100 c.c.	Absent	Absent	Absent

The Public Analyst was of the opinion that in regard to the chemical analysis of Sample No. 1, the results showed that the water contained more fresh organic matter than usual, and a microscopical examination of the sediment showed it consisted mainly of small particles of sandy matter, and that the main at this point required to be flushed or that one of the filters was not working efficiently. The other samples, both chemically and bacteriologically, were considered to be of good quality and, subject to chlorination, safe for use as a public supply.

The Banbury Water Company in 1937 deemed it expedient that it had become necessary, owing to the increased demand for water supplies, that the Company should make certain additions and construct new works, and to this end an Act of Parliament entitled, "Banbury Waterworks Act, 1937," received the Royal Assent on the 20th July, 1937. By this Act the Company is empowered to construct new works comprising a weir intake and overflow in the parishes of Bodicote and Bloxham across Sor Brook near Bodicote Mill, and a pipe line from this point to a pumping station erected at Bodicote and continued to a service reservoir to be constructed in the Borough and thence connected to certain of the Company's existing mains. The work has now been commenced.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

No important works of drainage or sewerage were carried out during 1937, but certain existing sewers were extended to receive the sewage from houses on new housing estates.

3. Rivers and Streams.

The Thames Conservancy Board exercise general supervision over the rivers and streams in the Borough, and the watercourses conveying stormwater to the river received attention where necessary under the supervision of the Staff of the Public Health Department.

4. Closet Accommodation.

Practically all dwelling houses in the Borough (except those on the outskirts of the town where the water carriage system is not available) are provided with water closets.

5. Public Cleansing.

The work under this heading is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

6. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Particulars of the inspections carried out by the Inspectors are set out in the accompanying report.

7. Shops.

The number of inspections, etc., to shops during 1937 was 410, and in several instances notices, both written and verbal, were served on the occupiers of premises requiring certain works to be carried out in connection with the requirements of the Act relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences.

8. Smoke Abatement.

Your Inspectors dealt with several cases of nuisances caused by the emission of smoke from chimneys by the service of informal notices and by warnings to stokers.

9. Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Borough Swimming Baths were again opened from May to September, 1937, and the water was changed each week during this period. The water is taken from the River Cherwell and is not treated except for the addition of chlorine.

The Council are contemplating the erection of new open-air swimming baths, fully equipped with filtration and aeration plant, dressing accommodation and other modern amenities.

There is one privately owned swimming pool which is open to the public, and during the year samples of water from this private pool and from the Borough Baths were taken, and I give below the reports of the Public Analyst on the results of the chemical analysis and bacteriological examinations of the samples:—

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

	Borough Baths	Private Baths
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	Trace	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.016	0.004
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	2.200	2.300
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites ...	0.220	Trace
Oxygen absorbed from perman- ganate at 80°F in 4 hrs.	0.155	0.071
Total solids dried at 100°C ...	40.000	40.000
Remarks ...	Bright, few small particles. Free Chlorine absent.	

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

	Borough Baths	Private Baths
No. of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar in 2 days at 37°C per c.c.	470	736
No. of colonies capable of growth on Reibel-Agar in 2 days at 37°C per c.c. ...	38	52
No. of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar in 4 days at 20°C per c.c.	3,780	6,480
B. Coli ...	More than 240 colonies per c.c.	
Remarks ...	The bacteriological results show the presence of too many bacilli of the coli group, and suggest that a higher degree of chlorination is required.	

10. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year under review, six cases of bug infested houses were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, including four cases from privately owned houses and two from Council houses. These were dealt with by the occupiers concerned by using sulphur candles and a liquid vermicide issued to them by the Department. In each case the tenants of infected houses are instructed in the use of the various forms of vermicide, and the work of supervision is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

11. Schools.

There are six elementary schools in the Borough, and separate centres are provided for the teaching of domestic science and manual instruction, all of which are connected to the water carriage system of drainage and obtain water from the public supply. The schools are maintained in a good sanitary condition and all sanitary defects are dealt with as they arise.

It was found necessary to close the Infants Departments of two schools during the months of April and May owing to the prevalence of measles.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. General Observations as to Housing Conditions.

Generally speaking, the standard of housing conditions in the Borough is good, and for the most part the dwellings are constructed of brick with slated roofs, and are, with the exception of those situated on the extreme outskirts of the town, provided with the present-day amenities, e.g., water closets, sinks, food stores, etc.

