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Borough of Banbury

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Sanitary Inspector
For the Year 1945

BANBURY :
The Banbury Guardian Printing Works
1946.

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BOROUGH OF BANBURY.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc. (Oxon), M.D. (St.And.), D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and
Certified Inspector of Meat
and Other Foods :

F. APPELYARD, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

R. UPTON, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

W. EDWARDS, A.R.SAN.I.

Clerk : R. THOMAS.

Health Visitors :

MRS. BRADBURY.

MISS PORTER (School Nurse—acting temporarily).

Clerk (Clinic) :

MISS CASTLE.

Matron of Maternity Hospital :

MISS K. E. OSBORN.

Matron of Infectious
Diseases Hospital :

MISS E. M. COWARD.

Part-time Medical Officers.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

MARY FRASER, M.D. (Lond.), D.R.C.O.G., Oxford,

Medical Superintendent Infectious Diseases Hospital :

H. R. WYNNE, B.A. (Camb.), M.B. B.Ch., M.R.C.S
(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).



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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough during 1945.

The report is prepared in accordance with Circular 28/46 of the Ministry of Health issued on 11th February, 1946.

The Birth Rate in 1945 was 19.02, a decrease on the previous year, which occurred throughout the whole country and is attributed by the Registrar General to the transfer abroad of large numbers of the Armed Forces on and after D Day. The Death Rate is 13.04, an increase on the figure in recent years and in fact the highest since 1929. The Infant Mortality Rate is 41 as compared with 46 for England and Wales.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever was less than 1944, but in common with the rest of the country there was an outbreak of Measles in the town in the earlier part of the year.

One of the most important events of the year from the point of view of Health Services was the opening of the Borough Maternity Hospital in April, which is proving a most valuable asset.

Housing and especially overcrowding is at present the most urgent public health problem in the Borough; there are nearly over 2,000 on the waiting list for Council Houses.

During the year there have been a good many changes in the staff of the Health Department. Mr. F. G. Cobbett, Senior Sanitary Inspector, retired at the end of the year after 42 years service. He has been succeeded by Mr. F. Appleyard, Senior Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of Crosby, Lanes. During the year also Miss Whiteway, Senior Health Visitor, retired on the grounds of ill-health, after many years of service in the Borough.

The good wishes of the staff go to Mr. Cobbett and Miss Whiteway in their retirement.

Among other changes, Miss Irwin and Miss Arbon, the other two Health Visitors, left to take up appointments in Sussex. They were succeeded by Miss Bradbury, formerly a Health Visitor under the County Council and Miss Evans Jones, who left in April 1946 to take up an appointment under the County Council. There is still a vacancy which it has not been possible to fill so far.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors and Office Staff for their valuable co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Population (Estimated) 16,560.

Live Births.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	144	139	283
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	32
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	156	159	315
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the Estimated								
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.02
(England and Wales—16.1).								

Stillbirths.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
RATE PER 1,000 (Live and Still) BIRTHS								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.77

Deaths						Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	132	84	216
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the Estimated								
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.04
(England and Wales—11.4).								

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age.						Number.	Rate.
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	13	41.27
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	6	21.20
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	7	218.75
(England and Wales—46).							

Causes of Death Under One Year of Age.						Males.	Females.
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Intracranial haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Intestinal obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Meningococle	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
						8	5

Causes of Death. 1945.						Males.	Females.	Total.
5.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	9	6	15
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
13.	Cancer of mouth and oesophagus (male)	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
	and uterus (female)	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	17	10	27
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	...	38	18	56
19.	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
32.	Congenital malformation, birth injury	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	etc.	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	...	132	84	216
	Totals	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths from—Cancer (all ages)						...	32	
Measles (all ages)						...	1	
Whooping Cough (all ages)						...	0	
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)						...	1	

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. Staff of the Public Health Department.

A list of members of the Staff of the Public Health Department is given at the beginning of the report.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory work for the Borough is carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford, in the grounds of the Radcliffe Infirmary. Dr. R. Knox is in charge of the Laboratory.

