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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



**REPORTS**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

AND OF THE

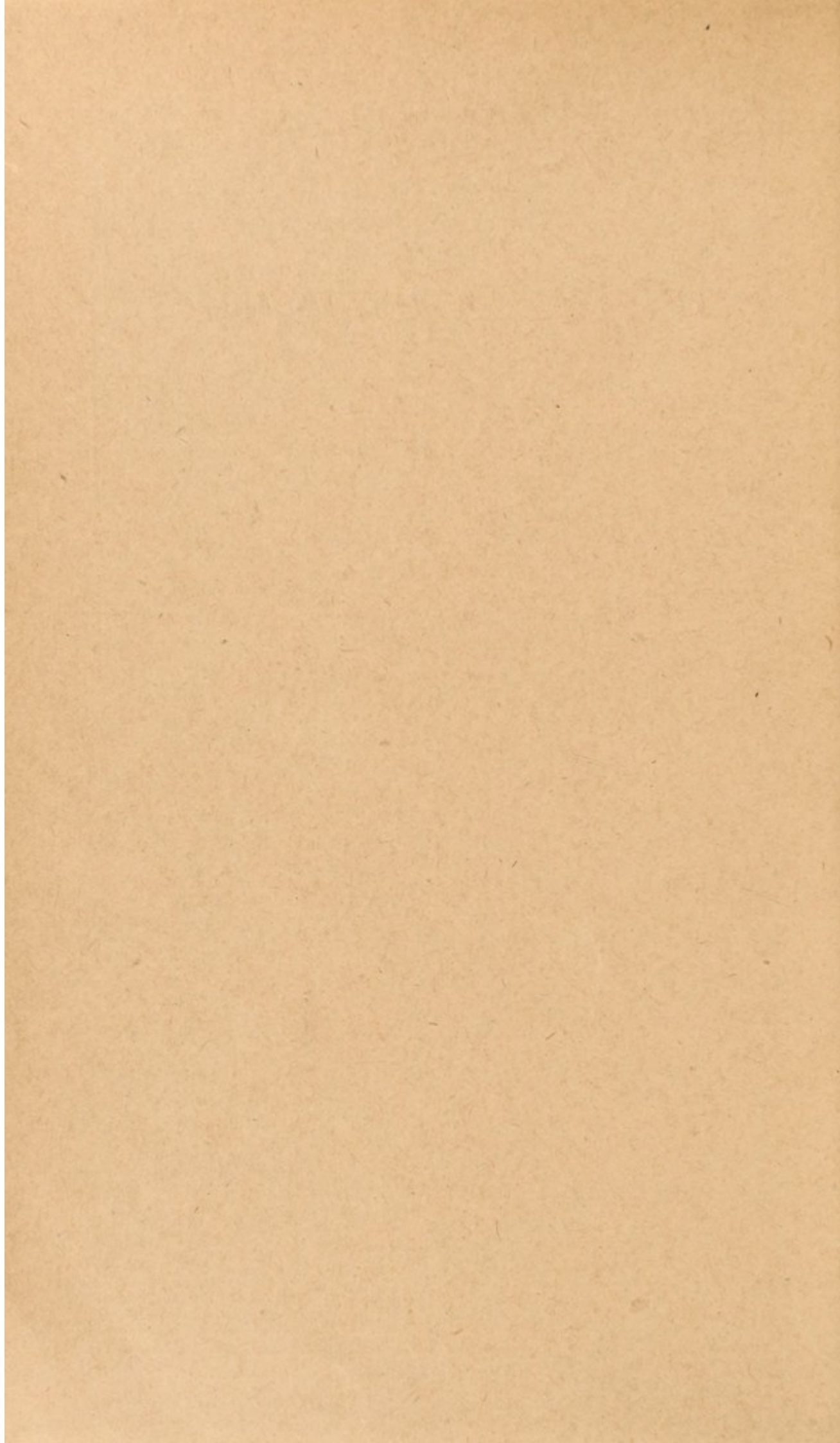
**Chief Sanitary Inspector**

FOR THE YEAR

**1949**

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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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I.


REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1949



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## CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

## ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT, 1949

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman :**Alderman H. J. FARROW.**Vice-Chairman :**Councillor Mrs. M. WOOD.**THE MAYOR (Councillor J. R. HALL  
(ex-officio)**CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE  
(ex-officio)**Councillor G. R. CHAMBERLAIN**Councillor J. W. FOWLER**Councillor H. R. HORRELL**Councillor Mrs. MARTIN**Councillor R. W. NORTH**Councillor A. L. ROBINSON, M.B.E.**Councillor G. A. SMITH**Councillor J. E. SWAIN**Councillor B. THOMAS**Councillor A. W. VINEY, M.B.E.*

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer (up to 31st August, 1949).**Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital (up to 31st March, 1949)—**WM. JOHNSTONE, M.D., B. CH. (GLAS), D.P.H. (CAMB).**Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) (up to 31st August, 1949)—**W. ANLEY HAWES, M.B., B.S. (LOND.) D.P.H. (LOND.)**Acting Medical Officer of Health (part-time) (from 1st September, 1949)—**W. ANLEY HAWES, M.B., B.S. (LOND.) D.P.H. (LOND.)**(from 1st September to 31st October, 1949).**HENRIETTA YOUNG, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. (BELFAST).**(from 1st November to 31st December, 1949).**Clerk—**H. A. GOODACRE**G. SAUNDERS*



To The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,  
and Councillors of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the City for the Year 1949.

I have to report that the vital statistics are very satisfactory ; in particular, the Infantile Mortality Rate is the lowest ever recorded in the City. I have discussed this at some length in my report.

The health of the people, as measured by our usual indicators, maintains itself remarkably well ; the general expectation of life of both male and female is steadily improving, and this is the first year that no death has occurred from any of the common infectious diseases. In relation to one important problem, I feel that the very considerable concern that I am well aware is felt in all quarters, is more than justified.

All of us who get around among the people are only too well aware of the despair, frustration and accumulating dissatisfaction arising from the compulsory and interminable sharing of households and of its undoubted consequence as manifested by unhappiness, broken homes, anti-social behaviour and psychological upsets ; none of these lending themselves easily to statistical assessment.

I have included in my Report a review of the housing circumstances of the City, stressing the particular problem in this area, and the very considerable difficulties besetting progress. There certainly does not appear to be any speedy solution ; indeed the local situation would appear to be becoming worse rather than better due to the increasing labour demands of the progressive local industries.

Though not in your service during the Year of this Report, it is usual to report the efficient service rendered by the staff of the Public Health Department, and I gratefully acknowledge information and assistance given me by the County Medical Officer of Health, the City Engineer, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his department, the Housing Manager and Mr. Shipley Ellis.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant

D. G. CRAWSHAW.

## I. GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1949.

Area of Borough in Acres .....	10,022
Population—Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (Mid. 1949) .....	54,140
ditto (Mid. 1948) .....	52,900
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1949) .....	15,366
ditto (end of 1948) .....	14,485
Rateable Value on December 31st, 1949 .....	£351,107
Product of a Penny Rate .....	£1,420

## II. EXTRACT OF VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

LIVE BIRTHS	Total	M.	F.	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	
Legitimate	758	401	357		
Illegitimate	62	30	32		15*
STILL-BIRTHS	19	11	8	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	22.6
DEATHS	628	331	297	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	11.6†

Deaths from puerperal causes, headings 29 and 30 of the R.G.'s list :—

No.		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)
29	Puerperal sepsis .....	0	0.00
30	Other maternal causes .....	1	1.19
	Total	1	1.19

Death Rate of infants (under one year of age)	
all infants per 1,000 births .....	28
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) all sites .....	89
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .....	2

\* England and Wales : 16.7 per 1,000 (civilian) population.

† England and Wales : 11.7 per 1,000 (civilian) population.



**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1949.**

England and Wales and 148 Smaller Towns.

The Registrar-General's are provisional figures based on weekly and quarterly returns; the local are for the Calendar Year (1949).

Peterborough		England and Wales		148 Smaller towns, pop : 25,000 to 50,000 (1931 census).
Actual Nos.		Rates per 1,000 Population (Civil).		
BIRTHS :—				
Live .....	820	15.0	16.7	18.0
Still .....	19	0.35	0.39	0.40
DEATHS :—				
All Causes .....	628	11.6	11.7	11.6
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0.00	—	—
Typhoid .....	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. S. Fever .....	0	0.00	—	—
Diphtheria .....	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough .....	0	0.00	0.01	0.01
Measles .....	0	0.00	—	—
NOTIFICATIONS :—				
Scarlet Fever .....	129	2.38	1.63	1.83
Diphtheria .....	0	0.00	0.04	0.04
Typhoid .....	0	0.00	0.01	0.01
Dysentery .....	0	0.00	—	—
C.S. Fever .....	0	0.00	0.02	0.02
Pneumonia .....	34	0.62	0.80	0.65
Measles .....	291	5.37	8.95	9.18
Whooping Cough .....	117	2.16	2.39	2.39
		Per 1,000 (Live) Births		
MORTALITY (cont.)—				
Infant Deaths under one year .....	23	28	32	30
(a) Legitimate .....	21			
(b) Illegitimate .....	2			
Maternal Mortality	1	1.21	0.71	

### **Physical Features of the Area.**

The City area is 10,020 acres and extends from the River Nene in the South for a distance of 5 miles North. The greatest width of 5 miles is where the area is bounded by the River Nene in the South. The normal river level is 16 ft. Ordnance Datum and overflows its banks in times of heavy rain. The highest land point is at the Western Boundary, 75 ft. A.O.D. but the greater part of the area is very flat and lies between 20 ft. and 30 ft. A.O.D. on the edge of the Fenland.

