[Report 1954] / Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary / Public Health Inspector, Peterborough City.

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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

ANNUAL

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1954

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1954.

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 1954.

The report is largely self-explanatory and there are in it few sections calling for further comment than is already included in the body of the report.

The year was one in which there were really no matters of outstanding public health significance and even the thoroughly bad summer- the wettest since 1916 - finds no reflection in vital statistics. Infectious diseases ran at a low level throughout the year, with whooping cough heading the notification lists, from which Infantile Paralysis cases are noted with pleasure to have been completely absent.

In matters of Environmental Hygiene it will be remarked that this is the first post-war year in which there was a decrease in houses built compared with the previous year, but this is no fault of the City Council, which built up to the limit of a reduced allocation from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

In concluding this short introduction I should like to thank, not only for their help in 1954, but in previous years, my colleagues in Local Government in the Town Hall and the County Council Offices and my professional colleagues Dr. Gilmour and Dr. Fulton, who have at all times when asked, given the most willing laboratory assistance in connection with Public Health problems. I must also, for yet another year, thank Mr. E. H. Colman for sending me for use in this report his annual analysis of Peterborough weather- a melancholy record in 1954.

Within a week of writing these words I shall no longer be your Medical Officer of Health and shall have taken up a new appointment. I have pleasure therefore in thanking the Health Committee and the Council for the part they have played in making my three and a half years in Peterborough a period to which I shall always look back with enjoyment and hope that my successor Dr. G. Dison, will find as much happiness in Peterborough as I have done.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. D. Swinney.

Town Hall,
Peterborough.
July 1955.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT 1954.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st. December 1954)

Chairman -Alderman H.J.Farrow.
Vice Chairman -Councillor R.W.North.

THE MAYOR)
The Chairman,Finance Committee) Ex-Officio
Alderman H.R.Horrell
Alderman A.W.Viney. M.B.E.

Councillor G.R.Chamberlain
Councillor F.Checkley.
Councillor J.W.Fowler.
Councillor C.R.Goose.
Councillor G.W.Govey.
Councillor J.F.Jeffrey
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.
Councillor Mrs.M.Wood.,J.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

General Statistics. 1954.

Area of City in acres...	10,022
Population:-Census 1951.	53,412
Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid 1953	53,670
" Mid 1954	54,240 ø
Density of Population, Persons per acre.. ...	5.35
Number of Inhabited Houses, End of 1953.. ...	16,818
do. do. End of 1954.. ...	17,322
Housing Density, Houses per acre...	1.72
Mean number of occupants per house	3.13
Rateable Value as at 1st October 1954.. ...	£390,726
Product of a Penny Rate...	£1,595.1s.1d.

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

VITAL STATISTICS. 1954.

Live Births.

	Male	Female	Total.
Legitimate...	403	367	770
Illegitimate	22	27	49
Total Live Births	425	394	819

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population:15.09

Still Births.

	Male	Female	Total.
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Total Still Births	5	5	10

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total(Live and Still)births: 12.06

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 0.18

Total Birth Rate(Live and Still) per 1,000 population 15.27

(Comparability factor, 1.00)

Deaths.

Male	Female	Total
316	293	609

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population : 11.22

Index Death Rate per 1,000 population : 10.65

(Comparability factor 0.95)

Maternal Mortality

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

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0.00

Infant Mortality

(Deaths of infants under one year of age)

Male	Female	Total
14	6	20

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births 24.42

Neonatal Mortality

(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

Male	Female	Total
8	5	13

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births: 15.87

OTHER STATISTICS 1954.

Deaths	from	Enteritis and Diarrhoea(under 2 years	...	2
"	"	Coronary Disease,Angina(all ages)	... ...	93
"	"	Other Cardiac Conditions "	... ...	84
"	"	Malignant Neoplasm "	... ...	105
"	"	Measles. "	... ...	0
"	"	Whooping Cough "	... ...	0

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1954.

