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RURAL DISTRICT OF BRACKLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

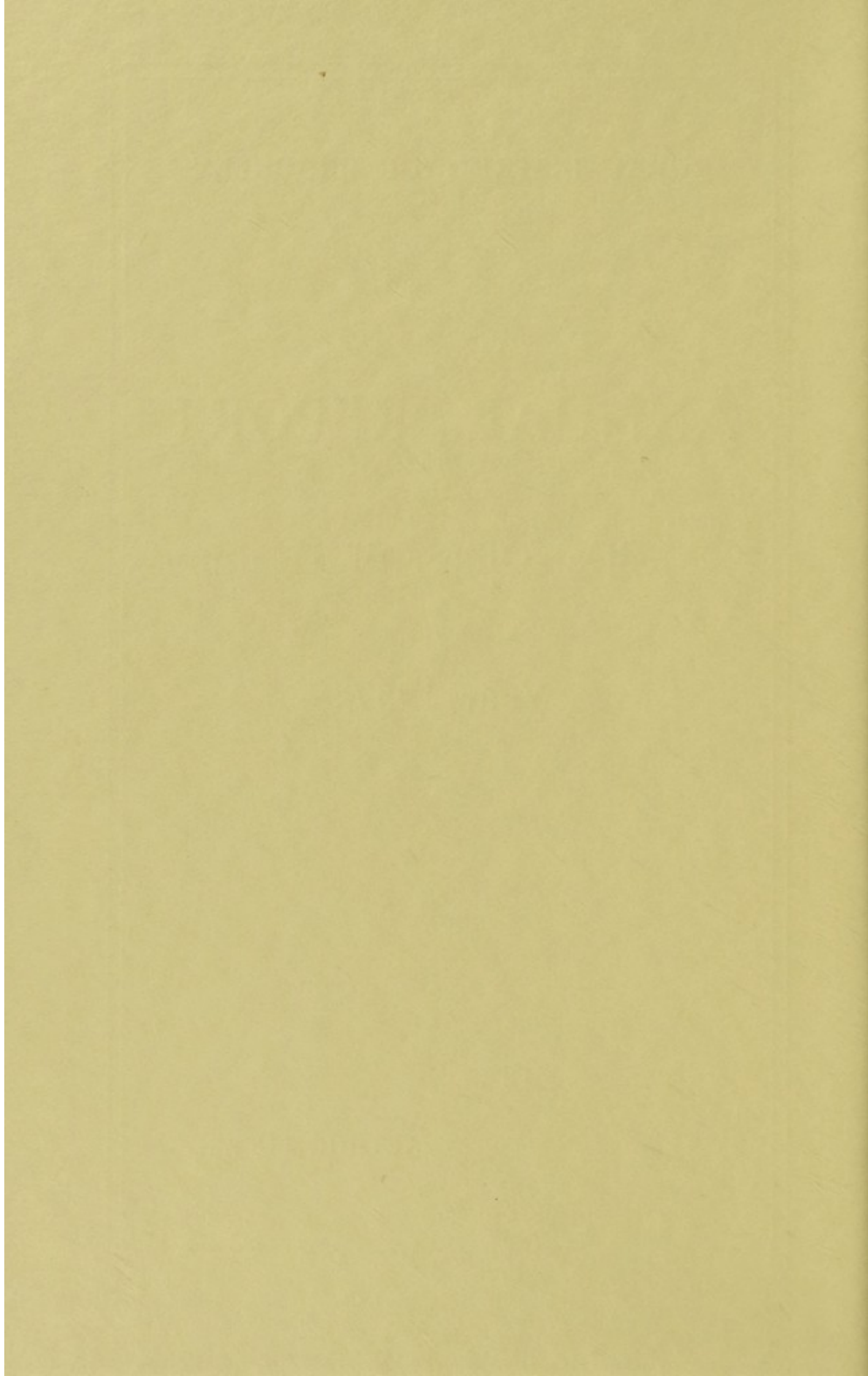
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year 1957



ARTHUR LUCAS



RURAL DISTRICT OF BRACKLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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Year 1957



ARTHUR LUCAS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health

for the year
1921

PRINTED BY THE
GOVERNMENT PRINTER

**To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District
Council of Brackley.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report, the Eighth, on the public health during the year 1957 for this Rural District.

As in previous years, I have received first class co-operation from the Public Health Committee and the Staff of your Public Health Department.

Statistics agree generally with those of the rest of the County, and as regards infectious disease there were 5 cases of Poliomyelitis in one village the source of which could not be ascertained. The Press, unfortunately, made headlines of this outbreak which tended to increase the fear of Poliomyelitis by some of the inhabitants of the village concerned, instead of trying to allay any fear. This in my opinion was wrong, as there is just as much danger from Tuberculosis and other infections as there is from Poliomyelitis. It is hoped that with the increase in Poliomyelitis vaccination next year, such outbreaks will diminish or disappear as has Diphtheria practically disappeared.

Caravans have to be kept in constant check in this district and the fewer we have the better.

Generally the housing conditions and the public health in this area compare favourably with anywhere in Britain.

Again I must thank Mr. Turbitt and Mr. Caley for their help and willing assistance in the past year and also that of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Brackley Rural District Council,
Brackley Lodge,
BRACKLEY,
Northants.
June, 1958.

BRACKLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council :

Rev. H. J. Boyd, J.P.

Vice Chairman of the Council :

Lt. Col. V. G. Toler-Aylward.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

Lt. Col. V. G. Toler-Aylward (Chairman), Mrs. L. Acrid (Vice-Chairman), Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Capt. G. W. M. Lees, Messrs. E. H. Barker, L. C. Bartlett, J. N. Gibbard, P. W. Henn, J. R. R. Lees-Millais and F. Moore.

The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council are ex-officio members of the Public Health Committee.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Medical Officer of Health :

Arthur Lucas, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of :—

Medical Officer of Health in Brackley Borough, Towcester R.D.C., Northampton R.D.C., and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, and School Medical Officer, Northants County Council.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

W. E. Turbitt, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I

Additional Public Health Inspector :

N. R. Caley, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I

Clerk to the Public Health Inspectors :

Miss Phyllis Canning.