Geologically the district lies on a plain of Upper Lias Clay, which is covered by a 70 ft. layer approximately of Lincolnshire Oolite, a layer of Upper Estuarine Deposits, Boulder Clay and Cornbrash.

Water is found in the Lincolnshire Oolite rocks which form a 60 ft. water bearing strata dipping from West to East and roughly covering the area bounded by the Pennine Chain—River Humber—River Nene—the Wash. This water bearing strata outcrops in Rutland and Derbyshire and the upper surface in the Peterborough area is approximately 60 ft. below the surface of the ground and water is tapped by means of boreholes at Etton and Wilsthorpe.

Rainfall for 1949—a total of 18.20 inches fell, this showing a deficiency of 3.82 inches for the year against the average of 22.02 inches, the year being generally very dry.

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### **Social Conditions and Amenities of the District.**

The district is mainly industrial and residential, but there are areas at the periphery devoted to agriculture and farming pursuits.

Industry is represented by light engineering firms manufacturing machinery for the catering industry, for pumping, Naval engineering, Diesel and other motor and machinery engineers, Boilers for Power Stations, Railway engine works; waggon repair companies; iron and steel constructional engineers; well borers; and heating and ventilation engineers.

The Lighter Industries are represented by Plastic manufacturers, a Corset factory, manufacturers of elastic material, Flour milling and brick works, Bulb and Seed growers, Canning Factories, Clothing Manufacturers, Laundries, Bakehouses, Dairies and numerous other industries so widely diverse as Caravan Manufacture, a Safety Ladder Company, Camera and Optical Instrument making and Whip manufacture to mention only four.

The City's importance as an agriculture centre has been in no way diminished by the industrial development as evidenced by the cattle and produce markets held twice weekly, by the cattle and horse fairs held in the early summer and autumn each year, and, perhaps, best of all, by the great annual Show staged by the Peterborough Agriculture Society on their permanent Showground.



There was little unemployment in the area in 1949 and neither mortality nor morbidity is attributable to any form of employment in the district.

No review of the social conditions of the area would be complete without a very brief review of the cultural background in which its inhabitants live. In Peterborough, there is a Cathedral and thirty-four other churches or missions; there are a total of 22 licensed halls, some being attached to the churches, and lectures, debates, dramatic art and dancing are enjoyed.

The City has a very active Arts Council; Art and Photographic Societies, and 5 Operatic and Dramatic Societies in the area give performances and entertainment to the public, and encourage the art, particularly among young people.

There are 7 Choral and Musical Societies or Clubs, and a Musical Festival is held annually; no fewer than 10 Literary and Technical Societies and the same number of Women's Organisations meet in the City area.

Additional entertainment is provided by 2 theatres, 6 cinemas and the City Library, the general section containing approximately 45,000 volumes and the reference section about 2,000 volumes, many concerning local history.

In the realm of sport, the district is well catered for, having 7 sports grounds, 9 recreation grounds, 6 tennis clubs, and additional public courts, 6 bowling clubs, again with additional public greens, a sailing club, a rowing club, 3 rifle clubs, a football club, a cricket club, and greyhound racing track.

Finally, in this very brief and incomplete survey, in considering the social amenities of the district, mention should be made of the 10 social clubs and of the 62 licensed houses and hotels.

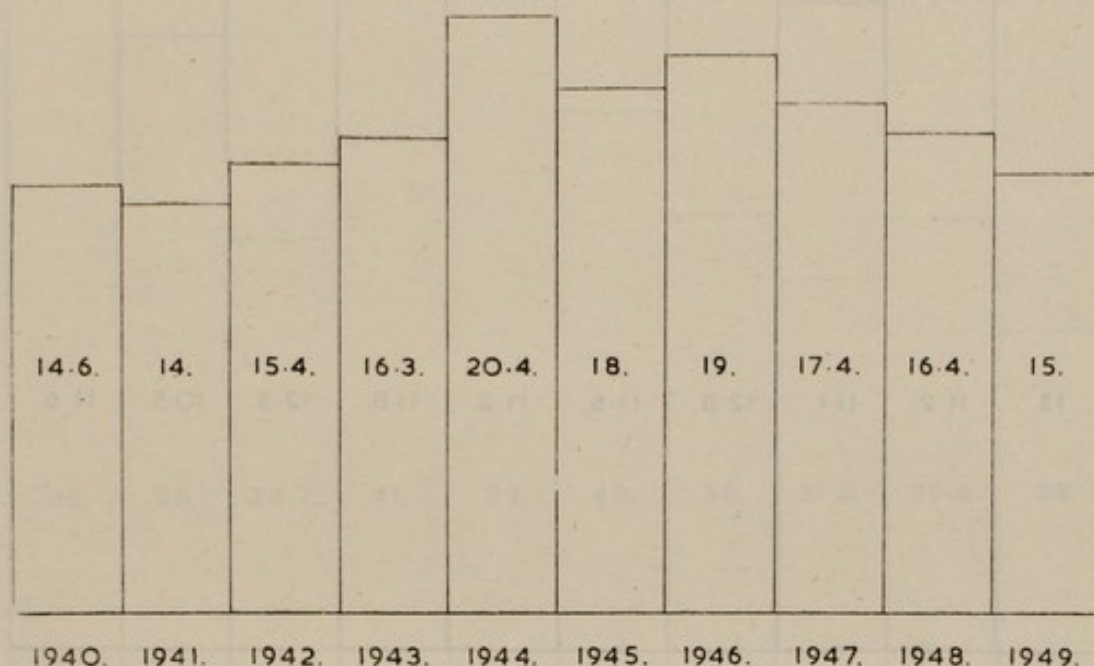


## VITAL STATISTICS.

## BIRTHS.

LIVE BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	758	401	357
Illegitimate	62	30	32

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population—15.

**Birth Rate in City of Peterborough 1940/1949.**

It is interesting to compare the figures for the past 10 years and note how following the large increase in 1944, it appears to be gradually returning to the level found in 1940/1941.

The 1949 Rate for England and Wales—**16.7**.

Internationally the highest recorded in 1949 was Israel with a rate of 29.3 per 1,000 population; throughout the world there was a general tendency for the birth rates to fall during 1949 although they were generally above pre-war rates (Peterborough's average rate for the 10 years 1930-1939 is 14.3 per 1,000 population).

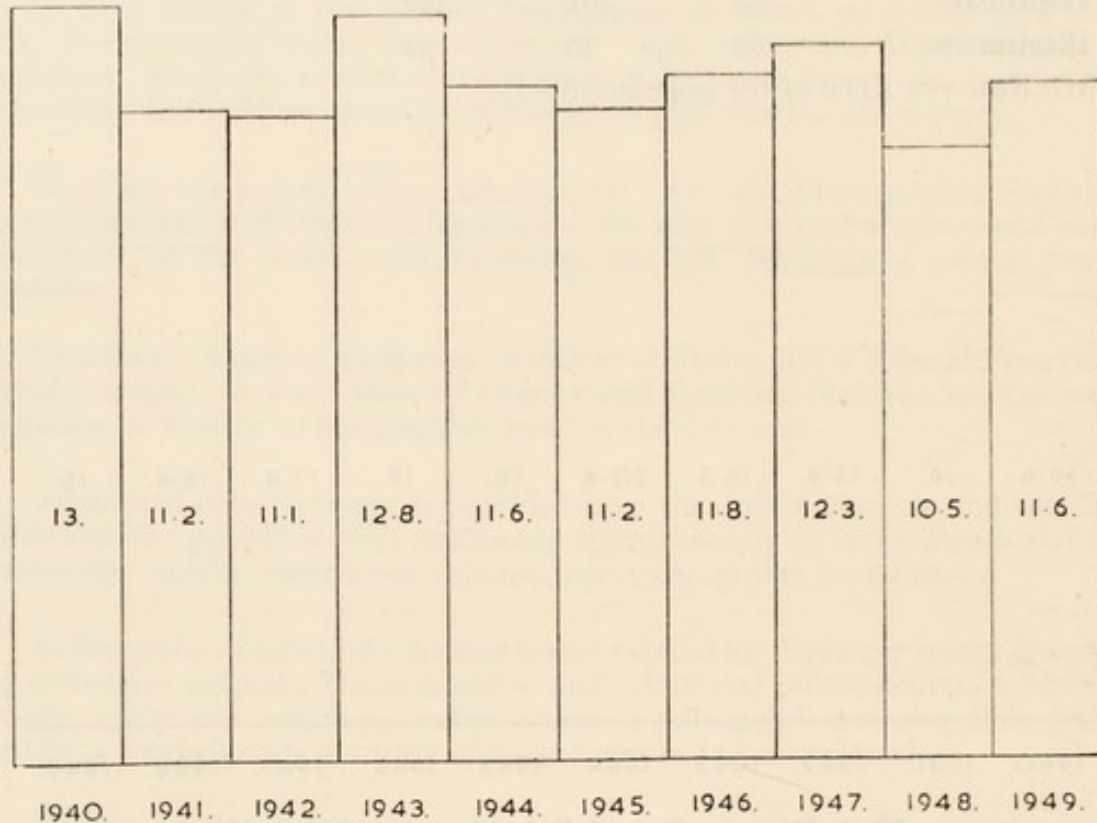
The No. of illegitimate births (62) shows a slight decrease and appears to be stationary round about this figure following its high numbers of 120 and 113 respectively in 1945 and 1946 and the rapid reduction to 67 in 1947 and 69 in 1948.

STILL BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
	19	11	8

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births—22.6.

Figures for the past 10 years are not readily available, but the total number is generally so small as to render comparison unreliable although it will be noted from the larger table that expressed as a rate per 1,000 civil population, Peterborough had an appreciably lower rate than either England and Wales or the 148 smaller towns.

