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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



ANNUAL

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

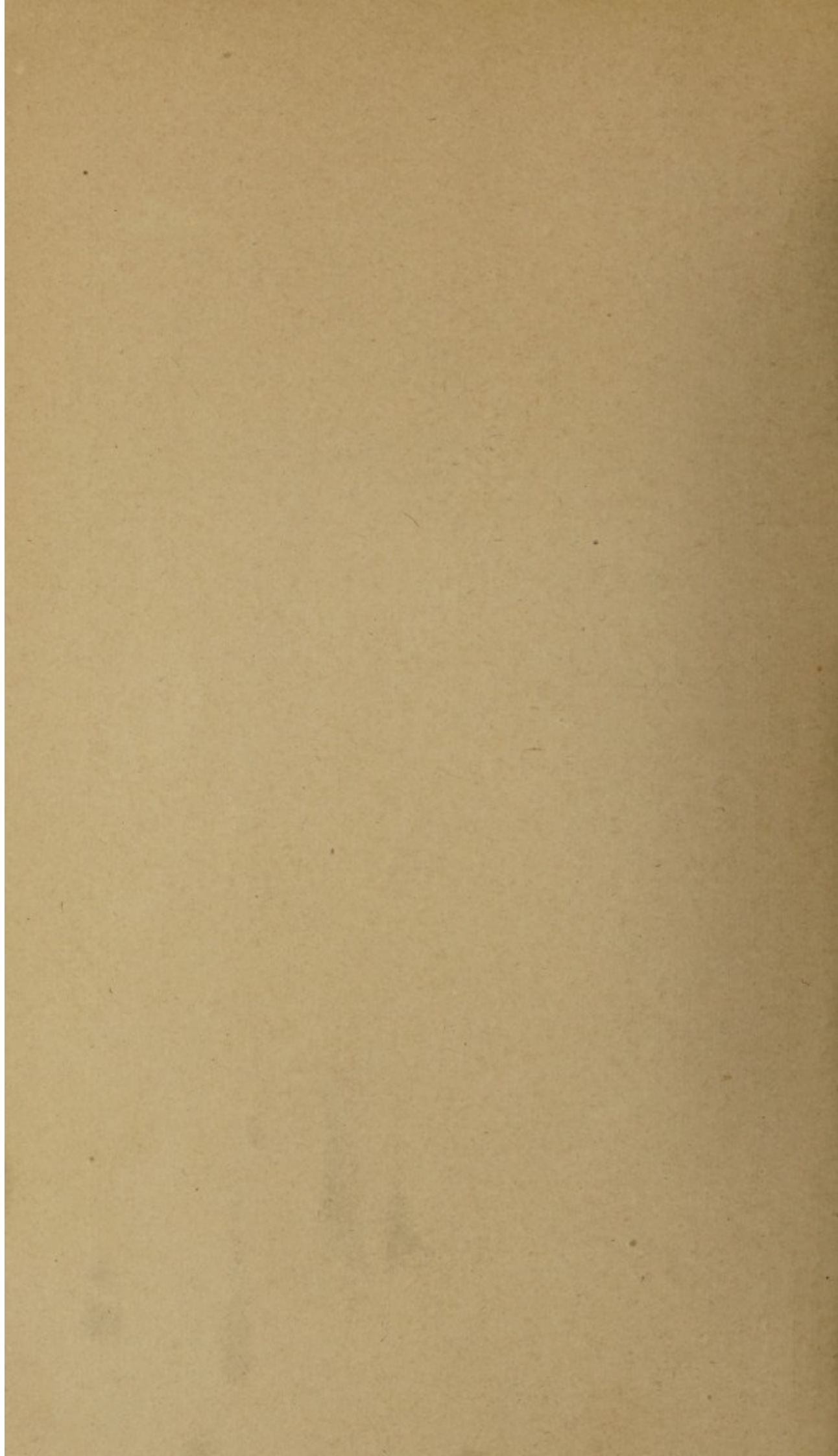
AND OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1953







*With the
Compliments of the
City Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Peterborough.*

Peterborough 2241, Ext. 25



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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

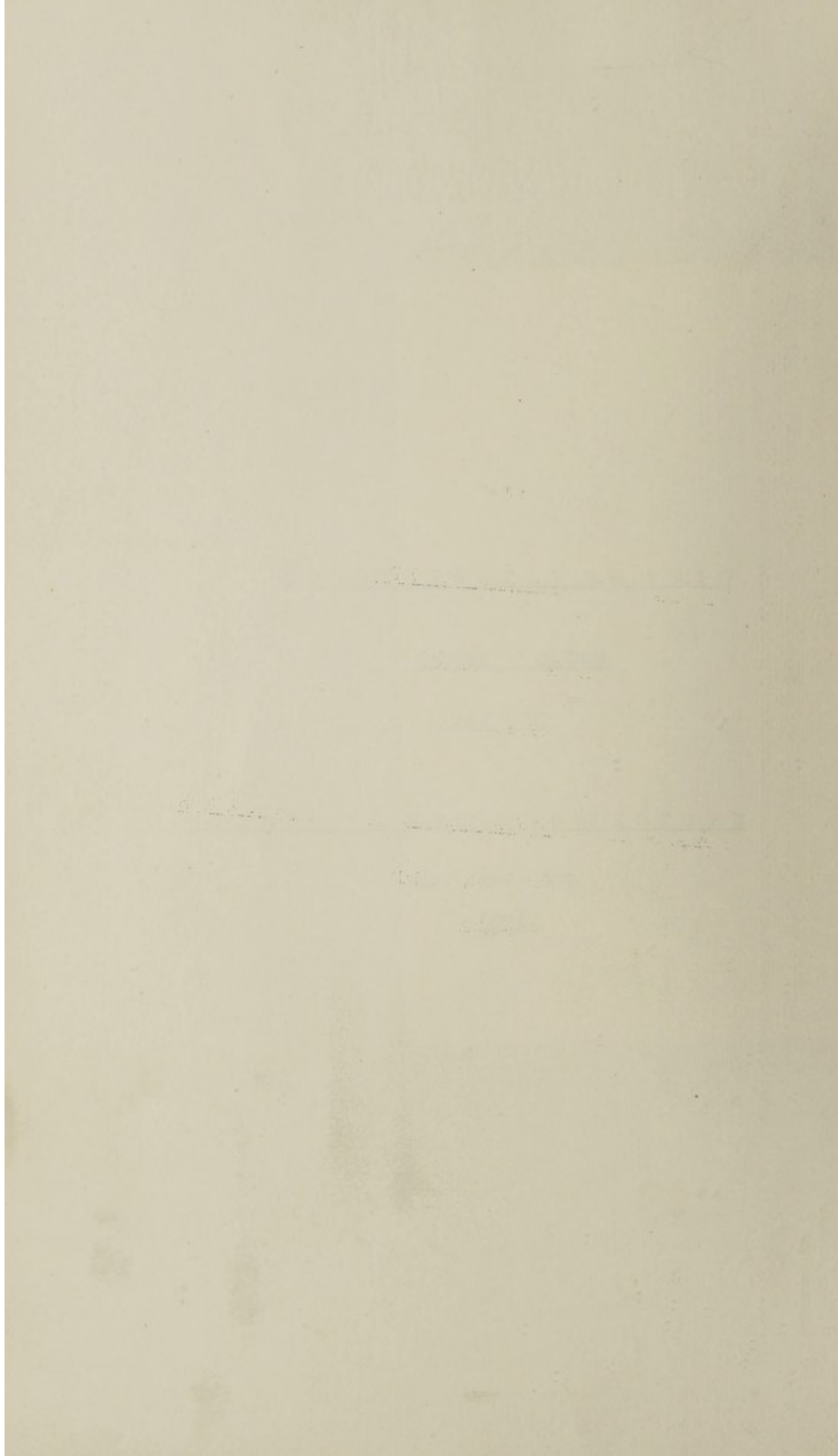
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1953



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
to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1953.

There is little in this report
which calls for special comment, the year being comparatively
uneventful from the Public Health point of view. I am,
however, particularly gratified in the drop in notifications
of fresh cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and hope that this
favourable trend will continue. The decline in Measles
notifications of which there were over 1,400 in 1952, is not,
I'm afraid a thing in which we can take any particular pride,
as the low figure of only 66 cases is almost entirely due to
the epidemic of the preceding year having left so few
susceptible children in the community.

Better and better housing
progress year by year is, to a Medical Officer of Health a
source of much satisfaction, particularly when it is
accompanied by an increase in private house construction,
indicative of prosperity in the City and an overcoming of
difficulties inherited from war years.

I should like to thank my
colleagues, not only in the Town Hall but in the County Offices
for help received during the year in many directions: To
thank Dr. Gilmour and his staff of the Public Health
Laboratory Service for all the bacteriological examinations
undertaken so willingly and Mr. E. H. Colman who has again
afforded me for inclusion in this report the weather records
for the year which he has compiled from personal observations.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. D. Swinney.

Town Hall,
Peterborough.

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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT. 1953.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December 1953)

Chairman - Alderman H.J.Farrow.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor R.W.North.

THE MAYOR (Councillor A.Lister Robinson.M.B.E.,J.P.)
(ex-officio)

THE CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMITTEE
(ex-officio)

Councillor G.R.Chamberlain.

Councillor F.G.Eagle.

Councillor J.W.Fowler.

Councillor H.R.Horrell.

Councillor A.L.Robinson.M.B.E.,J.P.

Councillor G.A.Smith.

Councillor J.E.Swain.O.B.E.
J.P.

Councillor Mrs.M.Swift.

Alderman A.W.Vincy.,M.B.E.

Councillor Mrs.M.Wood.,J.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W.D.Swinney, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

1100 EAST 58TH STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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(OFFICE)

DEAN OF THE DEPARTMENT

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY OF ARTS

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PROFESSOR OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS

ASSISTANT DEAN

ASSISTANT DEAN

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

General Statistics. 1953.

Area of City in acres	10,022
Population:- Census 1951	53,412
Registrar-General's	
Estimate, Mid 1952.	52,960
" Mid 1953.	53,670
Density of Population, Persons per acre... ..	5.35
Number of Inhabited Houses, End of 1952	16,280
do. do. End of 1953	16,818
Housing Density, Houses per acre... ..	1.67
Mean number of occupants per house	3.19
Rateable Value as at 1st October 1953.	£376,753
Product of a Penny Rate	£1,537. 9s.

Statistics in this Report are based on this estimate of resident population.

VITAL STATISTICS. 1953.

Live Births.