Causes of Death as given in the Registrar-General's Short List.	Numbers M.	F.	Total.	Rates per 1000 pop.	Rates per 1000 Deaths
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	3	2	5	0.094	8.210
Tuberculosis, other	0	1	1	0.018	1.642
Syphilitic Disease	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Measles	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Other infective & parasitic diseases	0	2	2	0.037	3.284
Malignant Neoplasm; stomach	11	5	16	0.330	26.272
Malignant Neoplasm; lung, bronchus	17	1	18	0.338	29.556
Malignant Neoplasm; breast+	0	11	11	0.396	37.543
Malignant Neoplasm; uterus+	0	3	3	0.108	10.239
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	32	24	56	1.052	91.952
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	3	5	0.094	8.210
Diabetes	3	2	5	0.094	8.210
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	36	66	102	1.917	167.484
Coronary Disease, angina	57	36	93	1.748	152.706
Hypertension with heart disease	4	6	10	0.188	16.420
Other heart disease	34	40	74	1.391	121.508
Other circulatory disease	11	14	25	0.470	41.050
Influenza	0	1	1	0.018	1.642
Pneumonia	20	8	28	0.526	45.976
Bronchitis	22	11	33	0.620	54.186
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	6	0.112	9.852
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	8	1	9	0.169	14.778
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1	3	4	0.075	6.568
Nephritis & Nephrosis	3	1	4	0.075	6.568
Hyperplasia of Prostate Ø	4	0	4	0.151	12.341
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion +	-	0	0	0.000	0.000
Congenital malformations	2	0	2	0.037	3.284
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	28	40	68	1.276	111.656
Motor vehicle accidents	6	0	6	0.112	9.852
All other accidents	6	6	12	0.225	19.704
Suicide	3	3	6	0.112	9.852
Homicide & operations of war	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
TOTALS	316	293	609	------	--------

+ 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.1954.

Birth Rate.

The live birth rate per 1,000 population was 15.09, the corresponding figure for England and Wales being 15.2 and the 1953 figure for the City, 16.22.

For purposes of comparison the birth rates for the nine post war years, 1946-1954 are given in the appended table, with those for the nine years, 1930-1938, immediately preceding the war.

Year	Birth Rate per 1000 pop.
1946	19.0
1947	17.4
1948	16.4
1949	15.0
1950	14.8
1951	14.8
1952	15.0
1953	16.2
1954	15.1
Mean Birth Rate for period	15.97

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.
1930	15.8
1931	15.2
1932	13.9
1933	13.6
1934	13.5
1935	13.9
1936	15.2
1937	13.9
1938	14.5
Mean Birth Rate for period	14.72

The Still Birth Rate, with a total of 10 births almost halved the corresponding figure for 1953, when 21 still births occurred , in a total of 874 births compared with 819 for the succeeding year. The 1954 figure which works out at 12.06 per thousand total births is almost half the National index of 23.4 - a source of considerable satisfaction.

Death Rate.

The annual death rate for 1954 was 10.65 per thousand population : that for the Country as a whole being 11.3. The corresponding figure for the City of Peterborough in 1953 was 11.46. The 1954 Death Rate is, with the exception of 1948 when a rate of 10.5 was recorded, the lowest registered in the City in the past decade.

General groupings of the principal causes of death show that these were apportioned as under:

304 Deaths due to Circulatory System Disease
109 Deaths due to Malignant Disease
73 Deaths due to Respiratory System Disease.

These figures represent respectively 49.9%, 17.9% and 11.9% of all deaths during the year.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system accounted for the greatest proportion (102) of deaths due to circulatory system disease, closely followed by deaths from coronary disease which totalled 93.

In the groups of deaths attributable to malignant disease disparity is to be noticed in the numbers of male and female deaths from cancer of the stomach :- 11 of the former and 5 of the latter. This is a repetition of 1953 when the

corresponding figures were 13 and 6. By far the greatest disparity, however, is in deaths due to Malignant growths of lung and bronchus, 17 males but only 1 female dying of this condition. It may be noted here that the preponderance of Male deaths from gastric carcinoma is paralleled by the even more marked disparity between male and female deaths from gastric and duodenal ulcers, 8 men ahd only 1 woman succumbing to this disease.

Of the Respiratory System group of deaths Bronchitis(33) and Pneumonia (28) claimed the most victims and again a disparity between the sexes is apparent when it is noted that more than twice as many men as women died of pneumonia and exactly twice as many men as women were victims of bronchitis.

