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CITY OF OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

for the year

1945





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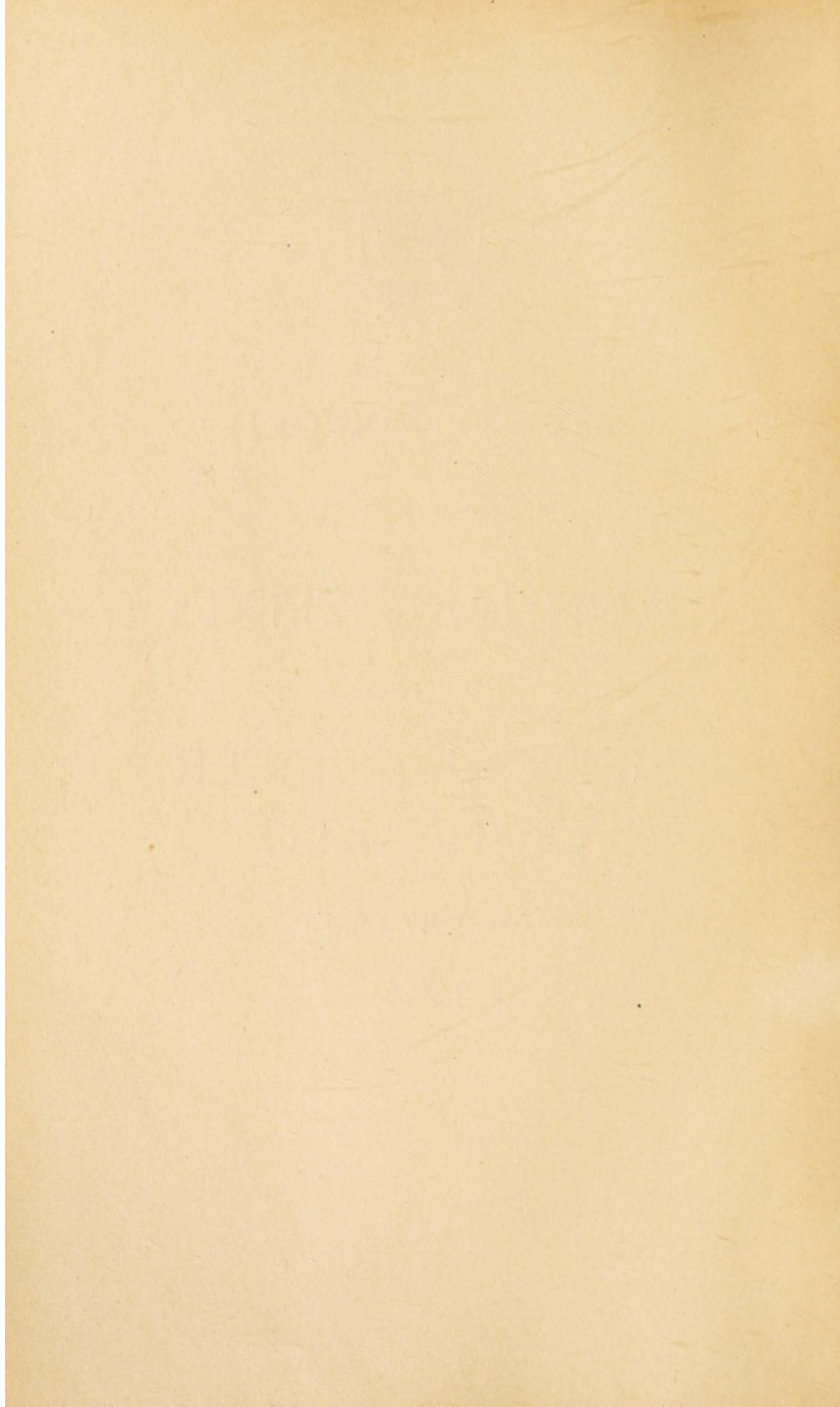



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.	11
SECTION I.	STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA	12
SECTION II.	GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA	17
SECTION III.	PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFEC- TIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES	31
SECTION IV.	TUBERCULOSIS	47
SECTION V.	MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	54
SECTION VI.	SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA	74
SECTION VII.	HOUSING	83
SECTION VIII.	INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	86



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Chairman: Alderman C. J. V. BELLAMY, M.A., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. I. D. HARRISON-HALL, M.B., Ch.B., J.P.

The Mayor (Councillor R. P. CAPEL).

Councillor H. C. BROWN, J.P.

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„ Mrs. R. KENNEDY.

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„ W. O. KING.

„ Lady M. G. TOWNSEND, J.P.

„ The Hon. F. PAKENHAM, M.A.

Councillor Mrs. F. M. ANDREWS.

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„ Mrs. C. M. G. BOURNE.

„ Mrs. D. REES.

„ Mrs. S. BOWERMAN, M.B.E.

„ E. A. SMEWIN, J.P.

„ H. F. BRADLEY.

„ Miss R. SPOONER.

HOSPITAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES SUB-COMMITTEE.

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Vice-Chairman: Councillor BRADLEY.

Councillor INGLE (Deputy Mayor).

Councillor Mrs. ANDREWS.

Alderman BELLAMY.

„ Sir E. F. BUZZARD.

„ CLARKE.

„ HOWES.

„ GILLETT.

„ KING.

„ Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

„ PERRIMAN.

„ Lady TOWNSEND.

„ Miss SPOONER.

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Vice-Chairman: Mr. H. A. GODDARD.

Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

Mr. D. G. CATHRO.

Councillor Miss SPOONER.

„ C. F. HOLT.

„ J. G. ROBINSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. DIXSON.

Alderman BELLAMY.

Councillor HOWES.

„ Mrs. PRICHARD.

„ Mrs. KENNEDY.

Councillor Mrs. BOWERMAN.

„ Mrs. REES.

„ Mrs. BOURNE.

Mrs. COATE.

„ BRADLEY.

Miss HAIG-BROWN.

„ Mrs. BROWN.

Mrs. DEAN.

MATERNITY FINANCE SECTION.

Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee in rotation, together with The Chairman and Vice-Chairman alternately.

GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman BELLAMY.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

Councillor CAPEL (the Mayor).

Councillor Mrs. DIXSON.

„ BRADLEY.

BLIND WELFARE COMMITTEE.*Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. LOWER.

Alderman BLACKLER.

Councillor PERRIMAN.

Councillor Mrs. BRANDT.

,, Mrs. REES.

,, Mrs. DIXSON.

,, WHATLEY.

,, Mrs. KENNEDY.

MENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.*Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. BOWERMAN.*Vice-Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. PRICHARD.

Alderman Mrs. STEVENSON.

Councillor PERRIMAN.

Councillor Mrs. BROWN.

,, Miss SPOONER.

,, Sir E. F. BUZZARD.

,, YEAXLEE.

,, CRIPPS.

Mr. H. J. C. ALDEN.

,, CURRILL.

Miss M. IRVINE.

NOTE.—The Mayor is *ex-officio* a member of all Committees.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1944.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer:

G. C. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer:

R. J. TOLEMAN, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(returned from Military Service, September, 1945.)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

M. FISHER, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.C.H.

(Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health from January until October, 1945.)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

A. MENZIES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.).

(returned from Military Service, December, 1945.)

N. ARCHER, M.D., D.P.H. (R.M.O. Isolation Hospital).

J. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Officer (Consulting) to the Chest Clinics (part time):

W. STOBIE, O.B.E., J.P., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (part time):

A. BURNS, M.B., B.Ch. (resigned 31st December, 1945).

M. WHITTY, M.B., B.S. (from 1st January, 1946).

Public Vaccinators:

L. H. BERTIE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

A. LANGWILL, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Cowley Road Hospital).

W. ARNOTT, M.B. (London Road Hospital).

J. ROBERTS PATE, M.B., Ch.B. (resigned August, 1945).

G. J. L. WELLS, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (from August, 1945).

Dental Surgeon (part time Maternity and Child Welfare):

J. F. ALLIN, M.C., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Veterinary Surgeon (part time):

F. J. TAYLOR, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector; Sanitary Officer, Oxford University Delegacy of Lodgings:

* (b) (c) (e) (f) S. SWIFT, M.B.E.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

* (b) C. H. CLARKE.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

(a) (b) K. ENGLAND.

(a) (b) (c) (d) H. H. DICKINSON, D.P.A.,
A.R.San.I.

(a) (b) (d) D. WATSON, A.R.San.I.

(a) (b) R. C. STENTIFORD, A.R.San.I.

(a) (b) (c) (g) F. A. FAWCETT, A.M.I.S.E.

(a) E. M. REEVES (Miss), S.R.N., S.C.M.

(a) (b) (c) (d) J. SAGAR.

(a) (b) (c) (d) C. REDFERN (resigned
August 1945).
From September 1945. Vacant.

* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

(b) Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(c) Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(d) Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(e) Sanitary Inspector's Advanced Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(f) Diploma in General Hygiene, Institute of Hygiene.

(g) Associate-Membership Certificate, Institute of Sanitary Engineers.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

(a) (b) (c) (e) Miss D. BROWN.

Health Visitors (and School Nurses):

- | | |
|---|--|
| (b) Miss D. FINUCANE. | (a) (b) (c) Miss R. TAYLOR (resigned October, 1945). |
| (a) (b) Miss N. INGLE. | (a) (b) (c) Miss M. PENWARDEN (commenced January, 1945—resigned December, 1945). |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss M. P. RICHARDS (resigned September, 1945). | (a) (b) (c) Miss E. W. EDWARDS (commenced 1st May, 1945—resigned 31st July, 1945). |
| (a) (b) (c) Mrs. E. BOWLEY. | (a) (b) (c) Miss H. THURTL (commenced October, 1945). |
| (b) Miss L. BECKLEY (Temporary), (commenced January, 1945). | |
| (a) (b) (c) (e) Miss W. PRATT. | |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss G. DAVIES. | |
| (a) (b) Mrs. E. FRANCIS. | |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss S. JONES. | |

Non Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

(a) (b) Miss P. V. NEEDHAM.

Midwives:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (a) Mrs. A. E. GODFREY. | (a) Miss G. TUCK. |
| (a) Miss F. ELDRIDGE. | (a) Mrs. E. RICKS. |
| (a) (b) Miss P. PIKE. | |
| (a) State Certified Midwife. | |
| (b) State Registered Nurse. | |
| (c) New Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute. | |
| (d) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board. | |
| (e) State Registered Fever Nurse. | |

Mental Health Visitor:

Miss M. R. H. BUCK.

Assistant Mental Health Visitor:

VACANT.

Matron, City Isolation Hospital:

(a) (b) (c) Miss L. STANLEY. House Cert.

Supervisor of Blind Workshops:

H. G. GIBBS.

Home Teacher and Welfare Visitors to the Blind:

Miss M. HOLBOROW.

Miss U. G. ODGERS (Temporary).

Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer:

H. G. ANNELY.

Clerks:

- | | |
|---|--|
| *T. D. THOMSON. | Miss H. MITCHELL (commenced November, 1945). |
| Miss N. J. MARTIN. | L. W. PEARMAN. |
| Miss O. L. PROWSE (Mrs. Matson) (returned from National Service, November, 1945). | *K. H. STEVENS. |
| *K. GOULD. | *J. P. MULLARD. |
| Miss J. KERR (resigned October, 1945). | Miss J. KING. |
| Miss C. HAWKEN. | Miss M. WEAVER. |
| Miss P. GOLDSWORTHY. | *A. P. WALTON. |
| Miss R. BARKER. | A. WARLAND. |

Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers:

J. H. THOMAS.

*W. GILES.

A. J. PRATT.

* On National Service.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1945.

The year has been one of reversion to the pre-war standards of the various services.

The winding up of the Civil Defence Casualty Services entailed a considerable amount of work in all sections, particularly stores and equipment.

One war-time service which was of great benefit to Oxford mothers was the institution of the Emergency Maternity Homes. Unfortunately, both the Homes were situated in premises urgently required for educational purposes, and it was necessary to close them in 1945. Other suitable premises were not available and, as the demand for maternity beds was so acute, the Public Assistance Committee was approached in regard to temporary accommodation at Cowley Road Hospital. Consequent upon the closure of the E.M.S. beds in September it was possible to provide 12 additional beds in the Maternity Section making a total of 26 beds in all. The Public Health Committee agreed to assume financial responsibility for all maternity beds at Cowley Road Hospital. Thanks to the co-operation of the Public Assistance Committee and the Cowley Road Hospital Staff, the maternity section has proved a great success. A report of the work of the Emergency Maternity Homes will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.

With the return of evacuees to London and other parts of the country, the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres and the Ante-Natal Clinics dropped considerably. It would appear to be an appropriate time to thank the many voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centres who, in spite of the burden of work thrown on to the housewife during the war, yet managed to attend their Centres regularly.

During the year, the Home Help Scheme was introduced in co-operation with the W.V.S. The City and the Ministry of Health being responsible for the financial aspects of the scheme, but the credit of obtaining the actual home helps must go to the County Borough Organiser of the W.V.S. and her staff. A report of the scheme will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

The value of an Isolation Hospital built on the cubicle system is demonstrated clearly in the table showing the variety of diseases admitted to the Slade Isolation Hospital during the year. Approximately a quarter were military patients admitted from a wide area. The hospital staff has to work under great difficulties, particularly in regard to the shortage

of domestic staff, the nurses having to undertake domestic as well as their nursing duties.

The Tuberculosis scheme is functioning very satisfactorily and during the year a "contact" clinic was started at Cowley Road Hospital. There is an urgent need for a Thoracic Surgery Unit in the area as patients now have to go to hospitals elsewhere and often there is a long waiting period before they can be admitted. The Old Isolation Hospital was reorganised and a further 24 beds were allocated to cases of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, making a total of 32 beds, the Oxfordshire County Council assuming financial responsibility for 18 of these beds.

The U.S. Army relinquished the use of the Churchill Hospital in August, 1945, and the Ministry of Health approached the City Council to act as their agents in regard to the conversion of the hospital for civilian purposes. This necessitated a considerable number of meetings with the Military Authorities, the taking over of stores, and caretaking of the premises. Eventually it was decided by the Ministry to allow the British Military Authorities to use the hospital temporarily for the Head Injuries Hospital, pending its transfer to Wheatley, and the Churchill Hospital was not in use as a civilian hospital during 1945.

I am happy to be able to say that every member of the staff of the Public Health Department who was called for military service, has returned or will return to duty in the near future.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. WILLIAMS,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1945 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncor- rected No.	Nett		No.	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 year		At all ages	
			No.	Rate					No.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	53,148		1013	19.05	747	14.05	102	42	109	107.6	687	12.92
1912	53,548		1026	19.16	672	12.55	91	41	71	69.2	622	11.61
1913	53,948		951	17.62	703	13.03	87	22	79	83.07	638	11.82
1914	54,348		911	16.8	755	13.89	133	30	66	72.4	652	11.99
1915	54,478		865	15.79	777	14.19	142	37	62	71.6	672	12.27
1916	55,148		881	15.97	697	12.64	166	78	59	66.9	609	11.04
1917	*59,193		656	11.08	756	14.23	150	104	57	86.9	710	13.37
	53,104											
1918	*55,472		700	12.62	987	19.94	204	94	44	62.8	877	17.71
	49,508											
1919	*60,071		796	13.25	714	12.38	117	89	47	59.0	686	11.98
	57,666											
1920	59,963		1083	18.06	635	10.59	93	69	60	55.4	611	10.19
1921	56,400	957	929	16.47	681	12.07	124	42	34	36.6	598	10.63
1922	56,510	982	902	15.96	812	14.37	153	62	54	59.8	721	12.75
1923	56,920	997	876	15.39	699	12.28	157	49	39	44.5	594	10.43
1924	57,260	1052	878	15.30	826	14.42	163	21	46	52.4	685	11.94
1925	57,090	1079	882	15.45	815	14.27	190	50	44	49.88	677	11.85
1926	56,800	1072	852	15.00	813	14.31	194	69	51	59.8	691	12.16
1927	57,050	1079	848	14.86	847	14.84	194	71	40	47.17	743	13.02
1928	60,800	1162	836	13.75	766	12.59	204	73	32	38.27	634	10.44
1929	*70,730	1265	1017	14.37	1082	15.30	216	52	65	63.91	918	13.00
	70,590											
1930	*74,000	1380	1159	15.66	966	13.08	211	48	47	40.55	803	10.87
	73,810											
1931	*80,810	1427	1216	15.04	1005	12.48	195	57	54	44.4	867	10.76
	80,530											
1932	81,260	1397	1114	13.71	1054	12.97	212	49	69	62.94	891	10.96
1933	83,410	1460	1140	13.67	1086	13.02	220	59	37	32.46	925	11.09
1934	85,800	1578	1200	13.98	1104	12.87	280	42	54	45.00	866	10.09
1935	88,200	1748	1344	15.24	1130	12.81	289	52	41	30.51	893	10.12
1936	90,140	1787	1379	15.30	1153	12.79	299	62	62	44.96	916	10.16
1937	92,440	1779	1343	14.53	1193	12.90	297	57	49	36.48	953	10.31
1938	94,094	1867	1438	15.28	1128	12.00	300	44	51	35.47	872	9.27
1939	96,200	1966	1340	14.02	1248	13.97	397	55	31	22.68	906	9.87
1940	96,570	2417	1401	14.51	1608	16.65	484	79	62	40.39	1203	12.45
1941	106,900	3144	1506	14.09	1584	14.82	520	64	57	34.25	1136	10.63
1942	104,600	3124	1612	15.41	1480	14.51	519	59	54	33.5	1020	9.75
1943	103,900	3166	1676	16.13	1510	14.53	482	66	55	32.82	1094	10.53
1944	100,370	3554	1889	18.82	1484	14.78	566	60	46	24.35	978	9.74
1945	98,020	2858	1683	17.17	1509	15.39	510	57	59	35.05	1056	10.77

* Population birth rate.

City Extended 1st April, 1929.