	Male	Female	Total.
Legitimate... ..	434	384	818
Illegitimate	<u>24</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>56</u>
Total Live Births	458	416	874
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population:	16.22		

Still Births.

	Male	Female	Total.
Legitimate... ..	13	8	21
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Total Still Births	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total(Live and Still)births: 23.46

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 0.39

Total Birth Rate(Live and Still)per 1,000 population 16.61

(Comparability factor, 1.00)

Deaths.

Male	Female	Total
351	277	628
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ;		11.70
Index Death Rate per 1,000 population :		11.46
(Comparability factor, 0.98)		

Maternal Mortality

(Number of women dying as a result of childbirth:-
Heading No.30 in the Registrar-General's Short List)

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 Total Births
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1.11

Infant Mortality

(Deaths of infants under one year of age)

	Male	Female	Total
	13	10	23
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	26.31		

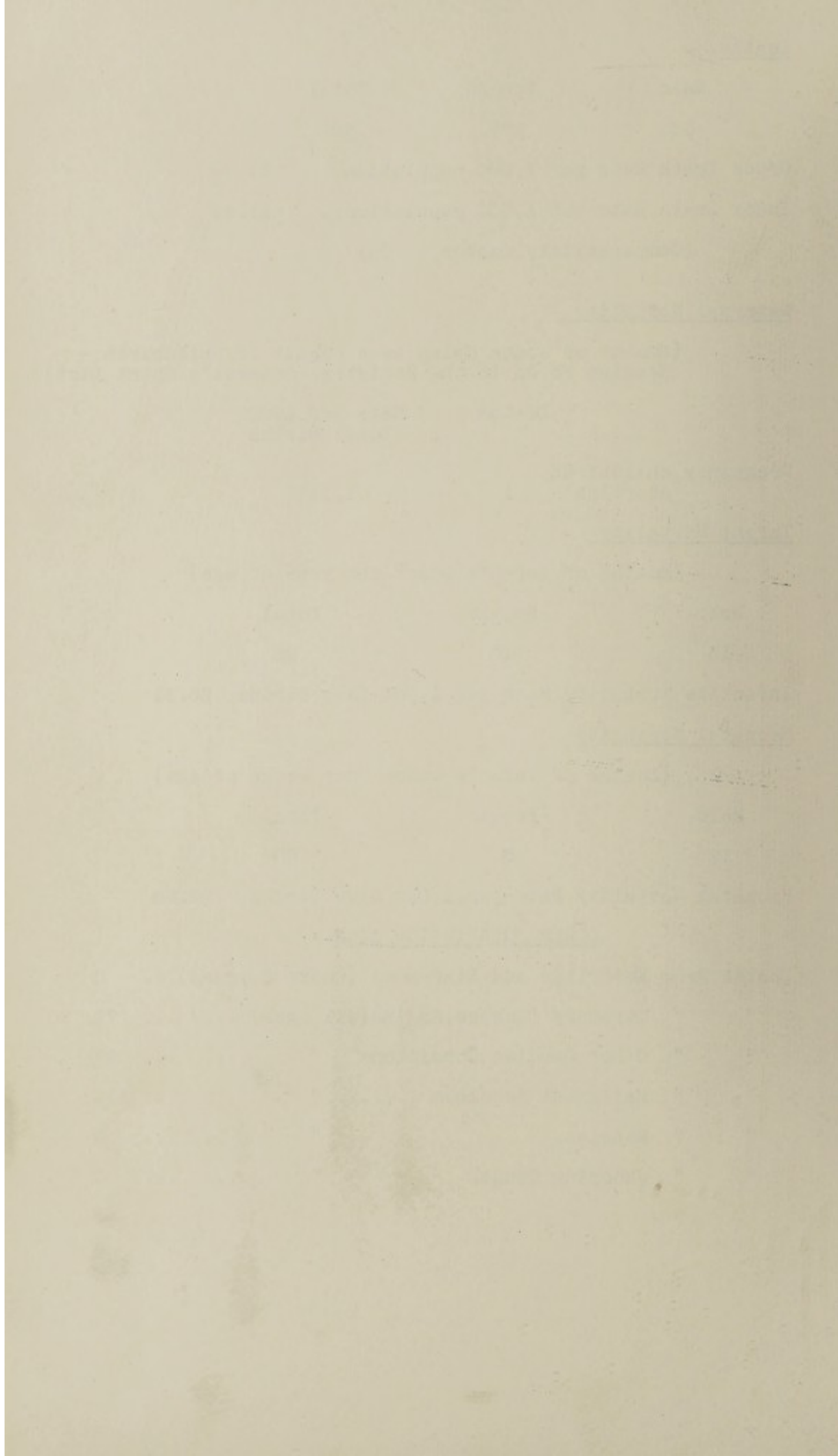
Neonatal Mortality

(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

	Male	Female	Total
	12	8	20
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:	22.88		

OTHER STATISTICS 1953.

Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years)...	0
" " Coronary Disease, Angina (all ages) ...	79
" " Other Cardiac Conditions "	97
" " Malignant Neoplasm	112
" " Measles. "	0
" " Whooping Cough. "	0



BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL
DEATH-RATES, AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IN THE YEAR 1953.

Figures for the City of Peterborough, and where available
for England and Wales (160 Great Towns and County Boroughs)
and 160 Smaller Towns having populations of between 25,000
and 50,000 at the 1951 Census.

	City of Peterborough.	England & Wales.	160 County Boroughs etc.	160 Smaller Towns.	
	Nos.	Rates per 1,000 Population.			
BIRTHS:-					
Live	874	16.22	15.5	17.0	15.7
Still	21	0.39	0.35	0.43	0.34
DEATHS:-					
All causes	628	11.46	11.4	12.2	11.3
Typhoid& Paratyph:	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0	0.00		0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	4	0.07	0.20	0.24	0.19
Influenza	8	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.17
Smallpox	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalit us)	1	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia	20	0.37	0.55	0.59	0.52
NOTIFICATIONS:-					
Typhoid Fever	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	1	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03
Scarlet Fever	19	0.35	1.39	1.50	1.44
Whooping Cough	69	1.28	3.58	3.72	3.38
Diphtheria	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas	1	0.02	0.14	0.14	0.13
Smallpox	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	66	1.22	12.36	11.27	12.32
Pneumonia	47	0.87	0.84	0.92	0.76
Acute Poliomyelitis including Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	4	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Non-Paralytic	4	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.04
Food Poisoning	5	0.09	0.24	0.25	0.24
		Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
MORTALITY:-					
Infant Deaths under one year of age	23	26.31	26.8	30.8	24.3
Infant Deaths under four weeks of age	20	22.88	-	-	-
		Rates per 1,000 Total Births			
Women dying as a result of childbirth	1	1.11	0.76	-	-
NOTIFICATIONS:-					
Puerperal Pyrexia	54	59.94	18.23	24.33	12.46

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1953.

Causes of Death as given in the Registrar-General's Short List.	Numbers			Rates per 1,000 pop.	Rates per 1000 Death
	M.	F.	Total.		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	2	3	0.055	4.77
Tuberculosis, other	1	0	1	0.018	1.59
Syphilitic Disease	1	0	1	0.018	1.59
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0.000	0.00
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0.000	0.00
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0	0.000	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	1	1	0.018	1.59
Measles	0	0	0	0.000	0.00
Other infective & parasitic diseases	0	2	2	0.037	3.18
Malignant Neoplasm: stomach	13	6	19	0.353	30.21
Malignant Neoplasm; lung, bronchus	10	3	13	0.241	20.67
Malignant Neoplasm; breast		10	10	0.364+	36.10+
Malignant Neoplasm; uterus		5	5	0.182+	18.05+
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	36	29	65	1.209	103.35
Leukemia, Aleukemia	4	0	4	0.074	6.36
Diabetes	5	0	5	0.093	7.95
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	50	54	104	1.934	165.36
Coronary Disease, angina	45	19	64	1.190	111.76
Hypertension with Heart disease	7	2	9	0.167	14.31
Other heart disease	41	43	84	1.562	133.56
Other circulatory disease	10	8	18	0.334	28.62
Influenza	4	4	8	0.148	12.72
Pneumonia	11	9	20	0.372	31.80
Bronchitis	32	10	42	0.781	66.78
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	1	7	0.130	11.13
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	6	0	6	0.111	9.54
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1	3	4	0.074	6.36
Nephritis & Nephrosis	4	3	7	0.130	11.13
Hyperplasia of Prostate	14	-	14	0.534Ø	39.88Ø
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1	0.036+	3.61+
Congenital malformations	5	3	8	0.148	12.72
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	25	38	63	1.171	100.17
Motor vehicle accidents	3	3	6	0.111	9.54
All other accidents	9	13	22	0.409	34.98
Suicide	7	5	12	0.223	19.08
Homicide & operations of war	0	0	0	0.000	0.00
TOTALS	351	277	628	-----	-----

+ Rates per 1,000 estimated female population and per 1,000 female deaths.

Ø Rates per 1,000 estimated Male population and per 1,000 male deaths.

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS 1953

Birth Rates

In 1953 Total births in the City increased to 895 from the 1952 figure of 804, giving a total birth rate per thousand population of 16.61. (15.17 in 1952), the live birth rate of 16.22 representing 874 live births and the still birth rate of 0.39 per thousand population representing 21 still births.

Corresponding figures for the preceeding year were a live rate of 14.95 and a still rate of 0.22.

It is satisfactory to note that the live birth rate exceeds that for England and Wales (15.5) but the still birth rate having been almost doubled, also exceeds the National figure of 0.35.

Comparison of Birth Rates per 1,000 population, 1953.

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Total</u>
City of Peterborough	16.22	0.39	16.61
England and Wales	15.5	0.35	15.85
160 Great Towns	17.0	0.43	17.43
160 Smaller Towns	15.7	0.34	16.04
London Administrative County	17.5	0.38	17.88

Death Rate

The death rate for the year was 11.46 per 1,000 population, the England and Wales figure being given as 11.4.

In general groupings, causes of death are apportioned as follows in the principal groups of such causes:-

279 Circulatory System Disease	44%	} of all deaths
116 Malignant Disease (all sites)	18%	
80 Respiratory System disease	12%	

In the preceeding year corresponding figures were 51%, 18% , and 12% respectively.

Attention is again directed to the discrepancy in the occurrences of cases of Bronchial and Lung Carcinoma in the two sexes :- 10, males; 3 females.

It is also disquieting to note that the total accidental deaths, 28, of which only 6 were the result of motor accidents, constitutes the sixth most common cause of death during the year, and that cases of death by suicide, 12, have doubled the figure of 1952.