This group includes 5 deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Accidental Deaths dropped from 28 in 1953 to 18 in 1954 and it must again be remarked that only 6 of these 18 (the same figure as for 1953) were road accidents. There is ample scope for any measure which will make people "accident conscious" in their homes.

Deaths by Suicide totalled 6 during the year: this was half the figure for 1953 but it is a sorry reflection on the modern world that despite Welfare Services,Health Services, Social Security and all the rest of it, some people yet find themselves faced with problems from which they can see only one escape.

Maternal Mortality Rate.

It is gratifying to state that in 1954 there were no deaths under this heading. There was 1 such death in the preceding year.

Infant Mortality Rate

The deaths of 20 infants under one year of age occurred in 1954 giving an infant death rate of 24.42 per thousand live births. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 25.5 so that the figure for the City is satisfactory by comparison.

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Included in the deaths of these 20 children under one year of age are the deaths of 13 children under four weeks of age giving a Neo-Natal Mortality rate of 15.87 per 1,000 live births., a marked improvement on the 1953 figure of 22.88. No National figure is available for comparison.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1954

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-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65 and over			
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	39	-	-	2	2	4	21	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Diphtheria (incl. membranous croup)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever (excluding paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (excluding rubella)	18	1	4	1	3	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	125	7	13	21	14	16	48	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Acute pneumonia (primary & influenzal)	36	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	8	5	14	2	1	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis:- (1) Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	2	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever

	1954	1953
Cases Notified.	39	19
Incidence per 1,000 population	0.733	0.354

Following a year in which Scarlet Fever notifications were abnormally low the incidence of this disease returned to a more usual level. The condition continues to be extremely mild; the typical Scarlet of some years ago with its frequent complications involving Kidneys and Ears being now a thing of the past.

Nine cases were admitted to Isolation Hospital because circumstances did not permit adequate isolation at home.

Measles.

	1954	1953
Cases Notified	18	66
Incidence per 1,000 population	0.338	1.224

Notifications of measles were, for the second year in succession, the lowest since compulsory notification was instituted. The years 1953 and 1954 have been inter-epidemic years, there having been 1,458 notifications during 1952 and 1,174 in the first and second quarters of 1955.

Whooping Cough.

	1954	1953
Cases Notified	125	69
Incidence per 1,000 population	2.350	1.286

1953 saw the lowest annual notification figure for whooping cough recorded in the City and it was therefore not surprising in the following year to find an increase in this figure ,although one falling far short of the 398 cases notified in 1951. Two cases were admitted to Isolation Hospital, one because it occurred in a Children's Residential Nursery and the other because of super-added broncho-pneumonia.

There were no Whooping Cough deaths during the year.

Acute Pneumonia

	1954	1953
Cases Notified	36	47
Incidence per 1,000 population.	0.676	0.843

The notification of 36 cases of pneumonia during the year showed a decrease of 11 compared with the figure of 1953. As in that year, one case proved fatal.Two cases were removed to Hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia

	1954	1953
Cases Notified	4	54
Incidence per 1000 total births	4.823	59.942

It will be recalled that on 1st.August 1951 new Regulations for the notification of Puerperal Pyrexia came into operation, with the result that since that date many cases were notified which would not have come within the scope of the superseded regulations. The result of this change was a steep increase in notifications received,. from 3 in 1950 to 35 in 1951 (31 notifications after 1st.August) 42 in 1952 and

54 in 1953. It is ,therefore, all the more satisfying to record the low level of 4 cases notified in 1954, without any alteration in the notification regulations which might account for, or contribute to, this reduction.

Dysentery

	1954	1953
Cases Notified	1	14
Incidence per1,000 population.	0.018	0.283

One sporadic case of bacillary dysentery of the Sonne type was notified compared with 13 such notifications in 1953. (one notification in that year was of Amoebic Dysentery). Investigation of home contacts proved negative and the source of infection could not be demonstrated.

Erysipelas

	1954	1953
Cases Notified	6	1
Incidence per 1,000 population	0.112	0.022

Six unrelated cases of this manifestation of Streptococcal Infection occurred in 1954. One in the age group 35-45 years, 3 in the group 45-65 and two patients were over the age of 65 years. The latter 2 cases were treated in Isolation Hospital.