The rates for 1939, 1940 and 1941 are based on figures of births supplied by the Registrar General which are adjusted to allow for evacuation population.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Rateable Value 1945, £998,534.

Population (estimated mid-year 1945), 98,020.

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1945, £4,070.

Number of inhabited houses, 1945, 23,875.

Total cost of all Public Health Services, 1945, £103,702 gross.
£78,084 nett.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1945.

		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births	Legitimate	1465	738	727	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 17.17.
	Illegitimate	218	96	122	
Stillbirths	.. ..	31	19	12	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births), 18.08.
Deaths	.. ..	1056	486	570	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 10.77.

Deaths from Maternal causes—Nil.

Infant deaths under one year per 1,000 live births, 35.05.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.. ..	173
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. ..	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. ..	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	.. ..	4

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1945.

(Table of Registrar General.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
ALL CAUSES	1056	59	14	8	86	227	662
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	37	1	—	—	22	9	5
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	—	—	—	4	2	—
8 Syphilitic Diseases	10	—	—	—	—	6	4
9 Influenza	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
10 Measles	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
11 Acute Polio-Myelitis and Polio Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Acute Inf. Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph. (M) Uterus (F)	19	—	—	—	2	6	11
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	18	—	—	—	—	5	13
15 Cancer of Breast	26	—	—	—	3	14	9
16 Cancer of all other sites	110	—	—	—	7	37	66
17 Diabetes	7	—	—	—	—	2	5
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	126	—	—	—	—	22	104
19 Heart Disease	266	—	—	1	8	54	203
20 Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	52	—	—	—	2	4	46
21 Bronchitis	35	—	—	—	1	8	26
22 Pneumonia	59	14	3	1	1	17	23
23 Other Resp. Diseases	19	—	—	—	5	4	10
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	11	—	—	—	—	3	8
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis	4	—	—	1	1	1	1
27 Other digestive diseases	24	1	1	—	2	8	12
28 Nephritis	23	—	—	—	1	4	18
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Premature Birth	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
32 Con. malformation. Birth injuries. Inf. diseases	15	12	—	—	3	—	—
33 Suicide	11	—	—	—	9	—	2
34 Road Traffic Accidents	18	—	—	2	5	3	8
35 Other Violence	40	3	6	1	4	3	23
36 All other causes	91	3	2	2	6	13	65

The deaths of Oxford residents registered away from Oxford are included in, and the deaths of non-residents registered in Oxford are excluded from the Oxford net deaths.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The table gives a short analysis of the causes of death and the ages at which they occurred. The death rate 10.77 is slightly higher than in 1944 when it was 9.74.

There is little change in the main causes of death, heart disease under the age of 65 accounting for 63 deaths as against 54 in 1944. Cancer, all ages, 173 against 183 in 1944.

There are 11 deaths from suicide against 5 in 1944, other violent deaths being 40 against 26. Unfortunately there is a rise in road traffic accidents, 18 deaths against 13 in 1944.

The deaths from premature births show a considerable increase, 21 against 10. The problem of still-births and premature defects is discussed in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

On the credit side there are no deaths from maternal causes or puerperal sepsis, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria.

RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN INSTITUTIONS IN OXFORD.

	1945
Radcliffe Infirmary	161
Radcliffe Infirmary (Maternity Department)	10
The Slade Isolation Hospital	10
Cold Arbour Isolation Hospital	9
Osler Pavilion and Sunnyside	8
Acland Home	20
Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital	1
Cowley Road Hospital	164
London Road Hospital	54
St. John's Home	3
St. Basil's Home	3
Nazareth Home	4
Warneford Hospital	11
Other Institutions and Nursing Homes	3
	<hr/>
	461
	<hr/>

RESIDENTS WHO DIED AWAY FROM OXFORD.

	1945
Littlemore Mental Hospital	12
Other Institutions and Nursing Homes	29
Private Houses	14
Accidents, etc.	2
	<hr/>
	57
	<hr/>

NON-RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN OXFORD.

	1945
Radcliffe Infirmary	307
Radcliffe Infirmary (Maternity Dept.)	24
Cowley Road Hospital	11
London Road Hospital	2
The Slade Isolation Hospital	6
Cold Arbour Isolation Hospital	2
Osler Pavilion and Sunnyside	6
Warneford Hospital	11
Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital	5
Acland Home	16
Military Hospitals	94
Other Institutions and Nursing Homes	6
Private Houses	13
Accidents	5
	<hr/> 508 <hr/>

127 Inquests were held in Oxford in 1945, of which 70 were on the deaths of residents and 57 on the deaths of non-residents. 5 Inquests were held on the deaths of residents who died away from Oxford.

CANCER.

In December, 1944, a conference was held in Oxford to discuss matters arising from the Cancer Act 1939, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"That the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Regional Hospitals Council should be asked favourably to consider a proposal to be made by the Northamptonshire County Council, the Northampton County Borough Council and the Northampton General Hospital that they should be permitted to associate with the Regional Council for the purpose of preparing a scheme to implement the Cancer Act 1939."

"That the formulation of a scheme for the treatment of cancer in the counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire be referred to the Regional Hospitals Council in order that its Medical Advisory Committee may make a survey of the existing facilities in the enlarged region and recommendations through the Regional Council to the local authorities for bringing the service up to a state of the fullest efficiency; and that the local authorities concerned should be recommended to make representations to the Regional Council accordingly."

These resolutions were accepted by the Regional Hospitals Council and were submitted to the local authorities concerned. All these authori-

ties agreed with the proposals and the Medical Advisory Committee have now drawn up a comprehensive scheme which has been submitted to the local authorities for their approval.

The scheme has been printed and copies are available if required.

The following table shows the deaths from Cancer by age distribution:

1945

	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
Male	72	—	—	—	6	21	45
Female	101	—	—	—	6	41	54
Total	173	—	—	—	12	62	99

Analysis of deaths from cancer in 1945 according to the site of the disease:

Ages	MALE						FEMALE					
	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) ..	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus (F) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Stomach & Duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	4	7
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	14	7
All other sites ..	—	—	—	4	20	33	—	—	—	3	17	33
Total	—	—	—	6	21	45	—	—	—	6	41	54

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

See pages 7 and 8 of this Report.

2. Laboratory Facilities.

All Public Health bacteriological investigations are undertaken by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service. A central laboratory of this service is housed in the grounds of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Walton Street, Oxford (Tel. 47884). The service has continued to be of inestimable value to the Public Health Medical Officer and the General Practitioner.

3. Ambulance Services.

A new Ambulance Service was inaugurated on May 1st, 1946, and in order to give up-to-date information about this vital service, details of the present arrangements are given instead of the arrangements which existed during the year under review, i.e. 1945.

The service is administered by the St. John Ambulance Brigade on behalf of the City of Oxford and the Headquarters are at the Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford. Telephone numbers—Oxford 61149 and 48651. Ambulances are available by day and by night.

Accidents occurring in the City will continue to be dealt with by the City Police Ambulance Service, Telephone Oxford 999.

The Infectious Diseases Ambulances will remain at the City Isolation Hospital, Headington, Tel. Oxford 7175.

4. Nursing in the Home.

The Oxford District Nurses Association is responsible for all domiciliary nursing services in the City. The Association is paid a grant of £200 per year by the City Council which is made up as follows:—£100 for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, and £100 for the home nursing of the aged and infirm and necessitous patients who are the responsibility of the Public Assistance Committee. The work of the District Nurses is well known and greatly appreciated by everyone in the City.

During the year, 1945, the following work was carried out:—

Cases	2186 (including 276 carried forward from	
Number of visits paid ..	60279	1944)
New cases sent by—		
Doctors	1116	
Applied	472	
Hospital	252	
Public Health Dept. ..	15	
Employers	53	
Found by nurse	2—1910	
Results—		
Convalescent	1145	
Removed to hospital ..	266	
Died	204	
Removed for other causes	315	
Remaining on books ..	256—2186	
Visits to Old Age Pensioners (free)	6371	
Visits to Almshouses.. ..	265	
Visits to necessitous cases (free)..	3866	

The Provident Contributory Scheme has 13014 members.

5. Treatment Centres and Clinics.

A full list of these Clinics and Centres are given in the following pages:—

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES OF THE CITY

Maternity and Child Welfare Department

<i>Centres</i>	<i>District</i>	
Headington	Bury Knowle, High Street, Old Headington	Wednesday 2—4 p.m. Thursday 2—4 p.m.
Cowley	St. Francis' Hall, Cowley	Wednesday 2—4 p.m.
Cowley and Iffley	Congregational Church, Cowley	Friday 2—4 p.m.
	Donnington School, Henley Ave.	Tuesday 2—4 p.m. Wednesday 2—4 p.m.
East Oxford	The Health Centre, Cowley Road	Monday 2—4 p.m. Friday 2—4 p.m.
South Oxford	Church Room, Canning Crescent	Tuesday 2—4 p.m.
St. Aldate's	Rector's Room, Pembroke Street	Friday 2—4 p.m.
Jericho	Radcliffe 'Maternity' Home, Walton Street	Tuesday 2—4 p.m.
Summertown	Northern House, South Parade	Wednesday 2—4 p.m.
Marston	Church Hall, Main Road, New Marston	Wednesday 2—4 p.m. Thursday 2—4 p.m.
Wolvercote	Village Hall, Wolvercote	Thursday 2—4 p.m.

Children's Consultation Centre—Clinic for sick children. Radcliffe Infirmary—Thursday, 2 p.m.—by appointment.

Ante-Natal Department—Ante-Natal Clinics are held as follows:—

East Oxford Health Centre, Cowley Road	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department	Monday	2 p.m.
	Wednesday	10.30 a.m.
	Thursday	2 p.m.
	Friday	2 p.m.
School Medical Room, 60 St. Aldate's	Thursday	9.30 a.m.
Bury Knowle, High Street, Old Headington	Friday	9.30 a.m.
Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Monday	2 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.

Immunisation

Immunisation Clinics are held as follows:—

Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Tuesday	10 a.m.
School Medical Room, 60 St. Aldate's	Saturday	10 a.m.

also on application at Infant Welfare Centres.

Dental Department

A Dental Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and children of pre-school age is held every Saturday morning at 9.30 a.m. at 60 St. Aldate's, Donnington School, and Bury Knowle. Appointments must be made at a Welfare Centre or the Public Health Department.

Tuberculosis Department

Clinics:—

Radcliffe Infirmary, Tuesdays at 5 p.m., Fridays at 10 a.m.
Osler Pavilion, Thursday at 10.30 a.m. (for Headington patients).
Cowley Road Hospital, Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Department

Clinics are held at the Radcliffe Infirmary as follows:—

<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Wednesdays 5.30 p.m.	Mondays 6 p.m.
Saturdays 2 p.m.	Wednesdays 3 p.m.

School Medical Department

Minor Ailments Clinics:—

East Oxford Health Centre, Cowley Road	Monday	9.15 a.m.
Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Tuesday	9.15 a.m.
	Friday	9.15 a.m.
Temple Cowley Library (basement)	Wednesday	9.15 a.m.

60 St. Aldate's	Tuesday	9.15 a.m.
	Friday	9.15 a.m.
Headington Council School, Margaret Road	Monday	9.15 a.m.
	Thursday	9.15 a.m.
Northern House, South Parade, Summer- town	Thursday	9.15 a.m.
Mission Hall, Ferry Road, New Marston	Wednesday	9.15 a.m.

Clinic for Delicate School Children (School Medical Service) is held at the Radcliffe Infirmary on Tuesday at 11 a.m.

Educational (Child Guidance) Clinic:—

Northern House, South Parade—by appointment only.

Dental Clinics—at 60 St. Aldate's, Bury Knowle, and Donnington,
open daily from 9 a.m.—5.30 p.m.; and cases by appointment.
Open on Saturdays from 9 a.m.—12 noon for emergency cases.

Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics:—

Disease of the Eyes—and Ear, Nose and Throat—are treated at the Eye Hospital, Walton Street, and at the Radcliffe Infirmary respectively. Children are recommended for treatment by the School Medical Officer.

6. Legislation which came into force in the City during 1945.

The Nurses Act 1945.

The Water Act 1945.

Order of the City Council making Pemphigus Neonatorum a notifiable disease as from January 20th, 1945.

Legislation in Force.

(a) ADOPTIVE ACTS	Date of adoption
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890.	
Part III. Sects. 23, 25, 37—41.	1904.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	
Part II. Sect. 19, 22, 32, 33.	15.2.32.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	
Part IV. Sect. 53, 54	15.2.32.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	
Part VI. Sect. 76 and 77	1924.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	
Part VII (except Sect. 80, 82 and 83)	1908.
Public Health Act 1925. Part II. Sect. 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 35	1.11.31.

(b) LOCAL ACTS.

Oxford Corporation Act 1890.

Oxford Corporation Act 1925.

Oxford Corporation Act 1933.

Oxford Corporation (Water) Acts and Orders 1875 to 1935.

Oxford Extension Act 1928.

(c) BYELAWS.

Good Rule and Government of the City	7.6.1899.
Common Lodging Houses	15.2.1911.
Nuisances in connection with the removal of Noxious Matters	21.9.1923.
Slaughter Houses	22.11.1923.
Drainage of existing Buildings	22.1.1924.
Good Rule and Government of the City	18.2.1927.
Slaughter Houses	17.3.1927.
Tents, Vans and Sheds	8.2.1930.
Good Rule and Government of the City	16.1.1931.
Smoke Abatement	1.2.1932.
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	7.3.1932.
Prevention of Nuisances	19.5.1936.
Good Rule and Government of the City	2.6.1938.
Regulations for Ventilation and Lighting of rooms ..	12.8.1939.
New Streets and Buildings	23.6.1941.

7. The Oxford and District Joint Hospitals Board.

It is ten years since the Board was formed with the object of promoting closer co-operation between the hospital services in the area. During those ten years progress had been made in many directions, despite six years of war, and the good relations that exist between statutory and voluntary hospital authorities in the area owe much to the Board's influence. It has provided a means whereby representatives of local authorities, voluntary hospitals and other bodies have been able to meet together to discuss their common problems, to their mutual advantage and the benefit of the service generally.

The Board is one of the three Divisional Councils associated with the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Regional Hospitals Council which is recognised by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust as the body representative of hospital services in the region.

Apart from its advisory functions, the Board also undertakes certain financial activities on behalf of its associated hospitals, and in 1945 it collected and distributed £13,000 in subscriptions, donations, church collections, Alexandra Rose Day, and special efforts throughout the City and County: as well as more than £11,000 in grants from Local Authori-

ties. The Oxford Hospitals Aid Committee, formed in 1943, to organise special efforts in the City, has been a tower of strength, and in the past twelve months produced no less than £3,500 from this source.

8. The Oxford and District Public Medical Service.

This Service, now in its tenth year of activity, is a family medical service organised by local doctors under the auspices of the British Medical Association. Persons whose income is not greater than £5 per week (and their dependants) who are not insurable under the National Health Insurance Acts (1911 to 1941) may obtain medical attendance and medicine from their choice of some 80 doctors in return for small weekly, monthly or quarterly subscriptions and so avoid incurring a doctor's or a chemist's bill.

The Oxford Public Medical Service operates throughout the City and extends to most towns and parishes in the County and North Berks within a radius of 20 miles from Oxford.

At the close of the year, some 6,750 families were subscribing directly, in addition to some 10,000 members of the principal local Friendly Societies subscribing through the medium of their Society, making some 24,000 persons in all.

The affairs of the Service are controlled by a Committee of the doctors concerned, who periodically meet representatives of the co-operating Friendly Societies.

Further information may be obtained from the Administrator, Mr. R. I. Gardner, F.C.C.S., 15 King Edward Street, Oxford. (Telephone No. Oxford 2777).

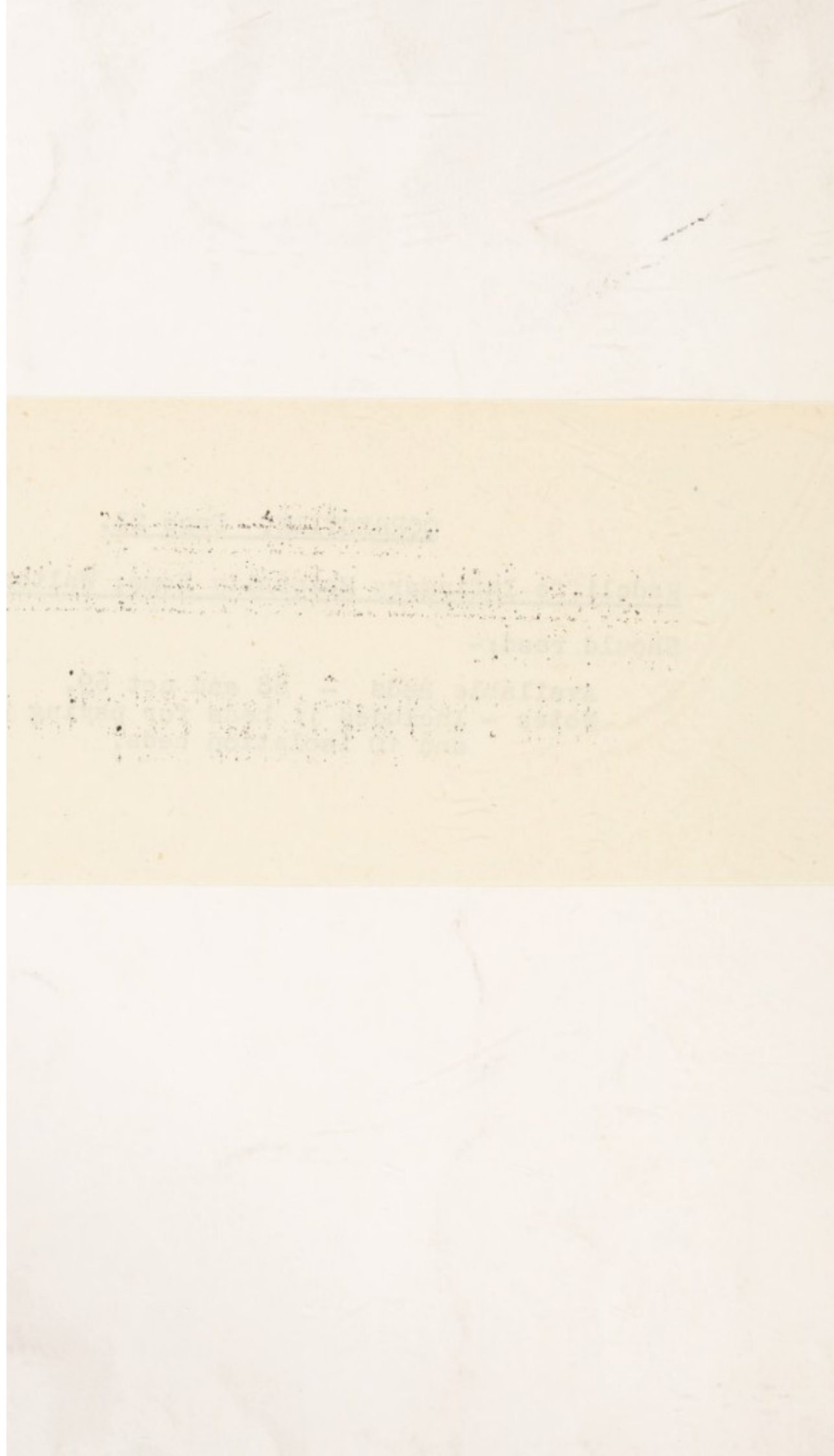
CORRECTION. Page 23.

Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home, Walton Street.

Should read:-

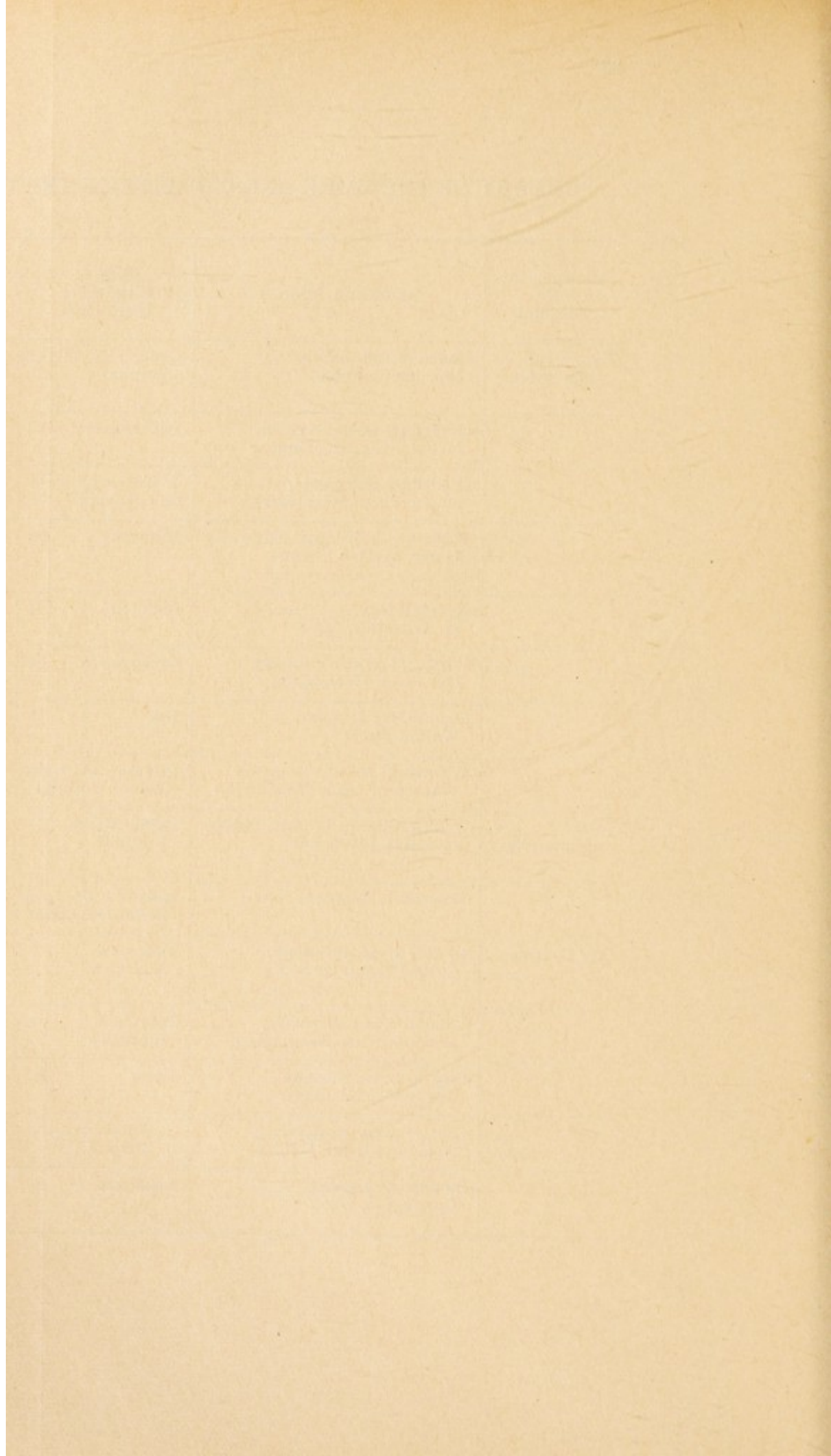
Available Beds - 68 and not 69.

Notes - Includes 11 beds for paying patients
and 10 isolation beds.



SUMMARY OF THE WORK AND CAPACITY OF THE CITY'S PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Management of Hospital	Name and Address	Type of Hospital or Institution	Available Beds	If used by persons living outside Oxford	Notes
Voluntary Committee	Radcliffe Infirmary, Woodstock Road	General Teaching Hospital	447	Yes	16 paying beds, in addition beds are available for E.M.S. purposes
"	(Radcliffe) Osler Pavilion, Manor Road, Headington	Tuberculosis	62	Yes	The City maintains 26 beds for City patients
"	(Radcliffe) Sunnyside, Manor Road, Headington	i. Tuberculosis ii. Recovery	25 17	No Yes	City maintained 25 beds until December 1945
"	Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home, Walton Street	Maternity	69	Yes	Includes 7 beds for paying patients. The City makes an annual grant towards cost.
"	Rycote Park, nr. Wheatley, Oxon	Children	40	Yes	Closed December 31st, 1945
"	Wingfield Morris Hospital, Old Road, Headington	Orthopaedic	209	Yes	Includes 29 beds for paying patients
"	Oxford Eye Hospital, Walton Street	Eye	41	Yes	
"	Warneford Mental Hospital, Warneford Lane, Headington	Private Registered Mental Hospital	144	Yes	
Joint Committee	Oxford City & County Mental Hospital, Littlemore	Public Mental Hospital	681	Yes	In addition 240 beds were used as a Military Hospital until December 31st, 1945
"	Borocourt, Peppard, Oxon	Institute for Mental Defectives	400	Yes	
City Council	Cowley Road Infirmary, Cowley Road, Oxford	Poor Law Infirmary	300	No	Includes 100 beds for aged and infirm, and 26 beds for maternity cases
"	London Road Infirmary, London Road, Headington	Poor Law Infirmary	87	No	
"	City Isolation Hospital, The Slade, Headington	Fever	80	Yes	
"	Old Isolation Hospital, Abingdon Road, Oxford	i. Tuberculosis ii. Minor I.D.	38	Yes	Tuberculosis. City has 14 beds County has 18 beds
"	Smallpox Hospital, Garsington, Oxon	Smallpox	9		Basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed



WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

REPORT BY MISS M. HOLBOROW, WELFARE VISITOR.

The revised scheme approved by the City Council, which came into operation on November 1st, 1943, has continued to be applied. The clause (Rule 2) relating to non-dependent members of the household has been deleted.

Registration.

During the year, 14 new cases (6 males, 8 females) were added to the register, of which 4 were transfers from other areas.

Deaths.

There were 13 deaths (6 males, 7 females).

Transfers.

4 cases removed from Oxford during the year.

Unemployable Blind Persons.

Domiciliary assistance has been given, where necessary, to unemployable blind persons, who were ordinarily resident in the County Borough of Oxford and who attained the age of 16 years, at the rates approved under the scheme of November 1st, 1943:—

(1) A blind person living alone shall receive an income of 36/6 per week. This is subject to a rent adjustment which may not increase the income to more than 39/- nor decrease it to less than 34/-.

(2) The income of the blind person living in a household but not a householder shall be augmented to 29/6, to be increased to a further amount deemed to include the need of making a contribution to the rent of the householder. This may be not less than 2/6 nor more than 7/- per week, having regard to the number of persons among whom the accommodation is shared.

(3) The income of the blind person living with his sighted wife shall be augmented to 49/-, such sum to be increased or decreased by one-half of the amount by which the rent is greater or less than 10/- per week, subject to the income not being increased to more than 52/6 nor decreased to less than 45/6.

(4) The income of the blind householder living with his blind wife shall be augmented to 54/-, such sum to be increased or decreased by one-half of the amount by which the rent is greater or less than 10/- per week, subject to the income not being increased to more than 57/6, nor decreased to less than 50/6.

(5) Weekly payments to dependent members of unemployable blind persons:—

Dependent member aged 16 or over	..	..	..	12/6
„ „ „ 14 but under 16	..	..	..	8/6
„ „ „ 11 but under 14	..	..	..	7/6
„ „ „ less than 11	..	..	..	6/6

An additional 1/- per week shall be made where the dependent member is an only child aged less than 11 years.

Home Teaching and Welfare Visiting.

During the year, regular visits were paid to all cases on the register.

Social Events.

Soon after Christmas, all blind persons, accompanied by guides, were entertained to tea. During the summer, a day's outing by road and river was organised.

Both events were well attended.

In addition, a Social Meeting has been held once a month, the cost being met by the Blind Welfare Committee.

The number of blind persons in the City and registered at the 31st December, 1945, under the Blind Persons Act 1920, with the age, incidence of blindness, employment, occupation, physical and mental condition, is shown in the following tables:—

REGISTRATION.				AGE INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.			
Age period	M.	F.	Total	Age period	M.	F.	Total
0—5	—	1	1	0—1	9	9	18
5—16	—	—	—	1—5	—	3	3
16—21	4	1	5	5—10	4	2	6
21—30	4	1	5	10—20	6	5	11
30—40	5	6	11	20—30	7	4	11
40—50	7	8	15	30—40	6	6	12
50—60	19	18	37	40—50	9	5	14
60—70	6	9	15	50—60	8	11	19
70—	20	24	44	60—70	6	16	22
				70—	3	5	8
				Unknown	7	2	9
Totals	65	68	133	Totals	65	68	133

EMPLOYMENT—AGE PERIOD 16 AND UPWARDS.

	Employed	Trained but Unemployed	Under training	No training but trainable	Unemployable	Totals
M.	28	1	—	—	36	65
F.	5	—	—	1	61	67
Total	33	1	—	1	97	132

OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED

Basket and Cane Workers ..	6	Massage	1
Brush Makers	2	Mat Makers	2
Carpenters	1	Shorthand Typist	1
Knitters (Hand)	1	Tea Salesmen	2
Knitters (Machine)	1	Miscellaneous	13
Pianoforte Tuners	2		
Pianoforte Teachers	1	Total	33

PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

	(a) Mentally Defective	(b) Physically Defective	(c) Deaf	Combina- tion of (a), (b) and (c)	Total
M.	3	2	4	—	9
F.	3	4	6	—	13
Total	6	6	10	—	22

SCHOOL AGE PERIOD (5—16)

Attending Special School		Normal	(a) Mentally Defective	(b) Physically Defective	(c) Deaf	Combina- tion of (a), (b) & (c)	Total in Age Period
		M.	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Not at School	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total	—	1	—	—	—	1

REPORT BY MISS M. R. H. BUCK.

SENIOR MENTAL HEALTH VISITOR.

Mental Deficiency Acts 1913, 1927.
Mental Treatment Act 1930.

During the year the Psychiatric Social Work for Littlemore Hospital and the Radcliffe Infirmary has continued to be done by the Psychiatric Social Worker appointed by the Mental Hospital; she, however, works in this office in close co-operation with the Mental Health Visitors, and we therefore are empowered to give the statistics of the cases registered during the year 1945.

The Child Guidance Clinic is now under the control of the Education Committee and their report will be published separately, but we also give the number of cases newly registered during the year.

Registration.

During the year the following cases were added to the register:—

Mental Deficiency	18
Mental Treatment	409
(Littlemore Hospital)	152
Radcliffe Infirmary	238
Services After-Care	19)
Educational Clinic	107

There has only been a small number of defectives ascertained during the year, but it is presumed that war-time conditions are largely responsible and it is expected that a larger number will be found now that more normal conditions prevail.

Training.

The Occupation Centre at Bayswater Rise continued to function during the whole of the war; there are 30 names on the books. This decrease in numbers reflects the general decrease, mentioned above, in cases notified by the Education Department. The Home Teacher continues to visit in their homes 5 patients who are unable to attend the Occupation Centre.

Supervision.

There are 130 cases under Statutory Supervision in the City and 133 under Voluntary Supervision.

Institutional Care.

There are at present 147 cases in institutions, 65 males and 82 females. 46 patients are on licence from institutions, 25 males and 21 females. Practically all of these cases were discharged to employment, and most of them have been able to get jobs regularly and keep them.

Of the 147 cases in institutions, 89 are at Borocourt (37 male and 52 female). The other 58 patients are in out-county institutions and are distributed as follows:—

Institution	Males	Females
Alton, St. Mary's Home	—	3
Aylesbury, Manor House	—	7
Barvin Park	3	—
Basingstoke, Mount Tabor	—	1
Bath, Rock Hall	—	3
Buntingford, St. Francis School	10	—
Caernarvon, Bodfan Home	1	—
Caterham, St. Lawrence Hospital	1	—
Caversham, St. Agnes School	2	—
Chipping Norton	3	4
Cumnor Rise	—	4
Easthampstead	1	—
Hortham Colony	3	—
Leyton, Etloe House	—	1
Reigate, Ellen Terry Home	—	1
Sheffield, St. Joseph's Home	—	3
St. Albans, Cell Barnes	2	2
Stoke Park	2	1
	28	30

It has been impossible, owing to the war circumstances, to use the full accommodation at Borocourt; one villa has been evacuated by the E.M.S. but it has been impossible to get sufficient staff to reopen it for patients. Plans have been considered for extensions for children's accommodation but it appears probable that no such accommodation will be available for some years; there is none available for low-grade young children anywhere in England, and this situation is extremely serious. In several cases the mothers are likely to break down under the strain of giving constant attention to helpless defective children, and this would appear to be the most urgent problem which the Mental Deficiency Committee has to face.

Guardianship.

There are 16 cases under guardianship, 12 female and 4 male; of these, 7 female and one male are in the care of the Brighton Guardianship Society; the other 8 are in their own homes or with foster-parents. Those in their own homes are in receipt of grants from the Local Authority to enable their parents to maintain them and to give them the extra care which they require owing to their mental condition.

Notifications.

Eleven new cases were reported during the year by the Education Committee as being unsuitable for education in the Special School. These consisted of 4 boys and 7 girls, and they have been placed under Statutory Supervision. Six of them were school-leavers and have not therefore attended the Occupation Centre.

PROPAGANDA.

Courses of lectures were given during the year as follows:—

March. Lectures on "The Facts and Purposes of Sex" were given to mixed and separate audiences of young people when the films "Sex in Life" and "Human Reproduction" were shown. A lecturer came from the Central Council for Health Education to talk to the boys. Four lectures in all were delivered.

April and May. Three lectures were given to the Girls' Training Corps on "Making the most of yourself" or "Sex and Personality".

June. During the Diphtheria Immunization Campaign, demonstrations, films and lectures were held.

July and September. Lectures were given to Youth Leaders on "Personal and Social Hygiene".

October and November. A course was given at Regents Park College on "Personal Relationships". Dr. Robert Sutherland of the Central Council for Health Education was the opening speaker. Other speakers came from London and locally.

Three of the above courses were arranged in co-operation with Miss Caley and the Moral Welfare Association.

In addition, a number of lectures were given throughout the year by members of the Public Health Department staff to various Societies, Clubs and Service men and women.

Good use has been made of the film projector and it seems fair to say that the lectures have been greatly appreciated.

SECTION III

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

Smallpox. There were no cases of Smallpox in Oxford during 1945, and the Isolation Hospital at Garsington was not opened throughout the year.

Scarlet Fever. 304 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. There were no deaths. 114 of the total number of cases occurred east of Magdalen Bridge. 75 cases occurred in the 0—5 years age group and the largest number, i.e. 193 cases, were between the 5—15 years age group.

Diphtheria. No cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year amongst City residents. One case was notified but subsequently the diagnosis proved it to be a carrier.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever. No case of Typhoid Fever occurred during the year, but one case of Paratyphoid was notified.

Pneumonia. 97 cases were notified during the year under review, 42 being notified in the first quarter. There were 59 deaths, it is possible, therefore, that some cases still remain un-notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. 2 cases were notified, both were treated in the City Isolation Hospital and made good recoveries.

Acute Polio-Myelitis. 3 cases were notified, all were treated in the City Isolation Hospital and no deaths occurred.

Bacillary Dysentery. 171 cases were notified. The majority of the cases were a Sonne infection and a very mild type.

Erysipelas. 32 cases were notified. Of these 9 were treated in the City Isolation Hospital, there were no deaths.

Food Poisoning. There were 2 outbreaks of Staphylococcal Food Poisoning in the City due to the consumption of Ice Cream. In the first outbreak 40 cases at least occurred, and in the second outbreak 58 definite cases were ascertained. A full report of these outbreaks will be found in

the January, 1946, issue of the Ministry of Health Bulletin of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service.