Rodent Operative :

W. G. Bartlett.

SECTION A.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF AREA AND STATISTICS

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1957.

Area in acres	58,132
Population	10,780
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1957	3,372
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1957	£80,467
Product of a penny rate at 31st March, 1957	£300

Live Births

	Total	Male	Female		(per 1000 population)	England & Wales	Northamp- tonshire
Legitimate	193	107	86				
Illegitimate	13	6	7				
					19.1	15.4	17.03
Total	206	113	93				

Stillbirths

Legitimate	4	—	4				
Illegitimate	—	—	—				
					19.0	22.1	18.80
Total	4	—	4				

Deaths

	110	58	52		(per 1,000 population)	10.2	13.4	10.97
--	-----	----	----	--	---------------------------	------	------	-------

Deaths from puerperal causes

Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
Other puerperal causes	Nil

Infant Mortality

Legitimate	1	1	—					
Illegitimate	1	1	—					
					(per 1,000 live births)	9.7	24.8	22.53
Total	2	2	—					

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

	18
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil
„ „ Measles	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough	Nil
„ „ Infectious Diseases	Nil
„ „ Tuberculosis	1

The expansion of local health authority services, including immunisation and vaccination, Health visiting, domiciliary visiting and the work of home helps, should result in a further decline in infectious diseases and the prevention of chronic sickness generally.

Every effort is being made to stamp out poliomyelitis as a major source of infection and disability. Tuberculosis is being mastered at a rate which would have seemed impossible a few years ago. Environmental health is being improved by further progress with slum clearance throughout the country.

The needs of the old people have received much attention both from the Government and local authorities. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have issued a circular urging housing authorities to give special consideration to the elderly and reviewing the ways in which they could be provided with special accommodation.

Dysentery, food poisoning, and related outbreaks continue to cause much anxiety to the Ministry of Health. Salmonella poisoning remains a grave threat to public health. Stricter control of imported egg products of various kinds is needed. The manipulation of food with various chemical additions is another problem which continues to cause some concern.

Cancer, particularly of the lung, presents a growing threat. Coupled with an intensive drive to warn the public against the dangers of smoking and a ban on it where this does not unduly prejudice individual freedom, there should be more vigorous research into all factors likely to cause malignant diseases.

Pollution by radio-active substances is yet another hazard which has worried thoughtful local authorities. Their

concern has been intensified since the accident at Windscale and they rightly expect that they will in future be kept fully informed of all aspects of the work of the Atomic Energy Authority which have any bearing, however remote, on public health and the purity of food and water supplies.

The registered causes of death were:—

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Totals
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	—	2
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus ...	3	—	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	4	8
15. Leukæmia, aluckæmia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesion of the nervous system ...	11	11	22
18. Coronary disease, angina	16	10	26
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
20. Other heart diseases	7	9	16
21. Other circulatory diseases	1	3	4
22. Influenza	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	1	—	1
24. Bronchitis	2	1	3
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	1	3	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	2	—	2
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicidal and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals	58	52	110

Population. The population figures as supplied by the Registrar General for the past ten years are as follows :—

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
9,320	9,482	9,647	9,930	10,220	10,320	10,340	10,400	10,610	10,780

The natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deaths, was 96.

It will be observed that over the 10 years the population of the district has increased by 1460.

Birth Rate 1948—1957

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Brackley	21.9	17.9	20.2	16.5	18.6	16.2	20.8	19.0	18.2	19.1
Northamptonshire	17.46	16.19	15.71	15.57	15.50	16.16	16.20	15.49	16.67	17.03
England and Wales	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	18.3	15.0	14.6	15.4

Births. The number of live births assigned to this district was 206 compared with 194 in 1956. The birth rate for 1957 of 19.1 is .9 per thousand more than the rate for 1956 and 3.7 higher than the rate 15.4 for England and Wales.

Still-Birth Rate, 1957

Still-Births. There were 4 still-births during 1957.

Illegitimate Births. There were 13 illegitimate births assigned to the district in 1957 (6 male and 7 female) an increase of 11 over the previous years figures.

Infant Mortality Rate, 1948—1957

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Brackley	29.27	29.8	20.8	30.4	20.3	47.6	28.3	10.1	26.0	9.2
Northamptonshire	31.67	33.78	29.53	25.26	24.96	24.70	23.9	20.79	19.68	22.53
England and Wales	34.00	32.00	29.8	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.5	24.9	23.9	24.8

The number of children who died before reaching their first birthday was 2.

Maternal Mortality. It is pleasing to note that in 1957 as in the previous year there were no deaths from Puerperal Causes, or conditions allied to childbirth.

Death Rate 1948—1957

Year	Brackley			Recorded Rate	Northamp- tonshire	England and Wales
	Total	M.	F.			
1948	97	53	44	10·4	11·00	10·8
1949	124	62	62	13·0	12·07	11·7
1950	124	66	58	13·0	12·01	11·6
1951	127	71	56	12·7	12·13	12·5
1952	92	61	31	9·00	11·04	11·3
1953	97	48	49	9·3	11·51	11·4
1954	94	46	48	9·09	11·04	11·3
1955	113	56	57	10·7	11·38	11·7
1956	121	73	48	11·4	11·24	11·3
1957	110	58	52	10·2	10·97	13·4

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service, Oxford, examine all swabs submitted by General Practitioners in the area and have also undertaken the examination of milk, ice cream and water samples and other specimens submitted from this district. The service is entirely free.

(b) Nursing in The Home

The County Council now provide "Nursing in the Home" services and also arrange for "Home Help" where possible. Some fairly full information on the latest development in the home nursing service may be seen upon reference to the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

(c) Clinic and Treatment Centres

Infant Welfare—Brackley	} Organised by County Council
Orthopædic Clinic	
Vision Clinic	
Infant Welfare Clinic, Middleton Cheney	

(d) Blind Persons

Incidence of blindness is reported on in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

(e) Tuberculosis

The preventive and after-care services as a means of controlling tuberculosis are administered by the County Council.