Food Poisoning.

	1954	1953
Cases Notified	3	5
Incidence per 1,000 population	0.056	0.088

In 1954, 3 cases of food poisoning ,wholly disconnected from each other,were notified.

The first of these was a six-month old child admitted to hospital with a provisional diagnosis of Gastro-Enteritis, which on bacteriological examination was ascertained to be Salmonellosis Typhi Murium.

Investigation revealed that the mother,father and one daughter all had histories of diarrhoea of varying duration and intensity in a two to three week period prior to the development of symptoms in the child. Two sons had no such history. Faecal examination of all family contacts failed to reveal the infecting organism, but it is reasonable to suppose that the earlier symptoms in other members of the family were not unrelated with those of the baby and that the single notified case was, in fact, the last individual infection of a family outbreak of undemonstrable origin. The pity is that as no other member of the family had attended a doctor but had allowed symptoms to subside spontaneously , the trail was cold before investigations could be initiated.

The second notified case was that of a professional woman, living by herself and preparing most of her own meals. Her symptoms were mild and the case would most likely never have come to notice,but for the fact that the patient was involved in the investigation of an outbreak of bacillary dysentery in an adjacent district . The infecting organism was again Salmonella Typhi Murium.

The third notified case of Food-Poisoning during the year led to the discovery of two cases, which were never notified, not having come under the attention of any doctor but which were highly probably of similar origin.

The history is as follows :- At about 4 p.m. on 9th.June the patient purchased a trifle from a local Confectioner, the trifle having been made up on the premises. About an hour later she ate the trifle along with a cup of tea without milk and accompanied by nothing else. Within half-an-hour she experienced most marked nausea and about 10 p.m. she developed gastric pain, so acute as to cause her to writhe on the floor, vomiting and later diarrhoea. At the time of her being visited after notification had been received the following day, symptoms had almost completely subsided, but the lady felt tired and debilitated. She also gave the name and address of another lady whom she believed to have had similar trouble.

A visit was paid to this address where the information was elicited that between 5 and 5-30 p.m. on the 9th.June a member of the family had bought two trifles of the same type and from the same shop as the trifle previously mentioned. These were taken home and consumed almost immediately by two members of the family. In the case of one, the trifle was preceded by bread, butter and jam but in the case of the other it was eaten alone and was the only food consumed since mid-morning. About two hours later the person who had eaten only the trifle developed nausea and vomiting with severe abdominal pain, and later, diarrhoea. Approximately an hour after that time similar symptoms occurred in the other party. Another member of the family who had not eaten trifle was unaffected.

The baker's premises were visited: completed Trifles and Trifles before creaming but in which the sponge-cake and jelly mixture had been allowed to cool at room temperature overnight were taken for bacteriological examination. Nasal and throat swabs were taken of two employees concerned with the preparation of the trifles. Faecal specimens of the three affected persons were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory the following day.

The result of Bacteriological Examination of these specimens were as follows:-

Completed Trifle Uncreamed Trifle Separate specimen of Cream	Profuse growth of coagulase positive staph.aureus isolated from all specimens.
Nasal and throat swabs of Employee No.I :-	Coagulase positive Staph. aureus present in both nasal and throat swabs.
Nasal and Throat swabs of Employee No.II. :-	Coagulase positive Staph. aureus present in both nasal and throat swabs.
Faecal Specimens of patients:-	No pathogens isolated.

Later, reports were received that the phage types of Staphylococci isolated from the trifles and from the employees' noses and throats were identical except that one swab carried a phage type not found in the trifle.

Both employees responded satisfactorily to treatment directed towards clearing up the carrier state and subsequent examination of trifles and other confections handled by them showed no pathogens. The bakers were advised against the procedure of allowing jelly and sponge-cake mixture to set overnight at room temperature and placed such material in a Refrigrator instead.

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There have been no further cases of food poisoning of this nature caused by Staphylocci or their Toxins since that date.