Measles. There was an epidemic of Measles in the early part of the year, with 2 deaths in the 1—5 years age group. The cases were notified as follows:—

1033 during the January—March quarter, and

1123 during the April—June quarter.

After June the epidemic faded out.

Whooping Cough. 244 cases were notified during the year, a considerable drop from 1944. These cases followed on the 1944 epidemic, 139 being notified during the January—March quarter. There were no deaths.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) since 1930.

DISEASE	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	215	92	105	143	188	180	245	286	175	145	218	219	252	444	275	304
Diphtheria	210	90	30	17	21	31	31	11	17	35	32	35	24	14	11	—
Erysipelas..	39	27	22	29	70	50	38	28	37	24	52	47	36	39	42	32
Puerperal Fever ..	16	8	8	6	13	14	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	38	45	36	51	33	44	59	28	45	76	107	167	138	95	96	73
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	29	26	20	46	28	8	9	4	12	11	4	8	20	9	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	2	5	8	2	—	3	4	14	3	54	28	12	12	5	2
Typhoid Fever ..	2	2	1	—	1	1	5	—	3	3	1	—	5	2	—	—
Typhoid Para "A"	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	1
Typhoid Para "B"	9	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	—	—	3	3	5	1	—	1	34	—	1	27	1	1	7	3
Polio-encephalitis ..	—	—	1	2	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	13	11	—	—	22	80	44	28	171
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	38	121	126	109	109	57	97
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	452	1695	136	42
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	1808	1442	61	599	575	2199
Whooping Cough..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	61	997	—	—	—	244
*Pemphigus Neonatorum..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

* Became notifiable on 20th January, 1945.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) received in the City during 1945.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT AGES IN YEARS													TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES IN EACH WARD						
	At all ages	Under 1 yr.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	S'town & Wolvercote	North	West	South	East	Headington & Marston	Cowley & Illey
Measles ..	2199	57	189	244	278	306	941	99	39	31	10	4	1	333	107	262	117	207	573	600
Whooping Cough ..	244	32	29	23	32	29	84	8	3	2	2	—	—	39	12	52	10	13	39	79
Scarlet Fever ..	304	2	9	14	25	25	107	86	15	10	6	5	—	22	25	34	30	19	82	92
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	52	12	1	—	7	52	—	—	10	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2
Pneumonia ..	97	—	2	1	2	—	8	3	4	8	14	35	20	13	11	7	3	8	27	28
Erysipelas ..	32	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	9	13	5	3	2	7	—	4	3	13
Bacillary Dysentery ..	171	1	3	10	9	11	30	16	20	38	7	15	11	13	13	2	7	4	115	17
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning ..	42	—	3	2	2	2	4	6	5	9	7	2	—	2	—	1	5	—	1	33
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Typhoid Para "B" ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	3177	102	236	294	349	373	1178	218	96	152	67	75	37	436	222	365	172	267	848	867

The following table shows the number of admissions to and discharges from the New Isolation Hospital during 1945.

DISEASE	CITY CASES (including Military cases admitted from City area)				COUNTY CASES (including Military cases admitted from County areas)				Total num- in Hosp. 31.12.45	
	In Hosp. 1.1.45	Ad- mitted	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31.12.45	Ad- mitted	Dis- charged	Died		In Hosp. 31.12.45
Scarlet Fever	27	242+3M	251	—	21	1M	18+4M	23	—	21
Scarlet Fever Observation ..	—	19	19	—	—	—	6M	6	—	—
Diphtheria	—	5M	5	—	—	1+1M	3+4M	7	1M	1M
Diphtheria Carriers	—	1+2M	3	—	—	—	4M	4	—	—
Diphtheria Observation ..	1M	11+7M	19	—	—	1M	1+14M	15	—	1M
Measles	1	146+6M	153	—	—	3M	2+29M	34	—	—
Measles Observation ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	1+5M	6	—	—
Measles-B. Pneumonia ..	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	2	3	—	—	—	4M	4	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Obs.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
T.B. Meningitis	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	2+2M	2	1M	1
Acute Polio-Myelitis Obs.	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	39	45	—	1	1M	2+1M	3	1	1
Whooping Cough Obs.	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	9+2M	11	—	—	—	1+8M	9	—	—
Mumps	2+1M	9+4M	16	—	—	—	32M	32	—	—
Scarlet Fvr. & Chickenpox ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Chickenpox	—	12+1M	13	—	—	—	15M	13	—	2M
German Measles	1M	3+6M	10	—	—	2M	8M	10	—	—
Dysentery	—	35+4M	37	2	—	—	3+13M	15	—	1M
T.B. Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1M	—	1M	—
Pneumonia and Vaccinia ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	3+2M	5	—	—	—	1+1M	2	—	—
? Paratyphoid	—	3	3	—	—	—	2M	1	—	1M
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo and Scabies ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veneral Disease	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Cases	—	34	33	—	1	1	1M	2	—	1
Totals	38+3M	600+42M	654	6	23	3+9M	41+154M	196	1+3M	24+6M

"M"—Military Patients.

THE WORK OF THE NEW ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1945.

REPORT BY DR. NORA ARCHER, D.M. (Oxon) D.P.H., MEDICAL OFFICER
IN CHARGE.

The total number of patients admitted to the New Isolation Hospital during 1945 was considerably less than the 1944 total, in spite of the fact that it was an epidemic year for measles. Apart from measles, there was a reduction in the number of patients admitted in almost every disease group. Approximately a quarter of the patients admitted were not City residents and were taken at the request of Military or neighbouring Local Authorities and approximately half of the total number for the year were admitted during February, March, April and May.

Scarlet Fever, as usual, provided the largest disease group, but the type of illness was, on the whole, mild, and few serious complications were encountered.

No cases of diphtheria occurred among City residents this year; six years of steady progress with active immunisation against this disease has probably helped towards this success. The few cases of diphtheria which were admitted to the Isolation Hospital were all Military or County patients.

It was an inter-epidemic year for whooping cough, but even so a considerable number of children with this infection needed hospital treatment.

There was a very heavy incidence of measles during the Spring of 1945. The epidemic had started in the Autumn of 1944 and gradually worked up to its peak during March and April 1945. Fortunately, the type was not generally severe, and the complication rate did not appear to be high. Of the total number of cases of measles notified in the City approximately $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ were admitted to hospital. Some of the patients admitted to hospital were taken for domestic reasons rather than on medical grounds, but most of them were admitted because of a severe complication, the two commonest being middle ear infection and pneumonia. Among the pneumonias a small number of patients, showing an unusual clinical picture and poor response to the treatment generally most successful with streptococcal and pneumococcal pneumonia, were clinically diagnosed as virus pneumonia. The one fatal case of measles-broncho-pneumonia during the season was demonstrated conclusively at autopsy to be a virus pneumonia, thus strengthening the tentative diagnosis made in those other patients who recovered. No unequivocal diagnostic test for this condition is yet available in the patient who recovers. While primary virus pneumonias, or atypical pneumonias as they are often called, have been described frequently and in detail, there are few references in the literature to virus pneumonia secondary to measles, and what refer-

ences there are, are all based on post-mortem studies in fatal cases of measles. It seems likely from last year's experience that this condition is more frequent and more benign than study of the literature would suggest. In each of the patients suspected of this condition on clinical grounds, X-ray examination revealed much more extensive consolidation of the lungs than the physical signs and condition of the patient had suggested. If routine chest X-ray were possible in all measles patients, or even in all those with unexplained pyrexia after the full eruption of the rash, many unsuspected cases of virus pneumonia might be brought to light.

A record was kept during the year of the number of patients admitted to each block in the hospital, in order to discover the type of isolation accommodation most generally useful. The result is shown in the following table:—

Ward							Total number of patients admitted during 1945
Cubicle 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	231
Cubicle 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
Cubicle 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
Main 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	173
Main 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	58

Allowing for the facts that Cubicle Block 2 and Main Blocks 1 and 2 were each closed for a period during the year, and that most of the short-stay cases are admitted to the Cubicle Blocks, it is important to note that the two Cubicle Blocks 1 and 2, possessing 24 single rooms, actually accommodated more patients during the year than the three larger blocks possessing between them 62 beds. The value of Cubicle accommodation cannot be over-emphasised.

TEACHING.

Student Nurses have continued their training in the Hospital for their Fever Certificate. Ten Junior Nurses passed the State Preliminary Examination, and seven Senior Nurses passed the Final Examination, qualifying for the Certificate.

Medical Students continued to attend for instruction and practical demonstration in the diagnosis and treatment of Infectious Diseases.

**ADMISSIONS TO AND DISCHARGES FROM THE OLD ISOLATION HOSPITAL, ABINGDON ROAD,
during 1945.**

DISEASE	CITY CASES				CASES FROM OTHER AREAS (including Service cases)				Total No. in Hospital 31.12.45
	In Hosp. 1.1.45	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hosp. 31.12.45	In Hosp. 1.1.45	Admitted	Discharged	Died
Scabies & Impetigo	4	130	134	—	—	—	36	36	—
Tuberculosis ..	7	32	20	13	6	—	22	10	4
German Measles ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
Measles ..	—	12	12	—	—	—	2	2	—
Ringworm ..	—	*18	18	—	—	—	10	10	—
Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	—
Pediculosis ..	—	19	19	—	—	—	1	1	—
Dermatitis ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	—
Totals ..	12	212	205	13	6	—	100	88	4
									8
									14

* The majority of the cases of Ringworm in the City were admitted from the Public Assistance Children's Home.

Greatest number in on any one day .. 38

Smallest number in on any one day .. 11

Average number in on any one day .. 22.3

Until September, 1945, there were 58 beds at Cold Arbour. 10 were reserved for City Tuberculosis cases and 48 used for Infectious Disease from the City and other areas. In September, the number of beds was reduced to 38. 32 were allocated to Tuberculosis (14 City and 18 became the responsibility of the Oxfordshire County Council) the remaining 6 were used for minor infectious diseases.

(c) THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

It was not necessary to open this Hospital during the year as no case of Smallpox or suspected Smallpox occurred in the area.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from other Institutions.

1. *Scarlet Fever*. 2 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary, 1 from the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital.

2. *Erysipelas*. 1 case notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary and 1 from Cowley Road Hospital.

3. *Puerperal Pyrexia*. 9 cases notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary, 41 from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home, 8 from Cowley Road Hospital, 3 from Davenport House Emergency Maternity Home, 3 from Ruskin College Emergency Maternity Home and 3 from the North Oxford Nursing Home.

4. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*. 3 cases were notified from the Eye Hospital and 1 from Cowley Road Hospital.

5. *Bacillary Dysentery*. 75 cases were notified from the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, 7 from Cowley Road Hospital, 3 from the Warneford Hospital and 2 from the Radcliffe Infirmary.

6. *Acute Polio-Myelitis*. 1 case was notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.

7. *Measles*. 7 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.

8. *Pneumonia*. 12 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary and 2 from Cowley Road Hospital.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**Venereal Diseases.**

The Clinic at the Radcliffe Infirmary has been conducted on the same lines as usual, and the following is the report for the year ended December 31st, 1945.

	M.	F.
(a) Patients on books 1st January	286	194
(b) Cases removed from register during any previous year which returned during the year under review	2	3
(c) New applicants for treatment	257	281
(d) Cases dealt with for the first time during the year under review but known to have had treatment or to have been under observation at other Centres, Institutions or by General Practitioners	44	14
Total —	589	492

	M.	F.
Ceased to attend during the year:—		
1. After completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or after diagnosis as non-venereal	185	227
2. After completion of treatment but before final tests	13	9
3. Before completion of treatment	28	14
4. Transferred to other Centres or Institutions or private practitioners	54	44
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	280	294
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Patients on books December 31st, 1945 309 198

During the year 91 patients were admitted for treatment or observation, the total number of "in patient" days being 254.

The number of pathological examinations made in respect of patients was 3487.

Patients from all areas are included in these tables.

The following table shows the number of new City cases during the years 1936—1945:—

	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis	16	8	12	6	13	15	6	8	30	24	33	33	23	26	22	28	11	15	11	12
Gonorrhoea	79	8	73	15	87	25	44	9	69	14	56	27	34	22	24	34	28	30	24	17
Non-Venereal Diseases ..	41	35	24	34	38	46	30	44	34	36	17	55	20	43	55	66	66	86	74	66

The Ministry of Health have asked for information about the tracing of contacts and follow up of defaulters. I am indebted to Miss Snelling, Almoner at the Radcliffe Infirmary Clinic, for the following notes:—

Notes on defaulters in the Women's V.D. Clinic in 1945.

1945 has been a year of considerable unrest for patients attending the women's V.D. Clinic. The excitement of V Days, the last fling of departing alien troops, the return of infected or suspected husbands, have sent fresh waves of new patients to the clinic. On the other hand, the movement out of the area of transferred or displaced workers and families has made its mark on the defaulter rate; while the return home of non-infected husbands, whether blithely unsuspecting or collecting evidence for divorce, has made it very difficult indeed for many women to continue coming for treatment.

472 women have been dealt with during the year, 184 of them residents of Oxford City. The defaulter rate is shown and analysed in the following tables, and the figures for the surrounding rural area can be compared with those for the City. The clinic serves a countryside of rather more than 600 square miles.

A. Analysis of Patients attending in 1945.

OXFORD CITY				OTHER DISTRICTS			
Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total
74	26	84	184	70	58	160	288

B. Analysis of all Defaulters, 1945.

	OXFORD CITY				OTHER DISTRICTS			
	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non Venereal	Total	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non Venereal	Total
Returned after letters or visits	33	10	11	* 54	20	10	22	52
Needed arrangements for treatment or supervision elsewhere	1	—	2	3	4	3	7	14
Failed to return	15	1	6	22	17	8	17	42
Totals	49	11	19	79	41	21	46	108

C. Analysis of Infected Defaulters who failed to return in 1945.

	Oxford City		Other Districts	
	S.	G.	S.	G.
Elderly	—	—	1	—
Probably cured	3	1	1	6
Not cured but having had sufficient treatment to be probably no longer infectious	10	—	4	—
Returned to clinic in 1946	1	—	4	—
Left the District	—	—	2	1
Unsatisfactory	1	—	5	1
Total	15	1	17	8

In these tables the term "non-venereal" is applied to patients whose tests for infection were negative; the full course of tests was of course incomplete for those who failed to return. "Defaulter" refers to anyone who needed prompting to return to the clinic.

The term "unsatisfactory" is used in Table C for patients who probably had not had sufficient treatment to make them harmless to contacts. Of the total 6 with syphilis, 3 came from well-known "problem households" 1 was mentally defective, and 2 had severe domestic complications; so had the "unsatisfactory" woman with gonorrhoea.

It is probably not accidental that only one of these unsatisfactory 7 was a City resident. Neither social difficulties nor inaccessibility alone usually make for complete default but a combination of the two seems to overwhelm.

In this clinic there are not facilities for contact tracing in its intensive Newcastle form; if there were, one of the lesser results would be the identifying of contacts among patients already attending the men's and women's clinics. At present it is not possible to estimate the figures with any hope of approximation. The attendance of married couples can be watched without special provision and is of course required by the doctors when one partner may have infected the other. The geographical separation of couples during the war was such that the chances were heavily against their both attending the same clinic and in practice it was not possible to check up on the examination of soldier husbands. Among the 582 new patients of both sexes in 1944, there were 13 married couples; among 538 in 1945, there were 22 couples. This figure (of known contacts in this area) may be expected to be larger in future with increasing demobilisation, but its low level so far may indicate that development in general contact tracing should be based on a careful study of local geographical and social groupings: for instance, it might be found that normal population movements draw Oxford City either towards the Midlands or towards South Wales and the West Country, and that contact tracing requires to be based on the larger area if it is to be effective.

IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria.

During the year 1408 children between the ages 1—5, and 119 between the ages 5—15 were immunised and 193 children were given booster doses.

The approximate percentage of children immunised based on figures supplied by the Registrar General are as follows:—

Ages 1—5 73.9%.

Ages 5—15 70.2%.

It has not been the practice to immunise children under one year of age, but in future immunisation will start at 9 months. The figures do not include children immunised by private doctors, so the percentages are an under-estimate.

Two special immunisation clinics are held weekly, and it is also offered at all Welfare Infant Centres.

There is no doubt that the publicity given to the necessity for protection against Diphtheria, by the Ministry of Health in the national and local press, and in B.B.C. talks and announcements, has helped very considerably to bring the percentage of immunisation to its present high level.

In May a demonstration and exhibition was held in the City of Oxford Electricity Showrooms where the attendant in charge explained all about Diphtheria and immunisation. Talks were given and films shown, posters were displayed in the buses and advertisements appeared in the local press.

Preventive inoculation against Whooping Cough.

A large scale field trial of Sauer vaccine was instituted late in 1944 in conjunction with the Medical Research Council. The work continued throughout 1945.

VACCINATION OFFICER'S RETURN for the year 1944.

	1944
Number of births during the year	3554
Number of these births:—	
(a) which were successfully vaccinated	1547
(b) which were insusceptible to vaccination	7
(c) in respect of which a statutory declaration of conscientious objection was received	1028
(d) which died unvaccinated	90
(e) which were postponed by medical certificate	3
(f) which were removed to other districts and temporarily unaccounted for	791
(g) remaining on register	88
	3554

There were no primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations carried out during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

EXAMINATION of BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, 1945.

1.	Throat and Nasal swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli	..	441	
2.	Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	.. ..	1087	
3.	Diphtheria Virulence Tests	.. ..	6	
4.	Other bacteriological specimens	.. ..	794	
5.	Sputum examinations for Tubercule Bacilli:—			
	(a) Private Practitioners	.. ..	369	} 694
	(b) Dispensary	.. ..	216	
	(c) City Hospital	.. ..	109	
6.	Faeces (Dysentery)	.. ..	1514	

SECTION IV

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Tuberculosis Scheme in Oxford.

