

[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Banbury Borough.

Contributors

Banbury (Oxfordshire, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1938

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fvd7d5qe>

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>



BOROUGH OF BANBURY

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

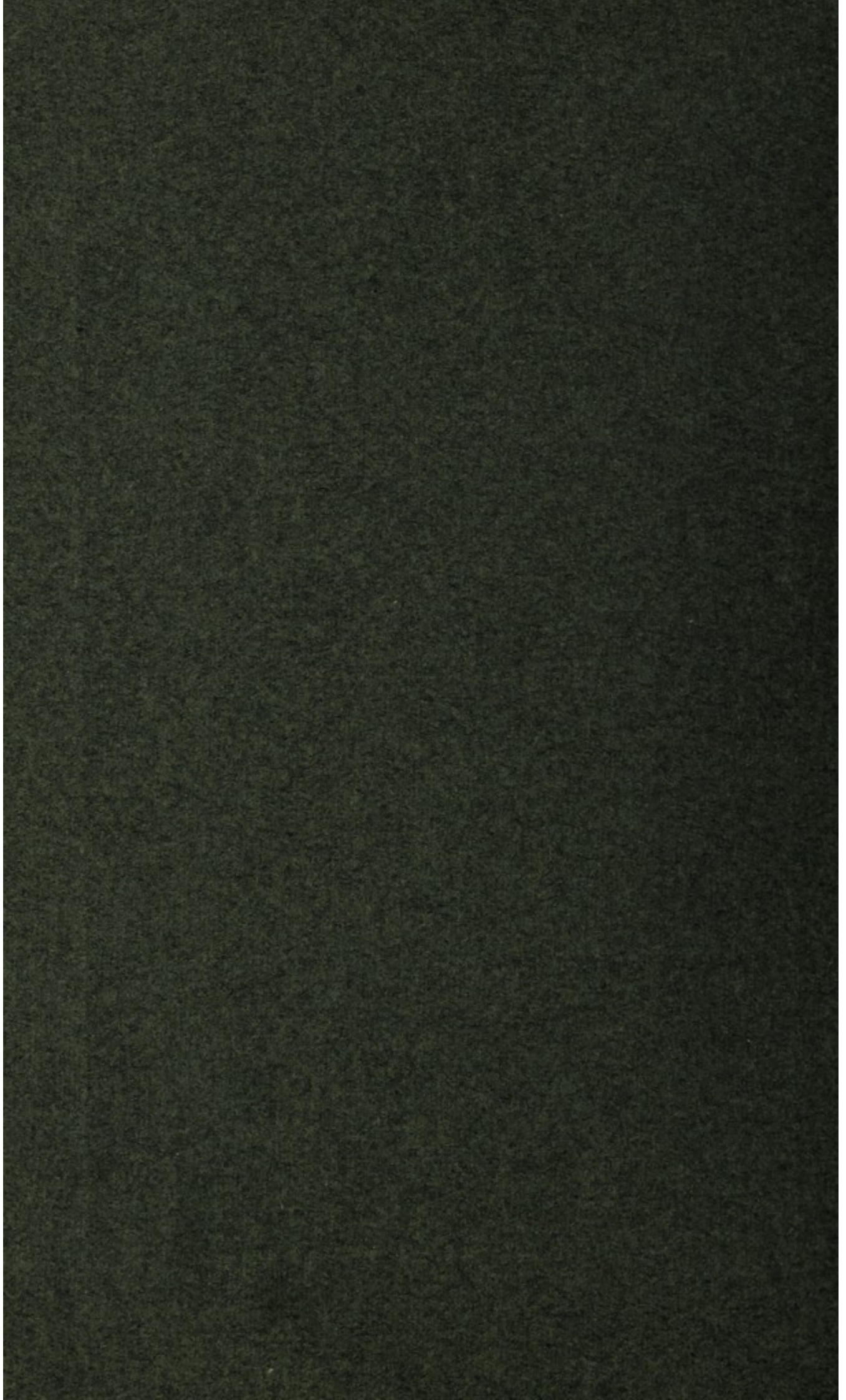
Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1938

BANBURY :

"The Banbury Guardian" Printing Works

1939





BOROUGH OF BANBURY

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1938

BANBURY :

“ The Banbury Guardian ” Printing Works

1939

1841-1842

1843-1844

1845-1846

1847-1848

1849-1850

1851-1852

1853-1854

1855-1856

1857-1858

1859-1860

1861-1862

1863-1864

1865-1866

1867-1868

1869-1870

1871-1872

1873-1874

1875-1876

CONTENTS.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT 1938.

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

Statistics	9
Population	9
Social Conditions of the Area	9
Births	9
Deaths	9
„ Causes of	10

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
Ante-natal Report	16
Hospitals, Public and Voluntary	17
Midwifery and Maternity Services	20
Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children	20
Health Visitors	20
Infant Life Protection	20
Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919	20
Orthopaedic Treatment	21

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply	21
Drainage and Sewerage	24
Rivers and Streams	24
Closet Accommodation	24
Public Cleansing	24
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	24
Shops and Offices	24
Camping Sites	24
Smoke Abatement	24
Swimming Baths and Pools	24
Bed Bugs, Eradication of	26
Schools	26

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

General Observations	27
Individual Unfit Houses	27
do. Rehousing	28
Overcrowding	29
Inspections, etc.	31

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply	33
Meat and other Foods	33
Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food	35
Nutrition	36
Shell-fish (Molluscan)	36

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

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis)	36
Age incidence of notified cases	37
Special Reports as to :—	
Scarlet Fever	37
Diphtheria	37
Enteric Fever	37
Poliomyelitis	37
Prevention of Blindness	38

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of New cases and Deaths	39
Death Rates from Tuberculosis	40

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Introduction	41
Complaints	41
Inspection of District	42
Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations	42

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT—

Drainage	43
Water Closets	43
Dwelling-houses, etc.	43
Sinks, Waste Pipes and Spoutings... ..	44
Keeping of Animals and Offensive Accumulations	44
Infectious Diseases	45
Limewashing of Premises	45
Miscellaneous	45
Factories	46
Canal Boats	47
Food and Drugs	48
Food and Drugs, Observations	49
Milk Samples, Composition of... ..	51
Milk and Cream Regulations	52
Milk (Special Designations) Order	52
Merchandise Marks, Acts and Orders	52

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919 :—

Visits to infested premises	53
Baiting	53
Gassing	53
Dogs and ferrets, use of	53
Rats killed... ..	53
Preventative measures	53
National Rat Week	53
General Remarks	54

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS—

Anthrax	55
Foot and Mouth Disease	55
Importation of Animals	55
Movement of Swine	56
Swine Fever	56
Sheep Scab	56
Sheep Dipping	57
Transit of Animals... ..	57
Tuberculosis	57
Market, Return of Stock	58

BOROUGH OF BANBURY

MAYOR :

COUNCILLOR HORACE SPENCER LESTER.

DEPUTY-MAYOR :

COUNCILLOR ALBERT JAMES BUTLER.

HEALTH COMMITTEE :

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN CHENEY.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN CLARK.