There is still, however, a great demand for additional houses, particularly those of a type suitable for working-class families, and although, at the time of drafting this report, the Council are proceeding with the erection of 134 houses on the King's Road and Middleton Road Estates, these will be almost absorbed by the rehousing of overcrowded houses and families now living in unfit houses. It does not appear, therefore, that these houses will meet the general housing requirements, as many families (members of which have obtained employment in a factory in the town) are either residing in rooms or are living in the villages outside the town, and who would prefer housing accommodation closer to their work.

In addition to the building programme of the Council, plans have been submitted for the erection of a number of houses by private enterprise.

2. Individual Unfit Houses.

The position at the 31st December, 1937, in respect to the progress made in dealing with individual unfit houses is as follows:—

	Number	Persons Displaced
(1) Dwelling-house in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made	55	—
(2) Dwelling-houses demolished :—		
(a) As a result of the service of Demolition Orders ...	50	157
(b) As a result of informal action	3	2
(c) Houses in respect of which an Undertaking had been given by the Owners but subsequently demolished ...	6	16
(3) Insanitary houses closed but not demolished on an Undertaking (which has not been cancelled)	18	75
(4) Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made but not demolished ...	5	27

Number of Dwelling-houses which have been rendered fit:—

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (a) As a result of Formal Procedure | 56 |
| (b) As a result of Informal Procedure | 366—422 |

At the 31st December, 1937, there remained 28 dwelling houses to be dealt with to complete the Five Years' Programme. These houses will, no doubt, be dealt with during 1938, and the families residing in them will be rehoused in the new houses on the King's Road and Middleton Road Estates. (Particulars of the numbers in families and the type of house required for each, were given in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1936.)

3. Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding.

The Overcrowding Survey of 1936, revealed that there were 66 cases of overcrowding in the Borough, particulars of which were given in the Report on Overcrowding included at the back of the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1935. These cases will be rehoused in 1938 in the Council houses now in course of erection.

Further cases have been met with, mainly due to the increase in the ages of children since the Survey, and these will probably be dealt with in the same manner.

Unfortunately, during the period which has elapsed since the Survey, there has been an influx of families into the town, mainly due to the employment of additional workmen at the Northern Aluminium Works, and it is therefore unlikely that the figures obtained at the beginning of 1936 present a true statement of the housing conditions in the Borough in regard to overcrowding.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year 1937.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 472 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 587 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 92 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 156 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 28 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 175 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	170
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By Owners	4
(ii) By L.A. in default of Owners	—

(b) PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By Owners	1
(ii) By L.A. in default of Owners	—

(c) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11 & 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	21

(d) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936:

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

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

(a) (i) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	55
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	55

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	458
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year	18
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	*17
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	126
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the L.A. have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—

*Cases of overcrowding voluntarily relieved by reason of a reduction in the number of occupants of houses.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Milk Supply.

(a) PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

The particulars of the numbers of purveyors and producers of milk, together with the premises registered in connection with such trades, are given in the following Table:—

Milk Producers & Purveyors	Number of Persons	Premises registered		
		Cowsheds	Dairies	Milkshops
Wholesale Purveyors ...	1	—	1	—
Wholesale Purveyors and Producers ...	8	13	8	—
Retail Purveyors and Producers ...	7	10	7	2
Retail Purveyors ...	22	—	6	11
Totals ...	38	23	22	13

For the most part the milk is delivered to the consumer in bottles, and I am pleased to note that one retail purveyor in the town delivers milk in cartons, a procedure which, in my opinion, is far superior than that of delivery in bottles, having in view the uses to which bottles are subjected. Only a very small minority of traders deliver milk loosely from churns or cans.

(b) SAMPLING OF MILK.

During the year 1937, twelve samples of milk were taken and analysed by the Public Analyst. All samples were found to be genuine and particulars of the results are given in the Report of the Sanitary Inspectors.

(c) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

The number of licences in force at the 31st December, 1937, under the provisions of the above Order, is set out in the following Table, together with the name of the licensing authority.

2. Meat and Other Foods.

(1) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are nine privately owned slaughterhouses in the Borough, including five registered slaughterhouses and four slaughterhouses which are licensed annually. Slaughtering is carried on daily and it is therefore very difficult to properly inspect meat under these conditions. The butchers and assistants work very amicably with your Inspectors, readily accepting the decisions as to the surrender of meat which is unfit for human consumption by reason of diseases and other conditions.