The following are the details of the work carried out in 1945 :—

FAECES	Number examined	...	...	...	82
	Positive for Entamoeba Histolytica	...	...	...	1
	Positive for Sonne Bacillus	...	...	...	1
	Positive for Salmonella	...	...	...	3
	Positive for Typhoid	...	...	...	1
	Negative	...	...	...	77
OTHER EXAMINATIONS	Pus	...	...	...	} 49
	Sputum	...	...	...
	Pleural Fluid	...	...	...
	Cerebro-spinal Fluid	...	...	...
	Urine	...	...	...	7
	Widal Reactions	...	...	...	3
FROM BANBURY ISOLATION HOSPITAL	Number of Swabs examined	...	...	...	37
	Positive for Diphtheria	...	...	...	9
	Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	9
	Faeces	...	...	...	10
	Positive for Typhoid	...	...	...	3
SWABS	Number examined	...	...	...	328
	Positive for Diphtheria	...	...	...	4
	Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	130
	Positive for Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	18
	Negative	...	...	...	176

Water examinations (chemical and bacteriological) are carried out by Messrs. Bostock Hill and Rigby, Birmingham.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

As outlined in previous reports.

(c) Nursing in the Home.

No special facilities exist other than by the District Nurses.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

CLINIC.	PLACE.	TIME.
1. Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	School Clinic Warwick Road	Tuesday and Friday 2.30 p.m.
2. Ante Natal Clinic	„	Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.
3. School Clinic	„	Each weekday 9 a.m., also Tuesday 2 p.m.
4. Child Guidance	„	Thursday 10.30 a.m.
5. Speech Clinic	„	Wednesday 10 a.m.
6. Eye Clinic	Horton Hospital	Monday 10 a.m.
7. Orthopaedic Clinic	„	Thursdays (1st and 3rd) 2.30 p.m.
8. Tuberculosis Clinic	„	Thursday 1 p.m.
9. V.D. Clinic	Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford	Males—Wed. 6 p.m. Sat. 3 p.m. Females—Mon. 6 p.m. Wed. 3 p.m.

(e) **Hospitals—Public and Voluntary.**

The only change during the year was the addition of the Maternity Hospital, The Elms, Oxford Road, Banbury, which opened on 3rd April, 1945, and has 10 beds.

3. **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

Statistics.

Number of Births notified—283.

(a) Live Births 278. (b) Stillbirths 5.

There were 2 Health Visitors at the end of 1945.

Number of Visits—

(1) To Expectant Mothers, first visits—146. Total 180.

(2) To Children under 1 year, first visits—262. Total 983.

(3) To children between 1 and 5 years—960.

Number of Children attending Child Welfare Clinic for first time—

(1) Under 1 year—386.

(2) Between 1 and 5 years—95.

Total number of Children attending Child Welfare Clinic at end of year—

(1) Under 1 year—198.

(2) Over 1 year—283.

(i) **Midwifery Service.**

Oxfordshire County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts 1902-1936.

(ii) **Maternity Services.**

(a) **THE ELMS MATERNITY HOSPITAL.**

The Maternity Hospital at The Elms, Oxford Road, Banbury, was opened on 3rd April, 1946.

There are 10 beds excluding one Isolation bed and two Labour beds. There were 54 cases admitted during the year, 46 from the Borough and 8 from the County.

The average duration of stay was 14 days. Of these 54 cases, 26 were delivered by midwives and 28 by doctors. In 9 cases medical assistance was sought under the C.M.B. rules. There was one case of Puerperal Pyrexia during the year. 43 infants were wholly breast fed on leaving the Hospital while 8 required supplementary feeding.

(b) **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTION, WARWICK ROAD.**

Arrangements made with the Public Assistance Committee under which the Council accept responsibility for Borough Maternity cases at the Warwick Road Public Assistance Institution still continue. 106 cases were dealt with under the scheme in 1945.

Home Helps.

It is difficult to obtain a suitable supply of home helps in the Borough, but Circular 2729 of the Ministry of Health on this subject has been considered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and efforts are being made to obtain women suitable for this work.

Anti-Natal Clinic.

This work is carried out by Dr. Mary Fraser, Oxford.

New Cases	121
Subsequent Attendances	685
Total	846

This makes an average of 17 patients per clinic and the average number of attendances 5.2 per patient.