ALDERMAN COLLINGRIDGE	COUNCILLOR BLINKHORN
ALDERMAN MASCORD	COUNCILLOR SNOWBALL
COUNCILLOR ALLSOPP	COUNCILLOR STROUD
COUNCILLOR BAGLEY	COUNCILLOR WATTS
COUNCILLOR BLINCOWE	COUNCILLOR WELLS

TOWN CLERK : E. OWEN REID.

PUBLIC ANALYST : DR. 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.

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 :

MISS WHITEWAY, C.R.S.I., C.M.B.

MISS WOOTTON, C.R.S.I., C.M.B.

MISS JENKINS, C.M.B.

CLERK (Clinic) :

MISS F. EDWARDS.

DISINFECTOR :

W. J. E. HAYNES.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

STATION 3800

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

RECEIVED

APR 10 1964

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

STATION 3800

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

RECEIVED

APR 10 1964

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

STATION 3800

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

RECEIVED

APR 10 1964

PHYSICS

DEPARTMENT

STATION 3800

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

RECEIVED

APR 10 1964

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

STATION 3800

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA



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 1938.

The Report is prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Circular 1728, issued by the Ministry of Health on the 25th October, 1938.

Considered purely from the statistical point of view, the Report for 1938 presents a number of satisfactory features.

The Death Rate 9.93 (adjusted death rate 8.94) per 1,000 of the total population, is the lowest so far recorded for the Borough. The Infant Mortality Rate of 25.36 per 1,000 live births, is the lowest recorded since 1930, when it was 21.16. The Birth Rate—17.81 per 1,000 is higher than any year since 1922.

During the year housing shortage in the Borough became acute, largely owing to the increased employment at the Northern Aluminium Works, so much so that the Overcrowding Survey undertaken in 1936 cannot be regarded as accurate ; a large number of Council houses are still urgently required.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

June 1939.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres)—5,051.

Population (Census 1931)—13,953. Estimated 1938—15,500. (R.G.).

	Census 1931	Estimated 1938
Number of inhabited dwelling	3,562	4,460
Number of dwellings vacant	107	40
Total Number of separate dwellings	3,669	4,500

Average number of persons per house—3.4

Rateable Value £98,986. Product of Penny Rate—£374.

Social Conditions of the Area.

Employment in the Borough maintained a good level during 1938. An average of approximately 3.5% being recorded as the unemployment figure amongst insured workpeople in the areas of the Banbury and District Local Employment Committee. This is indicative of the favourable employment position enjoyed in the Borough.

The chief industries in order of numbers of workpeople employed are :—

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

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	M.	F.	Total.	
LIVE BIRTHS Legitimate ...	133	126	259	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population—17.81.
Illegitimate	10	7	17	
Total	143	133	276	
STILLBIRTHS Legitimate...	7	8	15	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—51.89.
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total	7	8	15	
DEATHS	76	78	154	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—9.93.

Local adjusted Death Rate—8.94 (comparability factor 0.90).

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births
No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis	None	None
No. 30. Other Puerperal Causes	None	None
Totals	None	None

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	No.	Rate.
All infants per 1,000 live births	7	25.36
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	6	23.17
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	1	58.82

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL CAUSES.	M.	F.	Total.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	6	15	21
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	—	—	—
Death from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	—	—	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	1	—	1

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 Diphtheria	2	—	2
6 Influenza	1	1	2
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	2	8
10 Other Tuberculosis	—	1	1
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes, etc.	1	—	1
13 Cancer	6	15	21
14 Diabetes	—	5	5
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage &c. ...	6	8	14
16 Heart Disease	13	20	33
18 Other Circulatory Diseases...	1	1	2
19 Bronchitis	3	1	4
20 Pneumonia	6	7	13
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	1
22 Peptic Ulcer... ..	1	1	2
23 Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	1	—	1
24 Appendicitis	1	—	1
27 Other digestive diseases ...	3	1	4
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	2	5
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, &c.	2	1	3
32 Senility	6	5	11
34 Other violence	5	1	6
35 Other defined diseases	8	6	14
Totals	76	78	154

Thus the chief causes of death in order of frequency are :—

Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	33.
Cancer	...	...	...	...	21.
Cerebral Haemorrhage...	...	...	...	...	14.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	13.
Senility	...	...	...	...	11.
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	9.

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR.

Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	...	...	...	...	2
Acute broncho-pneumonia and severe coryza	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho-pneumonia, Inanition, Persistent Vomiting	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	1
Infantile scurvy	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	7

AGES AT WHICH DEATH OCCURRED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	4	3	7
1 and under 2 years	1	—	1
2 and under 5 years	2	2	4
5 and under 15 years	2	1	3
15 and under 25 years	2	2	4
25 and under 45 years	11	2	13
45 and under 65 years	16	24	40

65 and upwards, including :—

	M.	F.	Ttl.						
65 and under 70...	9	10	19						
70 and under 75...	13	10	23						
75 and under 80...	10	10	20						
80 and under 85...	2	4	6						
85 and under 90...	3	7	10						
90 and upwards...	1	3	4						
	<hr/>			...	38	...	44	...	82
	Totals			...	76	...	78	...	154

VITAL STATISTICS 1919—1938.

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
1938	15,500	276	17.81	154	9.93	7	25.36

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 other foodstuffs.

3. Ambulance Facilities.

(a) INFECTIOUS DISEASE 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 1938 was 45, including 27 Borough patients, and 18 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 63 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 1938, the Brigade dealt with the following cases:—

	Number.	Mileage.
Number of Road Accident Cases.....	102	719
Number of patients removed by Doctors' Orders.....	487	7,387
Number of First Aid Cases treated.....	104	—
Totals.....	693	8,106

Members of the Brigade attend football matches, fetes, shows, and all other public functions where crowds are expected, and two men and one nurse are on the rota for duty with the ambulance night and day.

Five members of the Men's Division have qualified as Instructors, and 28 members have qualified for certificates under Air Raid Precautions.

The Nursing Division of the Brigade, consisting of 36 Officers and Ambulance Nurses, attended 25 First Aid Cases, and made 213 attendances at the Horton General Hospital, comprising a total of 915 hours.

The services of the Brigade are appreciated by all concerned.

1. 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—Radclyffe 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 Fraser.

(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..... 269

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 children attending during 1938..... 239

Number of attendances..... 2048

Number under one year of age seen by Medical Officer... 145

Number of attendances..... 318

Number aged 1 to 5 years seen by Medical Officer..... 84

Number of attendances..... 125

The following is a classification of the various conditions dealt with at the Child Welfare Clinic in 1938 :—

CONGENITAL CONDITIONS.

Umbilical Hernia	...	...	...	5			
Talipes equino-varus	...	...	...	3			
Inguinal Hernia	...	...	...	3			
Torticollis	...	...	...	1	...	...	12

ORTHOPAEDIC CONDITIONS.

Knock Knee	...	...	...	1			
Bow leg	...	...	...	1			
Flat foot	...	...	...	1	...	...	3

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	14			
Squint	...	...	...	3			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	3	...	...	20

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Otitis Media	...	...	...	8			
Nasal Obstruction	...	...	...	1			
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	1			
Tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	3	...	...	13

SKIN DISEASES.

Warts	...	...	...	2			
Chilblains	...	...	...	2			
Naevus	...	...	...	4			
Impetigo	...	...	...	4			
Eczema	...	...	...	4			
Erythema	...	...	...	2			
Scabies	...	...	...	1			
Boil	...	...	...	1	...	...	20

ALIMENTARY DISEASES.