On the other hand it is noted with satisfaction that deaths from respiratory tuberculosis have dropped from 14 in 1951 to 9 in 1952, and now to 3 in 1953, and that these, with the exception of one death from acute poliomyelitis, were the only deaths occurring during the year from notifiable infectious disease.

9

Maternal Mortality Rate

Associated with childbirth, the death of one mother occurred in 1953. There were no such deaths in 1952 and one in 1951.

Infant Mortality Rate

23 Children under 1 year of age died during the year, the corresponding figure in the previous year being 18. The rate per 1,000 live births is therefore 26.3. This is slightly below the national figure of 26.8 and well below the index for Towns of populations of more than 50,000 which is 30.8. It is, however, a pity that the excellent figure of 1952.(22.7) could not be maintained. This, it will be recalled is the lowest in the history of the City.

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age rose from 13 in the preceding year to 20 in 1953. No National figures are available for comparison. As these deaths are naturally included in the infant mortality rate, the cause of the rise in the latter becomes apparent and bears out the fact that by far the greater number of infant deaths now-a-days result from Congenital abnormalities which are, in the present state of medical knowledge, incompatible with life for more than a few days.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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CLASSES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1953

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				
Small pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet Fever	16	-	-	1	1	3	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Diphtheria (local, membranous form)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enteric or Typhoid Fever (excluding paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles (excluding rubella)	66	5	7	7	6	7	11	8	7	7	1	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	69	6	7	8	13	14	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute pneumonia (primary & influenza)	47	2	4	-	1	-	5	1	1	5	15	9	1	1	-	
Paraperal Pertexia	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	9	-	-	1	-	
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Acute poliomyelitis:-																
(1) Paralytic	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	
(2) Non-paralytic	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	
Acute encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	14	-	1	3	4	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Malaria	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Food poisoning	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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1911	10/11	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
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1911	10/16	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/17	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/18	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/19	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/20	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/21	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/22	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/23	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/24	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/25	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/26	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/27	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/28	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/29	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/30	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	
1911	10/31	10:00	11:00	Chicago	Ill.	Visited the University of Chicago Press	

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

After the notification of 36 and 35 cases annually in the two preceding years, notifications of this condition dropped significantly to 19, giving an incidence of 0.35 cases for 1,000 population, compared with the national figure of 1.39. Cases of scarlet fever continue to be of a very mild character and 4 of the 19 admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital were thus dealt with because of the impossibility of securing adequate isolation at home rather than because of a need for hospital treatment due to the patients clinical condition.

Measles.

As was to be expected following the 1,458 cases of this disease notified in 1952, the incidence of measles, with 66 cases, was extremely low during the year, the attack rate being 1.22 per 1,000 as opposed to 12.36 for the country as a whole. Measles incidence was the lowest recorded in the city since notification began.

Whooping Cough

This disease also showed a decrease in notifications received :- 69 cases in 1953
112 " " 1952.

The incidence in Peterborough was thus 1.28 cases per 1,000 population which compares favourably with the England and Wales figure of 3.58 . As with measles, notifications for the year were the lowest since this condition became compulsorily notifiable, the previous best year ,1950, having 88 notified cases.

Acute Pneumonia(Primary and Influenzal)

The occurrence of 47 cases was notified during the year, one notified case proving fatal. The attack rate of 0.87 was very similar to the index of 0.84 for the country as a whole, but substantially larger than the corresponding 0.45, representing 24 local cases in 1952.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Of the total of 54 cases of puerperal pyrexia occurring, only one was associated with confinement in the patients own home.

The effect of amended regulations for the notifications of this condition, which became effective on 1st. August 1951, continue to be reflected in the total of notified cases, but it must be open to grave doubt whether there is in fact an increase in its occurrence.

Meningococcal Infection

One ~~sporadic~~ case occurred in a 2 year old child who made an uneventful recovery.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

After the conclusion of the war of 1812, the United States entered upon a period of peace and prosperity. The country was rapidly developing, and the population was increasing. The government was organized, and the laws were being enacted. The people were happy, and the country was at peace. The United States was becoming a great nation, and the world was looking to it with admiration.

CHAPTER II

The second chapter of the history of the United States is devoted to the period of the early republic. It describes the struggles of the young nation to establish its independence and to develop its own government. It also describes the growth of the country and the progress of the people.

CHAPTER III

The third chapter of the history of the United States is devoted to the period of the middle republic. It describes the struggles of the young nation to establish its independence and to develop its own government. It also describes the growth of the country and the progress of the people.

CHAPTER IV

The fourth chapter of the history of the United States is devoted to the period of the late republic. It describes the struggles of the young nation to establish its independence and to develop its own government. It also describes the growth of the country and the progress of the people.

CHAPTER V

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CHAPTER VI

The seventh chapter of the history of the United States is devoted to the period of the late republic. It describes the struggles of the young nation to establish its independence and to develop its own government. It also describes the growth of the country and the progress of the people.

Acute Poliomyelitis

A total of 8 cases were notified in 1953, 4 being paralytic and 4 non-paralytic. One of the paralytic cases had a fatal outcome, the victim, a girl of 7 years of age dying from a fulminant bulbar infection. In one other case the patient has still considerable weakness of one arm: all other cases made a good recovery.

The incidence of this disease in the city was spread over the period April-December, with most cases occurring in late September and October, and, at 0.14 cases per thousand population, was slightly higher than the national figure of 0.11.

Dysentery.

Fourteen cases of dysentery, 13 of the Sonne type were notified. The fourteenth case was a recurrence of Amoebic Dysentery, in which the cysts of *Entamoeba Histolytica* were isolated, originally contracted during war service in the Far East.

The thirteen cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred at various times between 1st. May and 31st. July at widely spread points in the City, and except for cases in the same family, it was not possible to establish any connection between them nor to implicate any common source of infection. In all, the infection occurred in 8 families, one family having 4 infected and two other families, 2 members infected.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Two cases were notified, both of non-genococcal origin, leaving no residual eye damage.

Erysipelas

One case notified in an elderly person responded satisfactorily to treatment.

Malaria

The two cases of this disease notified both occurred in Ex-Servicemen who had contracted the condition originally during overseas service.

Food Poisoning

The notification of 5 cases of Food Poisoning in 1953 gave an incidence of 0.09 cases per thousand population, which compares favourably with the index of 0.24 for England and Wales. All 5 cases comprised a single family outbreak. The history being this. On 24th. January a quantity of fish-paste was purchased from a general store. This paste, which has a considerable sale in the City is delivered to Retailers by Van from a Manufacturer some fifty miles away and is contained in flat enamelled dishes, the top being sealed with margarine. About two hours after purchase, half the quantity of paste which was bought was eaten by all five members of the family, with no ill-effects. The remaining portion of paste was placed in a clean china bowl, covered with muslin and stored in a food cupboard which, on later inspection was found to be clean and well-kept, and while not exactly hot, could not be described as cold. Two days later on the evening of 26th. January all five members of the family partook of the remaining fish-paste.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

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EDITORIAL

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BOOK REVIEW

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Two hours afterwards one member of the family was struck by a sudden illness characterised by extreme nausea, vomiting, acute abdominal pain and later, diarrhoea. Within the next hour the four other members of the family developed the same symptoms in varying degrees of severity.

The family were visited when notification of the outbreak was received on the morning of 27th. January and fortunately a very small amount of the fish-paste still remained in the house. This was taken for bacteriological examination and faecal specimens were later obtained from members of the family. The shop from which the fish-paste was purchased was visited and fish-paste from there taken for examination. Nose and Throat swabs were taken from the owner of, and sole worker in, this small general store, who had no abrasions nor wounds of the hands. A serving knife used in dividing the fish-paste into portions at the time of sale was also taken for examination.

The result of bacteriological examination confirmed what had earlier been suspected: that this was an outbreak of food poisoning due to staphylococci and most probably because of the short incubation period, pre-formed staphylococci toxin. The presence of coagulase positive staphylococcus aureus was demonstrated in the fish-paste taken from the shop: more numerous colonies were found in the paste remaining in the home and the organism was found in the stools of three of the affected persons. It was not found in stools of the other two, who had less severe symptoms and from whom specimens were not obtained until twenty-four hours later, nor was it found in nose and throat swabs of the proprietor of the shop nor from the knife used for serving purposes.

All patients were completely recovered by 29th. January.

Subsequent examination of samples of this particular fish-paste showed no staphylococci.

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TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1953.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
5-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
10-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
20-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
55-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals 1953	21	19	3	2	2	1	1	-

Totals 1952	39	41	5	1	9	-	-	-
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Totals 1951	36	25	4	1	13	1	-	1
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During the year 1952, 80 cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified in the City area and it is satisfying to record that this figure was exactly halved in 1953, when 40 cases were the subject of notification. This is the lowest annual notification figure since 1948 and is accompanied by the figure of only 3 deaths from this condition, which is also correspondingly low.

It is greatly to be hoped that low notifications will continue, because although the mortality rate from respiratory tuberculosis has declined in recent years because of improved methods of treatment the actual incidence of the condition, as widened by notification of fresh cases has not shown a proportionate decrease, at least with any consistency.

The occurrence of non-respiratory disease continued at much the same level as in the two preceding years with 5 cases notified, compared with 6 in 1952 and 5 in 1951. There was one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Register - 1953

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
No. on Register 1/1/53	143	137	12	7
Notified during 1953	25	21	3	2
Removed during 1953	15	11	2	-
No. on Register 31/12/53	153	147	13	9

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Housing

(Figures in brackets for easy comparison refer to the year 1952)

No. of New Houses erected during 1953:-

(i) By the City Council	400	(337)
(ii) By other bodies or persons	104	(47)
Total	504	384

The total of 400 Council Houses consists of houses of 2 and 3 bed-roomed type.

At 1st. January 1953, 1,622 applicants names stood on the Council's Housing Register, and, during the year, 671 further applications were received, making a grand total of 2,293 to be dealt with as far as circumstances permitted during the twelve month period. Of these 439 were rehoused and 604 applications were cancelled, leaving at 31st. December 1,250 outstanding applications, a net reduction of 372 in the year.

The following table groups the 1250 remaining applicants according to category and family size.

Category.	Distribution according to number of children.										Totals
	OPB	SPB	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
LODGERS	1	49	474	230	67	30	3	2	1	-	857
TENANTS	20	38	100	110	75	29	12	5	3	1	393
Subtotals	21	87	574	340	142	59	15	7	4	1	1250

Total includes 83 occupants of Caravans.

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It is extremely satisfying to note the continued good progress of housing construction in the City for succeeding years and the steady decrease in the list of waiting applicants, December after December. It should also be noted that the foregoing figure of 439 is not the full total of families rehoused, as when re-let accommodation is taken into account, the grand total is raised to 482.