The Dispensary organisation in Oxford is as follows:—

1. Buildings.

An out-patient room is rented from the Radcliffe Infirmary for two sessions a week, i.e., Tuesdays 5 p.m.—7 p.m., and Fridays 10 a.m.—12 noon. A third session a week is held at the Osler Pavilion for Headington patients on Thursdays at 10.30 a.m. The evening session is to allow working men and women to attend for periodical examinations and treatment without the necessity of taking time from work. A separate Clinic has been functioning since April of this year at Cowley Road Hospital on Wednesdays at 3.30 p.m. This session is for contacts of notified cases, and an average of 15 patients attend each week. These subsequently attend at regular intervals as long as the contact exists, and for some time after. The response to this request has been very good.

2. Staff.

Dr. W. Stobie acts as Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, assisted by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, which was Dr. A. Burns in 1945.

A Tuberculosis Visitor visits patients in their homes, and attends the Dispensaries.

3. Records.

The clinical records of each patient are kept at the appropriate Dispensary, but all clerical returns, letters, etc., are dealt with in the Public Health Department.

4. Treatment.

No active treatment requiring special knowledge and medical skill is undertaken at the Dispensary sessions, but they act as "clearing houses" for observation, the examination of contacts, after care and information bureau.

The specialised treatment such as Pneumothorax refills and diagnostic examination with the help of X-rays is carried out in the Out-patient Department of the Osler Pavilion. The Consultant Tuberculosis Officer who is also Honorary Physician to the Osler Pavilion is responsible for treatment, and is assisted by the Resident Medical Officer of the Osler Pavilion. Mr. Holmes Sellors, Thoracic Surgeon also visits the hospital from time to time.

It will be seen by the foregoing that a large and important part of the "Dispensary" organisation is undertaken by the medical staff of the Osler Pavilion.

5. Statistics.

A comparison of the Dispensary Return with that of 1944 shows as follows:—

The new cases of definite tuberculosis show very little change:— there being a decrease of 4, i.e. from 158 to 154.

At the end of the year 465 patients were on the Dispensary Register against 466 in 1944. The Tuberculosis Visitor paid an average of 200 visits a month compared with 227 in 1944.

Attendances at Clinics:—

New cases	483
Old cases	1445
Total attendances including more than one attendance by the same patient	2330
Total attendance at Cowley Road Contact Clinic ..	488

Increasing use was made of X-ray examinations. 874 X-ray films were taken at the ordinary Clinics, and 161 at the Contact Clinic. The comparable figure for last year is 814. These figures do not include patients who were screened for refills for Artificial Pneumothorax.

6. Co-operation.

It is satisfactory to record that an increasing number of patients are sent up by general practitioners for diagnosis, and co-operation with the medical and nursing staff of the Dispensaries is satisfactory.

7. Hospitals and Sanatoria.

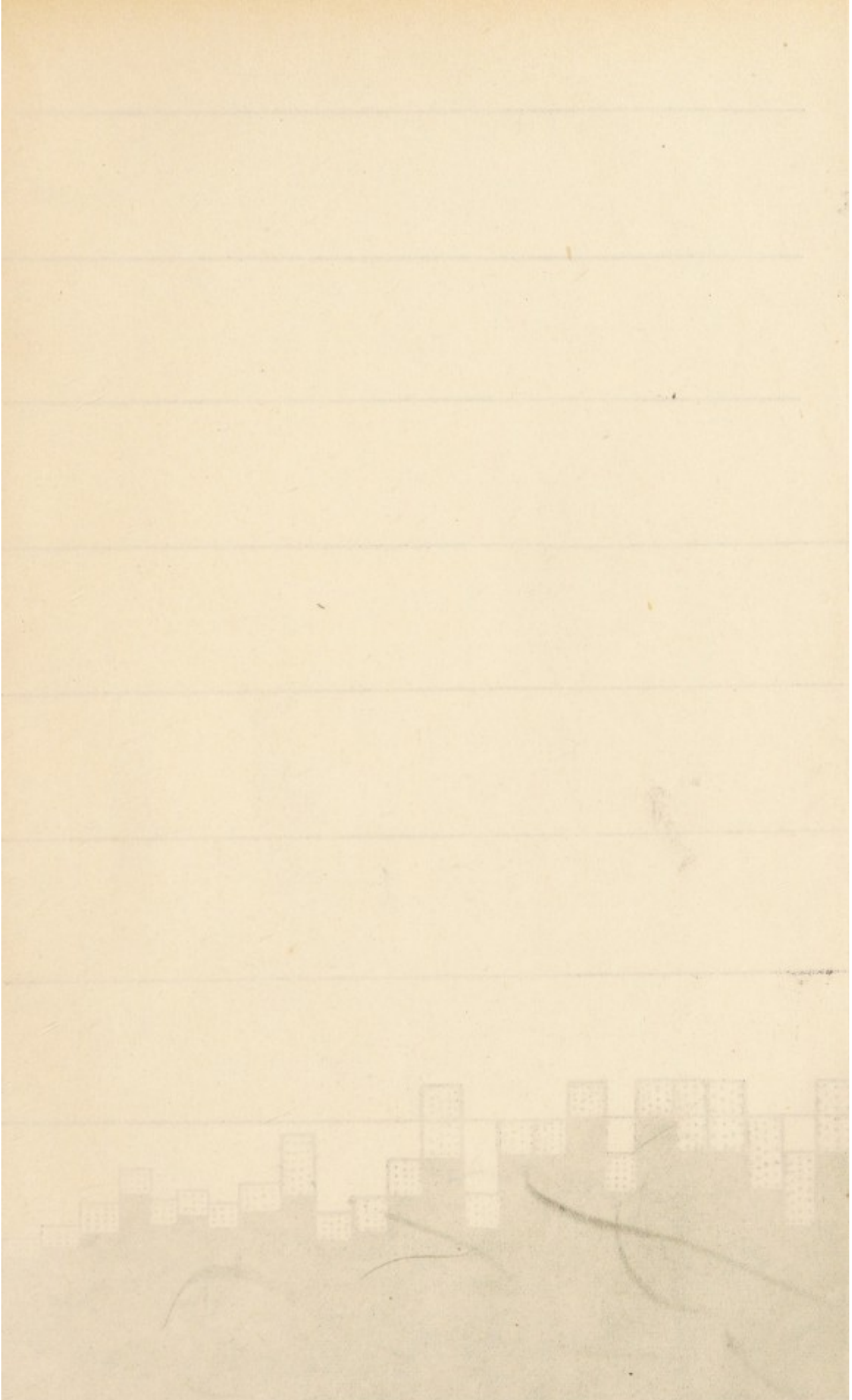
The Osler Pavilion at Headington (a branch of the Radcliffe Infirmary) is a modern Tuberculosis Hospital built, staffed, and equipped for the purpose. The City reserve 26 beds, and these are kept fully occupied. There are also 14 beds in the Old City Isolation Hospital and Sunnyside provided 26 beds for observation cases, but these ceased to be available on the 31st December, 1945.

The Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital is the General Hospital of the district, and cases of tuberculosis, whether pulmonary or non-pulmonary, are admitted in an emergency, the City paying the cost of maintenance.

The Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital takes in all cases of Bone and Joint Tuberculosis.

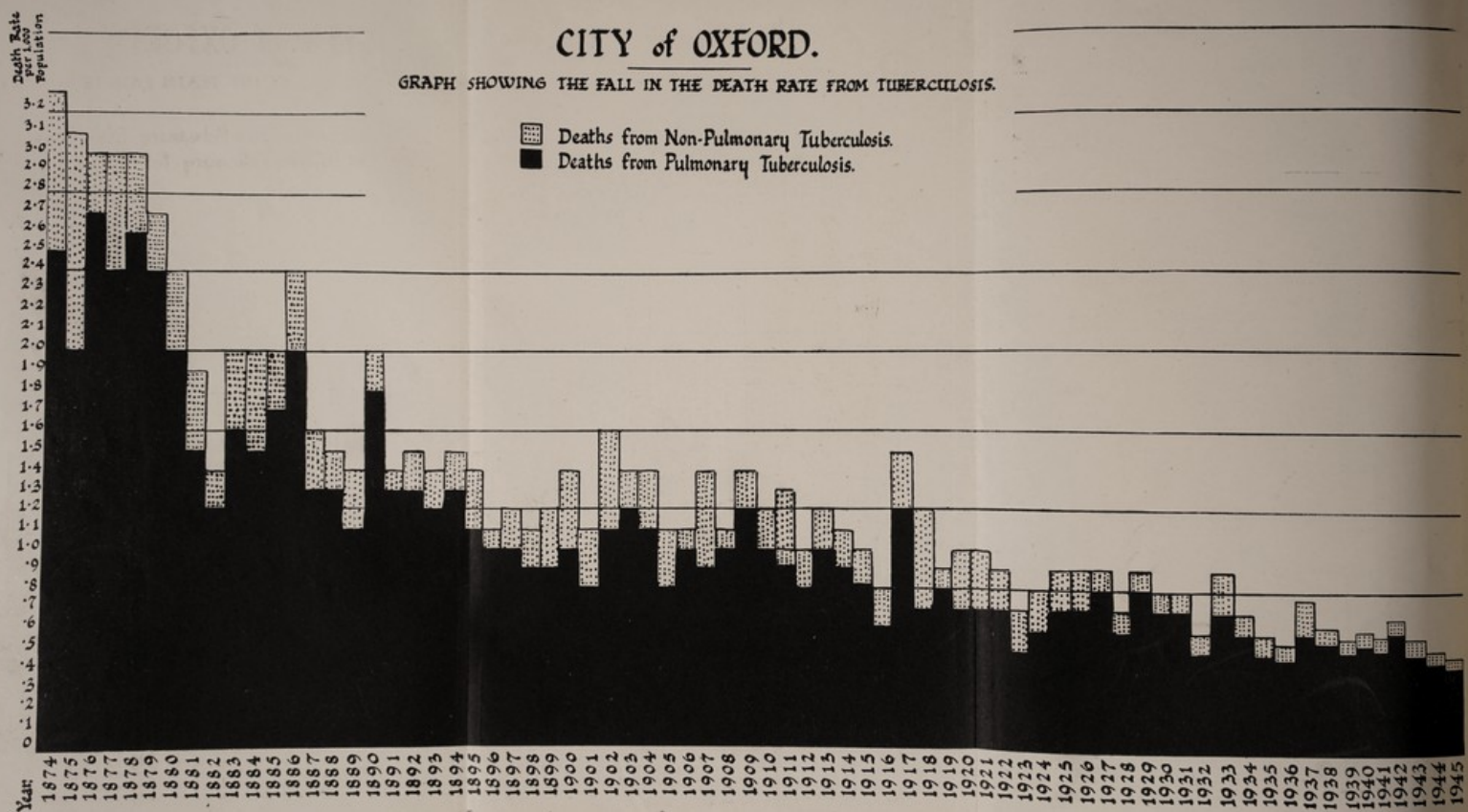
The Eye Hospital takes in all cases of Tuberculosis of the eyes.

Suitable cases are also sent to the various Sanatoria and Village Settlements.



CITY of OXFORD.

GRAPH SHOWING THE FALL IN THE DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS.



New Cases.

In addition to the cases notified in the ordinary way the new cases include 15 "transfers" from other areas, and 4 cases where the information was obtained from the Local Registrar's Weekly Death Returns.

Deaths.

There were 43 deaths from Tuberculosis compared with 47 in 1944.

Notification Register.

An analysis shows that of the 154 cases notified there were only 13 patients who did not make use of the facilities provided by the City Council except of course in cases who were not notified prior to death.

Progress of Notification.

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1914	101	45	146
1915	73	33	106
1916	48	24	72
1917	51	18	69
1918	56	8	64
1919	70	22	92
1920	63	22	85
1921	79	27	106
1922	64	18	82
1923	50	20	70
1924	67	22	89
1925	63	15	78
1926	70	16	86
1927	47	17	64
1928	64	23	87
*1929	124	30	154
1930	103	16	119
1931	93	24	117
1932	92	26	118
1933	93	24	117
1934	110	20	130
1935	86	17	103
1936	87	36	123
1937	101	43	144
1938	81	30	111
1939	98	23	111
1940	111	43	154
1941	113	42	155
1942	126	58	184
1943	103	46	149
1944	129	29	158
1945	120	34	154

* City extended 1st April, 1929.

New Cases and Mortality during 1945.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1 ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1—5 ..	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 ..	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
15—45 ..	41	42	9	14	9	13	3	1
45—65 ..	21	7	1	—	8	1	1	1
65 and over ..	2	3	—	2	2	3	—	—
Totals ..	66	54	16	18	20	17	4	2

The average number of notifications during the past ten years is 144.3 compared with 109.5 in the previous ten years.

Institutional Treatment.

The following table shows the number of patients who received institutional treatment; not including patients admitted to London Road Hospital and Cowley Road Hospital.

Institution	Notified Cases				Observation Cases				Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Osler Pavilion and Sunnyside ..	53	49	1	6	24	61	5	19	218
Old City Hospital	22	21	—	—	—	2	—	—	45
Radcliffe Infirmary	4	8	3	2	1	1	—	—	19
Papworth Village	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wingfield-Morris	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	7
Cold Ash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Children's San., Holt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Firs' Home, Bournemouth ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
London Chest Hospital	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Hospitals	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Totals	89	86	5	8	26	64	5	24	307

Of the total of 307, 59 were in institutions on January 1st, 1945, and 22 of the total 307 died in institutions (City Hospital 13, Osler Pavilion 8, and Radcliffe Infirmary 1).

X-ray Examinations.

Patients are X-rayed at a special session held at the Osler Pavilion on Tuesday of each week, and contacts are X-rayed at Cowley Road Hospital every Wednesday afternoon.

It is the practice to submit to radiological examination all new patients after first attendance at the Dispensaries; old patients at periodic intervals and all contacts after first attendance at Cowley Road Hospital Clinic.

Extra Nourishment.

One or two pints of milk can be given free to patients if they are financially in need. The number of patients receiving free milk on December 31st, 1945, was 37.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. (Compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.)

No action was taken during the year under this Section of the Act.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. (Compulsory removal from employment of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and working in connection with the handling of milk.)

No action was taken under these Regulations during the year.

WELFARE WORK.

The work in this section continues to increase particularly in connection with the Ministry of Health Allowances (Memo. 266T). The statistics are as follows:—

83 different people received statutory allowance (Non-chronic chest cases), and 13 different people received chronic allowances through the Public Assistance Committee.

Average time on allowances 17 weeks.

Amount spent on allowances during the year .. £3,103 5 9

Financial needs of both patients, and their families which are not covered by the above-mentioned scheme of allowances continue to be met out of the Care Fund which is administered through the Care Committee. The amount spent in this connection bears a direct relation to the increase in numbers drawing the statutory allowance.

Care Committee Statistics.

Balance on 31st December, 1945.. .. . £283 0 0

Amount of money collected £421 0 0

Amount of money spent £343 0 0

Now that demobilisation is in full swing the difficulties of rehabilitating the tuberculous increase daily. However the figures show that a steady increase in this branch of welfare has been maintained.

Number who returned after treatment to the same work .. 16

Number who were found different work.. .. . 36

Number who were retrained 3

REPORT BY DR. ANGELA BURNS.

ASSISTANT TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

The work of the Clinics falls into three main groups:—

1. **Diagnosis.** Patients are referred to the Clinic by their own doctors. The patient is first seen by the Tuberculosis Nurse who takes the medical history and details of the housing; family and work conditions. With this information one of the doctors then examines the patient and refers him to the Osler Pavilion for X-ray and arranges for any necessary sputum or blood examination. He then attends again for the result of the investigations, and is sent back to his own doctor to whom a letter is sent giving findings and recommendations. The patient then sees the almoner before leaving the Clinic, and any social or financial difficulties are discussed, and the question of work reviewed. If necessary, an allowance is arranged for the patient under the Tuberculosis Allowance Scheme. Those needing treatment are admitted to the Osler, and a number of doubtful cases needing observation are taken into Sunnyside.

2. **Supervision of tuberculous patients.** These patients attend at regular intervals, and are examined and periodically X-rayed, and sputum tested, etc.; their work is discussed with the doctors and almoner, and if it is thought unsuitable, arrangements are made by the almoner through the Labour Exchange for different work, or employers are asked to employ patients on a part time basis. Instructions as to rest, exercise, hygienic precautions, etc., are given. Financial and social questions are discussed with the almoner, and in this way the patient's progress is estimated and his work and living conditions supervised as far as possible.

3. **Examination of contacts.** Those living in the house with tuberculous patients, and especially children are asked to attend the Chest Clinics for examination and X-ray. Since the number of those attending has increased considerably a new clinic for contacts of notified cases was started at Cowley Road Hospital in April, 1945. The patients are seen and X-rayed in the hospital and they return the following week for discussion of the results. Doubtful cases needing further investigation are admitted to Sunnyside. Generally the whole family comes together, and are then seen at 3 or 6 monthly intervals according to their state of health, and the risk of infection from the source of contact. An appointment system has been tried at this Clinic, and has met with moderate success.

4. **Care of the patient at home.** The Tuberculosis nurse pays a visit to every new case of tuberculosis, and thereafter visits most patients at intervals to advise on general health problems, and to encourage contacts

to attend, etc. With the patient's permission visits are paid by the Tuberculosis Officers, and the almoner to the patient's place of work, so that a better picture of the working conditions and their suitability can be obtained.

5. Institutional Treatment. The majority of new cases are given a period of treatment in the Osler Pavilion, and occasionally in other sanatoria. A number continue their treatment there as out-patients, attending for artificial pneumothorax refills and tuberculin injections. The use of Sunnyside has already been mentioned for the observation of doubtful cases, and in addition cases of pleural effusion and children with primary infections who need careful supervision are treated there.

SECTION V

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

REPORT BY DR. MARY FISHER,
B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.C.H.,
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

I. Vital Statistics.

Births.