Constipation	...	...	...	4			
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	4			
Pyloric Stenosis	...	...	...	1			
Thread worms	...	...	...	1	...	...	10

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Bronchitis	13		
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	--	--

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Enuresis	...	...	...	...	1		
Cerebral diplesia	...	...	...	...	1		
Pyknolepsy	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Total							94

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Two sessions are held each month on the first and third Wednesdays for ante-natal cases. It has now been arranged to hold an additional session on the fourth Wednesday in each month for post-natal cases.

The following is the report of Dr. Mary Fraser, who is the Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic.

53, Broad Street,
Oxford.

Annual Report of Banbury Ante-Natal Centre for the year 1938.

It gives me much pleasure to submit my report on the work of the Clinic during the past year. The figures that I give shew how matters stood at the end of December, 1938.

During 1938 there were 117 new cases compared with 66 in 1937 and 41 in 1936. The total attendances in 1938 were 294 compared with 182 in 1937.

I think the increase in numbers is due to an increase in the industrial population of Banbury, and to the fact that both the midwives appear to be whole-hearted supporters of the Clinic.

The number of attendances per patient works out at 2.6. This low figure is accounted for by a certain number of women who came only once.

Taking work in detail, I must deal with the 24 patients who were undelivered at the end of 1937.

Normal deliveries	19
Found not to be pregnant.....	1
Forceps delivery, doctor engaged.....	1
Still-born infant (intra uterine, death diagnosed at the Clinic and referred to her doctor).....	1
Untraced	2
<hr/>	
	24

NEW CASES.

Post-natal cases seeking advice.....	2
Found not to be pregnant.....	1
Untraced, either because they have moved or have been transferred to a doctor, or have been delivered in an institution	10
Undelivered	21
Normal deliveries (including one twins, three with tears of the perineum)	72
Abnormal deliveries	11
	—
	117

The remaining 11, showing some abnormality, includes :—

Requiring forceps. Of these one had been referred to her own doctor and one had already been seen by her doctor	4
Post-partum haemorrhage	1
Needing termination of pregnancy.....	1
Breech (one visit early in pregnancy).....	1
Placenta praevia (two visits early in pregnancy).....	1
Hydramnios and twins referred to her own doctor.....	1
	—
	9

Of all the cases seen 16 were referred to their own doctors for such reasons as heart and chest conditions, toxæmia, mal-presentation, lack of sleep, etc.

At the Clinic itself, three breech presentations were converted into vertices.

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. The hospital receives infectious cases from the Borough, and, by an arrangement with the Banbury Rural District Council, from the Rural Area.

During the year 1938 it was decided to augment the accommodation for patients by the erection of a six-cubicle block together with a nurses' rest room and the usual offices. This building is now nearing completion.

As a result of this extension it will be necessary to reorganise the staffing arrangements, and for this purpose the following points should be considered.

(1) MEDICAL.

At present the Borough patients whilst inmates of the hospital are attended by their own doctors, and arrangements have been made with a doctor, who is in private practice in the Borough, to attend all rural district patients. It would appear that the appointment of one doctor to attend all patients, both Borough and Rural, and who would attend or be in daily touch with the hospital, would be a more satisfactory arrangement.

(2) NURSING.

There is only one nurse on the permanent staff of the hospital at the present time, and as some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining additional nurses, it is desirable that one additional permanent trained nurse should be appointed, or, alternatively, two probationer nurses.

(3) DOMESTIC.

It is desirable that at least two maids should be appointed to the permanent staff.

The above represents the minimum requirements for the proper staffing of the hospital. Additional nursing and domestic staff would have to be obtained if the number of patients rendered this necessary.

Particulars of the cases admitted to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year 1938, are given in the following Table :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Erysi- pelas.	Septic Throats.	Total
NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL AT 1st JANUARY, 1938					
(a) Banbury Borough	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Banbury R.D....	—	—	—	—	—
NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1938—	1	—	—	—	1
(a) Banbury Borough	12	14	—	1	27
(b) Banbury R.D....	13	4	1	—	18
NUMBER DISCHARGED DURING 1938—	26	18	1	1	46
(a) Banbury Borough	10	11	—	1	22
(b) Banbury R.D....	9	3	1	—	13
NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL 31/12/38					
(a) Banbury Borough	3	3	—	—	6
(b) Banbury R.D....	4	1	—	—	5

Two deaths from diphtheria occurred in the hospital during the year (one Borough case and one rural district case) occurring 14 days and 24 hours respectively after admission.

The number of days the patients were resident in hospital for each disease, differentiating between Borough and Rural District patients, is given in the Table below :—

Disease	Banbury Borough.			Banbury Rural District.		
	No. of Patients	Total Days	Average per Patient	No. of Patients	Total Days	Average per Patient
Scarlet Fever.....	13	534	41.08	13	434	33.40
Diphtheria	14	573	40.90	4	95	23.70
Erysipelas...	—	—	—	1	23	23.00
Septic Throats	1	10	10.00	—	—	—
Totals ...	28	1117	—	18	552	—

(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 (six in huts and two on verandahs) are provided for the treatment of tuberculous patients.

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

Facilities are also available for the Oxfordshire County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary, and for the Ministry of Health Examinations for National Health Insurance Purposes.

During the year 1938, 1,072 in-patients were treated, and 4,309 were treated in the Special Departments, the latter receiving 16,258 treatments.

The number of injury and accident cases treated was 222.

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 the 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.

At the beginning of the year there were two Health Visitors.

Owing to the increasing duties it was decided to appoint an additional Health Visitor and this was done in September 1938, Miss Wootton being appointed. At the end of October, Mrs. Horton-Smith retired under the Superannuation Acts and was succeeded by Miss Jenkins. One would like to take opportunity of expressing appreciation of the long period of service which Mrs. Horton-Smith has rendered to the Health Department, and to extend to her the best wishes of all the members of the Staff on the occasion of her retirement.

10. Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors are appointed under the provisions of Part 1 of the Children's 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, 40 cases received free milk during the year ; the number receiving milk at the end of the year was 31.

12. Orthopaedic Treatment.

The 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.....	30
Number of attendances.....	159
Number of children under 5 years of age.....	19
Number of attendances.....	115

No 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 1938 the supply was constant and sufficient. It is treated by sand and mechanical filters and as an additional safeguard is chlorinated.

In 1937, the Banbury Water Company was empowered by the Banbury Waterworks Act, 1937, to construct new works to augment the present supply, and during the year 1938, a 10 inch main from Bodicote Village to the proposed new reservoir at Bretch Farm in the Borough was completed, and the intake from Sor Brook for the new works at Bodicote was commenced. The contracts for the new reservoir and for the filtration plant at Bodicote have been placed.

During the year 1938, 16 dead ends were dealt with by the Company.

The following Tables give particulars of the samples of the public water supply taken by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1938, and also the reports of the Public Analyst of the results of the chemical analysis and bacteriological examination of each sample :—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

(Results expressed in part per 100,000).