Also calling for favourable comment is the increase in private building to 104 dwellings compared with 47 in 1952, a sign not only of the disappearance of many restrictions in this line but of prosperity and a return to more nearly normal conditions than have yet existed since pre-war years.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year there has been no alteration in the source, treatment, or distribution of the main supply, nor has any new plant been installed.

The reports, both bacteriological and chemical of the Councils Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist on samples regularly submitted for examination have been consistently satisfactory.

Representative reports on samples taken prior to treatment at the source of production and at various distant points in the distribution system follow:-

Ref. 5307 -8- Untreated Water
Ref. 8191-93- Treated Water.

Analysis of untreated Waters June 5th.1953.

ETTON AND WILSTHORPE WATERWORKS.

Etton:- This water was taken from Tap in cloakroom at 2.30.p.m. 4th.June 1953.

Wilsthorpe:- This water was taken from Tap in chlorinator house at 3.25.p.m. 4th. June 1953.

	<u>Etton.</u>	<u>Wilsthorpe.</u>
This water contains per million parts :-		
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	420.00	470.00
Suspended Matter	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	28.40.	28.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent	absent
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent	1.75
Free and saline Ammonia	0.072	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.020	0.012
Temporary Hardness	245.00	215.00
Permanent Hardness	73.00	145.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs @ 80°F.from N/80 KMnO4	0.20	0.08
pH value	7.10	7.10
Appearance	clear & bright	clear & bright
Odour	none	none
Taste & Colour	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	absent	absent

It is a very common mistake to suppose that the only way to get a good result is to work hard. In fact, the only way to get a good result is to work smart. This means that you should know when to stop and when to rest. If you work too hard, you will get tired and your work will suffer. If you rest too long, you will lose your momentum. The key is to find the right balance between work and rest.

Another common mistake is to think that you should always be working. In fact, it is important to take breaks. This gives your mind a chance to rest and your body a chance to relax. When you take breaks, you will be able to work more effectively when you return. So, don't be afraid to take a break. It will do you good.

There is also a common mistake to think that you should always be working. In fact, it is important to take breaks. This gives your mind a chance to rest and your body a chance to relax. When you take breaks, you will be able to work more effectively when you return. So, don't be afraid to take a break. It will do you good.

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	<u>Etton</u>	<u>Wilsthorpe</u>
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	0	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in 24 hrs.	0	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in 48 hrs.	2	3
Coli - aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C in 48 hrs.	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.

Observations.

Etton:- At the time of sampling this water was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes. The chlorine dosage of 0.3 part per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

Wilsthorpe:- At the time of sampling this water was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption domestic use and dairy purposes. The chlorine dosage of 0.4 part per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

Analysis of treated Waters 4th. December 1953

1. City Engineer's Department, Cloakroom, Town Hall, Peterborough
2. 84, Aldermans Drive, Peterborough.
3. 139, Eastfield Road, Peterborough.

	<u>NO.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>
This water contains per million parts:-				
Total Solids dried at 180°C	450.00	450.00	460.00	460.00
Suspended Matter	absent	absent	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	28.40	28.40	28.40	28.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent	1.75	0.875	0.875
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.006	0.005	absent	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Temporary Hardness	235.00	235.00	240.00	240.00
Permanent Hardness	87.00	83.00	96.00	96.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F.				
from N/80 KMnO4	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
pH value	7.20	7.10	7.00	7.00
Appearance	clear	and bright in all three		
Odour	none	none	none	none
Taste & Colour	normal	normal	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	absent	absent	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	absent	absent	absent	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	0	0	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	0	0	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0	0
Coli- aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.

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

The average daily consumption in the City of Peterborough during 1953 was 2,701,000 gallons, in addition to which the water undertaking supplied to neighbouring authorities a daily average of 1,187,000 gallons. Of the 53,670 population of the City, living, at the end of the year, in 16,818 houses, it is estimated that 51,931 persons in 16,290 homes receive a water supply by tap in the home: 516 dwellings, occupied by an estimated 1,702 persons are supplied by standpipes and 37 persons occupying 12 properties receive water from sources other than the main supply.

Drainage & Sewerage

Continued progress was made with the Council's new Sewage Disposal Works, the work performed during the year being summarised by the City Engineer as follows:-

- Sedimentation Tanks= completed. Scrapers fitted. awaiting electrical supply.
- Aeration Units=all concreting completed. Waiting for fitting of pipework.
- Final Settlement Tanks= all concreting completed. Scrapers fitted, awaiting electrical supply.
- Sludge Digestion Tanks= excavation carried out and all concrete completed.
- Compressor House= started, excavation completed, brickwork carried up to roof level.
- Excavation for engine cases in progress.
- Cottages on Site= piles and concrete rafts for all cottages completed and the two southern aspect cottages brickwork completed and roofs on.
- Site= General cleaning up and construction of roads.
- Grit Channels, Comminutors and storm water tanks in operation.

In addition to work at the Sewage Disposal plant the following works of sewer extension within the city were dealt with in 1953.

- (1) 21. inch Cast-iron rising main from Fulbridge Road Pumping Station reached a stage of 85% completion.
- (2) 9-inch salt-glazed ware gravity sewer extending from Werrington Pumping Station to man-hole 142 was completed except for benching to man-holes.
- (3) 12-inch salt-glazed ware sewer was laid from man-hole 97A to man-hole 136 and the continuation between the latter and man-hole 137 was 50% completed.
- (4) 24- inch concrete sewer in Fulbridge Road was laid from man-hole 66a to man-hole 67 and one third of the extension of this sewer to man-hole 67A was finished.

Associated with the site-works necessary for the development of the Walton Housing Estate the following work was done during the year:-

- (1) 30-inch sewer from Fulbridge Road Pumping Station to man-hole 164 was completed except for the construction of man-holes.

(2) 21-inch concrete sewer was laid between man-holes 164 & 164A. From man-hole 164A to 165 excavation for the continuation of this sewer was 50% completed and from man-hole 168 to 169 such work was 75% completed, 25% of pipes being laid and jointed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING & SCAVENGING

There has been no change in equipment and methods employed in the above public service.

There were approximately 18,250 moveable ashbins in use in the city by the year's end and no dry ash-pits.

The few complaints of non-removal or delayed removal received were always most promptly attended to, the cause of these was inevitably the same as explained in last years annual report.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL

The Corporations Public Open-Air Pool was open for the period 9th.May-12th.September 1953, when attendances totalled 94,049 bathers and 19,136 spectators. This was a decrease on the previous year, when the pool was open for one week longer, and the corresponding figures were 101,385 and 23,921, which was a great increase on 1951 with approximately 74,000 bathers.

Bacteriological and chemical examination of pool water at all times showed it to be of satisfactory quality for such a purpose. A typical report by the Councils Analyst is appended:-

Analysis of Water taken from Bishop's Road Swimming Pool at 11 a.m. 3/7/53.

Air Temperature 62°F. Water Temperature 63°F.

Number of Bathers :- 2/7/53 = 522
3/7/53 = 102.

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried at 180°C	1,020.00
Suspended Matter	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	241.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	3.50
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.104
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.156
Temporary Hardness	50.00
Permanent Hardness	310.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO4	0.48
pH value	6.90
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste & Colour	normal
Heavy Metals	absent
Free Chlorine	0.475
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	3
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in 24 hrs.	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in 48 hrs.	24
Coli-acrogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C in 48 hrs.	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C in 48 hrs.	0

Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) absent in 100 mils.
At the time of sampling this water was of suitable
bacterial and chemical quality for use in the swimming pool.

PUBLIC SLIPPER BATHS.

Average Weekly attendances

<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
1,000	830	731	698

(Total attendance 36,367)

As the above figures show decreasing use is being made of the Councils' Public Baths, one of the few facilities for which diminishing demand can be interpreted in a favourable light. There is no indication of any lowering in general standards of personal cleanliness and it is fair to assume that this decrease in use is associated with the higher proportion of the population who now have baths in their own homes.

The Climate 1953.

Rainfall

	Total	Average	Deficit	Excess
January	.94	2.00	1.06	
February	1.63	1.41		.22
March	.62	1.33	.71	
April	1.55	1.64	.09	
May	1.55	1.80	.25	
June	3.39	1.53		1.86
July	1.77	2.27	.50	
August	2.20	1.96		.24
September	.58	1.90	1.32	
October	1.85	1.89	.04	
November	1.44	2.10	.66	
December	.46	1.64	1.18	
Total	17.98 inches	21.47	5.81 Deficit 3.49	2.32

It will be seen that 9 months were under the average. This is most unusual, but was equalled in 1943, a very dry year. June was the only month which was really wet, the excess being 121%, and September and December were the exceptionally dry ones, only 30% and 28% of the average falling. Rainfall during the six summer months was almost exactly the average and it is the first and last quarters of the year which were so dry. From Feb. 20th. to March 25th rain fell on one day only, March 12th, and there was a partial drought of 44 days from Feb. 13th to March 28th,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 1000

BY
J. H. GOLDSTEIN
AND
J. K. STILLE

RECEIVED
JANUARY 10, 1950

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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the rain being less than .01 inch per day for that period. The wettest day of the year was Oct. 13th with .91 inch (nearly half the October fall) and June 14th with .88. The number of days on which rain fell was only 144, the lowest since 1933 and the number on which .04 fell, 84, was less than in any year since 1921, the driest year on record here. Apart from June it will be seen that 1953 was a consistently dry year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948: SECTION 47.
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

During 1953, eight cases of persons who appeared to be in need of care and attention were referred to The City Health Department by neighbours, relatives or friends, interested only in the comfort and welfare of these elderly people.

Investigation into these cases revealed that three of the persons referred to were already on waiting lists for either St. Johns Hospital or County Council Part III accommodation and with the helpful co-operation of the appropriate authorities, priority admissions were arranged. In two other cases, persuasion was successful and the old people consented voluntarily to enter suitable accommodation. In the sixth case the need for care and attention arose from what can only be described as a family squabble: This being satisfactorily resolved there was no cause for further action. The seventh case was one in which action was impossible because no question of insanitary conditions arose. The old lady concerned was, however, most unco-operative with the relatives, friends and own Doctor, who had so far failed to persuade her to enter hospital for necessary treatment and a satisfactory development, as a result of this case's coming under Health Department notice, was that persuasion at last prevailed.