In addition to the inspection of meat in slaughterhouses, large quantities of meat and offal from animals which are slaughtered outside the town and imported meat are inspected in the retail shops and on market stalls.

Where possible, ante-mortem inspections are carried out before slaughter, and as the Senior Sanitary Inspector is also the Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts, the animals for slaughter are inspected in the market by him with the Veterinary Inspector before removal to the slaughterhouses.

The majority of the cattle slaughtered in the Borough for human food are purchased from the local cattle market and are graded, with the result that only prime meat is offered for sale in the shops. It is satisfactory to note that no cows were slaughtered for human food during the year.

Particulars of the number of animals slaughtered during the year, the number of carcasses inspected and the condemnations of entire carcasses and parts of carcasses and organs, are given in the under-mentioned Table:—

	Cattle (excl'ding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	778	—	148	4,896	3,511
Number inspected	720	—	106	3,956	3,348
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	—	—	11	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease (other than tuberculosis) ...	0.55	—	—	0.35	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :-					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	7	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5	—	—	—	4
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	1.66	—	—	—	0.18

CONDEMNATION OF OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Quantity	Description	Diseases, etc.
Stones	Fish	
4	Mussels	Unsound
2½	Whelks	"
2	Winkles	"
1	Cockles	"
½	Shrimps	"
1½	Prawns	"

(2) **SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.**(a) **LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN.**

Licences in force at the 1st January, 1937	54
Licences renewed during 1937	1
	<hr/>
	55
Licences expired and not renewed	15
	<hr/>
Licences in force at the 31st December, 1937	40
	<hr/>

(b) **STUNNING OF ANIMALS.**

The Cash Captive Bolt pistol is used in all slaughterhouses with the exception of one, in which an electrically operated stunner was recently installed.

3. Adulteration, etc.

The number of samples of food (other than milk) taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, was 48, the results of the analysis of which are set out in the Report of the Sanitary Inspectors.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1937.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths
		I.D. Hospital	Others	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	15	13	—	—
Diphtheria	5	5	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	18	1	8	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—
Totals	41	19	9	3

Ages at which Notified.

Under one year	4
1—2 years	1
2—3 years	—
3—4 years	—
4—5 years	—
5—10 years	7
10—15 years	4
15—20 years	2
20—35 years	13
35—45 years	2
45—65 years	8
65 years and over	—
Total	41

2. Rates per 1,000 total population for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Erysipelas. Years 1919—1937.

Year	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Erysipelas	
	No. of Cases	Rate	No. of Cases	Rate	No. of Cases	Rate
1919	4	0.29	1	0.07	3	0.21
1920	17	1.26	3	0.21	4	0.29
1921	33	2.46	—	—	8	0.59
1922	59	4.36	1	0.07	3	0.22
1923	15	1.10	2	0.14	6	0.44
1924	16	1.16	3	0.21	10	0.72
1925	21	1.52	6	0.43	8	0.58
1926	2	0.14	2	0.14	8	0.56
1927	26	1.89	8	0.58	7	0.51
1928	9	0.68	1	0.07	6	0.42
1929	31	2.32	5	0.37	5	0.37
1930	37	2.77	4	0.29	4	0.29
1931	20	1.43	10	0.71	3	0.21
1932	41	2.93	2	0.14	6	0.43
1933	11	0.75	3	0.20	10	0.69
1934	26	1.79	3	0.20	9	0.62
1935	11	0.76	19	1.32	3	0.21
1936	12	0.81	4	0.27	—	—
1937	15	0.98	5	0.33	—	—

Antitoxin for diphtheria is supplied free to Medical Practitioners for use in cases where the persons infected with the disease cannot afford the cost.

Arrangements have been made for the examination of throat swabs, blood for widal reactions and such other examinations as may be necessary at the laboratories of the Chemical Research Association, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, London.

3. Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations of 1917.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the above regulations.

TUBERCULOSIS.

1. Particulars of New Cases of Tuberculosis and of Deaths from the Disease in the Borough during the year 1937 are given in the following Table:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
25	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & up	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	12	5	4	—	1	—	2	1

Of these four deaths one pulmonary case and one non-pulmonary case were not previously notified.

The Health Visitors attend the Tuberculosis Clinic at the Horton Hospital on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month.