Sample Number	Premises at which taken and date.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate at 80 F. in 4 hours.	Total Solids dried at 100°C.	Hardness.			Appearance.
								Temp.	Pern	Total	
1	48, Southam Road, Banbury 2/2/38	0.001	0.016	1.900	0.220	0.168	28.000	6.8	8.8	15.6	Bright, few small particles. Free chlorine absent.
2	48, Southam Road, Banbury 23/2/38	trace	0.004	2.000	0.220	0.161	36.000	11.6	11.2	22.8	Bright, few small particles. Free chlorine—trace.
3	13, Addison Road, Banbury 5/4/38	trace	0.012	2.000	0.220	0.046	36.000	15.2	9.2	24.4	Bright, few small particles. Metals absent. Free Chlorine—trace.
4	2, Ruscote Avenue, Banbury 13/5/38	0.000	0.010	2.400	0.110	0.048	38.000	15.2	9.6	24.8	Bright and clear. Metal and free Chlorine—absent
5	Corporation Farm, Banbury 8/6/38	trace	0.006	2.300	trace	0.066	42.000	15.2	9.2	24.4	Bright, many small particles. Free chlorine—trace
6	Abbey Road, Banbury 4/7/38	0.000	0.012	2.400	trace	0.050	38.000	16.0	8.8	24.8	Bright, few small particles. Metals and free chlorine absent.
7	5, Pepper Alley, Banbury... 16/8/38	0.000	0.010	2.600	0.110	0.097	44.000	16.0	9.2	25.2	Bright, few small particles. Free chlorine—absent
8	14-19, Old Grimsbury, Banbury 31/8/38	trace	0.010	2.600	trace	0.124	38.000	15.2	9.6	24.8	Bright, few small particles. Metals and free chlorine absent.
9	Berrymoor Laundry, Banbury 25/10/38	trace	0.010	2.800	trace	0.124	40.000	14.8	10.0	24.8	..... do
10	25, Cope Road, Banbury..... 8/11/38	0.000	0.008	2.600	trace	0.081	38.000	14.8	10.0	24.8	Bright, few small particles. Free chlorine—trace.
11	9, Warwick Road, Banbury	trace	0.012	2.300	trace	0.131	36.000	10.0	10.0	20.0	..... do

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Sample Number	Premises at which taken and date.	No. of Col : capable of growth on Agar-Agar in 2 days at 37°C. per c.c.	No. of Col. : capable of growth on Reibel-agar in 2 days at 37°C per c.c.	No. of Col : capable of growth on Agar-Agar in 4 days at 20°C. per c.c.	B. Coli.	Remarks.
1	48, Southam Road, Banbury... 2/2/38	2,220	1,320	48,600	Present in 0.5 cc.	Unsatisfactory and unsafe for use for drinking purposes
2	48, Southam Road, Banbury... 23/2/38	3	0	27	absent	Excellent quality and safe for use for drinking purposes.
3	13, Addison Road, Banbury... 5/4/38	20	0	72	absent	Good quality and a safe one for use for drinking purposes.
4	2, Ruscote Avenue, Banbury... 13/5/38	2	0	16	absent	..... do
5	Corporation Farm 8/6/38	21	8	191	Present in 0.5 cc.	Not considered satisfactory for use as a public supply.
6	Abbey Road, Banbury (1) 4/7/38	35	0	82	absent	Of good quality and safe for use as a public supply.
7	5, Pepper Alley, Banbury 16/8/38	13	0	2	absent	..... do
8	14-19, Old Grimsbury 31/8/38	50	0	139	absent	..... do
9	Berrymoor Laundry 25/10/38	6	0	180	absent	..... do
10	25, Cope Road, Banbury..... (1) 8/11/38	4	0	300	B. lactis aerogenes pres : in 7 c.c.	Results are not satisfactory for a public water supply.
11	9, Warwick Road..... (2) 7/12/38	2	0	97	absent	Satisfactory quality for use as a public supply.
		20	0	65	absent	..... do
		27	2	58	absent	..... do
				60		

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

No important works of drainage or sewerage were carried out during 1938, 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 storm water to the river received attention when necessary under the supervision of the Department.

4. Closet Accommodation.

Practically all dwelling houses in the Borough (except those on the extreme outskirts of the town where the water carriage system of drainage 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 and Offices.

Particulars of the number of inspections and visits made to shops and offices are given in the Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

8. Camping Sites.

One parcel of land, one acre in area, is licensed for the use of persons in movable dwellings, under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Sanitary conveniences both for males and females have been constructed together with washing facilities and water supply. The dwellings on the site are used mainly by amusement caterers for the rest period during the winter months, and few holiday campers utilise the site for camping purposes. The maximum number of campers resident on the site during the year 1938 was 40, comprising 16 male adults, 17 female adults and 7 children, occupying 14 dwellings. This was in October on the occasion of the Michaelmas Fair.

9. Smoke Abatement.

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

10. Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Borough Swimming Baths were open from May to September, 1938 and the water was changed each week during the period. The water is taken from the River Cherwell and, except for the addition of chlorine, is not treated in any other way. A new open air swimming

pool, fully equipped with filtration and aeration plant, dressing accommodation, etc., is now in course of construction, and will, it is hoped, be ready for use during the 1939 season.

There is one privately owned swimming pool in the Borough, and during the year samples of water were taken from this pool and the Borough Baths, the reports on the results of the chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations of which are given in the Table below :—

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

	Borough Baths.	Private Pool.
Free and saline ammonia	0.001	0.100
Albuminoid ammonia	0.036	0.120
Chlorine in Chlorides	3.100	731.300
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	0.330	0.330
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F in 4 hours	0.158	0.174
Total solids dried at 100°C.....	42.000	1276.000
Free Chlorine	0.080	0.030
Remarks	Slightly turbid, very many small particles.	Bright, few small particles.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Borough Baths.	Private Pool.
No. of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar in 2 days at 37°C per c.c.	8.	0.
No. of colonies capable of growth on Reibel-Agar in 2 days at 37°C per c.c.....	0.	0.
No. of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar in 4 days at 20°C per c.c.	540.	0.
B.Coli in 100 c.c.	absent.	absent
Remarks	In safe condition for use but the amount of free chlorine is excessive and likely to lead to complaints.	A strong mineral water rendered sterile by treatment with free chlorine.

11. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year under review, 30 cases of bug infested houses were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department. Of this number 16 were owned by the Council and comprised 52 infested rooms. A Council employee has now been trained in dealing with infested houses, and the number of visits made by him to Council houses for the purpose was 28.

The number of privately owned houses found to be infested during the year was 14, comprising 31 rooms, and in these cases the occupiers were provided with the necessary materials, viz., Zaldecide, sulphur candles and gummed rolls, and instructed in the use of these materials.

12. Schools.

There are six elementary schools in the Borough, together with two centres for the teaching of manual work and domestic science, 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.

It was found necessary to close the Infants' Departments of two schools during the months of April and May, 1938, owing to the prevalence of whooping cough, chickenpox and diphtheria.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. General Observations as to Housing Conditions.

Although during the year under review, the Council built 134 houses, and 112 were built by private enterprise, the demand for houses in the Borough, particularly for those of a type suitable for working class families, remains acute.

The number of applications for council houses at the 31st December, 1938, was 428, including :—

(a) Applicants who are in lodgings in the Borough	179
(b) Applicants who are tenants of houses	161
(c) Applicants who are non-residents.....	88
Total	428

Approximately 50 per cent. of the above applicants are employed at the Northern Aluminium Company's Works, and include 112 applicants under (a), 66 under (b), and 35 under (c) above.