(f) Dental Treatment

Details of dental treatment performed in this area may be seen on reference to the report by the Senior Dental Officer for the County which is incorporated in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

(g) Epileptics and Spastics

The County Council are responsible for any facilities available for treatment of these conditions.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Drainage and Sanitation.

Wherever sewerage facilities are adequate an encouraging number of dwellings are yearly being connected with the public sewer, so that the occupants can enjoy the use of modern sanitation. As I have mentioned in earlier Reports the more and quicker that privies and pale closets are done away with the less the risk to the community from flyborn infection and the possible connection between poliomyelitis and flies. With the provision of adequate drainage more dwellings are able to enjoy the use of baths as well as water closets and sinks and not forgetting the blessing of a supply of hot water to the baths and sinks.

Details of drainage works and the provision of sanitary fittings appear on pages 21-23.

Sewerage.

It is pleasing to be able to record that new sewerage and sewage disposal works have been completed in Farthinghoe and the southern part of Helmdon. Also that work on the northern part of Helmdon is now in progress

The following statement shews the present situation as regards sewerage and sewage works in individual parishes :—

Modern	Adequate	Inadequate	No Works
Chacombe	Aynho	Aston-le-Walls	Edgcote
Chipping Warden	Culworth (1)	Boddington	Warkworth
Croughton	Eydon	Evenley	
Culworth (1)	Marston St. Lawrence	Helmdon (Part)	
Kings Sutton (2)	Middleton Cheney	Hinton-in-the-Hedges	
Moreton Pinkney	Charlton	Sulgrave (Part)	
Overthorpe	Radstone	Syresham	
Greatworth	Thenford	Middleton Cheney	
Sulgrave (Part)	Thorpe Mandeville		Lower
Farthinghoe	Whitfield		
Heldom (Part)			

Water Supply.

(a) Regional Water Supply.

It will be seen from the following Table that 104 samples of this water were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory. This number includes at least 2 samples taken from each parish in the district. There were 5 samples which shewed evidence of slight contamination and following flushing certain lengths of the mains subsequent check samples were found bacteriologically satisfactory.

There were 237 new connections made and altogether there are 2,891 properties now served with mains water.

Water Samples.

Samples taken from the Regional Water Supply and subjected to bacteriological examination.

PARISH	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Aston le Walls	2	—	2
Aynho	4	—	4
Boddington	3	—	3
Chacombe	2	—	2
Charlton	3	—	3
Chipping Warden	2	—	2
Croughton	16	—	16
Culworth	2	—	2
Evenley	2	—	2
Eydon	4	—	4
Farthinghoe	5	1	6
Greatworth	3	—	3
Helmdon	24	2	26
Hinton-in-the-Hedges	2	—	2
Kings Sutton	3	1	4
Marston St. Lawrence	2	—	2
Middleton Cheney	3	—	3
Moreton Pinkney	2	—	2
Radstone	2	—	2
Sulgrave	3	—	3
Syresham	2	1	3
Thenford	2	—	2
Thorpe Mandeville	2	—	2
Whitfield	2	—	2
Warkworth	2	—	2
	99	5	104
	or 95.2%	or 4.8%	

In addition to the bacteriological samples above referred to a chemical analysis of the water was made which shewed it to be chemically of satisfactory quality and suit-

able for use as a public supply. A copy of the chemical analysis report follows:—

BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY,
Public Analysts' Laboratories,
37, Birchfield Road,
BIRMINGHAM 19.

16th August, 1957.

Ref. CG/ET/W.88.

Water Analysis Results expressed in parts per 1,000,000.

Received on: 13th August, 1957.

From : W. E. Turbitt, Esq.,

Description:—Sample of mains water taken from The Green,
Wappenham Road, Helmdon.

Free and Saline Ammonia	0.008
Albuminoid	0.144
Chlorine in Chlorides	34.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	Absent
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F. in 4 hours ...	1.1
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	460
Nitrite	Absent
pH	7.50
Free Chlorine	Absent
Appearance	Bright, few small particles
Fluorine	0.15

The above results show that this water is chemically of satisfactory quality, and suitable for use as a public supply.

(Signed) Bostock Hill & Rigby,
Public Analysts.

(b) Private Supplies.

Mainly at the request of people concerned 27 samples of mostly shallow well or spring water were taken from five different parishes. It will be seen upon reference to the appropriate table which follows that slightly over 74% of this water was found to be unsatisfactory. In most cases the contamination was due to high charges of coliform organisms of the faecal type. Connections to the main supply is the recommendation made in respect to unsatisfactory private supplies.

Samples taken from Private Supplies
and subjected to bacteriological examination.

PARISH	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Aston-Le-Walls	—	2	2
Chacombe	3	2	5
Croughton	2	11	13
Evenley	—	1	1
Kings Sutton	—	3	3
Middleton Cheney	2	1	3
	—	—	—
	7	20	27
	or 25·9%	or 74·1%	

Camping Sites.

There are two licensed caravan sites in the district. One is for 14 moveable dwellings and the other for 4. The former site is fully occupied with a uniform standard of caravans and is well kept. On the other site only 1 caravan now remains and is not up to the usual standard. In each case the owners of the site are co-operating satisfactorily with the Health Department. At each site adequate sanitary facilities and a mains water supply are provided; refuse is stored in proper bins and collected regularly by the Council.

In addition 23 caravans, mostly of the motor trailer type, are individually licensed.

Throughout the country as a whole there is an increase year by year of this type of dwelling, and no doubt this state will continue while there is a housing shortage. Trailer caravans provide a comparatively cheap substitute for a house, whilst there are those persons who strongly advocate this way of life. No doubt, there are trailer caravans which compare favourably with some traditional housing accommodation and these could well be described of the luxury type. They are too costly to buy except by the wealthy persons of the community. Generally speaking an all-year-round existence in a caravan, in my opinion, is not a healthy or convenient way of living, more particularly where children are concerned. Offer the choice of tenancy of a good house or a caravan, at the same rental, to families seeking housing accommodation, when I feel sure that the very large majority would unhesitatingly choose the house.