The eighth case, that of an 83 year old widow, came first to the notice of the police who referred it to the County Council's duly authorised officer, who, having made a preliminary investigation, decided that it was not a matter which came within his field of action but possibly fell within the provisions of the National Assistance Act. A call at the old lady's home showed that she was senile, hallucinated although not certifiable, grossly neglected and living in conditions of complete insanitary squalor. Two nieces travelled a considerable distance to see what assistance they could render but met with a stubborn refusal to all their suggestions. No amount of cajoling and persuasion could persuade the lady concerned either to enter an Old Persons' Hostel or to make, or allow others to make private arrangements for her welfare, a move which would have been financially possible in this particular case. She was therefore removed under the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act to Part III accommodation and later transferred to St. Johns' Hospital.

Since that time applications have been granted by the bench for a continuation of the order under the National Assistance Act, subsequently applied for. On the occasion of each application a Solicitor has appeared on

behalf of his client, nominally to oppose the application but in fact to explain that because of his clients' unwillingness to agree to any suggestions for her welfare as an alternative to the present course, he could not see what else was possible.

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CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 733-4331

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

STAFF 1953.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

J. HALL, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E., Cert.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspectors.

L. DEARDEN, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E., Cert.R.San.I.
(Resigned to take another appointment in Nov.1953.)

P. LANGSTON, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.San.I. B.A. IRWIN, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.San.I.

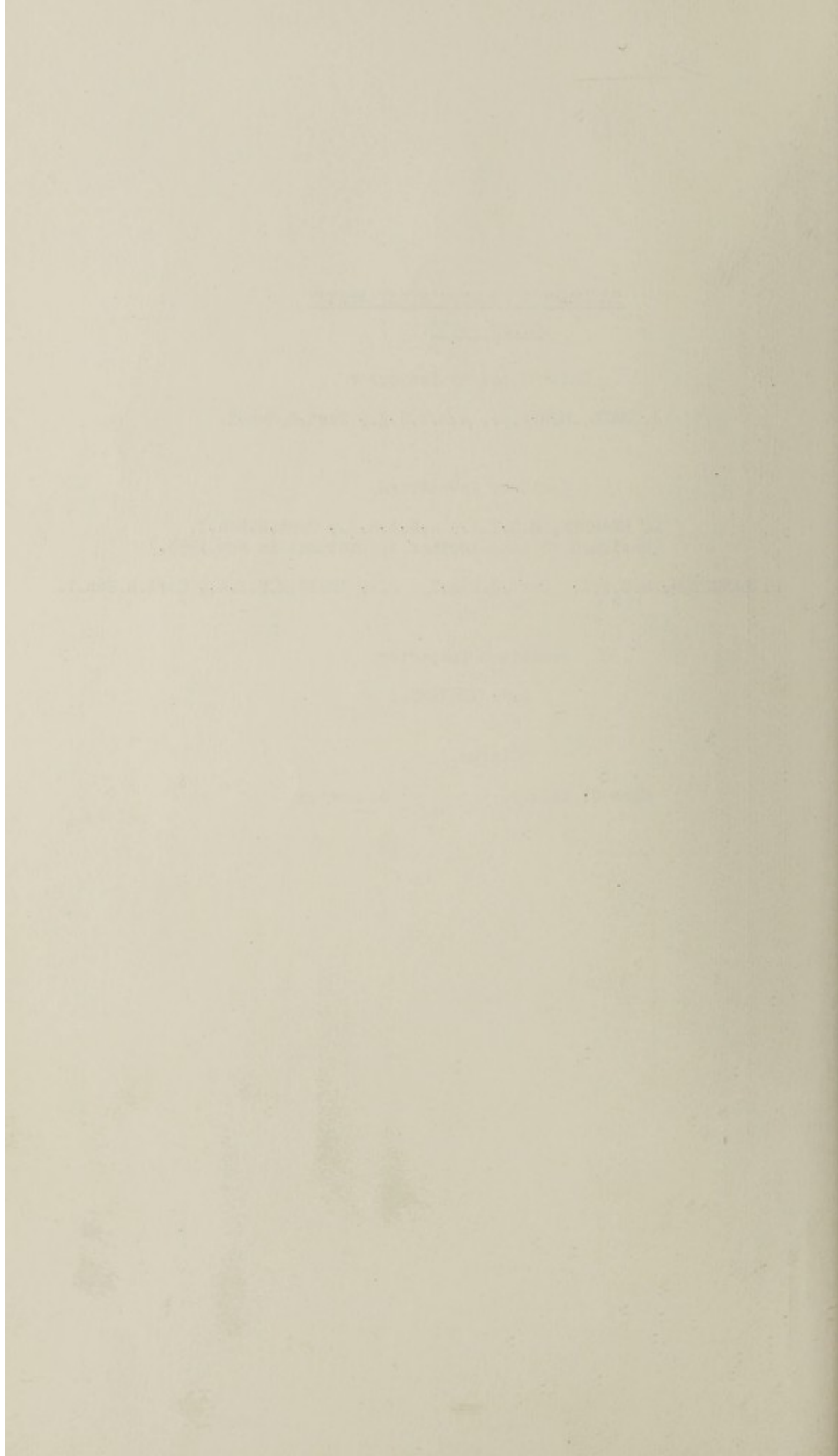
Assistant Inspector

A.N. VENTERS.

Clerks.

Miss G. Lilley.

A. Morton.



CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

1953

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Town Hall,
Peterborough.
1954.

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 report for the year 1953, this being my fifth Annual Report.

Work carried out by the Department is commented on under headings in the following pages.

Recently two important Government reports concerning the work of sanitary inspectors have been published, i.e. The Report of the Working Party on the Recruitment Training and Qualifications of Sanitary Inspectors and The Interdepartmental Report on Meat Inspection. As a result of the findings of the latter, Memo 3 (Meat) of the Ministry of Food is now the standard of inspection practised in the City.

It has been decided that meat rationing will finish during 1954 and the slaughtering and marketing of meat will return to the butchers. For this reason several of the local butchers have made application to licence their slaughterhouses and I believe the grand total of such slaughterhouses will be eight, instead of the twenty-two which were licensed pre-war. If the opening section of Memo 3 is carried out by the butchers it will help them when dealing with any carcass about which they are doubtful. This part of the memo in particular mentions that no carcass should be admitted to a slaughterhouse unless it is accompanied by a certificate stating the reason for slaughter and particulars of any drugs which may have been administered to the animal. I can see administrative difficulties but hope that the butchers will have regular slaughtering hours so that this difficulty will be reduced to a minimum. So far as the Department is concerned, meat and other food inspection is receiving priority attention, as it is something that cannot be left over, but unfortunately much important work cannot be done because of lack of staff.

It is my hope that the findings of the Working party on the Recruitment, Training and Qualifications of Sanitary Inspectors will shortly be implemented by the Ministry of Health and that the supply of Sanitary Inspectors will improve. Unfortunately one of the recommendations, namely the employment of pupil sanitary inspectors is not practicable in this City under present conditions as there is no approved course within reasonable distance or travelling time.

Although there is quite a large amount of information at present in the office on properties in the town I suggest that in view of proposed legislation a comprehensive housing survey should be made of the houses in the City area. Many authorities have already commenced this work, employing additional staff for the purpose. It is anticipated that during 1954 it may be necessary to work overtime.

In November Mr. Dearden left to take up the appointment of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector to the Old Fletton U.D.C. and Mr. Langston took his place. At the end of the year the establishment was one inspector short.

Application was made during the year to the Ministry of Health to confirm the making of byelaws covering the emission of smoke in excessive quantities. Before confirmation the Ministry asked for further evidence of smoke nuisances in the City caused during the following six months. Unfortunately establishment does not permit research work of this type. Smoke observations take up an enormous amount of time, as each observation must be of at least 30 minutes duration.

For administrative purposes the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has transferred this Authority from the Midland to the Eastern area. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Mead, Divisional Rodent Officer, and his staff for their help and co-operation in rodent control.

I should like to thank the Chairman and the members of the Public Health Committee for their support, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Swinney, and the members of my staff for their co-operation and loyal help.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HALL.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND COMPLAINTS.

Complaints of defects and nuisances numbered 406 (excluding rat complaints). It was necessary to serve 38 Statutory Notices (6 Housing Act, 1936, [against one of which notice of appeal to County Court was given, this was subsequently withdrawn] and 26 Public Health Act, 1936).

458 houses were inspected, for which it was necessary to make 1155 visits.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

I give below an abridged list of nuisances abated and defects remedied:

Drains relaid, repaired, cleansed, etc.....	179
W.C's and urinals repaired, renewed or reconstructed....	49
Roofs repaired, rain-water pipes renewed, etc.....	68
Chimney stacks rebuilt, ext. walls rebuilt and repaired, interior repairs to walls.....	5
Woodwork repaired (floors, windows, doors, etc.).....	37
Water laid on inside house.....	1
New sinks fixed, waste pipes refitted, etc.....	2
Accumulations of refuse and manure removed.....	12
Miscellaneous.....	171

As previously it is found that rat infestations in the City are very often traceable to defective drains of some sort, for this reason the amount of drainage repair work remains very high.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

At the end of the year 240 caravans were sited on 71 licensed sites, to which 140 visits were paid.

After attending the Summer School, organized by the Sanitary Inspector's Association, I profited from the experience of other districts and suggested to you that applicants be encouraged to apply to the Town and Country Planning Authority in the first place, taking note of the City Councils requirements as regards drainage, water supply etc. If and when planning approval has been granted the van dwellers then make application to the City Council for licensing under the Public Health Act. It has been found that under this method the liason is much better and confusion in the minds of applicants is less likely to arise.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

I give below an analysis of the work carried out;-

Number of rooms disinfected for	
Infectious disease.....	22
Tuberculosis.....	56
For non-notifiable diseases	
Rooms.....	2

All library books are disinfected before being again put into circulation.

INFESTATIONS.

During this year 9 premises only were disinfested and 2 filthy premises cleansed. I believe this is due entirely to modern insecticides. It was arranged for one man to be disinfested.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE
OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
OF THE MUSEUM OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED AT ITS MEETING
OF MAY 15, 1906
RELATIVE TO THE
ACQUISITION OF THE
MUSEUM OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE

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COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are now 2 Common Lodging Houses registered in the City to which 46 visits were paid. Defects were remedied as they arose and redecoration carried out at the statutory times.

RIVER TRAFFIC.

There are a number of houseboats moored to the South bank of the river which discharge waste water and water closets directly into the water. This fact is known to the Nene Catchment Board.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trade carried on in Peterborough is that of Rag and Bone merchant.

KNACKERS YARD.

The only knackers yard in the City was closed down during last year because of the death of the owner. It does not seem likely that the business will reopen.

FAIRGROUNDS.