The number of post-natal cases attending has improved somewhat, 23 having attended in 1945.

In any cases where difficulty was anticipated the patient was referred to her own doctor.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—2 cases occurred during the year.

Maternal Deaths.—Nil in 1945.

Day Nurseries.

There were two War-Time Nurseries functioning in the Borough in 1945, one at Horton View, and one in the People's Park. The People's Park Nursery accommodates 40 children, while at the Horton View Nursery the accommodation is for 30. Medical Inspections are carried out at frequent intervals. Practically all the children are immunised for Diphtheria either before or shortly after admission.

Up to the present on account of the shortage of Dentists in the Borough it has not been possible to arrange for a Dental Service for the Day Nurseries.

The Nursery at Horton View is being closed in April 1946.

Illegitimate Children.

There were 32 illegitimate births during the year. Of these 7 died before reaching the age of one year. This represents an Infant Mortality Rate of 218.75 per 1,000 as against 21.2 for legitimate children.

Under Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health the work of visiting these mothers from the social aspect is carried out in conjunction with the Oxfordshire County Council by the Oxford Diocesan Social Welfare Worker.

Premature Children.

As required by Circular 20/44 of the Ministry of Health, Notification of Births Acts now provide for records of the weight of the child at birth. 9 babies were recorded with weights under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in 1945. There was one death (in hospital) before the end of the first month.

Arrangements for Institutional Treatment exist at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified in 1945.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act 1939. SEC. 7.

No cases were notified during the year.

(iii) Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

No definite arrangements have been made by the Local Authority.

(iv) Health Visitors.

All three Health Visitors resigned during the year, one on the grounds of ill-health, retired on superannuation; the other two obtained appointments elsewhere. Owing to the shortage of Health Visitors, it was only possible to fill two of the vacancies, and the health services has suffered to some extent on account of lack of staff. The position remains as acute as ever, as repeated advertisements have failed to produce suitable applicants. The Oxfordshire County Council are starting a course of training for Health Visitors in Oxford in September, 1946, and it is hoped that following this suitable candidates may be forthcoming.

(v) Child Life Protection. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936. SEC. 206-220.

The Health Visitors act as Child Protection Visitors under the above Act. There were six children under supervision in the care of foster mothers at the end of the year.

(vi) Arrangements for Dental, Orthopaedic Treatment, etc.

(a) DENTAL TREATMENT.

On account of the shortage of dentists in the Borough it has been difficult so far to arrange dental treatment :—(a) for expectant mothers, (b) for children under 5, and (c) for children at the Day Nursery. As the position improves it is hoped that it may be possible to make suitable arrangements.

b) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The Orthopaedic Clinic is held at the Horton General Hospital under Mr. J. Trueta, of the Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford.

Pediculosis.

With reference to Circular 2831 of the Ministry of Health on this subject, the same facilities are available for children under 5 as in the case of school children. The Health Visitors include the examination of children's heads as part of their duties both in the homes and at the Clinic. D.D.T. preparations are now being used with considerable success.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply.

Water for the Borough is at present supplied by the Banbury Water Company, but during 1946 a Bill is being presented to Parliament under which the Town Council will acquire the undertaking; it was enacted in the Banbury Waterworks Act 1937 that this could be done in 1944 but it was postponed on account of the War.

The Water Supply is from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Adderbury; it is treated by sand and mechanical filters and is also chlorinated. During 1945 the supply was constant and sufficient.

During the year samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination. All were considered satisfactory and suitable for a public supply.

With the exception of a few houses on the outskirts of the town all are on the public supply. In one of these cases samples were taken of well water serving premises on the outskirts of the town and it was reported polluted and unsafe for use for drinking purposes. The necessary work was carried out in order to render the well impervious to pollution.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

No important works were carried out in 1945 but the position is at present being reviewed.

3. Rivers and Streams.

The Thames Conservancy Board exercise general supervision over the rivers and streams in the Borough. The water courses conveying storm water to the river receive attention when necessary under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

4. Closet Accommodation.

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

5. Public Cleansing.

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor.

6. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Particulars of inspections carried out are given in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

SECTION D

HOUSING.