No. of new cases (including contacts) ... 83

No. of old cases 178

The number cases admitted to:—

Cold Ash, Newbury 5

Osler Pavilion 19

Horton Hospital 10

Berks. and Bucks. Sanatorium, Peppard 3

Brompton Hospital, London 1

The number of visits made by Health Visitors to cases in their own homes was 111.

The Death Rates per 1,000 total population from Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary) for the years 1919 to 1937 are given in the following table, and which may prove of interest.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate
1919	8	0.59	6	0.44
1920	16	1.18	2	0.15
1921	14	1.04	6	0.46
1922	8	0.59	—	—
1923	17	1.25	2	0.14
1924	12	0.88	4	0.29
1925	15	1.90	2	0.14
1926	7	0.50	—	—
1927	17	1.24	1	0.07
1928	10	0.76	2	0.15
1929	17	1.26	2	0.14
1930	12	0.89	1	0.07
1931	8	0.57	2	0.09
1932	10	0.72	1	0.07
1933	8	0.55	1	0.06
1934	6	0.41	5	0.34
1935	7	0.48	2	0.14
1936	8	0.54	—	—
1937	1	0.06	3	0.02

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
for the Year, 1937.

**To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Banbury.**

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report for the Year ended the 31st December, 1937, in compliance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, and Paragraph 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, for submission together with the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, to the Ministry of Health.

The Outstanding feature of the year was the delegation of powers under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, by the Oxfordshire County Council to the Borough Council, and the duties under the Act carried out by my Department forms the subject of a special section of this Report.

During the year, 1937, 94 complaints were received, including 20 written and 74 verbal complaints. All complaints were investigated and promptly dealt with. Of this number 22 were referred to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for attention.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE OF

THE

STATE OF

THE

THE

THE

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

During the year under review a total of 3,110 inspections and visits were made, comprising:—

Dwelling-houses inspected re Sanitary matters	389
Number of re-inspections	51
Dwelling-houses inspected under Housing Act	92
Number of re-inspections	64
Dwelling-houses inspected re Infectious Diseases	12
Dwelling-houses visited and measured under Housing Act, 1936.	122
Common Lodging Houses	23
Houses let in lodgings	41
Verminous houses	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds	133
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	198
Bakehouses	34
Cowsheds	32
Offensive Trades	55
Refreshment Houses where food is prepared	29
Laundries	17
Ice Cream Premises	8
Shops	410
Stables	19
Piggeries	94
Canal Boats	51
Slaughterhouses	936
Sanitary Conveniences	226
Theatres and Places of Public Entertainment	29
Smoke observations	7
Miscellaneous	41
	<hr/>
	3,110
	<hr/>

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1925.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Regulations, 92 inspections of dwelling houses were made during the year 1937.

The following is a summary of the rents paid by the tenants at the time of inspection:—

Rents.	Number.
2/- to 2/11	—
3/- to 3/11	—
4/- to 4/11	1
5/- to 5/11	5
6/- to 6/11	9
7/- to 7/11	11
8/- to 8/11	16
9/- to 9/11	39
10/- and upwards	9

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

1.—Drainage.

Cesspools constructed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Obstructed drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Disconnecting and inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soil Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ventilating Shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Glazed stoneware gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of tests applied to drains—								
(a) By smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) By chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Houses connected to the public sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

2.—Water Closets.

New closets built	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dilapidated closets rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dilapidated closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Proper ventilation provided to closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Roofs of closets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Floors of closets repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Obstructed closet pans cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
New washdown pans provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
New flushing cisterns provided to closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Flushing cisterns repaired and put in order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New seats provided to closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Flush pipes fixed, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Water supply provided to closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

3.—Urinals.

Urinals constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

4.—Dwelling Houses, etc.

DWELLING HOUSES—

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Rendered impervious to damp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Vermin eradicated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Provided with Sanitary Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71

WASH HOUSES—

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
New wash-houses built	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Roofs repaired or renewed	12
Floors repaired or relaid	31
Coppers repaired, etc.	7
YARDS AND PASSAGES—	
Yards paved or paving relaid	46
Yards repaired	72
Yards properly drained	33
Passages repaired and cleansed	6
FOOD STORES—	
Constructed	7
Provided with proper ventilation	21
Repaired or cleansed	31
STAIRCASES—	
Cleansed and repaired	68
Properly lighted	9
Stairs repaired	42
Provided with handrails	18
CELLARS—	
Stagnant water removed from	4
Cleansed and repaired	7
Floors repaired or renewed	4
ROOMS—	
Plaster of walls and ceilings repaired	137
Cleansed	152
Floors repaired or renewed	50
Firegrates repaired or renewed	6

5.—Sinks, Waste Pipes and Spoutings.