2. Individual Unfit Houses.

The position at the 31st December, 1938, in respect to the progress made in dealing with individual unfit houses was as follows :—

	Houses.	No. of persons in Occupation.
(a) DEMOLITION ORDERS.		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made	65	224
(2) Number of dwelling-houses included in (1) above, demolished	61	204
(3) Number of dwelling-houses included in (1) above, not demolished	4	20
(b) UNDERTAKINGS.		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings have been given by the owners	52	191
(2) Number of dwelling-houses included in (1) above, demolished	12	36
(3) Number of dwelling-houses included in (1) above, in respect of which Undertakings have not been cancelled ...	40	155
(c) VOLUNTARY DEMOLITION.		
Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of informal action	3	2
(d) REPAIR OF INSANITARY HOUSES.		
Number of dwelling-houses which have been rendered fit :—		
(1) As a result of Formal Procedure	57	
(2) As a result of informal action	406	463

RE-HOUSING.

At the 31st December, 1937, there remained 28 dwelling-houses to be dealt with to complete the Five Years' Programme, and during the year 1938, 12 additional unfit houses were added, making a total of 40 houses to be dealt with. The position at the 31st December, 1938, with regard to the re-housing of dispossessed tenants, was as follows :—

Number of houses	...	...	...	...	...	40
Number of families in occupation	...	...	...	...	...	41
Number of families re-housed :—						
(a) In New Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	32
(b) In Old Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) By private arrangement	...	...	...	...	5	— 40
Number of houses still occupied	...	...	...	...	...	1

The above figures also include 6 families which were living in overcrowded conditions.

Two Housing Estates, at King's Road and Middleton Road, were developed by the Council, to re-house families from individual unfit houses and overcrowded houses, and comprised a total of 134 houses of eight different types, as follows :—

TYPE A.—Non-Parlour Type with 3 bedrooms.

TYPE B.—Non-Parlour Type with 3 bedrooms.

TYPE D.—Non-Parlour Type with 4 bedrooms, and Non-Parlour Type with 2 bedrooms, arranged in blocks of 4 houses, two of each size.

TYPE E.—Parlour Type with 4 bedrooms.

TYPE F.—Parlour Type with 4 bedrooms.

TYPE G.—Parlour Type with 5 bedrooms, and Non-Parlour Type with 2 bedrooms, arranged in blocks of 4 houses, two of each size.

Of this number, 32 were utilised for re-housing families from individual unfit houses, particulars of which are given in the following Tables :—

TABLE I.—KING'S ROAD ESTATE.

Number of Persons in Family.	Number of Families.	Type of House in which re-housed.							
		A.	B.	D4	D2	E	F	G5	G2
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3	5	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
4	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	18	6	5	1	4	1	1	—	—

TABLE II.—MIDDLETON ROAD ESTATE.

Number of Persons in Family.	Number of Families.	Type of House in which re-housed.							
		A.	B.	D4	D2	E	F	G5	G2
1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
3	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
4	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	14	1	4	1	5	2	—	1	—

3. Overcrowding.

There were 66 overcrowded houses revealed by the Overcrowding Survey of 1936, and during the year 1938, 26 other cases were added to the list, making a total of 92. These cases were dealt with during 1938 as follows :—

Number of cases re-housed in Council Houses during 1938	54
Number decrowded by a reduction in the number of members in family.....	20
Number of crowded houses dealt with under the Slum Clearance Programme.....	6
Number of overcrowded houses at the 31st December, 1938	12
	—
Total	92
	—

Particulars of the re-housing of overcrowded families are given in the following Tables :—

TABLE I.—KING'S ROAD ESTATE.

Number of Persons in Family.	Number of Families.	Type of houses in which re-housed.							
		A	B	D4	D2	E	F	G5	G2
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
7	8	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—
8	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
9	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
10	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	33	—	9	7	—	8	1	8	—

TABLE II.—MIDDLETON ROAD ESTATE.

Number of Persons in Family.	Number of Families.	Type of houses in which re-housed							
		A	B	D4	D2	E	F	G5	G2
1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7	5	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
9	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
11	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	21	1	1	5	2	2	3	7	—

The number of known cases of overcrowding existing at the 31st December, 1938, was 12, comprising 17 families. This figure, however, cannot be taken as an indication of the true state of affairs in the Borough with regard to overcrowding, as, during the period since the overcrowding survey in 1936, the town has experienced an enormous influx of families, mainly due to the employment of additional workmen at the Northern Aluminium Company's Works, and in order to arrive at the true position, it will be necessary to carry out a further overcrowding survey.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	297
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	432
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	103
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	344
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	40
(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 ...	140

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 ...	139
---	-----

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 ...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(i) By Owners ...	1
(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 | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (i) By Owners | — |
| (ii) By L.A. in default of Owners | — |

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

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 12 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 13 |

(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 | 12 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | 17 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | 104 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 26 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 54 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 409 |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding...None | |

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Milk Supply.

(a) PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

For the most part the milk consumed in the Borough is delivered in bottles, and only a very small minority of traders deliver milk loosely from churns or cans.

The number of purveyors of milk together with the premises used in conjunction with such trade are given in the following Table :—

Milk Producers and Retailers.	Number of Persons.	Premises Registered.		
		Cowsheds.	Dairies.	Milkshops.
Wholesale Purveyors	1	—	1	—
Wholesale Purveyors and Producers	8	9	8	—
Retail Purveyors and Producers	7	10	8	2
Retail Purveyors	20	—	6	9
Totals.....	36	19	23	11

(b) SAMPLING OF MILK.

During the year 1938, twelve samples of milk, including ten formal and two informal samples, were taken, all of which were genuine. Particulars of the results are given in the Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

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

The number of licences issued by the Borough Council and in force at the 31st December, 1938, was three, including two pasteurisers licences and one licence authorising the vendor to sell accredited milk in the district. All other licences are issued by the Oxfordshire County Council.

2. Meat and other Foods.

(a) INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES, ETC.

There are eight privately owned slaughterhouses in the Borough, including four registered slaughterhouses and four slaughterhouses which are licensed annually.

Slaughtering is carried on at all times, and it is therefore difficult to properly inspect meat under these conditions.

In addition to the inspection of meat in slaughterhouses, large quantities from animals which are slaughtered outside the Borough are inspected in the retail shops and 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, and the local butchers obtain the bulk of their supplies from the Banbury Cattle Market, the animals are inspected on the market premises by the Veterinary Inspector before removal to the slaughterhouses.

Particulars of the number of food animals slaughtered during the year 1938, and the number of condemnations made for tuberculosis and other conditions, are given in the following Table :—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED DURING 1938.

	Cattle (exclud- ing Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	798	3	192	5,407	3,056
Number inspected	714	3	137	4,019	3,002
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned...	—	—	—	6	1
Carcases of which some part or Organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	0.14	—	—	0.15	0.03
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned...	4	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.12	—	—	—	0.20

CONDEMNATION OF OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Quantity.	Description.	Disease, Etc.
	FISH.	
1 Box.	Herrings	Unsound.
1 Tin	Prawns	"
	FRUIT, ETC.	
30 Boxes	Tomatoes	"
120lbs.	Walnuts	"
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
18lbs.	Corned Beef	"
40.	Rabbits	"

(b) SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS' ACT, 1933—

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN.