The individually licensed caravans are mainly of a standard which is generally described as good so far as one can apply the word to this type of housing accommodation. From the public health aspect it would be difficult, and no doubt unreasonable, to oppose licensing such caravans, but too many indiscriminately stationed caravans in any district can only result in conflict with the laws appertaining to planning and become a grave eyesore especially in the countryside.

Now and again the Department experiences difficulty in persuading undesirable caravan dwellers to move out quickly from the district and in such cases the helpful co-operation of the Police is sought and always given.

Should the caravan problem go on increasing, then possibly the only satisfactory solution would be for Local Authorities to provide proper sites themselves throughout the countryside, and the present inadequate legal enactments

revised so as to make it illegal for any caravans to stay in an area except on sites controlled by Councils or on approved sites developed by private enterprise and, in each case, the site to be laid out in such manner as to provide a good standard of temporary housing accommodation in pleasant surroundings with adequate arrangements in regard to water supply, sanitation, refuse storage and collection with, in the case of a large number of caravans, the possible inclusion of shower or other baths for the enjoyment of the occupants. Good access roads, concrete standings for each caravan, adequate spacing between caravans and available garden ground are all amenities which tend to make this way of living more amenable to those who choose it. It is hoped that eventually the national housing shortage will no longer be with us and that consequently caravan dwelling will be for holiday living only and not as an all-year-round existence. Most caravans give rise to internal condensation especially when occupied during winter months. During inclement weather doors and windows are not surprisingly kept closed and this, in conjunction with some form of internal heating and imperfect insulation of the caravan, may give rise to really serious condensation, cases of which have been encountered in this district. In one case the bedding and upholstered furniture were actually wet due to condensation and a source of much worry to the occupiers who had a small baby. Such conditions are likely to affect adversely the health of people living under them. Whereas the building of new houses, quite rightly, is subject to control and standards laid down in local byelaws, no adequate legal standards so far as I am aware are available to Local Authorities so far as the construction of caravans is concerned.

Schools.

As the school at Thorpe Mandeville was connected to the public sewer during the year, all schools in this area are now provided with water-borne sanitation. The mains water supply was also laid on to this school. The school at Aston le Walls and Overthorpe Hall School, which is a private one, are still not connected to the mains water supply. In the latter case the distance between the school and the water mains is considerable and the cost of providing mains water would no doubt be high, but I must repeat what I have said in previous reports that one cannot rely on the safety of water obtained other than from the mains supply.

All schools are visited at least once yearly by the Health Inspectors who also take periodical samples of milk and water at the schools. School canteens are also inspected.

Either pasteurised or tuberculin-tested milk is supplied to all schools.

Much improvement has taken place at schools in this district over the past 15 years or so, especially in regard to sanitation and water supply and the schools generally may now be described as satisfactory. Nevertheless, there is always room for further improvement and I would like to see individual drinking cups and towels provided in each school. Drinking fountains may be cheaper to provide than the required number of individual cups as would paper towels against the communal cotton ones.

The following table shews the present position as regards milk and water supply and sanitary circumstances:—

SITUATION OF SCHOOL	Milk Supply		Water		Type of Closets		Drainage	
	Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested	Mains Supply	Non Mains	Water	Pail	To Sewer	To Septic Tank
Aston Le Walls	x			x	x		x	
Aynho	x		x		x		x	
Boddington Upper		x	x		x		x	
Chacombe	x		x		x		x	
Charlton	x		x		x		x	
Chipping Warden	x		x		x		x	
Croughton	x		x		x		x	
Culworth	x		x		x		x	
Evenley	x		x		x		x	
Eydon	x		x		x		x	
Farthinghoe	x		x		x		x	
Greatworth	x		x		x		x	
Helmdon		x	x		x			x
Kings Sutton	x		x		x		x	
Marston St. Lawrence	x		x		x		x	
Middleton Cheney	x		x		x			x
Moreton Pinkney	x		x		x		x	
Overthorpe Hall	x			x	x			x
Syresham	x		x		x			x
Sulgrave	x		x		x		x	
Thorpe Mandeville	x		x		x		x	
Total	19	2	19	2	21	—	17	4

SUMMARY

- 19 Schools supplied with " Pasteurised " milk.
- 2 Schools supplied with " Tuberculin Tested " milk.
- 19 Schools supplied with Regional mains water.
- 2 Schools supplied with Non-mains.
- 21 Schools supplied with Water Closets.
- 17 Schools connected to Public Sewer.
- 4 Schools connected to Septic Tanks.

Shops and Offices.

As stated in previous Reports most shops in the villages sell food and are therefore frequently visited by the Health Inspectors. A steady but noticeable improvement is taking place with regard to the shops. Comparatively few shop assistants are employed as the businesses are usually run by members of the family.

Like previous years there are no offices requiring inspection.

Smoke Abatement.

Air pollution by smoke is non-existent in this area. It should be known, however, that all the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956 will be brought into operation on the appointed day which is the 1st June, 1958, and these provisions relate to the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys and the measures for dealing with grit and dust from furnaces. It can then be an offence to emit dark smoke from an ordinary domestic house chimney. Previously only smoke nuisances from factory chimneys could be dealt with by Public Health law.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are still no swimming places in the district requiring inspection.

Verminous Premises.

It has been unnecessary to take any action in this respect.

**Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Visits to Premises
during 1957.**

Inspections—Housing Act	216
Notices served	44
Notices complied with	52
Re-inspections	340
Inspections—Public Health Act	417
Notices served	56
Re-inspected	358
No. of Public Health Notices complied with	60
No. of complaints received	187
Food Notices served	13
Food Notices complied with	14
Factory Inspections	11
Factory Notices served	1
Factory Notices complied with	1

Visits to:—

Butchers' Shops	73
Bakehouses	14
Fishmongers	3
Dairies and Milk Shops	11
Public Houses	75
Provision Shops	127
Greengrocers	3
Ice Cream Places	65
Dining Rooms	11
Schools	52
Piggeries	10
Infectious Disease enquiries	127
Drains re-laid	78
Drains partly re-laid	1
Petroleum Stores	7
Factories	11
Miscellaneous	76
Caravans	188

**Statement of Sanitary and Housing Repairs
completed during the Year 1957.**

Details of work completed:—

Dwelling Houses

Roofs repaired or renewed	5
Chimneys repaired or renewed	4
Eaves or Valley Gutters repaired or renewed	5
Rainwater Pipes repaired or renewed	3
External Walls pointed or repaired	—
Dampness abated generally	7
Wall Plaster repaired	3
Ceiling Plaster repaired	2
Walls redecorated	1
Ceilings redecorated	—
Firegrates or Ranges repaired or renewed	—
Windows repaired or renewed	—
Floors repaired or renewed	4
Staircases repaired or renewed	—
Handrails to Staircase provided	—
Doors repaired or renewed	1
Sashcords provided	—
Yards and Pavings repaired or renewed	1
Through Ventilation provided	—
Ventilation improved	—
Sub-floor Ventilation provided	—
Lighting improved	—
Food Store provided	—
Outbuildings repaired or renewed	—
Verminous Rooms disinfested	—
Infected Rooms disinfected	—
Water Supply laid on	24
Water Supply improved	—
Wells closed when polluted	5
Dwelling Houses demolished or closed	49
Dwelling Houses reconditioned throughout	18

Sanitary Conveniences

Pail Closets and Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Water Closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Closets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Closet Pans provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New Sinks and Wash-hand Basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
New Baths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52

Drainage

Drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Drains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Complete new Drainage installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Drains connected to Sewer, Septic Tanks or Cesspool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78

Nuisances

Offensive Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Nuisances from keeping animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Smoke Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Public Cleansing.

Excepting the parishes of Aynho and King Sutton where a fortnightly collection operates, house refuse is collected at monthly intervals only. As I have mentioned in previous reports this period is undesirable from the Public Health aspect, and again I strongly recommend to the council that early consideration be given to implementing of a fortnightly collection in all parishes in the area. The reasons for this recommendation are fully explained in my 1956 annual report.

Factories Act 1937 and 1948

The table below shows the position during 1957 so far as factories and workplaces are concerned together with the number of inspections made, also the number of notices served for any breach of the Acts.

Inspections

No. of premises on register	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
14	21	8	Nil.

Cases in which defects were found

Found	Remedied	Prosecutions
9	9	Nil.

There are now no outworkers in the district.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

Steady progress has been maintained with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. The following table "A" shows the number of unfit houses at the commencement of the programme and the position at the end of 1957. It will be seen that 210 houses remain to be dealt with.

Of the 100 properties already subject to Demolition Orders, Closing Orders etc., it is thought that about 35 of these may be reconditioned by the owners, thus saving them from demolition or permanent closure.

It is unlikely that this progress will be maintained in the immediate future and it is suggested that it may be impeded due to the following reasons:—

1. The Council are now restricted in the number of the Council Houses which may be built due to the present embargo on capital expenditure.
2. The relatively high rents of Council Houses compared with those of the average cottage property.
3. Very few of the tenants of the remaining unfit dwellings are applicants for Council Houses; some are old people or tenants of long standing who have lived most of their lives in their present abode and have no desire to move into another house.

The actual extent of slum clearance progress which took place during the year can be seen by reference to the following Table "B".

In the following Table "C" it can be seen that the Council have now built and own a total of 959 houses. This Table explains the post war housing programme of the Council.

TABLE "A".

"Slum Clearance" Programme.

(Number of houses unfit for habitation and not repairable at a reasonable expense.)

	At 31st Aug., 1955	At 31st Dec., 1957
Houses subject to existing Housing Act Orders :—		
Clearance Orders	71	32
Demolition Orders, Closing Orders and Undertakings	24	100
Dwellings demolished and dwell- ings reconditioned :—		
Houses demolished	—	55
Huts demolished	—	66
Houses reconditioned and made fit for habitation ...	—	39
Number of dwellings scheduled for future action under the Housing Acts :—		
Ex-Wartime hutments	66	—
Houses	336	210
Houses added to the Slum Clearance Programme subse- quently	5	
	502	502

TABLE "B".

"Slum Clearance" during 1957.

	Number of Houses
Houses demolished	17
Houses originally included in the programme which have since been reconditioned by the owners	18
Housing Act Orders made during the year.	
Clearance Orders (confirmed)	5
Demolition Orders	27
Closing Orders	14
Undertakings accepted from owners that the house will not be occupied until made fit for habitation	3

The ex-wartime huts which at the commencement of the Slum Clearance programme numbered 66, have all been demolished.

TABLE "C".
Statement of Housing Progress
(i.e., provision of new houses).

PARISHES	Pre-war and Wartime Housing Position						Post-war Housing Programme					
	Housing Act 1920.	Housing Act 1924.	Housing Act 1930.	Housing Acts 1935 and 1936	War-time Agr. Houses.	TOTAL.	Undeveloped Sites	Developed Sites Houses not begun	Houses on Tenders Apprd.	Houses under Construction.	Houses Completed	Total No. of Houses owned by Council.
Aston-le-Walls	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	5	21
Aynho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Boddingtons	—	4	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	13	19
Chacombe	—	—	3	14	—	17	—	—	—	—	15	32
Chipping Warden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	45
Croughton	6	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	19	27
Culworth	6	—	5	10	—	21	—	—	—	—	21	42
Edgcote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evenley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Eydon	8	—	—	4	—	12	2	—	—	—	9	21
Farthinghoe	2	—	6	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	20	30
Greatworth	8	—	8	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	23	39
Helmdon	8	—	—	8	—	16	30	—	—	—	19	35
Hinton-in-the-Hedges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Kings Sutton	18	—	8	40	—	66	33	—	—	—	148	214
Marston St. Lawrence	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	12	18
Middleton Cheney	20	—	22	30	—	72	67	—	—	—	122	194
Moreton Pinkney	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	9	17
Newbottle	6	—	12	—	—	18	48	—	—	5	20	38
Radstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulgrave	8	—	6	—	—	14	7	—	—	—	17	31
Syresham	10	—	4	24	—	38	—	—	—	—	33	71
Thenford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thorpe Mandeville	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	12
Warkworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
	112	4	76	154	4	350	203	—	—	5	609	959

Improvement Grants.