Registered live births:—

Male	..	..	..	..	..	1,460
Female	..	..	..	..	..	1,398
						<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2,858
						<hr/>
(Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	250)

Of the 2,858 births, 1,605 were Oxford residents, and 78 births to Oxford residents occurred outside the City, making a total of 1,683 births allocated to the City. Thus the birth rate for 1945 was 17.17 (England and Wales 16.1).

CLASSIFICATION OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN THE CITY.

(a) According to Notifications.

	Live Births	Still Births
Notified by Midwives	531	3
Notified by Doctors	58	1
Born in Institutions and Nursing Homes	2272	70
Totals	2861	74

(b) According to Place of Birth (Registered Births).

	Residents	Non-Residents
Born in: Radcliffe Maternity Home ..	559	759
Public Institutions:—		
" Cowley Road Hospital	177	42
" Emergency Maternity Homes ..	110	243
" Nursing Homes	177	197
" Private Houses	582	12
Totals	1605	1253

In 1945, 218 of the Resident Births, and 32 of the Non-Resident were Illegitimate.

(c) **Registered Births in Wards (Oxford Births).**

Ward					Live Births	Still Births
A.	Summertown and Wolvercote	..			155	4
B.	North .. .. .	..	..	..	130	—
C.	West .. .. .	..	..	..	165	7
D.	South .. .. .	..	..	..	123	3
E.	East .. .. .	..	..	..	208	4
F.	Headington and Marston	..	..		385	9
G.	Cowley and Iffley	..	..	..	439	4
Totals					1605	31

Maternal Mortality.

It is satisfactory to note that for the first year on record there was not a single death as a result of pregnancy or childbirth.

Infant Deaths.

In 1945, 121 infants under one year of age died in the City. Of these, 64 were non-residents. 2 deaths occurred outside the City, and were transferred in as their permanent address was an Oxford one. Thus the total number of Infant Deaths was 59.

The Infant Mortality Rate = 35.05.

(England and Wales = 46).

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate = 18.42.

The cause of death at the various ages are set out in the following table:

Cause of death	WEEKS				Total	MONTHS				Grand Total	Died in Institutions
	0-	1-	2-	3-		1-	3-	6-	9-12		
1. Prematurity	16	—	2	2	20	1	—	—	—	21	19
2. Birth Injuries	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	3
3. Congenital Malformations ..	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	5	2
4. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	2
5. Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	2	3	3	5	2	15	8
6. Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	4
7. Other Digestive Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
8. Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
9. Violence	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	1
10. All other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	2
Totals	25	—	3	3	31	9	9	6	4	59	43

This does not agree with the Registrar General's returns which give one fewer deaths from Pneumonia and one more in Causes 2—4 inclusive.

The following table shows the distribution of the Infant Deaths and Stillbirths in Wards, during 1945:

Ward	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births	Still- births	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births
Summertown and Wolvercote ..	155	3	19.35	4	25.15
North	130	5	38.46	—	—
West	165	9	54.54	7	40.69
South	123	3	24.39	3	23.81
East	208	10	48.08	4	18.86
Headington and Marston	385	13	33.76	9	22.84
Cowley and Iffley ..	439	16	36.44	4	9.03
Totals ..	1605	59	36.76	31	18.95

In 1945 the number of stillbirths registered in Oxford was 74, of which 43 were transferred to other areas, making the total Oxford stillbirths 31.

The stillbirth rate for the year per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 18.08 compared with 19.71 in 1944.

OXFORD CITY.

Statistical notes on Infant Mortality and Still-Births during the years 1935—1944.

BY W. T. RUSSELL, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.S.S., VITAL STATISTICIAN INSTITUTE
OF SOCIAL MEDICINE, OXFORD.

Table I contains the statistics relating to births and infant deaths with the accompanying rates during the last 10 years. At the present time considerable attention is being devoted to the importance of infant mortality, particularly to the neo-natal aspect, and to still-births. In view of this fact the statistical experience in Oxford merits careful attention.

Infant Mortality.

In 1944 the infant mortality in Oxford was 24.35 per 1000 live births as compared with 47.59 in the large towns of England and Wales, and it was the second lowest value recorded for the City during the decennium. There is, however, no evidence that any decline occurred during the period, particularly the war years 1940-44, because the actual number of infant deaths which occurred, in comparison with the number expected on the basis of the pre-war rates was as follows:—

Actual number, 1940-44	274
Expected number, 1940-44	276

Relative to Large Towns.

Oxford resembles Canterbury and Ipswich in as much as they have the lowest infant mortality of any of the County Boroughs in England and Wales, and this has been a constant feature of their statistical experience during many years. In pre-war years the rate in Oxford was approximately 60% of that in the large towns, and during the period 1940-44 the ratio was 62%. In other words, according to the most recent data the relative position remains practically unchanged.

Neo-natal Mortality.

If the infant mortality rate in Oxford be sub-divided into its component elements (1) the neo-natal phase comprising the mortality under 1 month, and (2) the environmental phase, 1-12 months, it will be observed that from the beginning of the century until recent years the reduction in the latter was much greater than in the former. The comparable results are:—

Period	Neo-natal per 1000 births	%	Environmental 1—12 months mortality	%
1903-11	32	100	67	100
1921-26	26	81	26	39
1931-35	24	75	19	28

The neo-natal mortality has declined only 25% during the period under review, whereas in the environmental phase the reduction has been as great as 72%, but it will be noted that the greater part of this occurred between 1903 and 1926.

From an inspection of the graphs of the deaths from the various diseases occurring during the first year of life, it is evident that the large decrease is due mainly to the reduction in the mortality from gastric enteritis and dietetic disorders. This is a very satisfactory aspect because it demonstrates the educative value of the Maternity and Child Welfare service.

The reduction which has occurred in the mortality at 0—1 months and at age 1—12 months resembles that which has occurred in the country generally, but its divergent character indicates the importance of intensive research on the neo-natal period, if any appreciable saving of infant life is to be accomplished. This, of course, does not imply any neglect of the older children because official statistics compiled by the Registrar General concerning the infant mortality in the five Social Grades of the population (Social Grade I representing the best and Grade V the worst) indicate that in the period 3—12 months the infant mortality in the lowest economic group was 400% greater than that in the "more favoured" class.

Still-Births.

Much attention is now being focused on the occurrence of still-births because, from a purely statistical viewpoint, their numbers are impressive. During the war years 1940-44, there were 199 still-births in Oxford as compared with 274 infant deaths. In other words, their incidence corresponded to 73% of the total infant deaths. From an inspection of the annual still-birth rate in Table I, it will be observed that there has been a satisfactory decline in recent years. In point of fact the number which actually occurred in comparison with that expected according to pre-war incidence was as follows:—

Actual number, 1940-44	199
Expected number, 1940-44	274

The difference represents a satisfactory decrease, but the decline is not specific to Oxford. It is a characteristic feature of the trend throughout the country generally, but possibly not to such a pronounced extent.

Using the incidence in the Great Towns as a standard, the pre-war experience in Oxford was 87% of expected value; during 1940-44 the ratio declined to 76%, indicating a slightly greater decrease in Oxford than in the Great Towns.

The still-birth rate and the infant mortality rate in each of the City Wards during the periods 1937-39 and 1940-43 are stated in Table II. As the rates in the different areas are based on relatively small numbers, there will inevitably be appreciable variation due to this factor alone, but an inspection of the table does suggest that, in a ward comparison, there is greater uniformity in the size of the still-birth rate than in the corresponding infant mortality rate. If social factors be correlated with the infant mortality, it would seem that their association with the still-birth rate is much less pronounced. But this is, of course, nothing more than a mere assumption, as the population involved in each ward is too small to permit of any dogmatism.

TABLE I.

Year	Pop.	Births	Birth rate per 1000 Pop.	Illegit. Births	Still- births	Still-birth rate per 1000 Total Births	Inf. Mor. Rate per 1000 Live Births
1935	88200	1344	15.24	58	39	28.2	30.51
1936	90140	1379	15.30	50	34	24.1	44.96
1937	92440	1343	14.53	50	48	34.5	36.48
1938	94094	1438	15.28	59	47	31.6	35.47
1939	96200	1340	13.93	56	42	30.4	23.13
1940	96570	1401	14.51	69	36	25.1	44.25
1941	106900	1506	14.09	80	53	34.0	37.85
1942	104600	1612	15.41	93	40	24.2	33.50
1943	103900	1676	16.13	108	32	18.7	32.82
1944	100370	1889	18.82	140	38	19.7	24.35

TABLE II.

Wards	Still-birth Rate per 1000 Total Births		Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	
	1937-9	1940-43	1937-39	1940-43
Summertown	28.6	20.8	39.2	22.8
North	22.2	19.7	11.4	43.0
West	29.6	31.0	36.6	35.5
South	33.8	21.9	45.0	32.5
East	32.5	24.2	27.3	54.5
Headington	35.7	28.4	38.1	37.6
Cowley and Iffley ..	34.0	28.7	26.2	38.9

II. Maternity.

A. Institutional Accommodation.

1. Radcliffe Maternity Home.

This home carries on a large part of the Maternity work for Oxford and the surrounding district. In 1945 the Home had 58 beds. During the year 1,559 patients were admitted. There were 1,341 deliveries, 909 of which were conducted by midwives and 432 by doctors and medical students.

Attendances at the Radcliffe Maternity Home Antenatal and Postnatal Clinics during 1945.

				First Attendances	Re- Attendances	Totals
Antenatal	..	..	..	1,811	9,949	11,760
Postnatal	..	..	..	642	430	1,072
Totals	..	..	..	2,453	10,379	12,832

2. Cowley Road Hospital.

This Hospital has 26 maternity beds. During the year 254 patients were admitted. There were 247 deliveries, 239 by midwives, and 8 by doctors. Of this number, 230 were City cases.

Note.—The number of maternity beds was increased from 10 to 26 in October 1945. The Public Health Committee assumed financial responsibility.

3. Private Maternity Homes.

In 1945 there were 2 maternity or maternity and nursing homes in the City, providing a total of 25 beds. In addition there is the Acland Home which is exempt from registration but provided 4 maternity beds.

4. Emergency Maternity Homes.

Ruskin Maternity Home was closed in May 1945. Total live births since it opened in September 1939 were 2,664 and 33 stillbirths. There were no maternal deaths.

Davenport House Maternity Home was closed in August 1945. Total admissions since it opened in September 1940 were 1,787. There was only 1 maternal death and 20 stillbirths.

B. Midwives.

There were 38 midwives on the register at the end of the year:

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institu- tions	Total
Employed by the Local Supervising Authority	5	8	13
Normally employed by other Local Authorities, but temporarily working in the area	—	—	—
Employed by Voluntary Associations			
i. Under arrangements made with the L. Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section I of the Midwives Act 1936 ..	3	—	3
ii. Others	—	13	13
In private practice	1	8	9
Totals	9	29	38

Notification to Local Supervising Authority.

The Midwife must, as soon as possible, send notice on the prescribed form to the Local Supervising Authority, in accordance with Rule 33 of the Central Midwives Board, in the following cases:—

i. *Medical Help* (whenever the advice of a registered medical practitioner has been sought)

99 notifications of the calling in of medical help were received during 1945, of which
82 referred to help for the mother, and
17 referred to help for the child.

The reasons given were:

Mother

Ruptured perineum	41	Pyrexia	3
Threatened miscarriage	4	Diarrhoea and vomiting	1
Miscarriage	2	Secondary haemorrhage	1
Delayed 1st stage	1	Anxious husband	1
Delayed 2nd stage	8	Anxious relative. No midwife booked	1
Abdominal pain	3	Premature labour	1
Tenderness and swelling of leg	1	Foetal distress in 2nd stage	1
Maternal distress, 2nd stage	2	Poor general condition	1
Post-partum haemorrhage	3	Incomplete abortion	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	2		—
Flushed breast	1		82
Oedema during pregnancy	1		—
Pain in back	1		
Post-partum haemorrhage and ruptured perineum	1		

Child

Spots on face	1	Feeble baby	1
Discharging Eyes	7	Asphyxia neonatorum	1
"Blue baby"	1	Debility and prematurity	1
Vomiting	1	Breathlessness of baby	1
Asphyxiated baby	1		—
Watery blisters	1		17
Distressed baby	1		—

- ii. *Still Births.* 4 notifications were received.
- iii. *Laying out the Dead.* No notifications received.
- iv. *Artificial Feeding.* 69 notifications were received.
- v. *Liability to be a source of infection.* No notifications received.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES RETURNS FOR 1945.

Details of the number of cases attended by each Municipal Midwife, together with the one Independent Midwife, are shown in the following table:—

	As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse	Mis- carriages	Total
A	49	2	2	53
B	47	2	—	49
C	43	3	1	47
D	40	6	1	47
E	53	7	—	60
Independent	42	8	2	52
Totals	274	28	6	308

Antenatal care of cases booked as midwives:—

Attended antenatal clinic	211
Attended own doctor for antenatal care	18
Refused to attend clinic or doctor	3

C. City Antenatal Clinics.

Attendances at the Antenatal Clinics, 1945.

Clinics	First Attendances	Re- Attendances	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance
Headington	103	560	663	51	13.0
E. Oxford	91	506	597	49	12.2
St. Aldate's	91	444	535	52	10.3
Donnington	140	780	920	98	9.4
Totals	425	2290	2715	250	10.9

The Postnatal attendances during the year at the City Clinics were 193.

Analysis of antenatal and postnatal patients requiring special attention.

	St. Aldate's	Head- ington	Donn- ington	East Oxford	Total
A. Advice given at Clinic for:					
1. Mild toxæmia	2	6	4	1	13
2. Indigestion	—	7	9	1	17
3. Anaemia	12	9	19	7	47
4. Weak muscles	1	5	3	1	10
5. Varicose Veins	6	5	4	2	17
6. Insomnia	12	8	17	7	44
7. Sterility	—	2	—	—	2
8. Gynaecological conditions ..	—	1	2	—	3
9. Other medical conditions ..	11	21	17	14	63
B. Malpresentations corrected ..	6	15	7	6	34
C. Special investigations:					
1. Catheter specimen of urine ..	8	6	6	10	30
2. Bacteriological investigation of vaginal discharge	5	18	8	3	34
3. Haemoglobin estimation	30	31	23	19	103
4. Swab from leg ulcer	1	—	1	—	2
5. Biochemical investigation of urine	—	1	—	—	1
6. Rh. factor investigated	—	—	—	1	1
D. Referred to own doctor:					
1. Urinary infection	1	1	—	1	3
2. Threatened miscarriage	—	2	1	—	3
3. Other medical conditions	1	1	1	—	3
E. Referred to Radcliffe Infirmary Out-patient Dept.	1	—	2	1	4
Referred to Radcliffe Infirmary haematology laboratory	—	2	—	1	3
F. Referred to Radcliffe Maternity Home:					
1. Toxaemia	—	1	2	—	3
2. Obstetrical conditions	7	3	5	6	21
3. Gynaecological conditions	2	3	9	4	18
4. Sterility	1	1	2	—	4
5. Other medical conditions	1	—	1	1	3
G. Referred to Eye Hospital	3	—	1	3	7
H. Referred to City Birth Control Clinic	3	5	6	6	20
I. Referred to Scabies Clinic	3	—	—	2	5
J. Referred to Chest Clinic	—	3	1	2	6
K. Referred to V.D. Clinic	—	1	—	—	1
L. Dental treatment advised	49	38	69	48	204
Dental treatment fully carried out	19	24	28	11	82
Dental treatment partially car- ried out	6	3	7	5	21

End Results of Antenatal Cases at the City Clinics.

	St. Aldate's	Head- ington	Donn- ington	East Oxford	Total
1. Normal Delivery*	55	72	97	75	299
2. Forceps Delivery	1	—	—	—	1
3. Breech: otherwise normal ..	—	—	1	1	2
4. Premature: otherwise normal ..	—	1	1	1	3
5. Twins: otherwise normal ..	1	1	1	2	5
6. Stillbirth	—	1	—	1	2
7. Abortion	1	2	5	3	11
8. Medical induction: otherwise normal	1	—	—	—	1
9. Surgical induction: normal twin delivery	—	1	—	—	1
10. Normal delivery followed by pyrexia	—	1	—	—	1
11. Not pregnant	3	2	6	1	12
12. Left district, result unknown ..	4	12	4	6	26
Totals	66	93	115	90	364

* "Normal delivery" means uncomplicated spontaneous vertex delivery.

Notes on antenatal work during the year.

1. Although routine Wassermann and Kahn tests were performed on all patients no new cases of syphilis were discovered.

2. One mother who expressed a wish for gas and air analgesia was given it by arrangement with the Radcliffe Maternity Home District staff. The non-medical Supervisor of Municipal Midwives took her course and passed her examination in gas and air analgesia towards the end of the year.

3. The W.V.S. in conjunction with the City Council inaugurated a scheme for the provision of Home Helps during the year. The service was used for 198 maternity cases by the end of the year.

D. Emergency Obstetric Service 1945.

This service was instituted in 1938. It operates from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home. The team goes out when called upon by the doctors in the district, and the fees are paid by the local authorities if the patient is unable to pay.

The service was brought into operation for 15 City cases during the year:—

	Post partum haemorrhage	Other conditions
Domiciliary	3	3
Cowley Road Hospital ..	4	—
Private Maternity Homes ..	5	—
Total	12	3

All the patients made good recoveries.

III. Infant Welfare Work.

Visits paid by Health Visitors.

To Infants under 1 year	4,635
To Children between 1 and 5 yrs.	9,755
Special visits to Sick Children	1,689
Total	<u>16,079</u>

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres, 1945.