DEATHS	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
	628	331	297
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population—11.6.			



#### Death Rate 1940/1949.

Death Rate for England and Wales 1949 was 11.7.

Again to mention international figures for 1949, the lowest recorded was Israel with 6.3 per 1,000 and the second lowest Southern Rhodesia with 7 per 1,000 (Israel's low figure being due to its average age of population being much lower than that of England and Wales, and Southern Rhodesia's low figure due largely to the return of ageing settlers to England on retirement).

#### Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

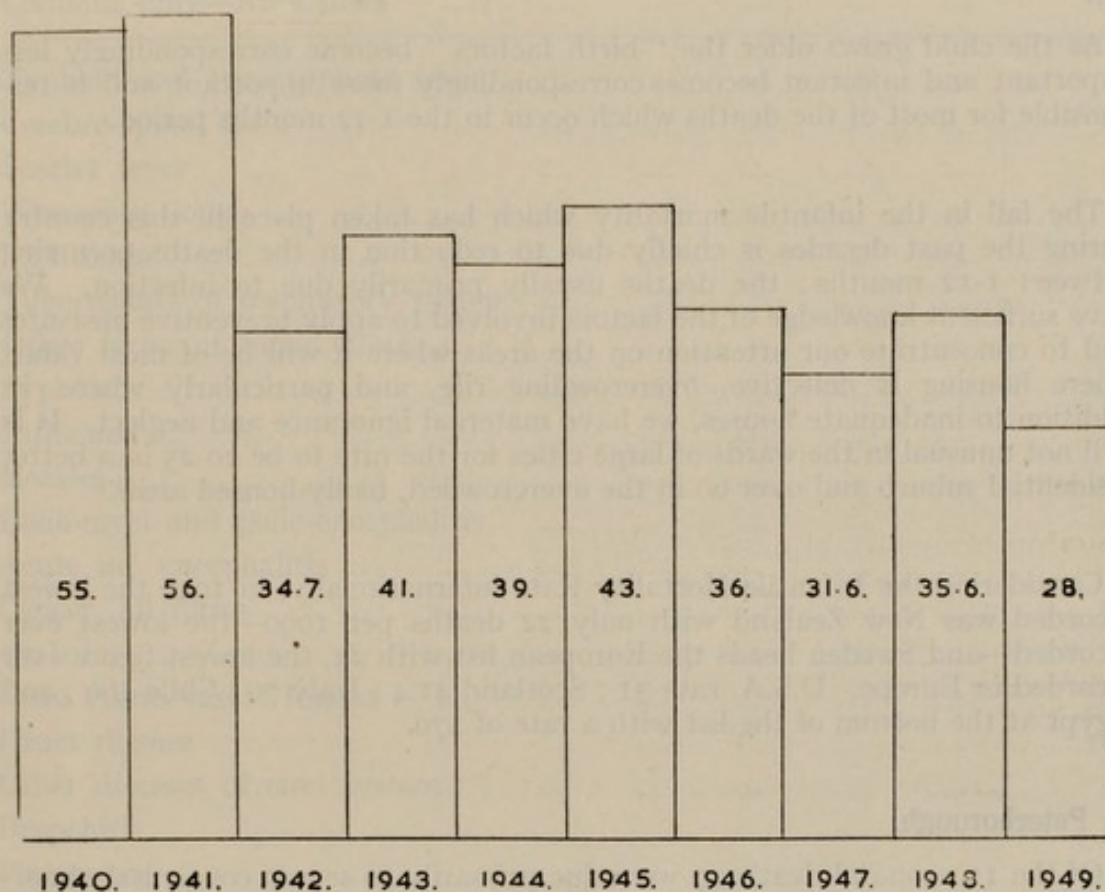
	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live and still births</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other Maternal Causes	1	1.19

Investigation of the return shows that the above death was ascribed to "death by misadventure" at the inquest "as a result of placenta praevia and haemorrhage and the administration of a spinal anaesthetic prior to performing a Caesarean Section" and that the death occurred in hospital. It will be noted that this single death, probably unavoidable, has resulted in the Maternal Mortality (the Maternal Death Rate expressed per 1,000 live and still births) being 1.21; the corresponding figure for England and Wales being 0.71.



### Infantile Mortality.

During 1949, 23 infants under one year of age died, producing an infantile mortality rate of 28 per 1,000 registered live births. This figure is a new low record for the City.



### Infantile Mortality Rate.

The comparable figure for England and Wales during 1949 is 32 and for the 148 smaller towns—30.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is generally accepted as being a good measure of the quality of those services dealing primarily with child welfare, the Sanitary state of the area and its social circumstances.

Neonatal deaths occur during the first month of life and the Neonatal Death Rate is their number expressed per 1,000 live births. In 1949, 11 of the total 23 infantile deaths occurred during the first month of life, giving a Neonatal Death Rate of 13.6.

It is customary to divide the infantile deaths in this fashion as the causes differ so widely; during the first month death is usually due to either one of (or frequently a combination of) the following causes :-congenital malformation, prematurity, birth injuries, asphyxia and infection. Prevention of deaths due to birth injury and asphyxia is chiefly an obstetric problem. Prematurity is difficult to control and in at least half the cases there does not appear to be any obvious preventable factor which is responsible for it. The prognosis in prematurity depends on its degree and on the care and attention devoted to



the child. A number, however, always die, the child being functionally incapable of a separate existence. The problem of congenital malformation is receiving increasing attention chiefly in the research into the causative factors—little can be done at present in prevention, however.

As the child grows older the "birth factors" become correspondingly less important and infection becomes correspondingly more important and is responsible for most of the deaths which occur in the 1-12 months period.

The fall in the infantile mortality which has taken place in this country during the past decades is chiefly due to reduction in the deaths occurring between 1-12 months; the deaths usually primarily due to infection. We have sufficient knowledge of the factors involved to apply preventive measures and to concentrate our attention on the areas where it will be of most value, where housing is defective, overcrowding rife, and particularly where, in addition to inadequate houses, we have maternal ignorance and neglect. It is still not unusual in the wards of large cities for the rate to be 20-25 in a better residential suburb and over 60 in the overcrowded, badly-housed areas.

Considering the Infantile Mortality Rate internationally, in 1949 the lowest recorded was New Zealand with only 22 deaths per 1000—the lowest ever recorded—and Sweden heads the European list with 23, the lowest figure ever recorded in Europe. U.S.A. rate 31; Scotland 41.4; Italy 70; Chile 160; and Egypt at the bottom of the list with a rate of 170.

### **In Peterborough.**

Of the 11 neonatal deaths, 7 were due primarily to severe congenital abnormalities and 3 to severe prematurity and only 1 was directly attributable to infection alone and possibly preventable.

Of the 12 infantile deaths occurring between the age of 1-12 months of life, 5 were chiefly due to less severe congenital abnormalities for which no adequate treatment could be given and which predisposed to infection and thus, in the present state of our knowledge, were not preventable. Two were ascribed to accidental suffocation at 2 and 3 months of age respectively and 5 deaths were due to infection (broncho-pneumonia and/or gastro-enteritis.)

Thus out of 23 infantile deaths, there are at least 8 which possibly could have been prevented, even though this is a record low rate year.

Finally, perhaps it is worthy of note that of the 23 deaths, 2 occurred in illegitimate infants and that this is by no means an abnormally high proportion considering that there were 69 illegitimate children born in 1948 and 62 in 1949, and that this illegitimacy rate of 7.56 per cent. is high in comparison with both the country generally and even some larger cities, Manchester's for example was 6.75 per cent.

### CAUSES OF DEATHS IN PETERBOROUGH M.B. 1949.

<i>Causes of Deaths</i>	<i>Total Death:</i>
Civilians only—All Causes .....	628
Typhoid and Para-typhoid fever .....	—
Cerebro-spinal fever .....	—
Scarlet fever .....	—
Whooping Cough .....	—
Diphtheria .....	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	10
Other forms of tuberculosis .....	2
Syphilis .....	3
Influenza .....	10
Measles .....	—
Polio-myel and polio-encephalitis .....	—
Acute inf. encephalitis .....	—
Cancer, all forms .....	89
Diabetes .....	9
Intra crane vasc. : lesions .....	108
Heart disease .....	153
Other diseases of circ. system .....	29
Bronchitis .....	40
Pneumonia .....	21
Other respiratory diseases .....	9
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum .....	12
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .....	2
Appendicitis .....	2
Other digestive diseases .....	10
Nephritis .....	16
Maternal Mortality :— (a) Sepsis .....	—
(b) Non-Sepsis .....	1
Premature birth .....	2
Other neo-natal mortality .....	14
Suicide .....	9
Road traffic accidents .....	5
Other violent causes .....	12
All other causes .....	60



## CAUSES OF DEATH.

**Diseases of the Heart**, as is customary, produced the largest number of deaths in both males and females and, together with the number of deaths from

**Intracranial vascular lesions** (which includes all forms of "stroke,") giving a total of 261 deaths, provides an indication of the increasing age of the population, as a consequence of the increased expectation of life and a measure of the additional strain of modern life.

It is gratifying that no deaths occurred from any of the common infectious diseases,—it is the first occasion this has ever been recorded and there has not been a death from Diphtheria since 1946.

### Deaths from Accidents or other Violent Causes.

The total was 17, consisting of 11 males and 6 females ; of these, 5 were due to road accidents (3 male, 2 female, only 1 child being a victim) and 5 were elderly persons, in 3 of whom a fall led to a fractured bone and resulted in hypostatic pneumonia. In the other 2, death was due to burns.