Inspections were made of the Fairs during the year. All vans were provided with proper means of sanitation and water supply. The premises at which food was sold or given away as prizes received the departments attention.

PROVISION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

All the premises which are licensed at the Brewster Sessions have been visited at regular intervals during the year; these include public houses, music halls, theatres, cinemas and miscellaneous places of entertainment.

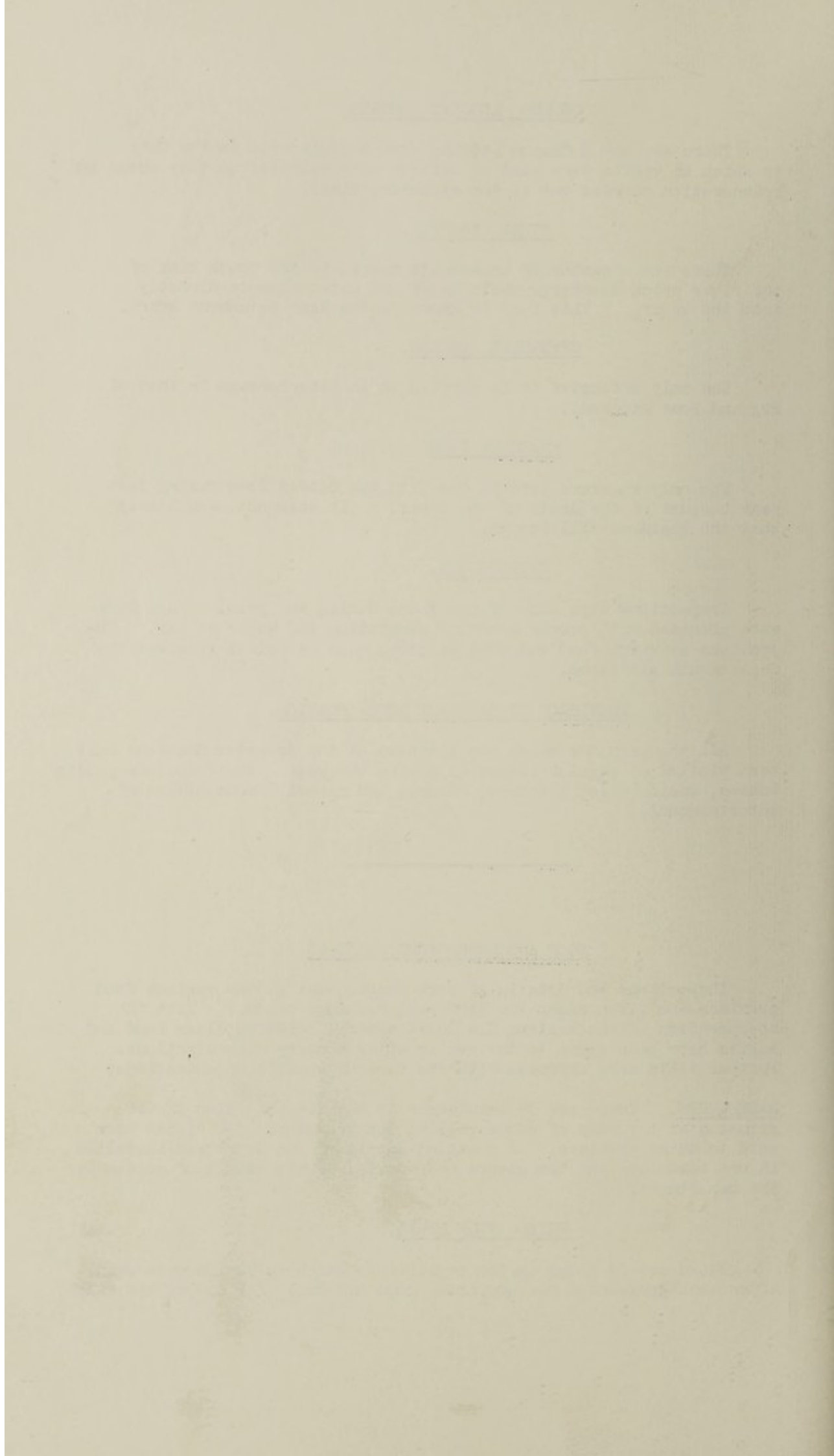
FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938-49.

Inspections and details of work carried out at the various food premises are given under the different headings below. With the co-operation of the Eastern Gas Board several talks on clean food and clean habits have been given to the public after cookery demonstrations. Further talks were arranged with the various women's organisations.

BAKEHOUSES. There are 39 bakehouses in the City of which 22 are situated at the rear of shops selling the products. 34 visits were paid to these premises. A constant supply of hot water was installed in one bakehouse and two others redecorated as the result of action by the department.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are 39 shops on the register to which 34 visits were paid. After much pressure a new preparing room was built for one of the shops.



CAFE & RESTAURANT KITCHENS.

71 Visits have been paid to the 64 kitchens in the City - this is far too low - however works have been carried out in building one new kitchen and the replacement of insanitary wooden floors by tiled floors.

Further improvements were carried out to the washing up arrangements and ventilation in other premises.

CANTEENS.

Factory canteens in the City are visited regularly.

SHOPS AND MARKET.

As many food shops as possible are inspected, but as you will appreciate, it is impossible to inspect every one regularly. It was hoped to do more of this work but loss of staff made it impossible. The following is an approximate analysis of food shops in the City but because of a local custom of trying to sell every commodity from one shop it will be appreciated that some of the shops mentioned could also be under the heading of general grocers:-

Putchers.....	62)	
Shops selling ice-cream.....	178)	
Fish Shops.....	39)	Total 460 (none have
Confectioners.....	39)	been counted under more
Green Grocers.....	23)	than one heading).
General Grocers.....	119)	

It has been noticed on several occasions that food is being offered for sale without being marked with the country of origin. A circular letter was sent to the local shopkeepers and market stall holders, since when an improvement has been made.

As a result of action by the City Council the trade mark of a custard powder which in our opinion was misleading was altered. Also, some cake decorations which although not harmful were bitter were withdrawn from sale.

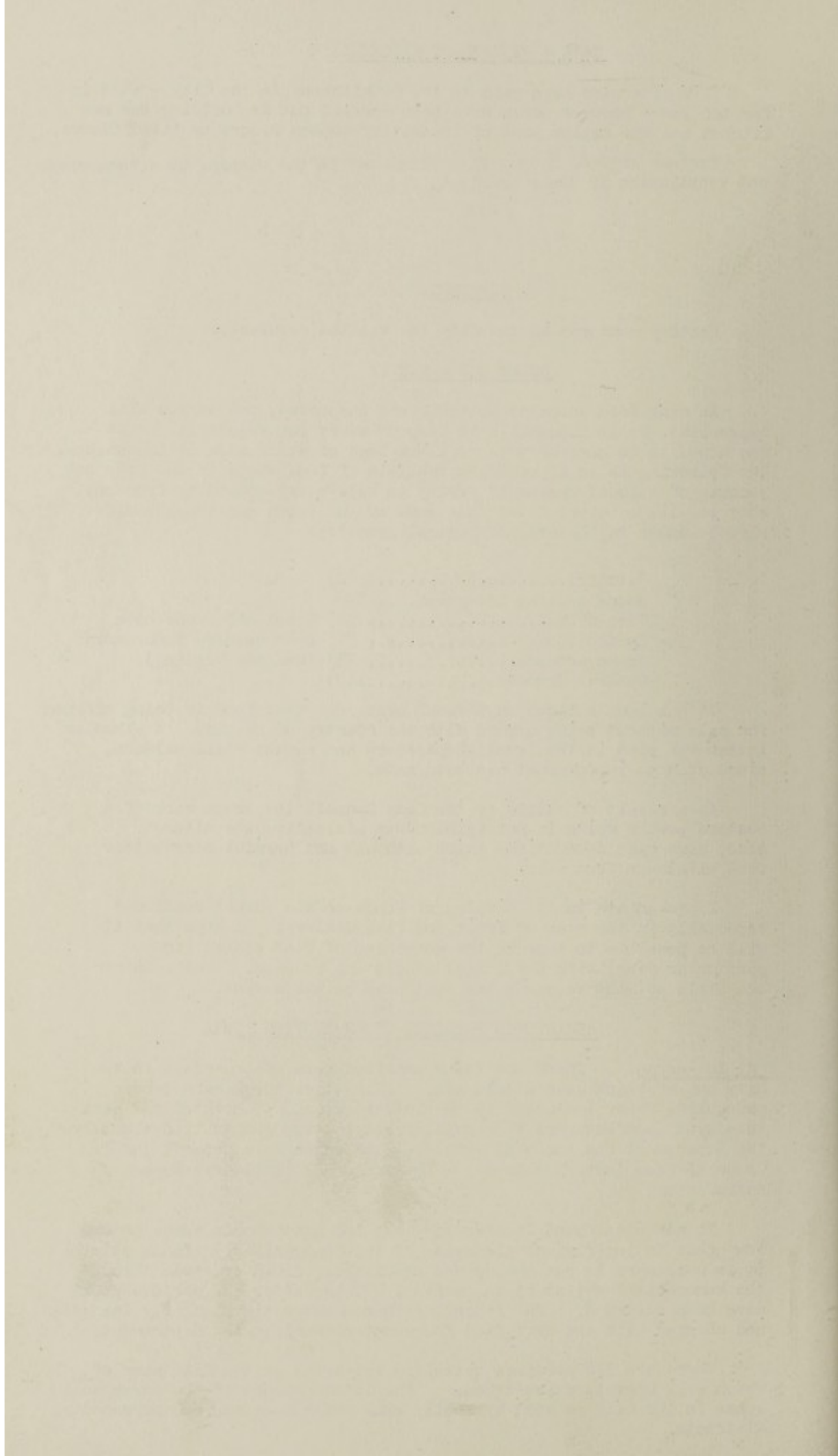
Improvements in the display of foods on the market continues especially in the case of fruit and fish dealers. I hope that it will be possible to improve the screening of food stalls (in particular fish) when the market stalls are renewed. There is now one stall selling sausages and meat pies on the market.

REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER SECTION 13/14

(a) Ice-cream. There are three manufacturers of ice-cream in the City one of which uses a cold mix. The other two manufacturers pasteurise their ice-cream by the holder method. Both of the heat treatment manufacturers take regular samples for examination themselves, the department has taken 18 samples, 7 of which were Grade I and 11 Grade II from these premises. These are all considered to be satisfactory.