Number of licences in force at 1/1/38.....	40
Licences renewed during 1938.....	3
New licences issued.....	2
	—
	45
Licences expired and not renewed.....	—
	—
Licences in force at the 31st December, 1938.....	45
	—

(c) STUNNING OF ANIMALS.

The Cash Captive Bolt Pistol is used in all slaughterhouses with the exception of two, in which electrically operated stunners are used.

3. Adulteration.

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 Senior Sanitary Inspector.

4. Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

No special chemical or bacteriological examinations have been carried out during the year apart from the examinations for adulteration.

5. Nutrition.

No special investigations have been carried out during the year.

6. Shell Fish (Molluscan).

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell Fish) Act, 1932.

SECTION F.

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

1. Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1938.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.		Total Deaths.
		I.D. Hospital.	Others.	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	18	12	—	—
Diphtheria	13	13	—	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—	3	—
Pneumonia	9	—	9	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—
Dysentery	1	—	1	—
Totals	51	25	16	15

Age Incidence of Notified Cases.

Diseases.	Age over		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
	and under	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	1	8	3	—	2	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	—	7	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neon- atorum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	1	3	2	16	7	2	8	6	1	2	—

Scarlet Fever.

Eighteen cases of scarlet fever occurred during the year, 12 were isolated in hospital, and six were treated, at home. Two cases occurred at the Horton General Hospital in patients residing outside the Borough. Ten cases occurred in school children, six in adults and three in children under school age.

Diphtheria.

Thirteen cases of diphtheria occurred during the year; all were removed to hospital. There were two deaths

Of the thirteen cases, three cases occurred in the same family in two instances, and in another two instances, two cases occurred in the same family.

Nine cases out of thirteen occurred in children under school age.

It was thought advisable to close Dashwood Council Infants School on account of the number of cases and absentees there.

Enteric Fever.

One case of Paratyphoid B infection occurred at the Horton General Hospital and was isolated there.

Poliomyelitis.

One case occurred in a school child, who was sent to the Wingfield Hospital for treatment.

Prevention of Blindness.

No special action has been taken under Sec. 176 of the Public Health Act 1936, in the case of adults. In the case of children under the age of 14 years, a special eye clinic has been established under the charge of an ophthalmic surgeon.

2. Rates per 1,000 total population for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Erysipelas. Years 1919 to 1938.

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	—	—
1938	18	1.17	13	0.84	—	—
Rates for England and Wales 1938...	—	2.41	—	1.58	—	0.40

Antitoxin for diphtheria is supplied free to Medical Practitioners for use in cases where the person 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 Clinical Research Association, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, London.

The following examinations were carried out during 1938 :—
Negative. Positive.

Throat Swabs (from medical practitioners)	121	11
Throat swabs (from Infectious Diseases Hospital)	46	11
Widal reactions	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

1. New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

The following are the particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the Borough during 1938 :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 and under 15 years...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25 years...	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	—
25 and under 35 years...	5	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
35 and under 45 years...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and under 55 years...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 and under 65 years...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	8	6	2	4	6	2	—	1

Of nine deaths from the disease, two were of cases not previously notified. One of these un-notified cases was a patient whose home address was in the Borough who died at a Mental Hospital, the other was a case of tuberculosis meningitis in a child of three years of age. Excluding the two un-notified cases, the remaining seven cases, six were notified in 1937 and 1938.

Dispensary Attendances.

Number of new Banbury cases (including contacts) ... 79

Number of old Banbury cases 162

The number of Banbury cases treated in Institutions were as follows :—

Osler Pavilion	...	...	...	...	11
Horton General Hospital	...	...	...	...	16
Berks, Bucks and Oxon Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	2
Brompton Hospital, London	...	...	...	...	1
Radcliffe Infirmary	...	...	...	...	3
Wingfield Hospital	...	...	...	...	1

A pneumothorax clinic is now held at the Horton General Hospital each Monday morning for the convenience of patients living in the Banbury area ; 139 refills were given during the year.

The number of visits made by Health Visitors to cases in their own homes was 265.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

The Death Rates per 1,000 total population from Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary) for the years 1919 to 1938 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	0.20
1938	8	0.51	1	0.07

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year 1938.

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 December 31st, 1938, 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.

During the year 1938, 194 complaints were received by the Department, including 38 written and 156 verbal complaints. These complaints were made in respect to :—

(a)	Housing conditions	...	...	...	56
(b)	Rats and Mice Infestation	...	...	...	30
(c)	Obstructed and defective drains	...	...	...	31
(d)	Verminous houses	...	...	...	30
(e)	Keeping of Animals, etc.	...	...	...	10
(f)	Alleged overcrowding	...	...	...	9
(g)	Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	6
(h)	Water supply	...	...	...	3
(i)	Dustbins	...	...	...	2
(j)	Factories	...	...	...	1
(k)	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	16

All complaints were investigated and promptly dealt with. Of this number, 24 were referred to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for attention.

The Department was actively engaged during the year on the rehousing of families living in individual unfit houses and in overcrowded houses, particulars of which are given under Section D of the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year under review the following inspections were made :—

Dwelling houses inspected re Sanitary Matters	...	...	...	194
Number of reinspections	...	...	...	88
Dwelling houses inspected under Housing Acts	...	...	...	103
Number of reinspections	...	...	...	241
Dwelling houses inspected re Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	31
Verminous houses	...	...	...	30
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	18
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	52
Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	73
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	111
Bakehouses	...	...	...	46
Cowsheds	...	...	...	47
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	62
Refreshment Houses	...	...	...	19
Laundries	...	...	...	15
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	11
Shops and Offices	...	...	...	247
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	124
Canal Boats	...	...	...	60
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	930
Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	108
Theatres and Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	14
Smoke observations	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	58
Total	...	...	...	<u>2,686</u>

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1925.

The following is a summary of the rents paid by tenants of the 103 dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded during 1938 :—

Owner/occupiers	8
3/- to 3/11	2
4/- to 4/11	1
5/- to 5/11	3
6/- to 6/11	9
7/- to 7/11	18
8/- to 8/11	14
9/- to 9/11	9
10/- and upwards	39

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

1.—Drainage.

Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Obstructed drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Disconnecting and inspection chambers provided...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Soil Pipes repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilating Shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Glazed stoneware gullies fixed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of tests applied to drains—								
(a) By smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(b) By chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

2.—Water Closets.

New closets built	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dilapidated closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Closets cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Proper ventilation provided to closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Roofs of closets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Floors of closets repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
New washdown pans provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
New flushing cisterns provided to closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Flushing cisterns repaired and put in order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New seats provided to closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Flush pipes fixed, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Water supply provided to closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

3.—Dwelling Houses, etc.

DWELLING HOUSES—

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Rendered impervious to damp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Vermin eradicated...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Provided with Sanitary Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

WASH HOUSES—

Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
New wash-houses built	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Coppers repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

YARDS AND PASSAGES—

Yards paved or paving relaid	...	...	...	...	...	39
Yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	57
Yards properly drained	...	...	...	...	...	7
Passages repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2

FOOD STORES—

Constructed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Provided with proper ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	22
Repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	11

STAIRCASES—

Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	35
Properly lighted	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	38
Provided with handrails	...	...	...	...	...	27

CELLARS—

Stagnant water removed from	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	18

ROOMS—

Plaster of walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	166
Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	274
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Firegrates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10

4.—Sinks, Waste Pipes and Spoutings.