Two men died from severe fractures sustained following falls and a boy of eleven was drowned in the river.

Two babies were suffocated as has been detailed previously.

One male person died in hospital as a consequence of cardiac failure during the administration of an anaesthetic and one elderly female was murdered.

According to figures published by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, 6,000 fatal accidents occur each year in the homes in England and Wales ; and this is equivalent to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all fatal accidents, including industrial, transport, etc.

During the last ten years, there has been an actual increase in fatalities among young children under 5 years of age and among those over 65. 60 per cent. of the fatalities are accountable to falls (80 per cent. in the elderly) and burns and scalds account for 15 per cent.—particularly in children and in the elderly.

More children under 5 are killed in the home than on the road and indeed many more than die from any single infectious disease—obviously special attention is necessary to reduce domestic accidents.

Nine persons committed suicide during 1949, 5 males and 4 females.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply.

The details required by the Ministry of Health, Circular 2/50, are as follows :

- (1) The water supply of the City is obtained from boreholes in the limestone at the Corporation's Waterworks at Wilsthorpe and Etton.

### Wilsthorpe Waterworks.

Wilsthorpe is about 16 miles north of the City, near Bourne, Lincs. The pumping machinery at this station comprises diesel engine driven surface pumps and an electrically driven vertical spindle borehole pump. About a mile from the pumping station is a reservoir of one million gallons capacity with a top water level of 163.50 ft. above O.D., compared with the general ground level in the City centre of approximately 30 ft. above O.D. and a ground level of about 80 ft. O.D. at Longthorpe, the highest point of supply in the City.

### Etton Waterworks.

Etton is about 5 miles north of the City centre. The pumping machinery at this station consists of electrically driven surface pumps. Pumps lift the water from the boreholes into a covered reservoir of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons capacity from which other pumps draw and pump direct to supply. A 200 KW diesel driven alternator is installed at this station to ensure uninterrupted working in the event of a breakdown in the public electricity supply.

### Trunk Mains.

An 18" diameter pipe line conveys the water from Wilsthorpe to the junction of Etton Lane where it connects with two pumping mains from the Etton Station. Then two 18" diameter and one 24" diameter pipe lines convey the water to the City and surrounding areas.

### General.

The population supplied by the undertaking is approximately 87,000, made up of 55,000 in the City and 32,000 in the areas supplied in bulk. Bulk supplies are afforded to Old Fletton U.D.C., Whittlesey U.D.C., Norman Cross R.D.C., Peterborough R.D.C., Thorney R.D.C., and parts of Kesteven, Lincs. The average daily quantity supplied by the undertaking is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons.

During 1949, the supply has been satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity.

- (2) Samples are taken regularly for both chemical and bacteriological examinations ; raw water, and that going into supply following chlorination, at each source being sampled.
- (3) No plumbo solvent property is attributable to this supply.
- (4) No contamination had to be dealt with during 1949.

	<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
(5) Raw water (pre-chlorination) analysis	28	28
Treated water (post-chlorination) analysis	6	6
No. of dwelling houses :		<i>Population</i>
(a) direct supply re tap in the home	14,952	52,332
(b) by stand pipes	599	2,096
(c) from private supplies, wells, springs etc.	12	42

Following is a report of 3 routine samples taken on 15th June, 1949 :

	1.	2.	3.
This sample contains per million parts :			
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	440.00	440.00	440.00
Suspended Matter	absent	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	28.40	28.40	28.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent	absent	absent
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent	absent	absent
Free Ammonia	0.0240	0.0040	0.0040
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040
Temporary Hardness	235.00	235.00	240.00
Permanent Hardness	80.00	80.00	70.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub>	0.080	0.120	0.120
PH value	7.10	7.20	7.10
Appearance	clear and bright in all three		
Odour	none	none	none
Taste & Colour	normal	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	absent	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	0.040	absent	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	3	7	17
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	2	0	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	2	2	1
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) absent in	100 mls	100 mls	100 mls

At the time of sampling all three waters were of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

Chemical analysis is fairly constant.

Bacteriological analysis has been satisfactory in all cases.

There has been no extension of water supplies during 1949.



### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

Sewage disposal is by settlement and broad irrigation—the plant having been designed for approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons dry weather flow and having to cope at present with  $2\frac{1}{4}$  million gallons dry weather flow. The irrigation areas consequently are acting as septic tanks and the standard of effluent is unsatisfactory both as regards putrescibility and de-aerating power.

Longthorpe and part of Werrington are without proper drainage systems, Ministry of Health sanction having recently been received to proceed with schemes.

### **Closet Accommodation at end of 1949.**

Privy Middens :— No. of Middens—15 ; No. of closets attached to them—15 ; No. of pail closets—236 ;  
and 19 “ attached ” to Caravan  
and 20 in Factories.

There are no trough closets nor any waste water closets.

No. of fresh water closets—14,902.

No. of houses on water carriage system—14,381.

There has been only 1 conversion during 1949—a pail closet to a fresh W.C.

### **Public Cleansing.**

There are approximately 16,000 movable ashbins. There are no dry ashpits.

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all premises in the area and a daily collection from some business premises, using a fleet of 8 S.D. freighters, a Scammell Mechanical Horse, and 2 Karrier Bantams.

Disposal is by controlled tipping, 2 Mechanical Gulley emptiers are employed on gulley cleansing and cesspool emptying in the areas not yet sewered.

### **Camping Sites.**

There are no sites in the area specifically used for camping. During 1949 nine sites were licensed under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936, and at the end of the year there were a total of 16 vans on these sites, the estimated number living in them being 45-50 persons.

### **Smoke Abatement.**

Staff not being available, no special action was taken during the year with regard to smoke abatement. There are 12 factory and works chimneys in the City area. There are no byelaws in existence for the control of smoke nuisance.

### **Swimming Pool (Public).**

There is one large public open air swimming pool in the area, the water being chlorinated and the supervision the responsibility of the City Engineer. There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. A fair



number of persons make use of the river for swimming during the summer, a practice I cannot recommend in view of the undoubted pollution by both animal and human excreta at Alwalton, Longthorpe, and the houseboats to mention only some sources.

In addition there are 24 slipper baths, 18 for males and 6 for females, the charge being 6d., an additional charge of 1d. being made for soap and a further 6d. for hire of towel. Approximately 1,000 persons use these baths weekly and 40 per cent. of these hire a towel.

#### **Disinfestation of Premises.**

11 houses (not being Council Houses) were found to be infested and were treated during 1949, "Cimex" being used and found satisfactory. Supervision was maintained for a period following treatment.

#### **Offensive Trade.**

There are 2 premises in the City area; a Tripe Boiler and a Rag and Bone Dealer. No nuisance was caused during 1949.

#### **Factories Act, 1937.**

Following are particulars of the number of factories registered (excluding bakehouses) and work in connection with them during 1949.

Factories on Register :	Mechanical	183	
	Non-Mechanical	44)	227
Number of visits paid .....			5
Notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories			
re (a) new factories .....			11
(b) default .....			2
(c) deletion .....			8
(d) change of occupier .....			15
Letters sent .....			6
Defaults remedied			
Sanitary convenience provided .....			1
Sanitary convenience cleaned .....			1
Outworkers .....			114

Staff was not available for any duties other than inspection on complaint or on notification from H.M. Inspector of Factories that attention was necessary although all premises on which „outwork" is carried out have been inspected.

#### **Common Lodging Houses.**

There are 3 on the Register. 33 visits were paid during 1949 and the following work carried out :

Lime washed .....	2
Roof repaired .....	1
Verbal caution .....	1
Sanitary Defects remedied .....	2
Their condition is satisfactory.	

### Houses let in Lodging.

There are no houses let in lodging in the city area.

### Underground Sleeping Rooms.

I have no knowledge of any such room.

### Canal Boats.

With the exception of traffic necessary for the maintenance of the river bank, there are practically no canal boats moving on the river. None was inspected during 1949 nor is there any knowledge of any infringement of the Acts.

### Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1923.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

The most notable sanitary improvement during 1949 was probably the laying of a deep sewer to serve Newark area and Bishop's Road. The chief sanitary requirement of the district is the provision of a new sewage disposal works to replace the present overloaded plant. This has been delayed due to the Ministry withholding their grant but has recently been approved (1950).



## HOUSING.

### Statistics.

#### No. of new houses erected during the year :

(i) by the City Council	114
(ii) by other persons	26
Total number of families re-housed during 1949	204
This figure includes new houses, re-let houses, re-let pre-fabs and hutted accommodation.	

#### Inspection of Dwelling Houses during 1949 :

1. (a) total number inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act).	939
(b) number of inspections made for the purpose	1252
2. (a) number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regs, 1925 and 1932.	11
(b) No. of inspections made for that purpose	56
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	167

#### Remedying of defects during 1949 without service of formal notice.

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officer (the reason that this number is greater than the number found defective is that certain houses found defective in 1948 were „rendered fit” i.e. the work was completed in 1949).	213
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No action was taken under statutory powers during 1949 nor were any formal notices served. In all cases informal action was successful, the co-operation of the owners obtained, and the work carried out satisfactorily.

#### Overcrowding.

There is undoubtedly an amount of statutory overcrowding in the City area ; the actual extent of it could only be ascertained by a detailed house to house survey. Practically every case known is on the housing list and on receipt of overcrowding points (granted when the applicant has been living in the overcrowded accommodation for a period of 12 months) the additional points are usually sufficient to bring the case forward for immediate consideration.

During 1949, 39 cases of overcrowding were relieved by transfer of families to Council Housing ; this number includes transfers from pre-fabricated and hutted accommodation to permanent houses.