New glazed stoneware sinks provided and fixed	15
Waste pipes provided to sinks	29
Waste pipes repaired or cleared	8
Water supply connected over sinks	14
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	18
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired or renewed (houses)	44

6.—Keeping of Animals and Offensive Accumulations.

Stables paved and drained	4
Stables cleansed	2
Floors of cowsheds relaid or repaired	2
Cowsheds cleansed	14
Dairy equipment and utensils cleansed	1
Nuisances from animals improperly kept, abated	22
Keeping of swine and fowl discontinued	1
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	17
Pigstyes, paved, channelled and drained	4

7.—Infectious Diseases.

Number of houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of infected rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of articles disinfected by steam—										

Mattresses	...	...	154	Beds	...	...	...	...	6
Pillows	...	...	465	Quilts	...	...	...	...	26
Blankets	...	...	596	Cushions	...	...	...	...	9
Clothing	...	...	322	Carpets	...	...	...	...	19
Sheets	...	...	12						
Sundries	...	...	7	Total	...	...	...	...	1,616

(including 875 articles from the Horton General Hospital).

Number of patients removed to the Isolation Hospital	25
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

8.—Limewashing of Premises.

Slaughterhouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bakehouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Common Lodging Houses limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive Trade Premises limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dairies and Milk Shops limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Miscellaneous.

Water courses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dangerous buildings demolished or rendered safe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances caused by van dwellers, abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Nuisances caused by smoke, abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	24	3	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	93	4	—
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' Premises)	81	7	—
Totals ...	198	14	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remed'd	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	4	4	—	—
Other nuisances	3	3	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:—				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective ...	2	2	—	—
Total ...	14	14	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Samples taken during the year ended 31st December, 1937,
and results of analysis.

Total number of Samples	Informal Samples	Formal Samples	Articles	Genuine	Adulterated	Results
2	2	—	Almonds, Ground	2	—	See observations
5	5	—	Butter	5	—	See observations
2	2	—	Candied Peel	2	—	See observations
4	4	—	Cheese	4	—	See observations
3	3	—	Cocoa	3	—	See observations
1	1	—	Cream, Tinned ...	1	—	See observations
1	1	—	Custard Powder ..	1	—	See observations
3	3	—	Flour, Self Raising	3	—	See observations
3	3	—	Lard	3	—	See observations
2	2	—	Lentils	2	—	Genuine
5	5	—	Margarine	5	—	See observations
12	7	5	Milk	12	—	See observations
3	3	—	Milk, Condensed ..	3	—	See observations
1	1	—	Paste, Salmon and Shrimp	1	—	See observations
2	2	—	Pepper	2	—	See observations
3	3	—	Rice	3	—	See observations
1	1	—	Sago	1	—	Genuine
2	2	—	Sausages	2	—	See observations
1	1	—	Shrimps, Tinned Peeled	1	—	See observations
3	3	—	Sugar, Demerara..	—	3	See observations
1	1	—	Tapioca	1	—	Genuine
60	55	5	... Totals ...	57	3	

OBSERVATIONS.**Almonds, Ground.**

The samples were genuine, free from starchy admixture and from foreign kernels, and contained parts as under:—

Sample No.	Moisture.	Almond Oil.
49	5.24%	54.90%
57	5.23%	58.23%

Butter,

The five samples of butter were genuine and contained the percentage of water of 14.8; 15.8; 14.7; 14.7; and 15.0 respectively. (Butter should not contain more than 16 per cent. of water).

Candied Peel.

The samples were genuine and free from chemical preservatives.

Cheese.

The samples were of genuine whole-milk cheese, and contained parts as under:—

Sample No.	Water.	Fat.	Fat on Dry Basis.
9	29.32%	35.70%	50.50%
13	29.68%	37.88%	53.90%
35	32.74%	35.60%	52.90%
54	29.64%	36.05%	51.24%

Cocoa.

The samples were genuine and free from arsenical contamination. One sample (No. 32) contained parts as under:—

Water	7.72%
Fat	17.36%

and was considered to be a good sample.