Unfit Houses.

The housing position in the Borough has, as is the case in the great majority of local authorities deteriorated very considerably during the War. Many houses are in a state of bad disrepair, aggravated to a large extent by shortage of labour and materials. A complete survey of all the houses in the Borough is being undertaken with a view to classifying them in the five categories laid down by the Sanitary Inspectors' Association. A second additional Sanitary Inspector has been appointed with a view to carrying out this work. It is impossible at the present moment to give accurate figures, but it is estimated that there are over 600 unfit houses in the Borough, and that it will be eventually necessary to deal with considerable areas as Clearance Areas under Sec. I. of the Housing Act 1936.

Overcrowding.

There are at present a very large number of families living in lodgings and this in itself has caused a good deal of overcrowding, apart altogether from the natural increase of population. Again there are at present no precise details available until the housing survey has been completed, but it is obvious that the number of cases in which the standard laid down in the Housing Act 1936 has been exceeded must be very large. The problem of dealing with cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis under the circumstances has been one of special difficulty.

New Houses.

The first 30 post-war Council Houses have now been completed and are ready for occupation, and a further 100 are in course of erection. Arrangements have also been made to erect 70 prefabricated houses.

There are at present well over 2,000 applicants for new houses in the Borough.

SECTION E

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Meat Inspection.

During the year 1945 the carcasses, parts of carcasses and offal detailed in the following Table were certified as unfit for human food :—

	Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Total number of Animals Slaughtered	2110		10332		732		2480	
	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight
Carcasses Condemned :								
Tuberculosis	52	21105	—	—	1	182	—	—
Other Diseases	21	6624	11	456	2	394	2	153
Totals (A)	73	27729	11	456	3	576	2	153
Parts of Carcasses, Organs and Offals :								
Offal	73	6739	11	118	3	35	2	24
Livers	97	1229	10	20	—	—	—	—
Meat	—	481	—	93	—	34	—	26
Lungs	24	216	—	—	1	3	—	—
Heads	7	158	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongue	10	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head and Pluck	—	—	13	63	3	43	—	—
Sweetbreads	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Totals (B)	211	8907	34	296	7	115	2	50
Total Weights (A) and (B) in pounds	—	36636	—	752	—	691	—	203

(b) Other Foods.

(1) CANNED FOODS.

Corned Beef	686	Herrings	56
Corned Mutton	14	Sardines	148
Luncheon Meat	78	Crayfish	1
Sausage Meat	15	Shrimps	7
Stewed Steak	50	Condensed Milk	178
Meat Roll	22	Evaporated Milk	1028
Prem.	51	Marmalade, Jams, etc. ...	215
Chopped Ham	1	Beans	142
Beef Loaf	5	Peas.....	39
Tongue	9	Vegetables	28
Ready Meals	82	Carrots	15
Soups	53	Plums	1
Salmon	27	Cocoa	35
Pilchards	133		

(2) WET FISH.

	Stone.		Stone
Herrings	48	Sprats	28
Cod	9	Mackerel	58
Flats	25		

(3) FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

	lbs.		lbs.
Tomatoes	18	Raisins	25

(4) SUNDRIES.

	lbs.		lbs.
Flour	70	Tea	14
Bacon	21	Biscuits	2
Lard.....	56	All Bran..... (Pkts)	11
Butter	12	Pudding Mixture (Pkts)	30
Cheese	49	Christmas Puddings	4

SECTION F

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

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the

Year 1945

(Civilians only).

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Admitted to		Total Deaths
		Isolation Hospital	Other Hospitals	
Scarlet Fever	44	36	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—
Measles	354	3	2	1
Whooping Cough	11	4	—	—
Typhoid	3	3	—	—
Erysipelas	4	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	1	—
Dysentery	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia.....	—	—	—	10
Totals	420	48	4	11

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES.