That the problem is difficult is very obvious and we have one case where a house has again become overcrowded despite the Council having rehoused 2 sub-tenant families from the address during the past 12 months.

The chief causes of overcrowding in the area are lack of suitable accommodation aggravated by a heavy influx of labour from other areas attracted by the need and remuneration paid by industry, further aggravated by a slow rate of building, despite every effort, of all concerned locally, to the contrary.

### Housing Conditions.

The prevalent kind of house in the City is the six-roomed cottage terraced type with long back garden, built during the 1890's, constructed of hard brick and having slated roofs. By modern standards, they are ugly; economically they are relatively efficient although by no means an ideal type of housing, many of them having external water closets and it will have been noted from the previous statistics that in about 600 of them (occupied by approximately 2,100 persons) the only water supply is a stand pipe common to a number of them.

Some indication of the extent of the shortage is given by the size of the waiting list for Council Housing—2066 on December 31st, 1949—and if this number is considered according to size of family :

A	Couples without children	782
B	1 child families	730
C	2    "    "	393
D	3    "    "	108
E	4    "    "	25
F	5    "    "	19
G	6    "    "	3
H	More than 6 children	6
		<hr/>
		2066
		<hr/>

Considering housing needs in relation to the above statistics, there are required :

A	1 bedroom flats to re-house A	782
B	2 bedroom houses or flats to house B	730
C	3 bedroom    "    "    "    CDE	526
D	4    "    "    "    "    FG	22
E	6    "    "    "    "    H	6



Housing schemes in hand at the end of 1949 :

1. Dogsthorpe Estate which will eventually comprise

32	single persons flats
12	old persons bungalows
100	2 bedroom houses or flats
578	3 bedroom houses
24	4 bedroom houses
<hr/>	
746	units of accommodation
<hr/>	

Erection of some of these units has been commenced.

2. Eastfield Housing Estate to comprise approximately 300 houses—this planned during 1949 is in hand.

The chief difficulty in re-housing appears to be the great influx of applicants attracted to the area by the needs and remuneration of the progressive industries ; practically outstripping the rate of building of new houses, this building being handicapped chiefly by shortage of labour ; thus during the first 6 months of 1950 there was an addition of 94 applicants to the housing list in spite of 101 new houses being completed and 101 families rehoused.

Considering the fitness of present houses, difficulties are frequently found in taking action under either the Public Health or Housing Acts through a surprisingly large number being obviously fit only for demolition but of which the occupants cannot be rehoused. There are 599 houses without any internal water supply and approximately 100 which have no separate water closets or other adequate sanitary accommodation.

Two licences were issued in respect of pasteurisation plants and in each case licences were granted for retail distribution.

### Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops :

During 1949 regular inspections were made of the various premises, a total of 51 visits being paid. Their general condition was regarded as good although "verbal" cautions were given and in 5 of these a "confirmatory letter" was sent.

5 samples of milk were submitted for biological tests for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All were negative.

Alterations (extensive) to dairy and wash-up	3
New refrigerators	1
Lime washing of dairies	4
Lime washing of cowsheds	3
Repairs to cowsheds or dairies	2
Installation of machinery	2
Minor improvements	3



On October 1st, 1949 :

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 ;

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 ;

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 ; came into force.

Thus the general body of law was changed from October 1st, 1949, bringing into operation, to a large degree, the policy defined by the Government in July, 1943, in the White Paper " Measures to improve the quality of the National Milk Supply."

Broadly speaking, the supervision of milk production on the farm becomes the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture and Local Authorities retain the duty of controlling the distribution and sale of milk.

Although Local Authorities cease to be responsible for the supervision of milk production on dairy farms, it is clearly desirable that there is close co-operation between the officers of the new service and the Sanitary Officers as the latter still retain duties at farms in connection with water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal and building construction.

These new provisions appear to be working well in this area and a high degree of co-ordination has been effected.

### **Meat and Other Foods.**

**Ice Cream premises, Making up premises, Restaurant and Cafe Kitchens, Licensed Premises, Fried Fish Shops and Bakehouses.**

Full details of numbers of the above registered and of the work carried out during 1949 are included in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

### **Meat and Food Inspection and Food Sampling.**

These again are dealt with in great detail in both the general and preliminary parts of Mr. Hall's Report.

The analyses were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham.

### **Food Poisoning.**

No case was notified during 1949.

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1949.

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases Notified												Total Deaths	Hospital	
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods—Years												Total cases removed to hospital from the district	Deaths in hospital of persons belonging to district
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65 and over			
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	129	1	—	16	—	14	69	29	—	—	—	—	—	77	—
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever (excluding paratyphoid) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Measles (excluding rubella) .....	291	3	38	3	68	35	134	—	6	4	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping cough .....	117	4	27	2	53	—	29	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenza) .....	34	—	3	—	2	1	1	1	—	3	6	11	6	21	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	1	—	—	10	—
Acute encephalitis lethargica .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-encephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### Scarlet Fever.

In 1948 there were 67 cases notified.

The incidence is very high and it will be noted from the table that most cases occurred in children of school age. Most cases also occurred in the early winter as is customary with this disease. It is difficult to control, being spread by carriers of the germ who are frequently either well or have little departure from normal health.

During the last 50/100 years, the disease generally has become milder in character ; nowadays it is very rare for Scarlet Fever to cause death although the incidence of the disease, i.e. the average annual number of cases, is still very much the same.

The organism responsible is susceptible to both the Sulphonamides and Penicillin and, in addition, we have antitoxin for severe cases. With the effective use of these agents, it is possible to render the patient free from infection in a matter of 7 to 10 days, greatly reducing the period of isolation either at home or in hospital and the skin which peels from hands and feet in the more severe cases is *not* infectious !

### Paratyphoid.

The single case of Paratyphoid which occurred was unfortunate in that there was considerably more delay in notification than should have been the case, leading to misunderstanding with the patient's husband regarding the "delay" in disinfecting the home. The patient made a full recovery and received prompt and efficient treatment.

### Measles.

The incidence is about average. Prior to the evacuation in 1940, Measles had a two year periodicity—alternate years being Measles years with a high incidence—a much smaller number occurring in the intervening years. This periodicity was upset in some way by the evacuation and has still not returned to its pre-war picture although appears to be gradually doing so. In 1948 there were 504 notified cases and the incidence in 1950 so far is over 1,000.

In 1948, there were two deaths. No death occurred in 1949—a very satisfactory state of affairs considering that 41 children under the age of 2 were notified as having contracted the disease—most fatal cases occurring in young children.

### Whooping Cough.

The incidence again is fairly high (197 cases occurred in 1948). Again no death is reported ; very satisfactory considering that 31 children under 2 were notified as having contracted the disease and that over 90 per cent. of the deaths ascribed to Whooping Cough occur in children under 2 years of age. Recent controlled trials of preventive immunisation have proved highly satisfactory and immunisation for this terrible disease will probably be introduced in the near future.



### **Poliomyelitis.**

Ten confirmed cases occurred. There was no death and only two cases occurred in children. The Isolation Hospital was utilised exclusively for Poliomyelitis cases, other infectious diseases being admitted to Wisbech Hospital.

Considering the high general incidence of Poliomyelitis in 1949, I do not consider 10 confirmed cases as being an abnormal incidence for the City area; the age distribution of the cases is rather surprising, however, and the fact that no death occurred is a tribute to the quality of treatment afforded them in the Isolation Hospital as when Poliomyelitis occurs in adults, it is usually severe as was the case with a number of these patients. During the period these cases were under treatment the Isolation Hospital was under the care of the County Medical Officer of Health.

### **Diphtheria.**

It will be noted that no case of Diphtheria was notified during 1949, this being the second successive year that no case occurred.

During the year 684 children were notified as having received primary immunisation from the City general practitioners and a further 88 children received re-inforcing injections. It will have been noted from the Press there occasionally appears to be some relationship between the occurrence of Poliomyelitis in a child recently immunised. The risk would appear to be slight providing, firstly, that the child is immunised only against Diphtheria and, secondly, that immunisation is not carried out at a time when a large number of cases of Poliomyelitis are occurring in the immediate vicinity. It is to be remembered that Diphtheria will usually be prevented in a community providing that about 70 per cent. of the children have been adequately immunised (although naturally we aim at 100 per cent.). It is always difficult to assess the percentage of children immunised as a number are treated privately and consequently no return made to the County Council but I doubt very much whether the figure is higher than 60 per cent. for the City area; needless to say, if this already inadequate percentage is to be further reduced, the consequence might be unfortunate.

### **Vaccination against Smallpox.**

Primary Vaccination during 1949	178)	
	)	240
Re-vaccination	62)	

The re-vaccinations were chiefly in adults proceeding overseas.

The very low percentage of babies receiving primary vaccination is merely the local aspect of the national picture and is an index of the apathy of the general public in availing themselves of protection against what has become a rare disease. One can compare the situation with that which might tend to occur when Diphtheria has been conquered as a consequence of effective immunisation.

### **Disinfection after Infectious Diseases.**

Number of houses disinfected during 1949—128. Formalin spray being used.

Clothing and bedding was steam disinfected at the Isolation Hospital where necessary.



**TUBERCULOSIS.****New Cases and Mortality during 1949.**

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0—								
1—	2		1					
5—	1		1					
10—	1							
15—		4	1				1	1
20—	8	3			3			
25—	5	9	1		1	2		
35—	3	4			2	2		
45—	1					1		
55—	2				1			
65 and upwards								
Totals	23	20	4	—	7	5	1	1

It will be noted there occurred 14 deaths (civilian and non-Civilian) from Tuberculosis during 1949 ; of these 12 were respiratory and 2 were non-respiratory (Tuberculous Meningitis) ; of these 14 persons, 7 were notified prior to death. 2 persons dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were Mental Defectives, and 2 others were members of H.M. Forces.