Cream, Tinned.

The sample was genuine and complied with the guarantee in fat. It contained parts as under:—

Water	70.31%
Fat	23.15%
Solids-not-Fat	6.54%

Custard Powder.

This sample was a product of maize, coloured and flavoured, and was free from arsenical contamination and from prohibited dyestuffs.

Flour, Self Raising.

These were samples of genuine wheat flour and free from alum, persulphates and sulphurous acid. They also contained an acid phosphate baking powder which was free from arsenical contamination.

Lard.

The samples were free from rancidity and from foreign fats.

Margarine.

The samples were genuine, and contained parts as under:—

Sample No.	Water	Butterfat.
4	14.3%	3.0% (approx.)
8	14.3%	2.0% (approx.)
30	14.6%	2.5% (approx.)
56	13.7%	2.4% (approx.)
52	14.7%	3.6% (approx.)

Margarine must not contain more than 16.0% of water and not more than 10.0% of butterfat.

Milk, Condensed (Machine Skimmed Sweetened).

The samples were genuine and complied with the Condensed Milk Regulations, and contained the equivalent of 1.84, 2.20 and 1.36 pints of skimmed milk with sugar added. The samples contained parts as under:—

Sample No.	Added Sugar.	Solid-not-Fat.
23	44.60%	28.45%
47	44.26%	28.33%
60	46.29%	27.67%

Paste, Salmon and Shrimp.

The sample was genuine and was free from chemical preservatives and from arsenical contamination and contained 61.12% of water.

Pepper.

These samples were genuine and were free from sandy matters and excess of husk.

Rice.

The samples were free from facing of talc.

Sausages (Beef).

The samples were genuine and free from chemical preservatives.

Shrimps, Tinned Peeled.

The sample was genuine and was free from chemical preservatives.

Sugar, Demerara.

The samples contained salts of tin (stannous chloride) to the extent of 0.44, 0.44 and 0.55 grains per pound. This is used in course of manufacture, and in the opinion of the Public Analyst, a practice which is not only undesirable but one that should not be allowed. However, the Public Analyst reported that the Council of the Society of Public Analysts had taken this matter up with the Ministry of Health, and that he did not advise that proceedings be instituted against the vendors of sugar containing amounts of stannous chloride below 1 grain per pound. A suitable warning, however, was given in each case.

The Composition of the Samples of Milk are given in the following
Table:—

Sample Number		Fats	Solids not Fat	Added Water	Milk	Remarks.
1	Informal	5.00	8.80	—	—	Appeal to Cow
2	Informal	6.70	8.98	—	—	Appeal to Cow
24	Formal	3.45	8.80	—	—	Genuine
25	Formal	4.20	8.70	—	—	Genuine
26	Formal	4.70	8.95	—	—	Genuine
27	Formal	4.50	9.05	—	—	Genuine
28	Formal	4.45	9.40	—	—	Genuine
41	Informal	4.60	9.50	—	—	Genuine
42	Informal	5.10	9.45	—	—	Genuine
43	Informal	3.65	8.62	—	—	Genuine
44	Informal	4.05	9.00	—	—	Genuine
46	Informal	3.90	9.10	—	—	Genuine
Prescribed Standard ...	—	3.00	8.50	—	—	—

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1929.

Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.		(b) Number in which Preservatives was reported to be present and Percentage of Preservative found in each Sample.
MILK	12	None
CREAM	None	None

MILK (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

This Order, which came into operation on the 1st day of June, 1936, prescribed special designations which may be used in relation to milk and also new standards to be observed for graded milks. The sampling of these graded milks (with the exception of Pasteurised Milk) is carried out by the Officers of the Oxfordshire County Council.

During the year 1937, two samples of pasteurised milk were taken, and the results showed that they satisfied the prescribed tests, and contained 1,890 and 16,320 bacteria per ml respectively. Pasteurised milk at any time before delivery to the consumer must not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per ml.

Merchandise Marks Acts and Orders.

During the year 1937, visits were made under the provisions of the Merchandise Acts and Orders in regard to the marking of imported foodstuffs. Warnings were given in several instances to holders of stalls in the town market for failing to mark imported tomatoes.

CANAL BOATS.