Centre	Estimated Number on Books	Total Attendances	Number of Sessions	Average Attendances
Headington, Wed. & Thursday	502	5018	102	49.2
Cowley	223	2221	51	43.6
E. Oxford, Friday	285	2847	51	55.8
East Oxford, Monday	107	1822	49	37.2
New Hinksey	112	1573	49	32.1
St. Aldate's	102	1424	51	27.9
Jericho	215	3014	49	61.5
Summertown	183	1824	49	37.2
St. Francis Hall	95	1020	49	20.8
New Marston, Wed. & Thurs.	966	3863	102	37.9
Wolvercote	105	1456	52	28.0
Donnington, Tuesday	332	2983	49	60.9
Donnington, Wednesday	306	2145	49	43.8
Totals	3533	31,210	752	41.5

Infant Consultation Centre.

The Radcliffe Infirmary Consultation Centre was held as usual every Thursday at 2 p.m. Difficult cases requiring a specialist's advice, or laboratory investigation, are referred to this Centre by the Medical Officers of Infant Welfare Centres, and by private practitioners.

Attendances of children under 5 at the Centre.

New cases	328
Old cases	2024
Total attendances	<u>2352</u>

Analysis of Infants under 2 years of age (new cases).

Chest disorders	32
Rickets (mild)	7
Skin Conditions	5
Abnormalities and Disorders of Urinary Tract	2
Worms	1
Orthopaedic (other than rickets)	2
Pink Disease	1
Pyloric Stenosis	4
Psychological Problems	2
Feeding difficulties	16
Congenital Heart	6
Gastro-Enteritis	9
Blood investigations	5
Epileptic and other convulsions	2
Congenital defects	5
Adenitis (cervical)	4
Hydrocephalus	3
Metabolic Disturbances	2
Birth Injury	1
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	1
Catarrhal Otitis	3
Sinus infections	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	1
Mongoloid	1
Miscellaneous	4
Rectal prolapse	2

Treatment of children under 5 at School Clinics.

In 1945, 51 children made 80 attendances under the arrangement made with the Education Committee, whereby children under 5 can obtain treatment for minor ailments at the School Medical Clinics. These figures have decreased considerably since the war as many more children between 3 and 5 years of age attend school and come under the School Medical Service.

Teaching of Medical Students.

Throughout the year medical students from the Radcliffe Infirmary attended Welfare Centres to receive instruction.

Red Cross Mothers' and Babies' Club.

The Creches staffed by the Red Cross Society at Bury Knowle and Northern House Infant Welfare Centres continued throughout the year.

An average of 15 mothers took their children to each session and more would be admitted if accommodation were available.

The main difficulty proved to be the provision of toys for the children to play with.

The Red Cross personnel who volunteered for this work have proved invaluable.

IV. Notifiable Infectious Diseases related to Childbirth.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

In 1945, 7 notifications were received.

Treated		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Deaths	Removed District
Home	Hospital				
3	4	7	—	—	—

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Pemphigus Neonatorum was made a notifiable disease in the County Borough of Oxford as from 20th January, 1945. 2 cases were notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

73 notifications were received in 1945. 71 of these patients were treated in hospital.

V. War-time Day Nurseries.

The eleven nurseries with places for 530 children were in use throughout the year.

Because of their geographical position, it was not possible to use them all to capacity; the average vacancies being 8 for the 0—2 years and 45 for the 2—5 years. The waiting lists, on the other hand, averaged 20 for the 0—2 years and 10 for the 2—5 years. During the year, the Pavilion at the Headington Nursery was given up, thus reducing the places from 60 to 40.

The general health of the children was uniformly good, and fortunately the infectious diseases were very mild. Apparently no child suffered from any ill effects.

At the end of the year a survey was made of the reasons why the children were attending the nurseries, with the following results:—

A. Children under 2 years of age:

1. Number of children attending	112
2. Number of children on waiting list	43
3. Reason why the mother wants her child to go to a Day Nursery:—	
(a) Financial (i) separated from husband	7%
(ii) husband in Forces	17%
(iii) illegitimate child	17%
(iv) other reasons	31%
(b) Bad housing conditions for child	15%
(c) Nursery care and training advised	6%
(d) Mother on "key" work	5%
(e) Compassionate grounds other than financial	2%

B. Children aged 2—5 years:

1. Number of children attending	409
2. Number of children on waiting list	14
3. Reason why the mother wants her child to go to a Day Nursery:—	
(a) Financial (i) separated from husband	7%
(ii) husband in forces	20%
(iii) illegitimate child	8%
(iv) other reasons	32%
(b) Bad housing conditions for child	9%
(c) Nursery care and training advised	19%
(d) Mother on "key" work	3%
(e) Compassionate grounds other than financial	2%

There is no doubt that the nurseries were much appreciated by the parents, and their continuation in some form or other after the war is necessary, although it is generally agreed that if the home conditions are satisfactory, children under two years of age should remain at home.

VI. Home Helps Scheme.

The Home Helps Service, in existence since 1936 was originally a Ministry of Health scheme for providing domestic help in maternity cases through the local authorities. The service was not a success in Oxford as in spite of frequent advertisements and personal contacts, very few temporary helps had been obtained, and there had been no applications for a permanent post.

In November 1944, the County Borough Organiser W.V.S. (Mrs. T. Macdonald) put forward a scheme for the provision of Home Helps, and this was provisionally approved by the City Council.

In December, 1944, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 179/44 and Defence Regulations 68E which empowered local authorities to extend

their Home Helps Service to cover general (i.e., non-maternity) emergency cases as well.

The W.V.S. scheme provisionally approved by the Council embodied these points, and the Ministry of Health approved the scheme in January 1945.

The scheme is run from the W.V.S. Headquarters in Oxford, under the direct supervision of the County Borough Organiser, in co-operation with the chief officials of the City. There is a full time administrative officer who has clerical help.

On the 31st December, 1945, there were 33 full time and 2 part time Home Helps on the Register. During the last week of the year 47 maternity cases were being helped and 67 under Regulation 68E.

During the year 463 separate families received help.

VII.

Public Health Act 1936, Section 187:—Registration of Nursing Homes.

In 1945, 5 Nursing and Maternity Homes were registered under the above Acts, with an accommodation of 41 beds.

There was one application for registration and one registration was cancelled during the year.

A total of 21 inspections were made during the year by the Deputy or Assistant Medical Officer of Health and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

VIII.

Public Health Act 1936, Sections 206—220.

The 11 Health Visitors are appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors under the above Act.

At the end of 1945, 25 foster parents and 1 Institution were receiving 77 children for reward. A report of the cases is presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee quarterly.

IX.

Adoption (Regulation) Act 1939.

Under Section 7 (3) of the Act the Welfare Authority must be notified by anyone other than a registered Adoption Society participating in the arrangements for the adoption of a child, and the health and care of such a child is supervised by the Health Visitors. A report of all such adoption cases is presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee quarterly.

TABLE

(a) Applications received for the registration of Adoption Societies	<i>none</i>
(b) Total number of children in respect of whom notice was given under Section 7 (3) during the year	18
(c) Number of children notified under Section 7 (3) under supervision at the end of the year	5
(d) Number of children notified under Section 7 (3) for whom adoptions were completed at the end of the year	13
(e) Particulars of any proceedings taken during the year ..	<i>none</i>

X. Birth Control.

A clinic to give contraceptive advice on medical grounds, conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, is held at the Radcliffe Infirmary at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays.

During the year there was a total of 311 attendances, 47 being first attendances, and 264 re-attendances.

Medical Indications: in new Patients.

Gynaecological conditions	6
Poor health as a result of frequent pregnancies	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Observation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
Husband—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Husband—Observation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Renal Tuberculosis	1
Recent toxæmia of pregnancy	1
Recent operation	2
Recent miscarriages	1
Recent obstetrical complications	3
Psychopathic husband	3
Anaemia and poor general health	2
Chronic rheumatism	1
Obesity	1
Varicose Veins	1
Hypertension	1

End Results.

(i.e. condition when last seen in 1945, of patients who first attended the clinic in the following years):—

First attended in ..	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1. Not pregnant, method satisfactory	1	1	5	1	4	3	7	11	21	44	38
2. Pregnant:—											
(a) Failed to follow instructions ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2
(b) Claimed to have followed instructions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3. Not pregnant, but discharged:—											
(a) Failure to attend regularly	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—
(b) No longer medical grounds for advice	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—
(c) Personal reasons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1
(d) Referred for Sterilisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(e) Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
4. Left District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	5

Summary of 10 years.

Summary of results of first 10 years' work at the Clinic.

All patients have been carefully followed up until they have left the district. A total of 363 patients have been seen in 10 years. There have been 71 pregnancies. In 57 of these, the patients have freely admitted that they had not troubled to follow instructions. In 13 instances the patients claimed to have followed instructions, but in many of them there were grounds for doubting their statements. In one case the pregnancy was due to a faulty appliance.

Source of Patients.

Infant Welfare Clinics	12
Chest Clinics	10
General Practitioners	8
Postnatal Clinics	12
Radcliffe Maternity Home	2
Neurological Clinic	2
Scabies Clinic	1

Follow up Scheme.

Patients are told to return if any difficulties arise, or if they need fresh supplies. They are asked to report in any case every three months. Those who fail to do so are visited, or in some instances letters are sent to them. If in spite of this they fail to report they are discharged from the clinic after due warning has been given them.

Charges for Appliances.

Supplies were given free at a total cost of £5 19s. 11d., and reductions in price amounting to £3 1s. 4d. were allowed in other cases. The remaining patients paid the full cost.

X.

Report of the Dental Officer, 1945.

J. F. ALLIN, M.C., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers were referred for examination by the Medical Officers at the Ante-Natal Clinics and the Maternity Homes. These were inspected and treated each Saturday morning at the Dental Clinics at 60 St. Aldate's, Donnington, and Bury Knowle.

Although all mothers referred were given appointments, there was a slight reduction in the numbers treated from the figures of 1944, due to the ending of the War and consequent closing of evacuee homes.

Children of pre-school age, sent from Welfare Centres or brought voluntarily by parents, were also inspected and treated each Saturday.

The Day Nurseries were inspected and the children treated when necessary. Children under five years of age at Public Primary Schools received treatment under the School Dental Scheme.

Owing to the departure of Mr. J. A. Smyth to Exeter in June and illness of the staff, it was impossible to open Bury Knowle or Donnington Clinics; patients were, however, given appointments as far as possible at St. Aldate's instead.

Numbers treated are included in the following table:—

<i>Mothers:</i>							
Treated	..	..	158	Attendances	..	..	476
Fillings ..	..	..	142	Extractions	..	..	510
Dentures	..	..	73	Other operations	..	..	206
<i>Children:</i>							
Treated	..	..	194	Attendances	..	..	205
Fillings ..	..	..	185	Extractions	..	..	182
				Other operations		..	15

SECTION VI

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

REPORT BY STEWART SWIFT, M.B.E., CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections VI, VII and VIII of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food, respectively.

(a) Drainage.

In 1945 the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department:—

Drains examined	..	..	..	..	..	10
Drains cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	55
Drains repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	6
Premises drained to sewer	..	..	..	..	..	—
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	3
Interceptors provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection chambers provided	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fresh air inlets fixed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vent shafts provided	..	..	..	..	..	—
New gullies provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous drainage items	..	..	..	..	..	12

(b) Closet Accommodation.

The following work was carried out:—

New W.C. basins provided	..	..	..	..	16
W.C. cistern or fittings repaired	..	..	..	..	19
W.C. compartments repaired	..	..	..	..	14
W.C. compartments rebuilt	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous items	..	..	..	..	22

(c) Sanitary Inspection of the District.**(1) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.**

During the year 1945 the following inspections were made by the sanitary staff to the premises detailed:—

CORRECTION. Page 75.

Housing.

Overcrowding. Should read:-

Visits paid to above houses 15 and not 5.
Making total visits paid by Sanitary Staff
(page 76). 9,251 instead of 9,241.

<i>Nature of Inspection.</i>						<i>No. of visits.</i>
<i>General Sanitation.</i>						
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	30
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	323
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	18
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	1
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	67
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	115
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	50
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	19
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	37
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	5
Theatres and Places of Entertainment and Licenced						
Premises	..	..	..	..	..	2
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	2
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	7
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	2,301
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	—
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	3
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	—
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	429
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	479
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	3
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	—
						— 3,897
<i>Housing.</i>						
Under Public Health Acts:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	99
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	329
Under Housing Acts:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	50
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	603
Overcrowding:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	10
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	5
Verminous Premises:						
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	121
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	284
University Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	159
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	..	..	..	..	..	170
						— 1,550
Carried forward	..	..	..	..	..	5,447

<i>Nature of Inspection.</i>	<i>No. of visits.</i>
Brought forward	5,447
<i>Infectious Diseases.</i>	
Total Visits	1
Visits in connection with the inspection and supervision of Food (See Section VIII for details)	3,793
Total visits paid by Sanitary Staff ..	<u>9,241</u>
Government Evacuation Scheme:—	
Total visits	<u>2,218</u>

(2) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken:—

No. of informal notices served	171
No. of informal notices complied with	151
No. of statutory notices served	92
No. of statutory notices complied with	26

(3) COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 1,053 complaints were received and attended to relating to the following matters:—

<i>Nature of Complaint.</i>	<i>No. received.</i>
Choked drains	53
Defective drains	20
Defective waterclosets	65
Offensive smell	48
General housing defects	235
Dampness	32
Smoke nuisance	11
Noise nuisance	4
Dirty premises	15
Verminous premises	130
Keeping of animals	8
Insect pests	29
Rats and mice infestation	369
Accumulation of refuse	14
Dustbins not emptied	—
Overcrowding	2
Caravan dwellers	2
Request to call	2
Miscellaneous	14
Total	<u>1,053</u>

Each complaint is investigated and any necessary action taken.

(4) RECORD OF NUISANCES ABATED AND WORK DONE.

During the year 1945 the total number of nuisances abated or work done, either as a result of informal or statutory action, is as follows:—

i.	As a result of informal notice	..	..	483
ii.	As a result of statutory action	..	..	60
Total				543

(d) Smoke Abatement.

Public Health Act 1936.

No action during the year.

(e) Factories and Workshops.

Factories Act 1937.

The following tables show the inspections of factories, workshops and workplaces, together with the defects found and remedied.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	} 50	14	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..			
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)			
Totals	50	14	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
	1945	1945		
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—				
Want of cleanliness.. ..	1	1	—	—
Want of ventilation.. ..	8	8	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors.. ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or	6	6	—	—
{ defective	—	—	—	—
{ not separate	—	—	—	—
{ for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 54).. ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule of the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order 1921)				
Totals	15	15	—	—

Out-work in Unwholesome Premises, Section 111.

Nature of work	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Nil	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—

During the year 14 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(f) Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

Byelaws under Section 6, Housing Act, 1936.

No action during the year.

(g) Common Lodging Houses.

Byelaws under Section 240, Public Health Act, 1936.

There are 4 registered common lodging houses in the City, 2 in High Street, St. Thomas', the Church Army Hostel, and 2 Charles Street, St. Ebbe's.

The accommodation available is as follows:—

					<i>No. of Beds.</i>
No. 57 High Street	..	..	..	..	13
Nos. 65 and 66 High Street	..	..	..	..	13
Church Army Hostel	..	..	..	..	62
2 Charles Street	..	..	..	..	42
Total number of beds					130

The whole of the above accommodation is for males and there are no beds available in the City for females. Visits were paid to these premises during the year.

(h) Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Byelaws under Section 268, ditto.

There are approximately 8 tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures in the City and they continue to require constant supervision in order to secure compliance with the Council's byelaws.

(i) Offensive Trades.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Byelaws under Section 108, Public Health Act, 1936.

There is only 1 offensive trade carried on in the City, being a tripe boiler. In general, the work is carried on without nuisance.

(j) Canal Boats.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Canal Boats Regulations.

No new boats were registered during the year and the total number on the register remains at 20.

(k) Rats and Mice.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.

Infestation Order 1943.

During 1945, 2,301 visits were paid in connection with the destruction of rats and mice.

(l) Rag Flock.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action was taken under these Acts during the year and no samples were obtained.

(m) University Lodgings.

The City Council entered into an agreement which took effect from 1st April, 1936, whereby the Chief Sanitary Inspector was appointed the Sanitary Officer to the University Delegacy of Lodgings.

The inspection of University Lodgings involves:—

- (a) detailed inspections in the case of applications for licences (including a complete test of the drainage system); and
- (b) an annual inspection of all licenced lodgings.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is personally responsible for the approval of all new lodgings but the annual inspections are carried out by the District Sanitary Inspector. Reports are submitted to the Controller of Lodgings, with whom very close co-operation is maintained in all aspects of the work.

During 1945 a total of 159 visits were paid to University Lodgings.

(n) **Shops.**

Shops Act, 1934.

No action was taken during the year.

WATER.

REPORT BY H. H. CRAWLEY, A.M.Inst.C.E., WATER ENGINEER.

The water supply of the City of Oxford and its surrounding area was satisfactory both in quality and quantity throughout the year.

The total quantity of water treated at Swinford Waterworks, and pumped to Beacon Hill Reservoir during the year was 1,949,937,000 gallons.

The average consumption of water per head per day for domestic purposes was 24.9 gallons.

Bacteriological Examinations.

All water for the area is drawn from the River Thames, and a bacteriological sample of the raw water was taken each month together with samples of the water after precipitation, after filtration and of the chlorinated final water leaving Swinford Works.

The results of the examinations showed that in the raw water the probable number of coliform bacilli (2 days at 37°C.) per 100 cc. varied from 45 to 9,000, in the precipitated water from 35 to 6,000, and in the filtered water from 0 to 180. In all samples of the final water leaving the Works, there were no coliform bacilli present in 100 cc.