Age over Disease and under	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	
Scarlet Fever...	—	1	2	2	3	25	6	3	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	12	36	29	43	58	157	10	3	4	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	1	3	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	40	32	50	62	182	20	7	6	2	2	2

Scarlet Fever

During 1945 the number of cases notified was 44 (as compared with 79 in 1944). 36 were removed to hospital and 8 isolated at home. 31 occurred in school children, 8 under school age and 5 in adults. The incidence is still somewhat higher than the average of England and Wales (2.65 in Banbury as compared with 1.89 in England and Wales and 2.03 in the smaller towns). The incidence of Scarlet Fever in the Borough has steadily increased since 1942, and this can to a large extent be attributed to overcrowding both in the homes and in the schools.

Diphtheria.

One case occurred in a girl age 17 who was removed to Abingdon Isolation Hospital. The case was a mild one and the organism eventually was found to be negative to a virulence test.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During 1945, 17.9 children under 5 and 10 school children were immunised for Diphtheria.

Also during the year 921 school children who had already been immunised 3-4 years ago received additional injections necessary to maintain their immunity.

Immunising sessions have been held at the School Clinic, Warwick Road, at monthly intervals.

Typhoid.

Three cases were notified. All were admitted to the Borough Isolation Hospital. Two of the cases were notified in school children in the same family, and a third child was found to be a carrier. No other source of infection was found and no further cases occurred. The cases were all of a mild type.

Whooping Cough.

11 cases were notified and 4 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital on account of complications.

Measles.

354 cases were notified during the year, as 1945 was an epidemic year for Measles in the country as a whole. There were 135 cases in children under 5, 167 in school children and 9 in adults. 5 were admitted to hospital on account of complications. There was one death.

Isolation Hospital.

The following are the number of cases dealt with during the year 1945 :—

Disease	Banbury	Banbury	Other Areas	Total
	Borough	R.D.C.		
Scarlet Fever	36	6	—	42
Diphtheria	1	2	3	6
Measles	3	—	2	5
Whooping Cough	4	1	—	5
Erysipelas	1	—	—	1
Typhoid	3	—	—	3
Dysentery	1	—	3	4
Tonsillitis (Haem Strept) ...	5	1	3	9
Mumps	1	—	11	12
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (observation)	1	—	—	1
Chickenpox	—	—	2	2
Enteritis	—	—	2	2
Vincent's Angina	—	—	1	1
Totals	56	10	27	93

Included in the above figures are the following patients which were treated in Isolation Hospitals other than the Banbury Infectious Diseases Hospital :—

	Oxford.	Abingdon.
Whooping Cough, Bronchitis	1	—
Whooping Cough, Measles and Pneumonia... ..	—	1
Measles and Pneumonia	1	—
Diphtheria	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (1 day) (observation) ...	1	—
Total	3	2

Two deaths occurred at the Hospital during the year both within a few hours of admission, one from Diphtheria, a child age 10, a visitor to the Rural District who had not been immunised, and one from Acute Stapylaloccal Tonsillitis, a female patient, age 28, also from the Rural District.

Scabies.

The treatment of scabies was continued at the Clinic during the year 1945. The following Table gives particulars of the numbers of patients treated and the number of treatments given :—

	Banbury Borough.	Evacuees.	R.D.C.'s Etc.	Total.
Number of patients receiving treatment at 1/1/45	9	—	—	9
Number of Patients admitted during 1945 :—				
New Patients.....	87	10	14	111
Reinfected Patients...	11	1	4	16
Discharges during 1945 :—				
Cured	97	10	17	124
Ceased attending.....	10	1	1	12
Number of Patients receiving treatment at 31/12/45	—	—	—	—
Number of Treatments given	1989	227	338	2554
Analysis of Patients :—				
Under School Age.....	14	1	5	20
School Age.....	71	8	6	85
Over School Age (including Adults).....	22	2	7	31
Sexes of Patients :—				
Males	45	4	4	53
Females	62	7	14	83

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Year 1945.

INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

Rat and Mouse Destruction.

The work of destruction of rats and mice has been carried out successfully during the year, and no major infestations have been found.

It was not possible due to shortage of labour to treat the sewers in the town, and no infestations dealt with could be directly attributed to this source.