Total number of Boats registered to 31/12/37	434
Total number of registrations cancelled	418
Actual number of Boats on Register at 31/12/37	16
Number of Boats registered or re-registered in 1937	None
Number of Boats inspected during 1937	51
Number of Boats conforming to the Regulations	49
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	2
Total number for which the Cabins were registered	154
Number occupying the Cabins:—	

Adults.—Males	46	
Females	47	
Children: School Age	17	
Under School Age	11	111

Details showing numbers infringing in respect to:—

PARTICULARS OF INFRINGEMENTS.

Number of Cases met with.		Number of Cases Re- medied.
1	Ventilation	1
1	Dilapidation	1
2	Totals	2

Number of Printed Forms issued	2
Number of Notices attended to	2

Four motor-propelled boats were met with during the year, but no cases of infectious disease were met with on Boats during the year.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

In view of the numerous complaints received of rat infested premises in the Borough, the Oxfordshire County Council delegated its powers to the Borough Council under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and I was directed to carry out the duties as Rat Officer and empowered to engage temporary labour as required.

The campaign was introduced on the 1st November, 1937, to coincide with National Rat Week, and steps were taken to invite the co-operation of the general public to take concentrated action against rats and mice. To this end the sum of one penny was offered for each tail from a rat killed in the Borough during Rat Week. The response to this offer did not come up to expectations, only 81 tails being received. Coloured posters were exhibited throughout the town during the week. Arrangements were made to exhibit at the local cinemas, the Ministry's film entitled "Your Enemy the Rat" during the week commencing Monday, the 22nd November, 1937, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the kind co-operation of the proprietors of the cinemas for showing the film free of charge.

It was found necessary to engage Mr. W. S. Simson as Rat Catcher, and during the period from the 15th October, 1937 to the 31st December, 1937, he was engaged on the work of baiting sewers and infested premises, and has done very useful work.

The following figures will be of interest to the members of the Council, and show the number of inspections and revisits made by the Rat Catcher, and the number of baits laid, etc.

1. Visits to Infested Premises.

First Visits	57
Re-visits	419

2. Baiting.

	Baits laid	Baits taken
Sewers	444	279
Infested Premises	817	648
Totals	1261	927

3. Gassing.

Cyanogas was used for gassing the rat runs in respect of 24 infested premises, and in very few instances where the powder was used has it been necessary to again visit the premises.

4. Use of Ferrets and Dogs.

Ferrets, in conjunction with dogs and wire netting, were used on six occasions during the period, and 33 rats killed.

General Observations.

The experience gained during the period from October to December, 1937, shows that the main source of the infestation in the Borough appears to be the sewers, especially in those parts of the town where brick culverts exist.

Although the actual number of rats caught (33) does not appear to be satisfactory, I would point out that, if it can be assumed that a rat was killed for each bait consumed, a considerable decrease in the number of rats would be shown.

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937 ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS
AND ORDERS THEREUNDER.**

Anthrax.

No cases of anthrax occurred in the Borough during the year 1937.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Although no cases of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year under review, widespread outbreaks in the south and south-eastern counties of England, were reported, and in consequence a large number of licences authorising the movement of animals from Banbury Market to premises in controlled areas were countersigned by me.

Importation of Animals.**(a) IRISH CATTLE.**

During the year 1937, 2,654 Irish Cattle were licensed to premises in the Borough as follows:—

(i) Licensed by Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry at the Landing Places to the Midland Marts Ltd. Saleyard for sale	2,625
(ii) Licensed by Inspectors of Local Authorities to Private Premises in the Borough for detention	29
Total	2,654

The total number of licences received from all sources was 66, and the number of licenses issued by my Department was 141, authorising the movement of cattle to private premises, as follows:—

(i) To Premises in the Borough	686
(ii) To Premises outside the Borough	1,939 ... 2,625

All cattle moved to private premises in the Borough for detention were kept under observation during the period of six days as prescribed by the Order.

(b) CANADIAN CATTLE.

No Canadian Cattle were licensed to this district during the year 1937.

Movement of Swine.

The number of pigs consigned to the Midland Marts Ltd., Saleyard for sale during the year ended the 31st December, 1937, was 22,107. These were subsequently re-licensed as follows:—

(1) Number of licences issued:—

(a) Licences (Form A) Store Pigs	1,083
(b) Licences (Form C) Fat Pigs	634 1,717

(2) Number of Pigs:—

(a) Store Pigs licensed to premises in the Borough	256
(b) Store Pigs licensed to premises outside the Borough	13,870 14,126
(c) Fat Pigs licensed to slaughterhouses in the Borough	231
(d) Fat pigs licensed to slaughterhouses outside the Borough	7,750 7,981
Total	22,107

Periodical visits are made to piggeries in the town to ensure that the requirements of the Order are carried out in respect to the detention of store pigs from markets for the specified period.