During the year the Council approved 44 applications for Improvement Grants. The estimated cost of reconditioning these properties amounted to approximately £47,000 (an average of approximately £1,070 per house) and the Council's contribution by way of Grant £12,676 (an average of approximately £289 per house).

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

Food Premises Generally.

As in previous years a large proportion of the time of the Department has been spent in visiting food shops. That it is time well spent is reflected in the fact that no case of food poisoning occurred during the year in this district. Also that generally the standard of the shops is shewing a steady but marked improvement. Adequate facilities for the washing of hands is available at nearly all shops. The majority of food places are now provided with a refrigerator so essential in the preservation of perishable foods and also affording protection against fly contamination. Bad habits such as smoking in food shops and the licking of fingers, or blowing in bags by persons engaged in the food trade is still occasionally met with. Unclean overalls or smocks are also observed all too frequently. For the Health Inspectors to have to draw attention to such contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations is likely to cause an embarrassing situation between the Food Handlers concerned and the Inspectors, and should not be necessary if the persons employed in the food trade are of the right type and really interested in their job. Unclean habits cannot be tolerated however, and failure to respond to tactful persuasive efforts should result in the persons offending being dealt with by the legal powers available.

Ice Cream.

With the co-operation of the Vendors, all ice cream sold in the area is pre-wrapped. There are 31 premises selling this commodity as against 32 the previous year. All premises are inspected prior to registration. A total of 35 samples of ice cream were taken and arising therefrom 28 were placed in Grade 1 and 3 in Grade 2, both grades being considered as satisfactory. The two Grade 3 samples were unsatisfactory and 2 "follow up" samples taken from these sources were found to be satisfactory. Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on a single sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples.

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-54.

There are 12 Dealers licensed to distribute designated milk. Of this number, 7 dealers whose premises are outside this district are holders of supplementary licences from this council to trade in the area. Details of the licences are as under:—

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	5
ditto (supplementary)	...	...	...	...	6
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	5
ditto (supplementary)	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	1
ditto (supplementary)	...	...	...	...	1

Samples of milk taken were as follows :—

Pasteurised 20. All satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested 8. 3 unsatisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised) 2. Satisfactory.

The samples of Tuberculin Tested milk which failed the Methylene Blue Test were from a Dealer outside this district, but who was the holder of a supplementary licence to trade in the area. Subsequent samples, however, were found to be satisfactory. Only designated milk can now be sold in this area.

Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Those food premises registered under section 16 of the Act are:—

31 Ice Cream Premises

9 Butchers shops in respect to the preparation or manufacture of sausages or preserved or pickled food.

Meat Inspection.

No slaughtering took place at either of the two licensed slaughterhouses and the licences did in fact expire on the 31st July, 1957, without any application having been made by the licence holders for renewal of the licences.

At the request of the Health Department of Northampton County Borough, meat carcasses taken from their abattoir before inspection and delivered to a butcher's shop in this area have been inspected upon arrival. All of these carcasses and viscera were found fit for human consumption and of a very good quality. Details are as follows:—

5 Bullocks

1 Heifer

30 Sheep

Food Inspection.

It has again been unnecessary to condemn any article of food as being unfit for human consumption, neither has any food been surrendered at the Health Department as being unfit.

Food and Drugs Sampling

The Northamptonshire County Council under powers conferred by the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, took samples of various foods, including milk, in this district during the year, details of which are as follows, viz :—

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cornflour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aspirin Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
										—
									Total	47
										—

Remarks.

A sample of milk taken from a retailer was below the presumptive standard of both fat and solids-not-fat. There was no adulteration and a repeat sample shewed the small amount of milk sold by the producer to be still genuinely poor in quality. The retailer ceased buying from this source and this producer's milk is not now being sold by retail.

All the remaining samples were entirely satisfactory.

Details of Various Food Premises in the District are as follows

	No. in District	No. of Visits
No. of Provision Shops	47	127
No. of Butchers Shops	10	73
No. of Dining Rooms	2	11
No. of Public Houses or Inns	40	75
No. of Bakehouses	4	14
No. of Milk Distributors	4	11
No. of Ice Cream Shops	31	65
No. of Fishmongers & Fish Fryers	2	3
No. of Greengrocers and fruiterers	7	3

Details of Repairs and Improvements of Food Premises

Bakehouses

Cleansed and Limewashed	13
Benches or Tables cleansed	7
Accumulations of Refuse removed	2
Proper Fuel Containers provided	—
Lighting or Ventilation improved	—
Structural Repairs carried out	—
Hot Water Supply provided	—

Dairies

Cleansed and Redecorated	4
Accumulations removed	1
Hot Water Supply provided for washing hands	—
Wash-hand Basins provided	—
Suitable Closet Accommodation provided	—
Unsatisfactory Dairies discontinued	—
New Dairies provided	—
Structural Repairs made	4

Food Shops and Food Preparing Premises

Hot Water Supply provided for washing hands	5
Suitable Closet Accommodation provided	1
Wash-hand Basins provided	1
Structural Repairs made	3
Metal Storage Bins provided	1
Apparatus and Utensils cleansed or improved	—
Lighting and Ventilation improved	2
Redecorated internally	8

Cafés and Public Houses

Hot Water Supply provided for washing hands	5
Suitable Closet Accommodation provided	5
Wash-hand Basins provided	2
Structural Repairs made	8
Metal Storage Bins provided	—
Apparatus and Utensils cleansed or improved	2
Lighting and Ventilation improved	—
Proper Urinal Accommodation provided	3
Bar Sink with hot and cold water provided	3
Redecorated Internally	13

Food Inspection.

It was not found necessary to condemn any article of food or was any surrendered at the Health Department as being unfit for human consumption.

SECTION E.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Following the year 1956 when only a single case of Infectious Disease was notified, the occurrence of an outbreak of Poliomyelitis early this year gave some concern to the department. Other cases of Poliomyelitis were notified at separate intervals later during the year making a total of nine up to the end of 1957.