New glazed stoneware sinks provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	8
Waste pipes provided to sinks...	...	...	...	...	34
Waste pipes repaired or cleared	...	...	...	...	5
Water supply connected over sinks	...	...	...	...	8
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	6
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired or renewed (houses)	...	...	...	...	59

5.—Keeping of Animals and Offensive Accumulations.

Stables cleansed...	...	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	22
Nuisances from animals improperly kept, abated	...	...	...	...	10
Keeping of swine and fowl discontinued	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	...	...	...	...	6
Pigstyes, paved, channelled and drained	...	...	...	...	2

6.—Infectious Diseases.

Number of houses disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Number of infected rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	55
Number of articles disinfected by steam—						
Mattresses ...	...	162	Beds ...	...	9	
Pillows ...	...	709	Quilts ...	...	38	
Blankets ...	...	423	Cushions ...	...	2	
Clothing ...	...	104	Carpets ...	...	4	
Sheets ...	...	42				
Sundries ...	...	15	Total ...	...	1,508	
(including 875 articles from the Horton General Hospital).						
Number of patients removed to the Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	27

7.—Limewashing of Premises.

Slaughterhouses limewashed ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Common Lodging Houses limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive Trade Premises limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	2

8.—Miscellaneous.

Water courses cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous buildings demolished or rendered safe	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances caused by van dwellers, abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances caused by smoke, abated	...	...	...	...	...	3

**Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901
and the Factories Act, 1937.**

INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	35	3	—
Factories without mechanical power	59	5	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but now including out-workers premises)	17	3	—
Total	111	11	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of defects in respect to which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness.....	6	6	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of floors...	3	3	—	—
SANITARY INCONVENIENCES :				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes.....	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	11	—	—

Outwork in unwholesome premises None.

CANAL BOATS.

Total number of Canal Boats registered to 31/12/38 ...	...	...	435
Total Number of registrations cancelled ...	...	...	418
<hr/>			
Actual number of boats on register at 31/12/38 ...	...	...	17
<hr/>			
Number of boats re-registered during the year 1938 ...	...	...	1
Number of boats inspected during 1938 ...	...	...	60
Number of boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations ...	...	...	60
Number of boats infringing the Acts and Regulations ...	...	...	None
Total number of persons for which the Cabins were registered ...	...	...	196

Number occupying the cabins :—

Adults—Males ...	...	49		
Females ...	...	48		
Children—School age... ..	...	24		
Under School Age ...	...	11	Total ...	132
Number of legal proceedings taken ...	...	...	...	None
Number of printed forms issued ...	...	...	...	None
Number of motor propelled boats met with during 1938...	...	...	...	5
Number of cases of infectious disease met with on boats during the year ... ..	...	...	...	None

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.
Samples taken during the year 1938, and results of Analysis.

Total number of samples.	Informal Samples.	Formal Samples.	Articles.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Result.
2	2	—	Almonds, Ground	2	—	See observations.
7	7	—	Butter	6	1	See observations.
2	2	—	Candied Peel	2	—	See observations.
4	4	—	Cheese	4	—	See observations.
2	2	—	Cocoa	2	—	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.
6	6	—	Margarine	6	—	See observations.
12	2	10	Milk	12	—	See observations.
2	2	—	Milk, Condensed	2	—	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.
3	3	—	Sugar, Demerara...	3	—	See observations.
1	1	—	Tapioca	1	—	Genuine.
60	50	10	Totals	59	1	

OBSERVATIONS.

Almonds, Ground.

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

Sample No.	Moisture.	Oil.	Acidity as Oleric Acid.
38	4.11 %	54.69 %	4.03 %
39	4.29 %	60.04 %	3.09 %

Butter.

Six samples of butter were genuine, the seventh, which was submitted by the proprietor of a local butter factory for verification of the water content, contained an excess of 10% of water. The samples contained the percentage of water of 14.5 ; 13.5 ; 14.9 ; 14.9 ; 14.9 ; 14.4 ; and 17.6 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 wholemilk cheese and contained parts as under :—

Sample No.	Water.	Fat.	Fat on Dry Matter.
8	30.92 %	36.45 %	52.80 %
17	22.31 %	42.88 %	55.19 %
31	36.32 %	30.31 %	47.60 %
53	33.32 %	37.04 %	55.60 %

Cocoa.

The samples were genuine and free from arsenical contamination and were considered to be good samples. They contained parts, as under :—

Sample No.	Moisture.	Fat.	Mineral Matter (Ash).
41	3.08 %	21.29 %	6.89 %
60	7.42 %	26.03 %	—

Cream, Tinned.

The sample of tinned cream (No. 32), was genuine and contained—Water, 71.61 per cent, Fat—21.30 per cent. and Solids-not-Fat—7.09 per cent.

Custard Powder.

The sample was a product of maize, starch coloured with a non-prohibited dye, and was free from arsenical contamination.

Flour, Self-Raising.

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

Lard.

The samples of lard were free from rancidity and from foreign fats.

Margarine.

The samples were genuine and contained parts as under :—

Sample No.					Water %	Butterfat. %
2	...	...	...	...	13.4	1.4
6	...	...	...	...	14.6	—
12	...	...	...	...	15.6	2.5
16	...	...	...	...	14.2	7.8
52	...	...	...	...	15.6	2.5
55	...	...	...	...	15.5	—

Margarine must not contain more than 16 per cent. of water and not more than 10 per cent. of butterfat.

Milk, Condensed. (Machine-skimmed—Sweetened).

The samples were genuine and complied with the Condensed Milk Regulations, and contained the equivalent of 1.48 and 1.49 pints of skimmed milk with sugar added. They contained parts as under :—

Sample No.					Added Sugar %	Solids-not-Fat %
34	...	...	...	...	42.24	27.80
59	...	...	...	...	45.03	27.84

Paste, Salmon and Shrimp.

This sample was genuine and free from chemical preservatives, and contained 68.42 per cent. of water.

Pepper.

The samples were genuine and free from excess husk and from sandy matter.

Rice.

The samples of rice were free from facing of talc.

Sausages.

The sausages were genuine and free from chemical preservatives.

Sugar, Demerara.

The samples were genuine, free from sulphite and sandy matters and from arsenical contamination. Two of the samples contained a trace of tin salts and the other contained 0.44 grain per pound.

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

Sample Number		Fats	Solids not-fat	Added Water	Milk	Remarks.
23	Formal	3.10	8.95	—	—	Genuine.
24	Formal	3.05	9.10	—	—	Genuine.
25	Formal	3.16	8.87	—	—	Genuine.
26	Formal	3.10	9.05	—	—	Genuine.
27	Formal	4.25	9.10	—	—	Genuine.
29	Informal	8.50	8.83	—	—	Genuine. An exceptional fat content for the time of the year (July).
30	Informal	8.00	8.68	—	—	
45	Formal	4.30	9.00	—	—	Genuine.
46	Formal	3.90	8.75	—	—	Genuine.
47	Formal	3.70	8.60	—	—	Genuine.
48	Formal	3.60	8.60	—	—	Genuine.
49	Formal	3.30	9.00	—	—	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 Preservative was reported to be present and Percentage of Preserva- tive found in each sample.
MILK	12	None.
CREAM	None.	None.