The age incidence of the deaths is also typical, Tuberculosis being one of the most important causes of death in the 15—35 age groups.

Occupation does not appear to have played a contributory part in causing these deaths, the primary factor in each case being close contact with an infectious (" open ") case.

**Tuberculosis Register—1948/1949.**

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No on Register 31/12/48	94	69	14	11
Removed during 1949	7	7	1	—
Notified during 1949	23	20	4	—
No. on Register 31/12/49	110	82	17	11

There were thus 220 cases on the register at the end of 1949 ; an increase of 32 during the year. Of the 14 civilians and non-civilians who died from Tuberculosis during 1949, only 7 were on the register.

To quote the latest available figures, in 1948 more than 19,000 persons died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in England and Wales and in the same year nearly 44,000 new cases were notified.

In addition, the present National situation is that approximately 10,000 patients are kept waiting 9 months or longer for hospital or sanatorium beds while some 5,000 beds assigned to Tuberculosis are empty for lack of staff. The local situation is fortunately not quite so grim as regards accommodation, and the average case on confirmation of diagnosis is removed to sanatorium with little delay—merely fortuitous local circumstances.

Finally, it is perhaps also worth mentioning that the policy of the Council to award additional points to housing applicants who are found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis **and are infectious** is being adhered to and that the purpose of the additional points is to remove the infective case from overcrowded premises and thus reduce the spread of infection and, consequently, assist in the control of the disease.

	Mortality			Notification		
	Pulmonary	Non-Respiratory	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Respiratory	Total
1949	12	2	14	44	4	48
1948	17	5	22	35	4	39
1947	13	1	14	47	3	50
1946	16	4	20	42	4	46
1945	14	2	16	44	5	49
1944	10	2	12	36	7	43
1943	17	6	23	43	5	48
1942	16	8	24	51	5	56
1941	17	9	26	26	16	42
1940	7	2	9	25	12	37

#### **Tuberculosis Mortality and Notifications, 1940-1949.**

It will be noted that during the past 10 years an average of 18 persons have died and approximately 46 new cases have been notified each year.





# CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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## II.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1949.

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(J. HALL, M.S.I.A., A.M.I. San. E.)



# **SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT**

## **STAFF 1949.**

### *Chief Sanitary Inspectors—*

J. L. SEDEN, M.S.I.A. until 31st October  
J. HALL, M.S.I.A., A.M.I. San. E. from 1st November

### *Additional Sanitary Inspectors—*

J. HALL (Until 1st November)  
A. AINLEY, M.S.I.A. (Until 31st August)  
P. LANGSTON, M.S.I.A. (From 15th November).

### *Assistant Inspector—*

A. N. VENTERS.

### *Clerks—*

Miss M. PARKER (Until 18th June)      A. MORTON  
Mrs. W. HORMAN (Part-time from 1st August until 30th November).  
Miss B. BINGHAM (From 12th December).

# Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report

## 1949

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SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,  
TOWN HALL,  
PETERBOROUGH.  
1950.

To The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen  
and Councillors of the City of Peterborough.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my first Annual Report for the year 1949. Although I am reporting on the work carried out by the Department for this year, it was primarily supervised by Mr. Seden who retired on the last day of October, after presenting thirty-eight Annual Reports to the City Council and completing nearly thirty-nine years in their Service.

As you are aware, the inspectorial staff has been completely changed during the year under review and at one time I was the only qualified inspector on the staff. Details of the changes are given on the back of the title page. This period of unrest and the period of settling down which will follow is undoubtedly having its effect on the work of the Department. This is indicated in some of the statistics which follow and which have been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health.

May I make the following comments on certain sections in my Report. A new paragraph has been introduced, headed Tents, Vans & Sheds. At the present time the pressure on this Authority to licence vans and van sites is increasing due to the present housing shortage and the increased work available in Peterborough. This section of the work carried out by the Department, I am sure, will become more and more important until the supply of houses somewhere equals the demand.

This year the Milk and Dairies Act, 1944 came into force and your Authority ceased to be responsible for the registration of dairy-farmers and dairy-farms. This is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The remainder of the registrations, i.e. milk distributors and other dairy premises are still the responsibility of your Authority. The liaison already established between the Milk Specialist Officer and myself continues under the new scheme.

The loss of duties is more than counterbalanced by additional legislation which makes this Council, as a Food and Drugs Authority, responsible for administering the Regulations made under the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949. Additional pasteurising plant has been installed and more dairymen are dealing in Tuberculin Tested milk.



A large amount of educational work is still necessary in the importance of hygiene wherever and whenever food is prepared. Special cards have again been issued by the Department drawing attention to the necessity of personal cleanliness. It is calculated that there are approximately 325 food shops, excluding butchers, food preparation premises and confectioners, in this City, many of whom are in side streets and whom it is impossible to visit regularly. These shops very often are selling groceries, potatoes, etc. as well as rationed goods which are liable to contamination. In many cases the supply of hot water is not satisfactory and its regular use is very doubtful.

Centralised slaughtering continues to operate and your Officers do a 100 per cent. inspection of animals killed at the local abattoir and bacon factory ; details of the condemnations are included in this report.

During my term of office I have received the utmost co-operation from the staff to whom I am most grateful in helping me through a difficult period.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HALL,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### Inspections and Complaints.

Complaints received 192. Inspections 4183. Revisits 1001. All this work respecting defaults under the Public Health and Housing Acts was completed by personal interviews, informal Notices or letters.

939 Houses were inspected, and a total of 1252 visits were made for this purpose.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

#### Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied.

Total 355—covering various matters dealt with under Section 92.

11 Houses were disinfested for bugs—three by the Owner's tradesmen and eight by the tenant.

#### Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Permission under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was given for 16 dwelling vans to be stationed on 9 approved sites.

#### Infectious Diseases.

130 visits of enquiry were made and 111 re-visits.

#### Disinfection.

The number of rooms disinfected is as follows :

Infectious Disease .....	128
Phthisis .....	50

For non-notifiable diseases :

Rooms .....	7
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Bedding was removed to the Isolation Hospital to be disinfected from :

120 Houses (after Infectious Diseases) .....	1016	articles
3 " (after non-notifiable diseases) .....	33	"
48 " (after Phthisis) .....	432	"
	<hr/>	
	1481	articles



134 articles of bedding were removed on request for disinfection for which payment has been made. Following is a list of all the articles removed and disinfected :

	Infectious Disease	T.B.	Non Notifiable	Articles Charged for	Total
Beds	58	31	1	2	92
Blankets	309	104	6	3	422
Bolsters	51	32	2	2	87
Pillows	197	103	5	10	315
Counterpanes	109	25	1	—	135
Matresses	60	37	—	4	101
Carpets, etc.	8	11	—	—	19
Clothing	31	16	14	—	61
Miscellaneous	193	73	4	113	383
Total	1016	432	33	134	1615

#### Defence of the Realm Regulation 68AA.

21 Slum Clearance houses were licensed under Defence Regulations 68AA for temporary occupation, four of which were subsequently refused on the second period of the year. The houses are to be demolished when untenanted.

#### FOOD & DRUGS ACTS, 1938—49.

##### Ice-Cream Premises. Making-up Premises.

##### Restaurant and Cafe Kitchens.

**Ice-Cream.** There are 6 manufacturers of Ice-cream in the City preparing ice-cream on registered premises, 3 of whom Heat Treat their product, the remainder use a Cold Mix. There are 75 premises selling ice-cream in the City to whom visits have been paid (i. e. 106) 4 verbal cautions have been given. 29 Samples were taken. Results : 2 Grade 1 ; 8 Grade 2 ; 15 Grade 3 ; and 4 Grade 4.

**Making-up Premises.** Number on Register 44. Visits paid 27 and weekly visits to each of the two premises where food is made up for distribution to a number of branches. Verbal cautions 3.

Work done :	Limewashed 2, Painted 3	5
	Reconstructed premises	1

**Restaurant & Cafe Kitchens.** 33 on the register. Visits paid 60. Letters sent 3. Verbal cautions 5.

Work done :	Limewashing and decorations	4
	Alterations to premises	1
	New fittings	1

**Licensed Premises.** A Register of licensed premises within the City (62) has been compiled and all have been visited. The sanitary accommodation has been inspected and the arrangements for the washing of utensils and glasses and recommendations for their improvements made, as and when necessary.

### **Fried Fish Shops.**

Number on Register now 38—3 having been opened during the year. Visits paid 34. Verbal cautions 2.

Work done :	Repairs to cleaning shed	1
	Limewashed	2
	New pan and fumes extractor	1
	Alterations, redecorations	1
	Hot and cold water supply provided	1
	Non-mechanical fittings	2

There are now 2 mobile vans operating from Peterborough into the surrounding district. The owners of the vans own fish-frying premises and use these premises for the purpose of preparing potatoes and fish for use on the vans. In addition, at one address within the City, a storeroom and preparation room have been specially made suitable for use in conjunction with a mobile van stationed and operating outside the City boundary.

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

Number of Houses on Register 3. Visits paid 33.

Work done :	Limewashed	2
	Roof repaired	1
	Verbal cautions	1
	Sanitary defects remedied	2

### **Canal Boats.**

With the exception of a small amount of traffic which is necessary for the maintenance of the river banks, there are practically no Canal Boats moving on the river.

### **Bakehouses.**

Number of Bakehouses on Register 37. Visits paid 30. Verbal cautions 3.

Work done :	Roof Repaired	1
	Limewashed or redecorated	7



### Meat and Food Inspection.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was: Beasts (including cows) 2,980; Calves 735; Sheep and Lambs 10,328; Pigs 5,607. No horses are slaughtered in the area for human consumption. No slaughtering is done locally by the Jewish Method.