No less than six cases were notified during the month of February, one of which was not, however, confirmed as Poliomyelitis. The five confirmed cases—all of the paralytic type—were moved to the Slade Isolation Hospital, Oxford, for treatment. Of these four were children. The other, an adult, being a pregnant woman. With one exception each of the patients lived in modern houses on the same Council House Estate. The exception was an old but otherwise satisfactory house some distance away from the Council House Estate. Domestic conditions at each patient's home were good. The children attended the same village school which is a modern one with adequate light and ventilation, water-borne sanitation and a mains water supply. Milk consumed at the school was pasteurised. The school was closed for a period of three weeks. Precautions to be taken in regard to personal hygiene and general behaviour during the outbreak were advised to all contacts and other persons living in the village. People were asked not to assemble in large gatherings such as at dances, whist drives, public meetings, etc. It is realised how difficult it sometimes is, owing to particular circumstances, to obey all the rules. It is, therefore, much appreciated by the Health Department that most people did co-operate and do their best in helping to prevent the disease spreading. The woman has returned home from hospital with her baby after spending almost a year there. I am happy to record that the Council are providing special housing accommodation for this family. A kindly gesture which reflects sympathetic understanding on the part of the Council. One of the child patients is still in hospital undergoing rehabilitation treatment.

The actual reason for this early outbreak is unknown. The infection appeared to centre at the village school and a particular Council House Estate.

Another case occurred in the middle of September on the same Housing Estate. The patient had been spending a holiday there when he developed the disease. There appeared not to be any direct connection with the other cases

which occurred in this same village during the early part of the year. Or was there some reason which was not apparent and could not be easily discovered?

At the end of September the eighth case was notified in a village approximately twenty-two miles distant from the locality of the earlier cases. Again no apparent connection between this and other cases was established. It appeared, however, that some connection was probable between this and a fatal case of Poliomyelitis in a neighbouring County near to this village. The patient is still being treated at an Isolation Hospital in Coventry.

The last case—the ninth—was notified at almost the year's end. This time a young mother with three small children. Full enquiries, as usual, were made as to the probable source of infection but without any positive result. There was no apparent connection with any of the previous cases in this district.

News of Poliomyelitis is always sensational. As an instance no less than three national newspapers made reference to the February outbreak here. One with the startling caption "The Village of Fear." Local newspapers too gave considerable publicity. One in particular published a photograph of a patient—a woman—taken on her wedding day, and to use the words of the newspaper—"Of the radiant bride of seven years ago" with the caption "but now she has polio." Surely it should be the aim of the press not to create panic but allay the fears of the public during such unfortunate occasions.

Like the previous year, no case of food poisoning occurred which in some substantial measure may be due to the satisfactory control over food premises.

The cases of Scarlet Fever were all of a mild character although two patients were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Not since 1944 has a case of Diphtheria been notified in this district which fact again emphasises the value of continued progress with immunisation against this disease.

Of the total of 145 infectious cases for the year 105 were Measles and 17 Whooping Cough. The peak period for the Measles outbreak being the months of March, April and May. A minor outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred during March this being confined to a particular parish.

Details of vaccination and immunisation performed in this area during the year are as follows :—

Vaccination

	(Under 1)	(1)	(2-4)	(5-14)	(15 or over)	Total
Primary	115	4	14	7	16	156
Re-vaccination	—	—	2	12	26	40

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Children born

in	1957	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	Total
	4	—	—	8	7	11	12	28	24	23	24	141

Immunisation

	(Under 1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-9)	(10-14)	Total	Booster
Diphtheria Immunisation only :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Combined Diphtheria Whooping Cough :	86	30	21	2	—	8	5	152	16
<hr/> Total Diphtheria Immunisations :	86	30	21	2	—	8	5	152	22
<hr/> Whooping Cough only :	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunisation

Age at 31.12.57. i.e., born in year :

(Under 1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-9)	(10-14)	Total
1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1948-1952	1943-1947	Under 15
22	109	115	108	103	599	580	1,636

Diphtheria Prophylaxis

Below are the number of deaths and corrected notifications for the past few years in respect to Diphtheria in England and Wales.

Year	Deaths	Corrected Notifications
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	51

The total of deaths in 1956 includes 5 "late effects" deaths, i.e. those occurring more than a year after the acute episode; in 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955 these numbered 3, 9, 3, 1 and 0 respectively.

Again the advantages of the use of diphtheria prophylaxis is emphasised in the dramatic fall in the incidence of the disease over the past few years.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases
(other than Tuberculosis)
IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES
During the year, 1957

PARISH	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Broncho Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Totals
Aston-le-Walls	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Aynho	2	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Boddington	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Chacombe	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Charlton	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chipping Warden	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Croughton	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16
Culworth	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Edgcote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evenley	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Eydon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farthinghoe	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Greatworth	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Helmdon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinton-in-the-Hedges	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kings Sutton	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	13
Marston St. Lawrence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middleton Cheney	1	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	21
Moreton Pinkney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Radstone	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sulgrave	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syresham	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Thenford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thorpe Mandeville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warkworth	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whitfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	—	—	3	105	17	8	—	1	—	—	6	145

Incidence of Infectious Diseases

Over the past 10 years (other than Tuberculosis)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Scarlet Fever	6	1	3	—	3	16	8	9	—	5
Diphtheria	1	--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	2	6	4	3	2	1	1	3
Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	—	1	--	2	—	1
Ophthalmia Neon.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Men.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	137	17	29	134	23	152	4	338	—	105
Whooping Cough	12	8	7	28	6	22	15	46	—	17
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Polio Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	2	3	—	2	—	1	—	8
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

**Period Distribution of Notified Cases of
Infectious Diseases—1957**

A statement showing the period distribution of the cases notified is given hereunder.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	3	26	20	34	4	4	—	—	5	8	1	105
Whooping Cough	3	—	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	17
Poliomyelitis	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Totals	6	9	36	22	36	5	4	—	3	8	14	2	145

Tuberculosis.

There was an increase of 2 cases of tuberculosis notified against the previous year's total of 7.