MILK (Special Designations) Order 1936.

The sampling of these graded milks is carried out by the Officers of the Oxfordshire County Council.

Merchandise Marks Acts and Orders.

During the year 1938, visits were made under the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Acts and Orders in regard to the marking of imported foodstuffs. Warnings were given in several instances to stallholders in the market and to shopkeepers for failing to mark imported tomatoes.

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

During the year 1938, 30 complaints were received from occupiers of premises requiring the assistance of the Rat Catcher, and in addition 15 other premises were found to be infested.

The numbers of visits and re-visits made by the Rat Catcher during the year, are given below :—

1. Visits to Infested Premises.

First visits to premises newly infested.....	45
Revisits	1,908

2. Baiting.

	Baits laid.	Baits taken
Sewers	1,272	716
Infested premises	851	691
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	2,123	1,407
	<hr/>	<hr/>

3. Gassing.

Number of premises in which gas was used.....	9
Number of times gas was applied.....	14

4. Dogs and Ferrets.

Number of premises in which dogs and ferrets were used.....	23
Number of times dogs and ferrets were used in such premises	32

5. Rats Killed.

The number of rats known to be killed during the year was 540, and it is anticipated that a large number of rats have been destroyed as a result of the baiting of sewers and premises throughout the town.

6. Preventive Measures.

In addition to the practical work of rat extermination, the occupiers of premises which are peculiarly liable to infestation have been advised to render their buildings and store-houses rat proof, and as far as possible to keep them free from scraps and foodstuffs, which would be likely to encourage rats.

7. National Rat Week.

The annual Rat Week was fixed from the 7th to the 12th November, 1938, and acting upon the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, coloured posters were exhibited throughout the town during the week; circulars were sent to chemists and hardware dealers asking for prominence to be given to the campaign in windows and by other means; and the Ministry's handbills on rat extermination were distributed.

In addition, the Ministry's film, entitled "Your Enemy the Rat," was exhibited at each of the local cinemas during the week commencing the 14th November, 1938, to serve the purpose of following up the publicity during Rat Week.

8. General Remarks.

Owing to the continued efforts of the Rat Catcher during the year, the rat population of the Borough has been greatly reduced. It is, however, with great difficulty that the townspeople can be roused to take concerted action against these pests, unless, of course, they are directly involved, and then only when the degree of infestation is such that their stock is damaged with the resultant loss in value.

The importance of taking preventative measures cannot be too strongly stressed, and by rendering premises rat-proof, &c., much damage to buildings and foodstuffs would be eliminated.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938 ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS THEREUNDER.

Anthrax.

One suspected case of anthrax occurred on the Corporation Farm during the year 1938, but was not confirmed.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

No cases of foot-and-mouth disease occurred in the Borough during the year, but a Standstill Order was made on the 4th April, 1938 imposing movement restrictions upon almost the whole of the country, and on the same day an Order was made declaring the Borough and surrounding district to be an Infected Area. During the period which these restrictions were in force, six Occupation Licences were issued authorising the movement throughout the period of 117 Dairy Cows to farm premises from the grazing ground for milking purposes, and 267 licences were issued for the movement of 305 cattle, 1,385 sheep, 323 pigs and 61 calves, to slaughterhouses for immediate slaughter for human food. Seven Form D Notices were also served prohibiting the movement of animals which were alleged to have been in contact with diseased animals.

In addition, a large number of licences, issued by Inspectors of local authorities in other areas were countersigned by the Department, in respect to the administration of the above Orders relating to the Borough and other districts. Many enquiries were made to trace contact animals which passed through the Cattle Market, and Inspectors of local authorities at the place of destination were informed.

Importation of Animals.

(a) IRISH CATTLE.

During the year 1938, 711 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 | 691 |
| (ii) Licensed by Inspectors of Local Authorities to
Private Premises in the Borough for detention..... | 20 |

The total number of licences received from all sources was 20, and the number of licences issued by the Department was 40, authorising the movement of cattle to private premises, as under :—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (i) To Premises in the Borough | 135 |
| (ii) To Premises outside the Borough... .. | 524 659 |

All cattle moved to private premises in the Borough to serve the detention period were kept under observation.

Thirty-two cattle were removed from the Banbury Market without a licence being obtained by the purchaser, and upon report being made to the Committee, it was decided that, under the circumstances a warning would meet the case.

(b) CANADIAN CATTLE.

No Canadian Cattle were licensed to the Market during the year.

Movement of Swine.

The number of pigs consigned to the Cattle Market for sale during the year ended the 31st December, 1938, was 19,562. These were re-licensed by me as follows :—

(1) Number of Licences issued :—

(a) Licences Form A (Store Pigs)	1,026
(b) Licences Form C (Fat Pigs)	611— 1,637

(2) Number of Pigs :—

(a) Store pigs licensed to premises in the Borough	353
(b) Store Pigs licensed to premises outside the Borough	12,639—12,992
(c) Fat Pigs licensed to Slaughter-houses in the Borough	155
(d) Fat Pigs licensed to Slaughter-houses outside the Borough	6,415— 6,570
Total	19,562

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.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect to infringements of this Order, but warnings were issued at the instance of the Committee in two cases.

Swine Fever.

During the year under review, one suspected case of swine fever was reported to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, but was not confirmed.

Sheep Scab.

No outbreaks of sheep scab occurred in the Borough during the year, but one outbreak was reported from another district among sheep which had been recently exposed for sale in the Banbury Market. The places of destination of all sheep which had been in contact with those affected with the disease 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 was 34, and the number of sheep dipped locally under the supervision of members of my Staff was as follows :—

(a) First Dipping	...	...	...	...	1,616
(b) Second Dipping	...	...	...	...	1,276

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 :—

Kent Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	1,255
East Sussex Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	265
Surrey Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	249
Total	...	...	...	1,769

In several instances, Inspectors of the 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. The figures compare very favourably with those of previous years, in spite of the fact that the Cattle Market was closed for the purpose of sale for a period of three weeks due to the restrictions imposed by the Minister owing to the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease.

The number of vehicles dealt with during the year was 8,166, as against 7,789 the previous year, an increase of 377. The average weekly number for 1938 was 160.1 an increase of 10.3 on the figure for 1937.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings for infringements of the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order, 1931, but warnings were issued in several instances for minor offences.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

This Order, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1938, provided that, for the most part, the administration of the Order should be carried out by the Ministry's Veterinary Inspectors.

During 1938, two notices were served by me requiring the detention and isolation of two cows which were suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, and to take precautions with respect to milk.

MIDLAND MARTS LIMITED SALEYARD, BANBURY.

The following is a summary of the number of animals exhibited for sale in the market during the year 1938, 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	34,518	9,784	6,294	10,840	136,393	16,644	267
1936	36,233	10,233	7,352	11,160	136,538	18,826	240
1937	38,841	12,772	8,557	12,224	131,814	22,107	—
1938	36,409	10,025	8,603	13,213	128,701	19,562	—

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.

May, 1939.