331 Condemnation notes covering 1,736 individual condemnations have been issued.

Following are particulars of the condemnations:

<b>BEEF</b> (for tuberculosis)		Stones
31 Cows and all edible offal	(11E)	1,528 $\frac{1}{4}$
27 Beasts and all edible offal	(9E)	1,352 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 Cows forequarters		42 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Beasts forequarters		63 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 Beast Hindquarter		16
Beef		9 $\frac{1}{2}$

### Other Causes.

1 Beast and all edible offal	Anaemia		53 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " " " " "	Decomposition	(1E)	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Cow " " " "	Dropsy		35
1 " " " " "	Dropsy & Emaciation	(1E)	38
1 Beast " " " "	" "	(1E)	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 Cows " " " "	Emaciation	(4E)	140 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Beasts " " " "	" "	(2E)	60
1 Cow " " " "	Malignant Neoplasms		43
1 " " " " "	Malignant Tumours	(1E)	40
2 Beasts " " " "	Pyaemia	(2E)	95 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 " " " " "	Fevered	(3E)	129 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 " " " " "	Septic Intoxication	(1E)	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 Cow " " " "	" "	(1E)	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef			31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bruised and Heated Beef			154

### Offals (Edible)

**Heads & Tongues**:—412 (T.B.) 899 $\frac{3}{4}$  stones; 19 (Actinomycosis) 45 $\frac{1}{4}$  stones; 6 (Tumours, etc.) 14 stones.

**Lungs**:—314 (T.B.) 237 $\frac{1}{4}$  stones; 20 (Pleurisy, etc.) 16 stones.

**Livers**:—429 (Distoma) 481 $\frac{1}{2}$  stones; 81 (T.B.) 89 $\frac{3}{4}$  stones; 80 (Cavernous Angioma) 80 stones; 20 (Fatty) 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  stones; 166 (Abscesses) 189 stones; 15 (Cirrhosis, etc.) 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  stones.

**Other Edible Offals**:—327 stones.

E - Emergency Slaughter

## Meat and Food Inspection (Contd.)

**SHEEP**

				Stones
1	carcase and all edible offal	Bruising & Hydraemia	(1E)	4
1	" " " " "	Carcinomata	(1E)	4½
1	" " " " "	Malignant Neoplasms	(1E)	5½
8	" " " " "	Dropsy & Emaciation	(8E)	25½
3	" " " " "	Dropsy & Emaciation & Parasites	(3E)	10½
3	" " " " "	Emaciation	(3E)	12
1	" " " " "	Emaciation with Multiple Abscesses	(1E)	5½
1	" " " " "	Emaciation & Jaundice	(1E)	2
2	" " " " "	Gangrenous & Pneumonia	(2E)	9¾
1	" " " " "	Mammitis (Septic)	(1E)	7
1	" " " " "	Peritonitis (Septic)	(1E)	3
1	" " " " "	Moribund & Decomposition	(1E)	4½
1	" " " " "	Moribund		3
2	" " " " "	Multiple Abscesses		7¾
	Mutton (Bruised, etc.)	.....	.....	95¾

**Offals (Edible)**

**Livers** :—145 (Distomatosis) 23½ stones ; 47 (Parasites) 8½ stones ; 21 (Cirrhosis) 3¾ stones ; 18 (Abscesses) 3½ stones.

**Other Edible Offals** :—50 stones.

**CALVES.** for (Tuberculosis) :—

1	Carcase and all edible offal	Congenital T.B.		5½
	<b>Other Causes.</b>			
1	Carcase & all edible offal	Emaciation	(1E)	3¾
1	" " " " "	Peritonitis, pneumonia and acute fever	(1E)	4¾
1	" " " " "	Umbilical Pyaemia	(1E)	3¾

**Offals (Edible)** various—6½ stones.

**PIGS** (for tuberculosis)

10	carcases and all edible offal	Generalised T.B.	(1E)	130
	<b>Other Causes.</b>			
1	carcase & all edible offal	Decomposition and unfit	(1E)	7
1	" " " " "	Emaciation	(1E)	10
1	" " " " "	Emaciation & Rickets	(1E)	5½
1	" " " " "	Extensive Bruising and Fevered	(1E)	5½
1	" " " " "	Gangrenous	(1E)	6
1	" " " " "	Jaundice	(1E)	13
2	" " " " "	Moribund & Asphyxiated	(2E)	2½
1	" " " " "	Suppurative Nephritis		38

Pork (various causes) 22½ stones.

**Offals (Edible)**

**Head & Tongues** :—55 (T.B.) 70 stones.

Various other edible offals—58 stones.

E-Emergency slaughter.



## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	2,123	857	735	10,328	5,607
Number inspected	2,123	857	735	10,328	5,607
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned	11	9	3	27	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	396	189	3	249	60
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis	19.12%	23.10%	.82%	2.67%	1.25%
<b>Tuberculosis only</b> Whole carcasses condemned	27	31	1	—	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	353	296	1	—	59
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	17.90%	38.16%	.27%	—	1.25%

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Contd.)

385 Condemnation Notes were issued covering 5,663 tins of food and 4 tons 11 cwts 3 qtrs 1 stone  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs of other foodstuff.

*Tins of* :—Corned Beef 120 x 6 lbs ; Tinned Fruit 555 ; Tomatoes 119 ; Tinned Pork 6 ; Evaporated Milk 2,075 ; Soup 136 ; Meat Roll 11 ; Stewed Steak 30 ; Luncheon Meat 102 ; Sheeps Tongue 2 ; Herring in Tomato 779 ; Salmon 41 ; Sardines 43 ; Snoek 8 ; Crawfish 32 ; Codfish 2 ; Pilchards 58 ; Mussels 3 ; Silks 14 ; Fish Paste 13 ; Beef Loaf 52 ; Veal Loaf 132 ; Ox Tongue 14 ; Jams, Syrups & Marmalades 127 ; Pork & Beans 111 ; M. & V. Ration 30 ; Sausages 5 ; Beef Hash 1 ; Bacon 1 ; Frozen Egg 42 ; Paprika 2 ; Polish Pork Brawn 28 ; Puddings 35 ; Potted Meat 10 ; Boned Turkey 1 ; Brisket of Beef 2 ; Rabbit 3 ; Spaghetti 27 ; Tinned Vegetables 340 ; Beetroot 131 ; Fruit Juice 17 ; Tomato Puree 16 ; Pate de Foie 4 ; Fish Balls 5.

*Miscellaneous Foods* :—Bread 27 sts ; Pikelets & Crumpets 11 sts ; Bacon and Trimmings 71 lbs ; Bacon Bones  $19\frac{1}{2}$  sts ; Beef Cubes 100 ; Sugar and sweepings 1 cwt  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lbs ; Lemonade Powder 49 lbs ; Fish Cakes 105 ; Tea  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lbs ; Sago  $14\frac{1}{2}$  lbs ; Crystallized Ginger  $5\frac{1}{4}$  lbs ; Ground Nutmeg  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb ; Sandwich Spread 34 galls ; Processed Chicken 8 lbs ; Rusk and Tomato Sausages  $37\frac{1}{4}$  lbs ; Cheese 48 sts ; Soup Powder 49 lbs ; Self Raising Flour 108 lbs ; Rusks 5 lbs ; Semolina 140 lbs ; Dried Milk 1 cwt ; Black Puddings 3 lbs ; Ice-Cream 6 galls and 50 bricks ; Sponge Cake Trimmings 160 lbs ; Onion Powder 41 lbs ; Gala Pie 13 lbs ; Butter  $29\frac{1}{2}$  lbs ; Rabbit  $72\frac{1}{2}$  lbs ; Dutch Fowls 100 lbs ; Meat Pies 42 Cream  $2\frac{1}{2}$  galls ; Sweetphat 99 sts ; Mint Jelly 1 lb ; Luncheon Meat 8 lbs ; Synthetic Cream 7 galls ; Warehouse Sweepings (Cereals etc.) 23 sts ; Breakfast Cereals  $10\frac{3}{4}$  lbs ; Cereals (Oats, Wheat, etc.) 17 cwt 1 qr 3 st  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs ; Dried Fruit 31 sts ; Sweets, Chocolate, etc.  $28\frac{1}{2}$  lbs ; Pickles 38.3 galls ; Milk Drinks  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lbs ; Wet Fish 148 sts  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lbs ; Shell Fish 40 sts  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

*Note* :—A certain amount of food was salvaged for animal feeding. There is an arrangement whereby fats, cheese, bacon and sugar when unfit for sale but not totally unsound, are returned through trade channels for treatment. This is a form of salvage recognised by the Ministry of Food.

### Food Sampling.

66 samples, particulars of which follow, were submitted to the Public Analyst. (Formal 49 ; Informal 17).

Milk 29 ; Jam 2 ; Mincemeat 1 ; Camphorated Oil 3 ; Seidlitz Powder 2d Saccharin Tablets 1 ; Malt Vinegar 3 ; Vinegar 5 ; Butter 1 ; Semolina 1 ; Meat Pie 1 ; Sausage Roll 1 ; Rusk and Tomato Links (Vegetarian) 3 ; Prune and Apple Pudding (Tin) 1 ; Tinned Tomato Ketchup 1 ; Full Cream Milk Pudding (Tin) 1 ; Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine 2 ; Mushroom Ketchup 1 ; Whisky 4 ; Rum 2 ; Vita Crunch 1.

The genuine milk samples gave an average composition of 3.63 per cent. fat, 8.93 per cent. solids-not-fat. Those of Mornings milk 3.25 per cent. fat, 8.91 per cent. solids-not-fat. These samples were reported as free from dirt and preservative.