The undermentioned particulars show the amount of work carried out in the Borough during 1945 :—

Number of Complaints received during 1945...	...	...	139
Number of Premises inspected for rats and mice	...	...	240
Number of inspections 439	...	...	...
Number of visits 1382	...	...	1821
Number of Premises cleared	...	...	363
Number of Premises Reinfested	...	...	178
Amount of bait laid (a) PRE-BAIT			
Sausage Rusk	330lbs.		
Wheat	55lbs.	...	385lbs.
(b) POISON BAIT			
Zinc Phosphide	185lbs.		
Arsenic	22lbs.	...	207lbs.
Number of Treatments by Gas	...	...	4
by Trapping	...	...	51
Actual number of rat bodies found	...	...	952

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR UNDER THE DISEASES OF ACTS AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER.

Anthrax and Sheep Scab.

No outbreaks of anthrax and sheep scab were reported in the Borough during the year 1945.

Swine Fever.

Four cases of suspected swine fever among pigs on premises in the Borough were reported during the year 1945, two of which were confirmed. Notices were served on the owners of the pigs concerned also

on the owners of contact pigs. The premises in each case were kept under observation during the period that restrictions were in operation and the cleansing and disinfection of the styres was carried out under the Department's supervision.

In addition an outbreak was reported at Tingewick, Bucks, among pigs which had recently been exposed for sale in the Banbury Cattle Market. The contact pigs were traced and the Police officers of the districts to which the animals were removed were notified.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Two outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease occurred during the year 1945 in which the Borough was included.

The Cattle Market was licensed by the local authority as a collecting centre for animals for slaughter.

Particulars of the licences issued together with the numbers of animals moved are given in the following table :—

	Licences	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Occupation Licences	19	318	50	1	—
Licensed from private premises to collecting centre and thence to Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses	364	425	2550	107	247
Licensed from private premises to Slaughterhouses (Casualties)	50	21	10	92	2
Licensed to Private Premises for purposes of breeding, etc.	57	271	1342	28	1
Totals	490	1035	3952	228	250

In addition a number of licences issued by Inspectors of other districts were countersigned by the Department for the movement of animals to premises outside the Borough.

Movement of Swine.

The number of licences issued during the year authorising the movement of swine from the Cattle Market to private premises was 907, involving the movement of 5,392 animals.

Four purchasers of pigs failed to comply with the provisions of the Order by removing a total of 20 pigs without at first obtaining a licence and the Council resolved that a caution be administered in each case.

Importation of Animals.

Fourteen licences were received during the year authorising the movement of 520 Irish cattle from the Landing Place to the Cattle Market. These were relicensed to private premises, the number of licences issued being 13.

Sheep Dipping.

The number of sheep dipped in the Borough during the year was 1,785 (First Dipping 926, Second Dipping 859).

In addition 1,199 Kent Sheep and Lambs were licensed to the Cattle Market for sale all of which had been previously double-dipped and the Inspectors of the districts to which these sheep were removed were notified and particulars of dipping given.

Transit of Animals—Cleansing and Disinfection of Vehicles.

During the year 1945, 2,361 vehicles used for the conveyance of animals were cleansed and disinfected, an average weekly number of 54.4. Compared with the previous year (1944, vehicles 2,545, average 49.9) a decrease in numbers is shown, and this can be accounted for by the two outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease and the consequent reduction in the number of vehicles dealt with.

Disinfection by Steam.

During the year 1945, a total of 80 separate parcels of bedding, clothing, etc. were disinfected by steam, including 37 from the Horton General Hospital and 43 from other sources.

Particulars of the articles disinfected are given in the following table :—

Articles.	Horton General Hospital.	Other Sources.	Total
Beds	4	1469	1473
Mattresses	97	80	177
Blankets	50	314	364
Pillows	208	75	283
Quilts	1	9	10
Sheets	21	11	32
Cushions	—	4	4
Personal Clothing, etc.	2	8	10
Sundries	5	17	22
Totals	388	1987	2375
Number of Fillings	47	128	175

NOTE.—The steam disinfector was not in use due to want of repair for the months of October, November and December, 1945.

Tuberculosis.

	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	6	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
25—35	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
35—45	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	12	7	0	2	9	6	0	0

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Rate per 1,000 from Tuberculosis	.906	Nil.
England and Wales ... ..	.519	.100