Swine Fever.

During the year 1937, seven suspected cases of swine fever were reported to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and only one case was confirmed. The infected pigs in the confirmed outbreak were purchased from the Cattle Market, and upon enquiries being made the name of the consignor was ascertained and subsequently legal proceedings were taken against him and fines imposed for offences under the Acts and Orders.

Two outbreaks of the disease were reported from other districts among pigs which had recently been exhibited for sale in the Banbury Market, and all contacts with these pigs and those concerned in the outbreak in the Borough were traced, and the police officers of the district concerned were notified.

Sheep Scab.

No outbreaks of sheep scab occurred in the Borough during the year, but a number of outbreaks were reported from other districts among sheep which had been recently exposed for sale in the Banbury Market. The whereabouts of all sheep which had been in contact with the diseased animals were traced and the Inspectors of the districts concerned were notified.

Sheep Dipping.

The number of declarations of double-dipping of sheep received during the year 1937 was 30, and the number of sheep dipped locally was as follows:—

First Dipping	1776
Second Dipping	1387

During the year a large number of sheep were brought to the Cattle Market from other districts and were accompanied by double-dipping certificates, particulars of which are given below:—

	1st Dipping.	2nd Dipping.
Kent Sheep and Lambs	1571	1571
East Sussex Sheep and Lambs	80	80
Totals	1651	1651

The double-dipping of local sheep was supervised by my Staff, thus ensuring that the requirements of the Regulations are carried out. In a number of instances the Inspectors of districts to which sheep were removed were notified by post and certificates of double-dipping given.

Transit of Animals—Cleansing and Disinfection of Vehicles.

The cleansing and disinfection of vehicles used for the conveyance of animals to the Cattle Market was again carried out successfully during the year, and the figures compare very favourably with those of previous years. The number of vehicles dealt with during 1937 was 7,789, as against 6,910 for the previous year, an increase of 879. The average weekly number for 1937 was 149.8, an increase of 5.9 on the figure for 1936.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order, 1931. Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were instituted in three instances under the provisions of the Order, including offences for not providing a cattle carrying vehicle with a ramp and side rails; the driver of a vehicle failing to use siderails whilst unloading cattle; and failing to keep a record of the animals carried on a vehicle. In two cases fines were imposed and the third case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act, with payment of costs.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Your Veterinary Inspector and I inspected the animals in the cattle market each week, and all animals, which, in our opinion, are diseased and unfit for sale, are rejected. These unfit animals were either returned to the premises from which they originated, or removed to knackers yards for slaughter.

Owing to tubercle bacilli having been found in milk from an aged cow owned by a cowkeeper in the Borough, the animal was dealt with under the provisions of the Order. The post-mortem revealed that the cow was suffering from advanced tuberculosis, and therefore one-quarter of the agreed value of the animal was paid to the owner.

Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

Your Veterinary Inspector, the Additional Sanitary Inspector and I, supported the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in legal proceedings in three instances, as follows:—

- (1) For causing unnecessary suffering to a cow;
- (2) For failing to carry ramps and siderails on a cattle carrying vehicle; and
- (3) For failing to separate animals in a cattle carrying vehicle as provided by the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931,

and fines were imposed in each case.

MIDLAND MARTS LTD. SALEYARD, BANBURY.

The following is a summary of the number of animals exhibited for sale in the market during the year 1937, in comparison with the number exhibited in former years :—

Years	ANIMALS.						
	Fat Cattle	Store Cattle	Dairy Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
1931 ...	22,705	8,972	5,149	4,721	64,633	11,768	41
1932 ...	23,125	16,544	5,447	9,060	70,382	13,148	429
1933 ...	25,286	8,345	5,640	10,125	105,775	16,324	319
1934 ...	33,095	7,413	6,803	11,039	142,291	17,005	230
1935 ...	34,340	9,784	6,294	10,840	136,393	16,644	267
1936 ...	36,518	10,233	7,352	11,160	136,538	18,826	240
1937 ...	38,841	12,772	8,557	12,224	131,814	22,107	—

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. G. COBBETT,

Senior Sanitary Inspector, Rat Officer, and
Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Act.

June, 1938.