Two samples of milk were reported against, No. 356 9 per cent. deficient in fat, and No. 365 10 per cent. deficient in fat.

The Certificates of Analysis of these samples were considered by the Public Health Committee. The Town Clerk wrote letters of caution to the Vendors at the request of the City Council.



## MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

### Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Following are the particulars for the year :—

(1) Retail Purveyors having Registered Premises in the City .....	14
(2) Retail Purveyors having Registered Premises outside the City .....	3
(3) Producers (Retail) in the City with Registered Cowsheds (included in No. 1 above) .....	9
(4) Producers (Wholesale) in the City with Registered Cowsheds .....	15
(5) Shopkeepers selling milk (Retail) .....	7

51 visits were paid. Verbal cautions 7. Confirmatory letters 5.

Work done :— Alterations (extensive) to dairy and wash-up .....	3
New Refrigerator .....	1
Limewashing of Dairy .....	4
Limewashing of Cowshed .....	3
Repairs to Cowshed/ or Dairy .....	2
Machinery installed .....	2
Minor Improvements .....	3

41 samples of School Milk and Pasteurised and Heat Treated Milk processed in the City were submitted for the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests. The results were satisfactory with the exception of two Pasteurised Milks which failed to pass the Methylene Blue test.

5 samples of milk were taken for Microscopic and Biological examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

All samples were reported to be satisfactory.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Following are particulars of the number of Factories registered (excluding Bakehouses) and work in connection therewith during the year :—

Factories on Register (Mechanical 183, Non-Mechanical 44) .....	227
Number of visits paid .....	5

Notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

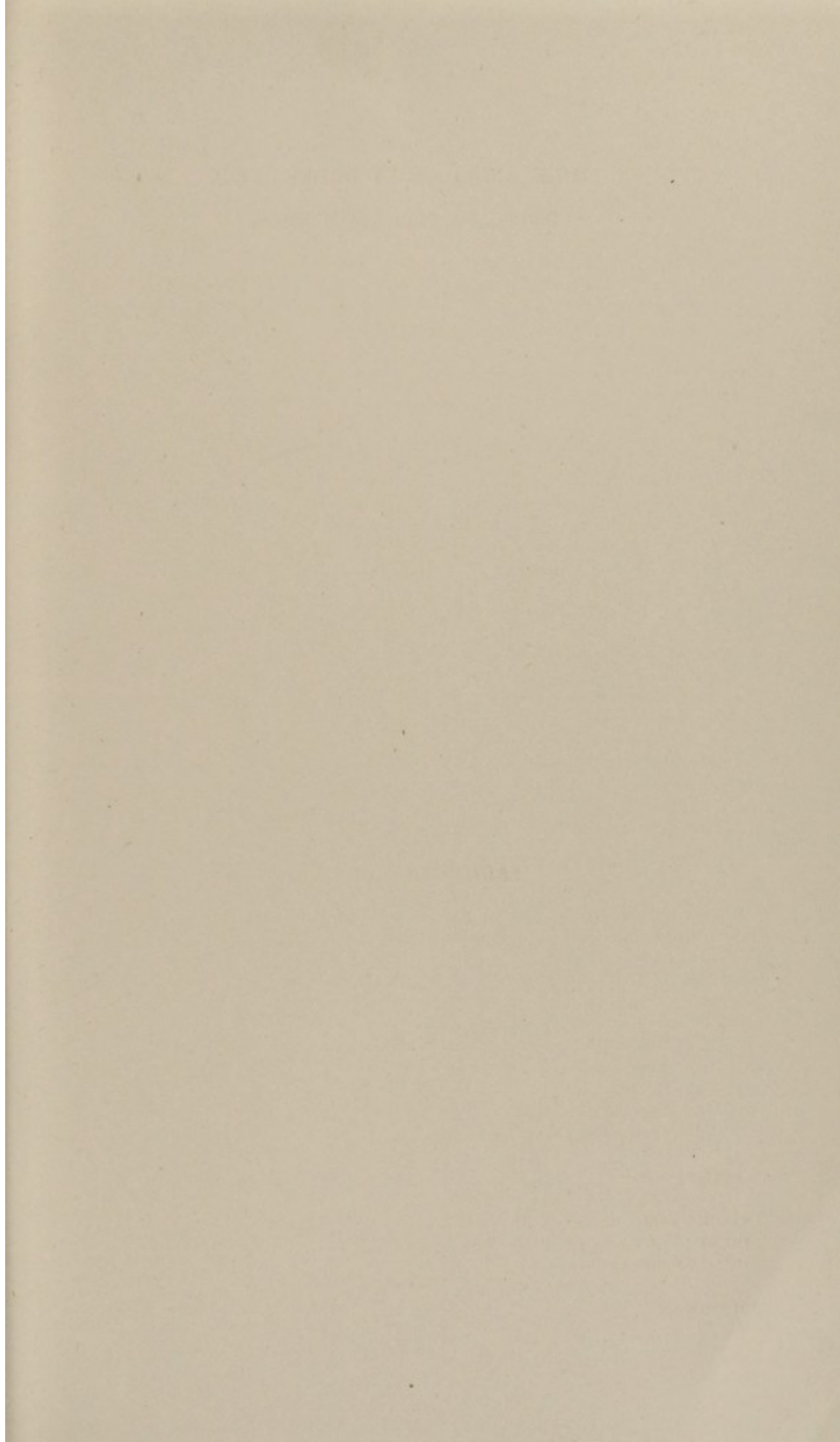
Re (a) New Factories .....	11
(b) Defaults .....	2
(c) Deletions .....	8
(d) Change of Occupier .....	15

Letters sent .....	6
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Defaults remedied :—

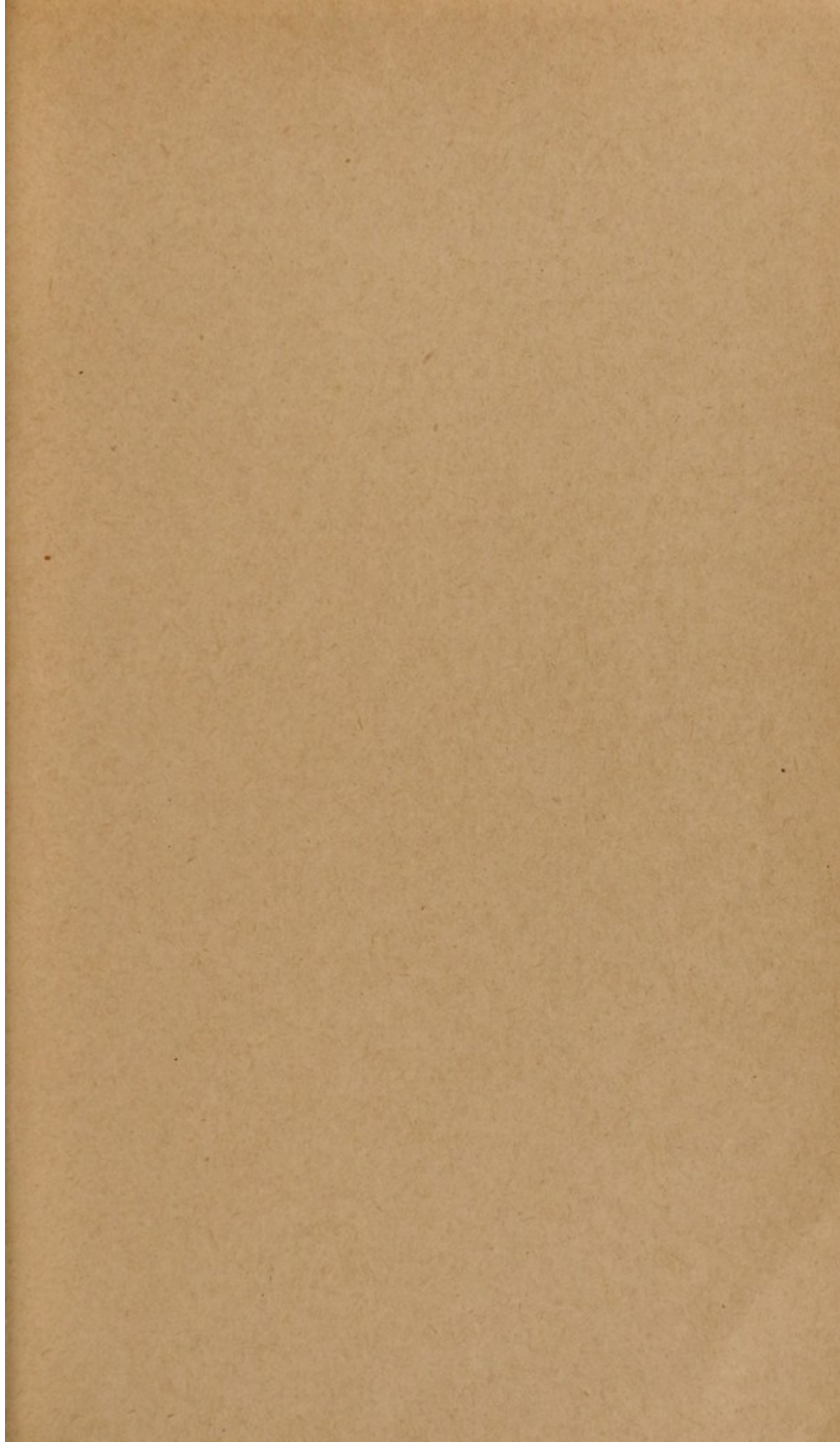
Sanitary Conveniences provided .....	1
Sanitary Conveniences cleaned .....	1

Outworkers .....	114
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