It has been found in practice that the most common cause of a low grade is inefficient cleansing of the homogeniser. In my opinion it is necessary to put the actual sterilizing fluid or steam through the homogeniser whilst it is running. This, after the various parts have been cleansed. The recording thermometers are regularly inspected and checked with the certified thermometers owned by the Department.

There are 178 premises retailing ice-cream in the City none of which sell unwrapped ice-cream. The little amount of ice-cream sold loose in the City is sold by mobile vans which come in from surrounding districts.



(b) Making-up Premises. There are 42 premises in the City (1 for the preparation of boiled crabs) to which 119 visits were paid. A new food preparation room was provided on one premises.

MEAT INSPECTION.

In July applications were received from various owners of slaughterhouses to re-license them. Inspections and reports were made to you and it was found that with the exception of the slaughterhouse at present in use by the Ministry of Food only one other slaughterhouse could immediately be licensed. Two slaughterhouse licences were immediately refused and no appeals were entered. A schedule of works was issued in the case of 10 slaughterhouses of which 4 have not been completed and the licenses, therefore, are refused. The ultimate number of licensed slaughterhouses in the City is calculated to be 8.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was:-
Beasts (including cows) 3910: Calves 688: Sheep and Lambs 12,057;
Pigs 10,448 a substantial increase over last year.

Spasmodic cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* are found and it is hoped that it will again soon be only of academic interest.

All cases of Generalised Tuberculosis are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Animal Health Division) and where a veterinary surgeon has given a certificate he is notified of lesions found.

An attempt has been made to group causes of condemnations under the headings listed in Memo 3/Foods.

<u>BEEF.</u> (for tuberculosis)	<u>Stones.</u>
18 Beasts.....	1085½
28 Cows.....	1315½
Beef (forequarters, hinds and part carcasses).....	283½

OTHER CAUSES.

2 Cows carcasses Dropsy and Emaciation.....	59¾
1 Cows " Emaciation.....	33½
1 Beasts " Emaciation and Johnes.....	26½
1 Beasts " Emaciation and Nephritis.....	29½
1 Cows " Malignant Neoplasms.....	53
1 Cows " Pyaemia.....	45
1 Beasts " Pyaemia.....	46½
1 Cows " Peritonitis and Septicaemia, Acute.....	38½
2 Cows " Septic Pericarditis.....	90½
Beef (Bruised, heated and other causes).....	255

OFFALS (edible).

Head and Tongues: 256 (T.B.) 536 stones; 27 (Actinomycosis) 62 stones; 148 (Cysticercus Bovis, Actinobacillosis etc.) 317½ stones.
Lungs: 310 (T.B.) 199½ stones; 200 (Pleurisy etc) 126½ stones.
Livers: 73 (T.B.) 71½ stones; 276 (Distoma) 286½ stones; 34 (Cavernous Angioma) 35½ stones; 265 (Abscesses) 282½ stones; 4 (Cirrhosis) 4½ stones; 27 (Miscellaneous) 28½ stones.
Part Livers: Distoma 6 stones; others 1½ stones.
Other Edible Offals: 350 stones.

SHEEPOTHER CAUSES.Stones.

1 Sheeps carcase	Bruised severe.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Sheeps "	Dropsy and Emaciation.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 " "	Emaciation (Pathological).....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 " "	Fevered and Septicaemia.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 " "	Imperfect Bleeding.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 " "	Moribund.....	10
2 " "	Pneumonia, Gangrenous.....	9
Mutton (Bruised etc.).....		26 $\frac{3}{4}$

OFFALS.

Livers: 39 (Distoma) 7 stones; 289 (other parasites) 46 stones; others 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones.

Other Edible Offals: 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones.

FIGS (for tuberculosis)Stones.

7 pigs carcasses.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
-----------------------	-------------------

OTHER CAUSES.

6 pigs carcasses	Dropsy.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 pigs "	Dropsy and Emaciation.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 " "	Emaciation.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 " "	Fevered.....	44
1 " "	Jaundice.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " "	Leukaemia.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 " "	Metritis (Septic).....	35
6 " "	Moribund.....	98
2 " "	Multiple Abscesses.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " "	Necrosis.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 " "	Peritonitis.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 " "	Pneumonia (Acute Septic).....	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 " "	Swine Erysipelas.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 " "	Swine Fever.....	17
Pork (Various causes).....		75 $\frac{3}{4}$

Heads and Tongues: 299 (T.B.) 288 stones.

Various offals: 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones.

CALVES. (for tuberculosis)Stones.

2 Calves carcasses.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
-------------------------	------------------

OTHER CAUSES.

1 calves carcasses	Bruising.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " "	Decomposition.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 " "	Dropsy.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 " "	Dropsy with Emaciation.....	15
1 " "	Emaciation.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " "	Fevered and Emaciation.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 " "	Immaturity.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " "	Imperfect Bleeding.....	5
1 " "	Pyæmia.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " "	Rickets with malnutrition.....	3
1 " "	Uraemia.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Parts of carcasses and various offals.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
--	-----------------

OTHER CAUSES

1. Burns and scalds	1
2. Poisoning	1
3. Infection (Septicemia)	1
4. Trauma and lacerations	1
5. Asphyxia	1
6. Hemorrhage	1
7. Anemia	1
8. Hypertension	1
9. Diabetes	1
10. Heart failure	1

DEATH

Deaths: 10 (Heart), 10 (Stroke), 10 (Other causes), 10 (Total)

Other fatal cases: 10

FILE (for reference)

1. Burns and scalds

OTHER CAUSES

1. Burns and scalds	1
2. Poisoning	1
3. Infection (Septicemia)	1
4. Trauma and lacerations	1
5. Asphyxia	1
6. Hemorrhage	1
7. Anemia	1
8. Hypertension	1
9. Diabetes	1
10. Heart failure	1
11. Stroke	1
12. Myocardial infarction	1
13. Aortic aneurysm	1
14. Pulmonary embolism	1
15. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	1
16. Asthma	1
17. Chronic kidney disease	1
18. Chronic liver disease	1
19. Chronic alcoholism	1
20. Chronic mental illness	1

Deaths and Deaths: 10 (Total)

Deaths: 10 (Total)

OTHER (for reference)

1. Burns and scalds

OTHER CAUSE

1. Burns and scalds	1
2. Poisoning	1
3. Infection (Septicemia)	1
4. Trauma and lacerations	1
5. Asphyxia	1
6. Hemorrhage	1
7. Anemia	1
8. Hypertension	1
9. Diabetes	1
10. Heart failure	1
11. Stroke	1
12. Myocardial infarction	1
13. Aortic aneurysm	1
14. Pulmonary embolism	1
15. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	1
16. Asthma	1
17. Chronic kidney disease	1
18. Chronic liver disease	1
19. Chronic alcoholism	1
20. Chronic mental illness	1

Deaths of causes and various deaths

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Only slaughtermen actively engaged at the abattoir and bacon factory hold licences with your authority - a total of 18.

No horses are killed in the City, and no shops retail horse-flesh for human consumption.

Disposal of Condemned Meat and other Foods.

All condemned meat is collected by Ministry Agents for disposal on their premises by digestion. Immediately after auction has taken place the slaughterhouse manager informs the Medical Officer of Health and myself who is to dispose of the meat. The auctions now seem to have settled down so that two particular firms buy either the condemned meat or the offal. The manure is disposed of on two farms in the neighbourhood.

Any other food stuffs condemned on other premises is collected by the City Council and disposed of under their supervision either by burying in the tip, or incineration, which ever is the more appropriate.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2,985	925	688	12,057	10,448
Number inspected.	2,985	925	688	12,057	10,448
All diseases except T.B. Whole carcasses condemned.	4	8	22	23	40
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	652	369	7	435	412
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	21.98%	40.76%	4.22%	3.80%	4.33%
<u>T.B. ONLY.</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	17	28	3	---	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	274	268	1	---	706
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	2.07%	32.00%	0.06%	---	6.82%

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
LABORATORY OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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95	96
97	98
99	100

OTHER FOODS.

180 requests were received during the year, which resulted in 635 Condemnation Notes being issued, covering 10,094 tins of food and 1 ton 9 cwt. 2 sts. of other food stuffs. I hope that in the near future the trade will be able to dispose of much of this food without a Food Inspector's certificate, i.e. through travellers, or by a percentage credit as in pre-war days.

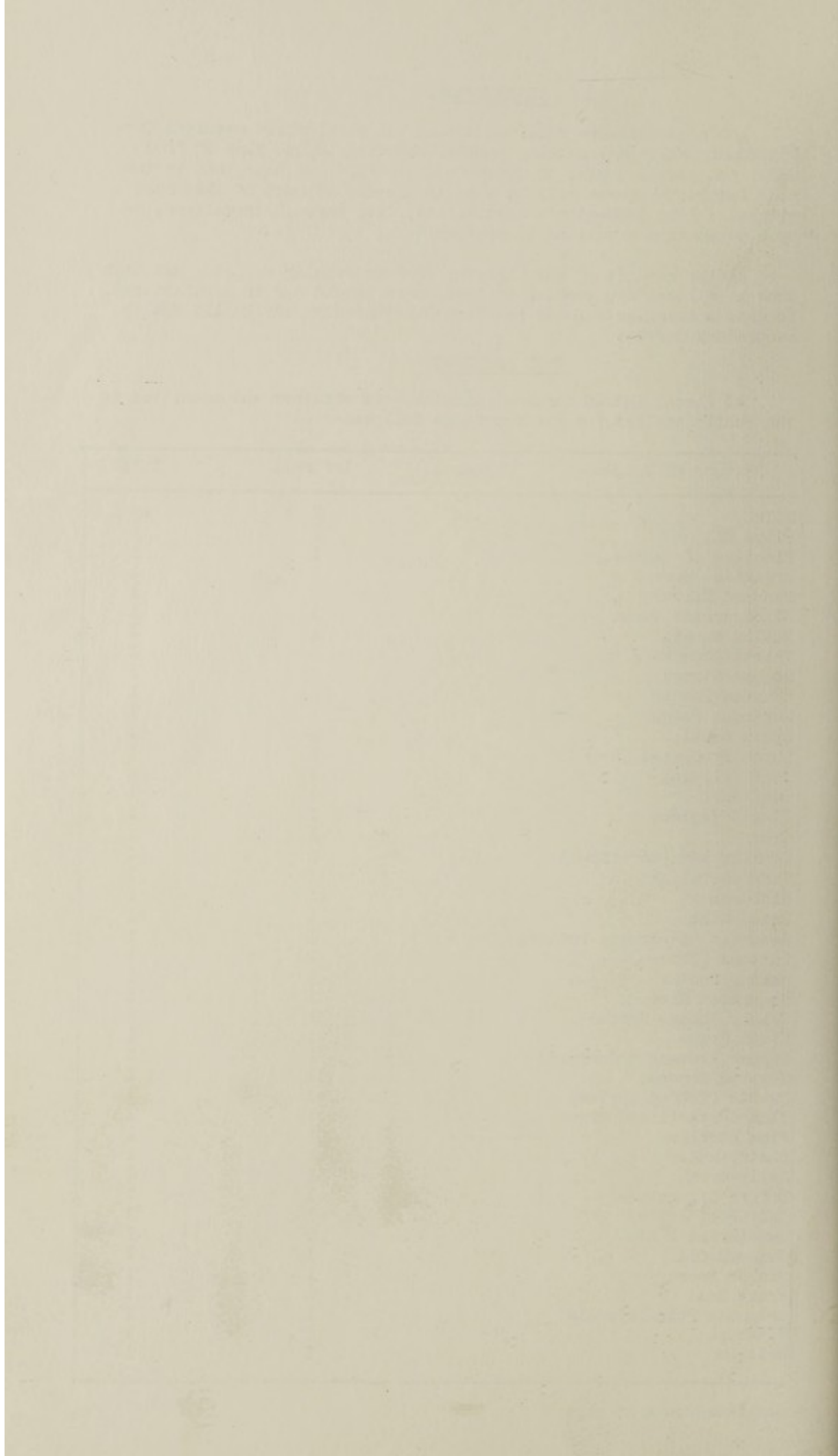
At the request of the Ministry of Food regular sampling has been done at a local egg packing station where liquid egg is manufactured. To date nothing pathogenic has been discovered by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