New Cases during 1957 :

Age Periods Years	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 — 1	—	—	—	—
1 — 5	—	—	—	—
5 — 15	—	—	—	—
15 — 25	—	—	—	1
25 — 35	—	—	—	—
35 — 45	1	1	—	—
45 — 65	2	3	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—
Total	3	4	1	1

Once again it has been unnecessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade, or to compulsory removal to hospital any person suffering from the disease as prescribed by section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936.

RODENT CONTROL.

One responsibility of local government rarely thought of by the rate payers, is that of pests control generally, and rodent control in particular.

The greatest pest is the rat, and the ceaseless job of dealing with it has to be paid for out of the rates.

But for the work of the Rodent Operatives employed by Councils all over the country, our food stocks would be gravely imperilled and infection widespread and deadly. So let us remember our modern Pied Pipers and especially he who plays the tune in this district. The number of calls on his services this year has been the highest ever as may be seen from the following details of his work. Your Rodent Operative has again carried out his work to the satisfaction of all concerned. Details of his work are set forth in the following tables :

Surface Infestations.

No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	77
No. of premises inspected (private and business)	...	...	...	...	...	157
No. of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	628
No. of premises cleared	...	...	...	...	...	157
No. of survey visits made	...	...	...	...	...	454
No. of rat bodies found	...	...	...	...	...	1064

Quantity of Material Used.

Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	1091 lbs. 8 ozs.
Cymag	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs. 2 ozs.
Warfarin	...	...	...	...	...	56 lbs. 11 ozs.

Total Number of Bodies Found.

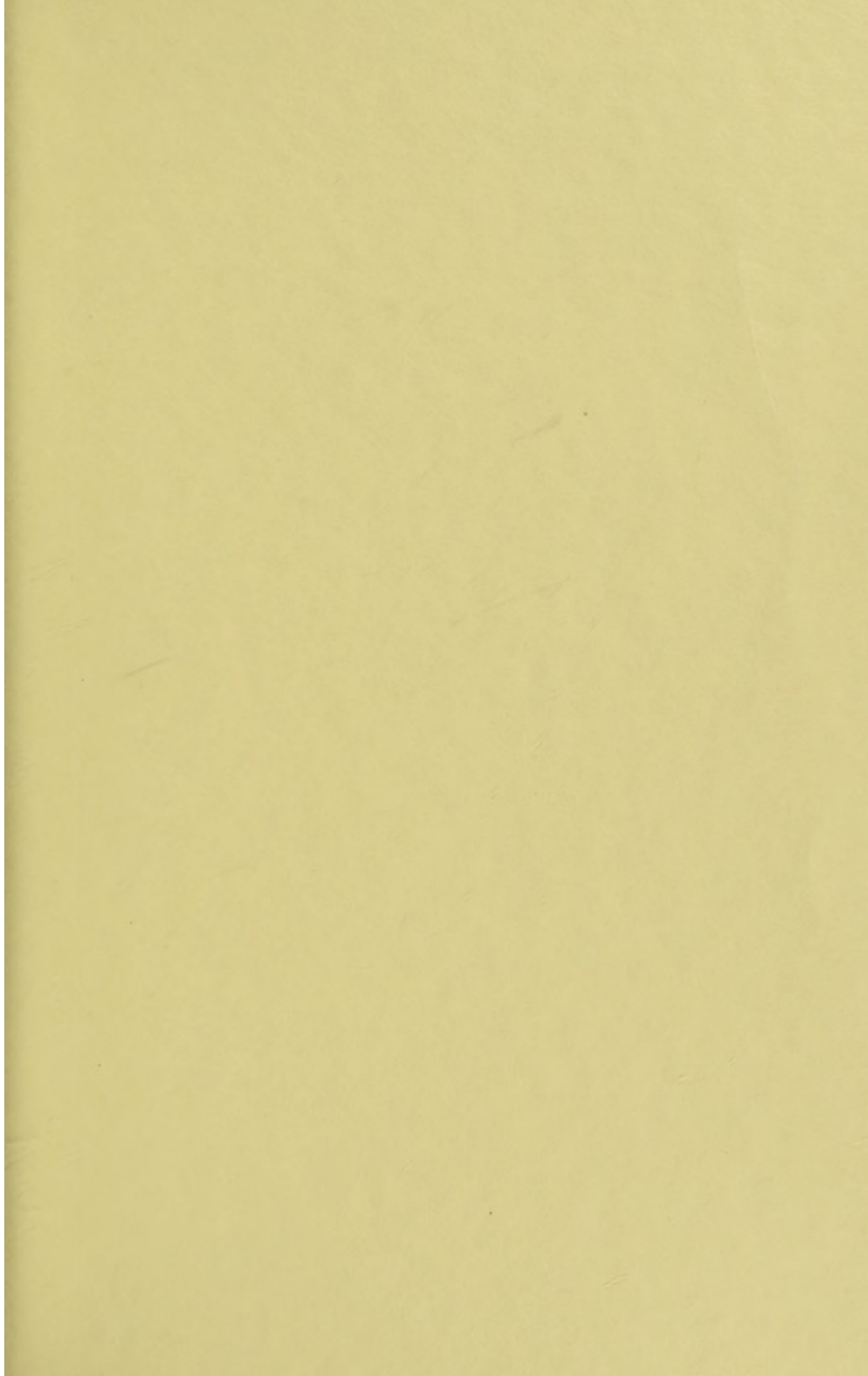
(1) Rats	...	...	...	...	...	1,158
(2) Mice	...	...	...	...	...	499

Sewer Infestations

	No. of Manholes baited	No. Shewing prebait taken
Aynho	10	No take
Eydon	12	"
Croughton	12	"
Overthorpe	10	"
Chipping Warden	10	"
Greatworth	9	"
Moreton Pinkney	11	"
Culworth	7	"
Chacombe	10	"
Kings Sutton	15	"
Middleton Cheney	10	"
Sulgrave	7	"

Local Authority Undertakings.

No. of treatments at Refuse Tips	3
No. of visits made	14
No. of rat bodies found	94
No. of sewage disposal outfalls treated	5
No. of visits made	20
No. of rat bodies found	NIL
No. of survey visits made	10
No. of sewer surveys made	40



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