Bacteriological samples were also taken at least once a week from each of the service reservoirs and from consumers' taps in various parts of the area. The results of these were as follows:—

Place of Sampling	Total No. of samples taken during during the year	Results Minister of Health Grade				Grade 1 samples as percentage of total number
		1	2	3	4	
Works Cottages ..	12	12	—	—	—	100
Beacon Hill Reservoir	53	52	—	1	—	98.1
Headington Reservoir	52	52	—	—	—	100
Shotover Reservoir ..	52	49	1	—	2	94.5
Boar's Hill Reservoir ..	52	52	—	—	—	100
Consumers' Taps ..	51	51	—	—	—	100
Totals	272	268	1	1	2	98.5

The organisms resulting in the grade 2, 3 and 4, results were of non-faecal type, and as examination of the reservoirs failed to show any indication of contamination it is probable that the results were due to sampling errors.

The following is a typical result of a bacteriological examination of the final water:—

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar. 2 days at 37°C. aerobically—20 per m.l.

Probable No. of coliform bacilli 2 days at 37°C.—0 per 100 m.l.

Ministry of Health Grade 1.

Chemical Analysis.

Samples were taken each month of the filtered water before chlorination, and a typical result is given below.

Physical Characters.

Colour	..	..	..	..	..	..	Clear, colourless
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Reaction pH	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.6

Chemical Characters.

parts per 100,000

Free ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	.0006
Albuminoid ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	.0104
Nitrite-nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Nitrate-nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	..	.17
Tidy figure 3 hrs. at 37°C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.13
Chloride-chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.85
Total solids	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.9
Total hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.8
Permanent hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.4
Temporary hardness	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.4
Poisonous metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Result:—Satisfactory.

OPEN AIR BATHING PLACES.

Summary of Bacteriological Examinations.

Bathing Places	Probable No. coliform bacilli per 100 ml.					
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Tumbling Bay ..	50	600	35	50	110	30
Dragon School ..	—	—	—	180+	35	160
St. Clement's ..	900	350	35	35	130	180+
Lake Street ..	35	250	25	15+	50	1
Long Bridges ..	1600	1800+	250	180+	350	180+
The Ducks, Ferry Hinksey	—	—	350	160	600	17

SECTION VII

HOUSING.

Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(A) STATISTICS.	Total
Number of New Houses erected during the year:—	
(i) By the Local Authority	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	4
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)	149
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	932
(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	8
Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	—
(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 ..	200
2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	151
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936:—</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	25

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	22
(b) By Local Authority 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 4

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority 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 —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders —

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 —

(B) HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Individually Unfit Houses.

Extensive use is made of the Housing Act for securing the repair of working class houses, and during the year a considerable amount of work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Staff, details of which appear in the following table.

DETAILS OF HOUSING REPAIRS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1945.

Nature of repairs	Number completed after	
	Preliminary Notice	Statutory Notice
HOUSING		
Roofs repaired or renewed	39	5
Chimney Stacks repaired or renewed	3	1
Gutters repaired or renewed	16	1
Rainwater Pipes repaired or renewed	2	—
External Walls repaired or repointed	6	1
Window and Door Sills repaired or renewed	—	—
Dampness abated:—		
i. repairs to roof	15	1
ii. repairs to gutters or rain water pipes	7	—
iii. repairs to external walls	1	—
iv. waterproofing of internal walls	2	—
v. D.P.C. provided	—	—
vi. D.P. plinth provided	—	—
Sub-Floor Ventilation provided	1	—
Sub-Floor Ventilators repaired or renewed	2	2
Through Ventilation provided	—	—
Permanent Ventilation provided	—	—
Yard or Passage Surface paved or repaired	1	—
Wall Plaster repaired	30	—
Ceiling Plaster repaired	36	—
Walls cleansed or redecorated	34	—
Ceilings cleansed or redecorated	32	—
Windows repaired or renewed	16	—
Sashcords provided	42	—
Doors repaired or renewed	5	1
Floors repaired or renewed	27	3
Stairs repaired or renewed	5	1
Firegrates or Ranges repaired or renewed	10	—
New Sinks provided	5	2
New Sink W.P.s provided	8	1
Separate Water Supply provided	—	—
Washing Coppers repaired or renewed	3	—
Washhouses rebuilt or repaired	1	—
Washing Accommodation provided	1	—
Ventilated Food Stores provided	—	—
Food Stores repaired or improved	—	—
Refuse Receptacles provided	10	2
Verminous Rooms disinfected	8	—
Miscellaneous Housing items	16	12
TOTALS	384	33

(2) Clearance Areas.

No action during the year.

(3) Re-development Area.

No action during the year.

SECTION VIII

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(A.) MILK SUPPLY.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.**Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936—1946.*

(1) Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers for the year ended 31st December, 1945.

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	..	..	..	..	21
No. of premises used as cowsheds	..	..	..	..	38
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	..	..	..	..	12
No. of persons registered as dairymen, with dairies	..	..	..	..	70
No. of shops selling bottled milk only	..	..	..	..	12
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk, including dairymen	..	..	..	..	137

During 1945 the following visits were paid to dairy premises:

Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	120
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	545
Total	..	..	..	..	..	665

(2) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

(a) Tubercle bacilli.

During 1945, 86 samples of milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli; 4, or 4.6 per cent gave a positive result.

Details of the four positive results were forwarded to the appropriate County Councils, and the affected cows slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1938.

(b) Cleanliness.

During 1945 Routine sampling of non-graded milk was continued, and 73 samples were submitted to bacteriological examination by the methylene blue reduction test and also for the presence of coliform organisms.

The results of the examinations may be summarised as follows:—

i. *Methylene Blue Test.*

The standard adopted is that for "Accredited" milk, viz., a sample taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October is regarded as satisfying the methylene blue reduction test for the presence of bacteria if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. A sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

53, or 72.6 per cent of the samples were up to standard and 20, or 27.4 per cent below it.

ii. *Coliform Organisms.*

The standard adopted is that for "Accredited" Milk, viz., absence of coliform organisms in one-hundredth of a millilitre. 49, or 67.1 per cent were up to the standard, 24, or 32.9 per cent below it.

iii. *Summary and remarks.*

Of the 73 separate portions of non-graded milk examined, 44, or 60.3 per cent were up to "Accredited" standard and 29, or 39.7 per cent below such standard.

This is extremely valuable work. Besides indicating the unsatisfactory sources of milk, it is a valuable piece of educational work from the point of view of the farmer and dairyman. In every case, the results of the examinations are sent to the persons concerned, together with comments as to possible causes of unsatisfactory results. In this way the co-operation of the trade is secured and generally speaking the work is much appreciated by the dairymen in the City.

(3) **Graded Milk.**

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936—1946.

The following licences were in force during the year 1945:—

Licence to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk	..	..	..	1
Licence to bottle and retail "Tuberculin Tested" milk	..	..	7	
Licence to pasteurise milk	..	..	..	6
Supplementary licence to retail "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)" milk	..	..	..	3
Licence to produce "Accredited" milk	..	..	..	4

During the year 1945 samples of Graded milk were obtained as follows:—

"Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	..	..	..	..	124
"Tuberculin Tested"	..	..	..	..	293
"Accredited"	..	..	..	..	131
"Pasteurised"	..	..	..	..	211
"Heat-treated"	..	..	..	..	32

296, or 71.0 per cent of the samples of "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)" and "Tuberculin Tested" Milk were up to the prescribed standard and 121, or 29.0 per cent below standard. Of the 121 samples below standard, 31 were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue only; 34 as regards coliform organisms only; and 56 in both respects.

98, or 74.8 per cent of the samples of "Accredited" milk were up to the prescribed standard and 33, or 25.2 per cent below standard. Of the 33 samples below standard, 13 were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue only; 9 as regards coliform organisms only; and 11 in both respects.

185, or 87.7 per cent of the samples of "Pasteurised" milk were up to the prescribed standard and, 26 or 12.3 per cent below standard. Of the 26 samples below standard 19 were unsatisfactory as regards total bacterial count only; 2 unsatisfactory when subjected to the "Phosphatase" test only; and 3 were unsatisfactory in both respects. 65 of these samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test in lieu of bacterial count and 2 were unsatisfactory.

The 32 samples of heat treated milk were up to standard.

(B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

(1) Meat Inspection.

The following figures show the extent of the work of Meat Inspection for the years 1941-1945.

Year	Total number of animals inspected.	Total number of visits in connection with meat inspection.
1941	70,322	984
1942	48,529	1,095
1943	39,772	1,021
1944	38,579	911
1945	35,976	969

The following summary shows the work done under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations during the year 1945:—

No. of visits to slaughterhouses, etc.	..	..	969
No. of carcasses examined:—			
Bulls	..	..	174
Bullocks	..	..	1,880
Cows	..	..	1,837
Heifers	..	..	2,506
Calves	..	..	7,514
			13,911
Sheep	..	..	20,251
Swine	..	..	1,814
Total	..	..	35,976

As a result of these inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis met with is shown in Table 1 and other diseased conditions in Table 4. Table 2 shows the number of carcasses inspected and the percentage incidence of disease. Table 3 shows the amount of meat dealt with on account of decomposition.

TABLE 1. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

1945.

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		TOTALS Bovines & Pigs	
	No.	Weight (lbs.)	No.	Weight (lbs.)	No.	Weight (lbs.)
Entire carcasses and all organs	110	60,993	4	1,059	114	62,052
Hindquarters	3	425	—	—	3	425
Forequarters	24	3,095	—	—	24	3,095
Portions of meat	58	1,758	1	22	59	1,780
Heads	516	17,513	91	2,561	607	20,074
Lungs	752	9,024	14	87	766	9,111
Livers	169	2,637	1	9	170	2,646
Stomachs	8	242	1	3	9	245
Mesenteries	6	61	55	121	61	182
Intestines	13	315	—	—	13	315
Plucks	18	94	10	96	28	190
Hearts	7	41	—	—	7	41
Skirts	27	58	—	—	27	58
Spleens	24	45	1	1	25	46
Udders	4	47	2	15	6	62
Kidneys	15	93	—	—	15	93
Fat (caul)	4	35	—	—	4	35
Totals	—	96,476	—	3,974	—	100,450

TABLE 2. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED. 1945.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,560	1,837	7,514	20,251	1,814
Number inspected	4,560	1,837	7,514	20,251	1,814
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	10	21	26	18	23
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	781	550	36	485	245
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	17.35	31.01	0.83	2.48	14.77
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	27	80	3	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	559	498	26	—	123
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	12.85	31.46	0.39	—	7.00

TABLE 3. DECOMPOSITION OF MEAT. 1945.

Quantity dealt with	Weight lbs.
ENGLISH:	
Beef	54
Bovine heads	51
Bovine guts	30
Pork	301
Pig's head	8
Sheep offals	13
IMPORTED:	
Beef	26
Total	483

From the Tables it will be seen that the quantity of meat dealt with during the year on account of disease or decomposition, was as follows:—

	lbs.	lbs.
1. Tuberculosis	100,450	
2. Other diseases	42,087	
3. Decomposition	483	
	—	143,020

This consists of:—

English Meat	142,994	
Imported Meat	26	
	—	143,020

[illegible]

ARTICLE	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Aspirin	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Bacon Fat	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bacon Fat	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bacon Fat	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Beef essence	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Betox	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Black Pepper	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Boric Acid Crystals	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cake Mixture	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Campden tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Canned peas	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cascara tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Castorets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cayenne spread	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Celery salt	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Chocolate cup	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate milk spread	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate spread	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Condensed milk	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Curry Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dates	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dessert Mould	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dried F.C. milk	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Drainage	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg Substitute Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Essence of Anise	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Essence of Vanilla	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Evaporated milk	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flaked Barley	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatin	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger wine essence	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine and Thymol	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Halibut Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Horse radish cream	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Iodine	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Infused lozenges	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Infusion tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Junket powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Junkets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lemonade (crystal)	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon essence	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lemon flavouring	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Margarine	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Milk	135	1	136	94	2	96	41	—	41
Mixed spice	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard substitute	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oil of Eucalyptus	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange flavour spread	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pale Ale	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Parsley and thyme stuffing	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pearl barley	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pea Soup Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pineapple flavour	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rennet	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Root Ginger	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rubbing Oil	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sage & Onion Stuffing	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salt & Onion Stuffing	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sauce Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scone flour	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scotch Barley	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Semolina pudding powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Senna pods	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Skimmed condensed milk	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Smoked herring fillets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft drink tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
South African crawfish	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soya flour	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweetening tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Table Dessert	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vanilla Flavour	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Vaseline	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Worcester Sauce	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc & Castor Oil ointment	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc ointment	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	135	119	254	94	118	212	41	1	42

(2) **Other Foods.**

The following is a summary of the various food shops and premises within the City, together with visits paid during 1945:—

Premises	No.	Visits paid
Butchers	80	163
Fishmongers and poulterers	25	120
Fruiterers and greengrocers	81	25
Grocers	79	245
Market stalls, carts, etc.	60	62
Bakehouses	39	—
Dairies and Milkshops	73	545
Cowsheds	37	120
Ice-Cream premises	33	45
Restaurants	34	25
Cold Store	1	—
Other food preparing premises	20	81
Miscellaneous visits	—	168
Visits <i>re</i> sampling	—	266
Totals	562	1,865

As a result of these inspections the following food stuffs were found to be unsound and were destroyed:—

	lbs.	Items
Bacon and Ham	282	—
Cereals	1718	—
Cake	770	—
Cheese	176	—
Eggs	51	—
Fats	226	—
Fish Cakes	531	—
Fish (canned)	845	—
Fish (wet) and Poultry	4286	—
Fruit and Vegetables (canned)	1085	—
Fruit and Vegetables (fresh)	12202	—
Jam, etc.	325	—
Meat (canned)	2870	—
Milk (canned)	2203	—
Sausages	1071	—
Soup (canned)	211	—
Sweetmeats	696	—
Tea and Coffee	279	—
Miscellaneous	744	—
Items not weighed	—	21
Totals	30571	21

(3) Markets.

There are two markets in Oxford, a large covered permanent market and a weekly open market at the Oxpens held every Wednesday.

The number of food stalls is as follows:—

					<i>Covered Market</i>	<i>Oxpens Market</i>
Butchers	..	..	..	..	12	—
Bacon dealers	..	..	..	..	2	—
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	3	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	12	2
Poulterers	..	..	..	..	3	—
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	1	2
Grocers	..	..	..	..	2	—
					—	—
					35	5
					==	==

The covered market is fairly satisfactory, all the food stalls being under cover.

(4) Shops, Stalls and Vehicles.

The majority of meat traders now keep the windows of their shops closed as a precaution against the blowing of dust and dirt on to their meat and in only a few cases has it been necessary to draw their attention to the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations in this connection. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that it is impossible to prevent the contamination of meat unless it is kept behind glass.

(5) Slaughterhouses.

Under the Ministry of Food's centralised slaughtering scheme only 3 slaughterhouses are now in use in the city. They are subject to daily inspection, and several improvements have been effected.

(C.) ADULTERATION, ETC.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-27.

(1) Food Sampling and Analysis.

Table 5 shows the number and nature of the samples of food and drugs obtained during the year 1945 under the Food and Drugs Act 1938, and submitted to the Public Analyst. The Table also shows the result of the analyses.

During the year 47 informal samples of milk were examined in the Department by the Gerber Process, and 21, or 44.68 per cent were found to be below standard.

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, lays down that unless milk contains a minimum of 3 per cent fat and 8.5 per cent solids-not-fat, it shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been adulterated. The average percentage composition of the milk examined in 1945 is as follows:—

	<i>Milk fat per cent</i>	<i>Solids not-fat per cent</i>	<i>Total solids per cent</i>
47 samples examined by the Gerber process	3.75	8.47	12.22

(2) **Condensed and Dried Milk.**

No action was taken with regard to the Condensed Milk and Dried Milk Regulations during the year.

(3) **Preservatives in Food.**

The Public Analyst examined the various foodstuffs for the presence of preservatives. One informal sample of sausage meat was found to contain 135 parts per million of sulphur dioxide without the necessary declaration being given; the Vendor was cautioned.

(4) **Cases of adulteration and action taken.**

The following table shows the nature of adulteration found and the action taken:—

No. of sample		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
6		Sausage Meat	Sulphur Dioxide 135 parts per million. No declaration was made of presence of preservatives	Warning letter sent
	21	Milk	Contains 3.65% of added water	Warning letter sent
	23	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 5.33% and contains 5.88% of added water	"
	32	"	Contains 5.41% of added water	"
	43	"	Contains 5.06% of added water	Legal proceedings instituted
	66	"	Deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 4.48%	"Appeal to Cow" sample. No action necessary
	67	"	Deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 3.3%	"

No. of sample		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
	68	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 11.66% and deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.71%	"Appeal to cow" sample. No action necessary
	69	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 3.33% and deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.59%	"
	70	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 5% and deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.88%	"
	108	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 8%	Warning letter sent
	109	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 9.66%	"
	110	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 10%	"
	115	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 13.33%	"Appeal to Cow" sample. No action necessary
	118	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 11.66%	"
	119	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 20%	"
	120	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 13.33%	"
	121	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 3.33%	"
	124	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 15%	Warning letter sent
	125	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 18.33%	"
	126	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 6.66% and deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.94%	"
	127	"	Deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 4.35%	"
	129	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 20% and deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 4.24%	"Appeal to Cow" sample. No action necessary
	131	"	Deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2%	"
	132	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 1.67% and deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.23%	"
	150	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 14%	Warning letter sent
	151	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 13%	"
	152	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 14%	"
	153	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 23.33%	"
	154	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 15.33%	"
	156	"	Deficient in fat to the extent of 5%	"

No. of sample		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
	159	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 6.66%	Warning letter sent
	160	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 18.33%	„
	166	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 17%	„
	167	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 14.66%	„
	168	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 8.66%	„
	187	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 20%	“Appeal to Cow” sample. No action necessary
	188	„	Deficient in fat to the extent of 6.66%	„
	192	„	Contains 6.83% of added water	Warning letter sent
	215	„	Deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 8.23%	„
	216	„	Deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 12.24%	„
	217	„	Deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 9.65%	„

(D.) MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Merchandise Marks and Orders.

No action during the year.

(2) Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.

No action was necessary under this Act during the year.