FOOD SAMPLING.

43 formal and 60 informal samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst for his report as follows:-

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal	Total.
Milk	42	2	45
Olive Oil		1	1
Tincture of Iodine.		1	1
Breakfast Spread		1	1
Pancake Mixture		1	1
Blackcurrant Puree		1	1
Boiled Sweets		1	1
Thirst Quenchers		1	1
Cheese Straws		1	1
Glucose Powder		1	1
Meringue Powder		1	1
Split Lentils		1	1
Dutch Processed Cheese		1	1
Beef Dripping		1	1
Beef Suet		1	1
Flaked Tapioca		1	1
Cream		1	1
Cooking Fat (unrationed)		1	1
Turkish Delight		2	2
Richereme		1	1
Dried Mint		1	1
Assorted Blancmange Powders		1	1
Buttons (Chocs.)		1	1
Baking Powder		1	1
Sugarkist Rice		1	1
Celery Cheese Spread		1	1
Mixed Spice		1	1
Pepper Flavoured Compound		1	1
Sugared Coconut		1	1
Sweets (Toffee Apples)		1	1
Tinned Sterilized Cream		1	1
Fine Semolina		1	1
Pastry Maker		1	1
Jelly-cream		1	1
Toffee Cigarettes		1	1
Calf Foot Jelly		1	1
Sweetbread Paste		1	1
Teaseed Oil		1	1
Ginger Beer		1	1
Fruit Salt		1	1
Creamola Foam Crystals		1	1
Vitacup		1	1
Sciargo		1	1

Continued on next page.



Nature of Sample.	Formal	Informal	Total
Lemon Juice		1	1
Glucose Tablets		1	1
Glucose Lozengers		1	1
Herbal Tea		1	1
Black Currant Jam		1	1
Eczema Lotion		1	1
Lemonade Powder		1	1
Dairy Cream		1	1
Desiccated Brown Soup Powder		1	1
Cheese Cake Mixture		1	1
Gravy Powder		1	1
Pea Flour		1	1
Cake Flour Mixture		1	1
Caraway Seeds		1	1
Tea		1	1
Gin	1	1	1
Totals:	43	60	103

With the exception of milk they were all genuine.

The average composition of the milks gave 3.53% Fat and 8.89% Solids-not-Fat.

Sample No.	Article	Adulteration or other irregularity	Action Taken
133	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat.	Appeal to cow samples were taken when a natural milk fat deficiency was found. The City Council sent letters to the dealer and farmer with reference to this matter.
147	Milk (Sample on delivery)	Deficient in Milk Fat	

6 samples of milk were taken for microscopic and biological examination for tuberculosis and were found to be negative.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED & STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Milk is treated at three premises in the City, two by the H.T.S.T. method and the other by the Holder method. 43 samples of milk were taken, none of which failed to pass the phosphatase test (the test for the efficiency of pasteurisation) 2 samples failed the Methylene Blue test. The remainder of the samples were satisfactory. With the exception of 32 gallons daily the entire milk supply of approximately 4,500 gallons for the City is either T.B. tested or Heat treated, the particulars are approximately as follows:-

4,304 galls. Pasteurised; 80 galls. Sterilised; 160 galls. Tuberculin Tested and 32 gallons of Raw milk other than T.T. (Of this latter the milk is sold as "Undesignated" but in actual fact only 10 gallons is not Tuberculin Tested).

In addition to the three pasteurising plants there is one small dealer of raw milk who has a dairy in the district.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for house defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 458
- (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose.....1155
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925..... 35
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 101
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 12
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses found (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 345

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notice:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.135

Other defects remedied by informal action i.e. water supply and drainage137

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

Statutory Notices served under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936..... 12

Statutory Notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936..... 6

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Every factory should be regularly inspected but unfortunately, because of the amount of work to be done, it has been possible to visit only on complaint, and on notice from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

As the register of factories has become obsolete a revision has been started, I hope to have this completed during the next year.

Sanitary accommodation has been improved or added to in eight factories.

Number of Factories on register (Mechanical 174, Non-Mechanical 47 and 9 other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....230

Number of inspections..... 77

Notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories:-

Re (a) New Factories..... 4

(b) Defaults..... 2

(c) Deletions..... 17

(d) Change of Occupier..... 14

Letters sent..... 6

Building Sites:-

4 main sites were visited regularly and others on complaint.

OUTWORKERS.

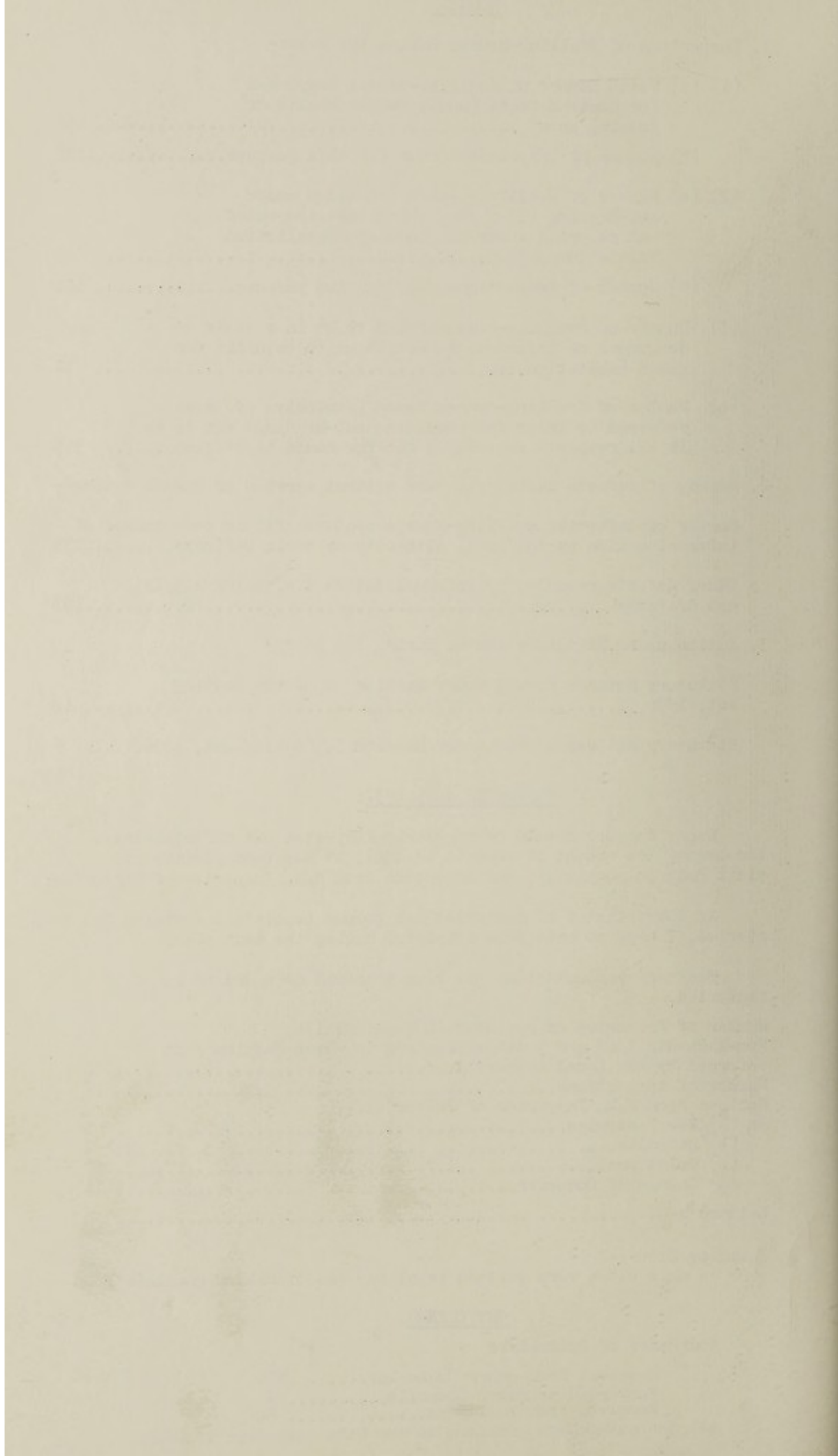
Addresses of Outworkers

Received from other Councils.....NIL

Forwarded to other Councils..... 5

Received from employers..... 80

All the outworkers premises in the City have been visited.



PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY City of Peterborough

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY Soke of Peterborough.

	Type of Property.				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural.	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District.	22	16,586	101	1,811	17,676
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1953 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise.	(a) 5	197	1	50	253
	(b) 13	414	9	85	521
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats	Major - 2	---	---	1	3
	Minor - 6	143	3	30	182
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice.	---	N	I	L	---
V. Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority.	8	143	14	31	196
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4:- (1) Treatment	-	N	I	L	-
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	-	N	I	L	-
VII. Number of cases in which default was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4.	-	N	I	L	-
VIII. Legal Proceedings.	-	N	I	L	-
IX. Number of 'block' control schemes carried out ..NIL.....					