Apart from Tuberculosis, which is dealt with separately in this report, no notifications of any other statutorily notifiable disease were received in 1954.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1954.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
10-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	7	9	-	-	-	1	-	-
25-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-	9	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
65 and upwards	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals 1954	39	27	1	1	3	2	-	1
Totals 1953	21	19	3	2	2	1	1	-
Totals 1952	39	41	5	1	9	-	-	-

During the year 1954 a total of 66 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified and 2 cases of non-respiratory Tuberculosis. Corresponding figures for 1953 were 40 and 5. The 1954 index represents an incidence per 1,000 population, for Tuberculosis of all types, of 1.24.

Total Tuberculosis deaths were 6, five Respiratory and 1 from Tuberculous Meningitis. This gives a Tuberculosis death rate of 0.11 : The England and Wales figure for the year was 0.16.

It is to be regretted that the low notification rate of 1953 did not continue. On the other hand if there are cases of Tuberculosis in the community it is infinitely preferable that they be recognized and dealt with rather than go unrecognized, and continue as a dangerous source of infection to all contacts.

The following shows the City Tuberculosis Register at the years end.

Tuberculosis Register - 1954.

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F
No. on Register 1/1/1954	153	147	13	9
Notified during 1954	47	31	1	1
Removed during 1954	43	33	7	9
No.on Register 31/12/1954	157	145	7	1

Visit of Mass Radiography Unit.

The Cambridge Mass Radiongraphy Unit visited the City during the period 17th.May-6th.June 1954 for the purpose of a public survey.

In the report of the Unit's work during this time numbers do not refer strictly to City population but it is not unreasonable to infer that by far the greater proportion of those X-Rayed are in fact Citizens of Peterborough.

Persons X-Rayed	Male	3,620
	Female	2,647
	Total	6,267

The above total includes:-		
School Children X-Rayed	Boys	647
	Girls	296
Teaching Staff X-Rayed	Male	75
	Female	122
	Total	1140

As a result of this visit 9 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, hitherto unknown, were discovered.

Prior to this survey of the general public the unit visited, during the period 27th.April-12th.May, a large Engineering Works in the City to carry out a Staff survey there. The following details of this work have been kindly supplied by the Medical Director of the Unit.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of persons believed to be available for X-Ray	4,117	670	4,787
Number of persons actually XRayed	3,297	504	3,801
(Percentage of personnel examined	79.4%)		
Number of persons attending for first time	1,240	180	1,420
Number recalled for full-size films	169	24	193
Defaulters for full size films	6	0	6
Newly discovered significant lesions			
(a)Requiring active treatment	7	0	7
(b)Referred to Chest Physician for further observation	3	0	3

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Housing.

No. of new houses erected during 1954.

(1) By the City Council:-

Houses of 2 & 3 bedroom type	344
Old Persons Bungalows	8
Flats provided by conversion of "The Lindens"	15
Total	367

(2) Houses built by other bodies or persons	137
Grand Total	504

On 1st.January 1954 there were 1,250 applicants awaiting re-housing on the Council's Register: of these 857 were living in lodgings and 393 were tenants of properties, mostly inadequate for their needs, or in other respects unsatisfactory. These applicants represented a total of 3,340 individuals. By the end of the year the number of waiting applicants had been reduced to 1,055, 641 lodgers and 414 tenants, 97 of whom were Caravan-dwellers. This figure represented 2,731 persons, distributed according to family size as in the following table:-

Category	Distribution according to number of children										
	SPF	OPB	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Totals
Lodgers	55	6	324	186	50	15	5	-	-	-	641
Tenants	42	24	145	110	53	19	16	1	3	1	414
Subtotals	97	30	469	296	103	34	21	1	3	1	1055

(SPF =Single person's flat. OPB=Old persons' bungalow.)

The Re-housing programme, 1954, is summarised below:-

Waiting list at 1st.January 1954	1,250	
New applications received during year	679	
		1,929
Applicants housed and removed from Register during year	382	
Applications cancelled during year	492	
		874
Waiting list at 1st.January 1955		1,055

Attention is drawn to the fact that of this total of 1,055 applicants 679 were of less than 1 year's standing.

An analysis of Council housing progress over the past five years is appended.

.Year	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Families Housed during year	224	334	426	384	382
Applicants on waiting list at end of year	2,225	2,021	1,622	1,250	1,055

The following shows the progress of private house building during the same period.

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Number of houses built by private enterprise	40	32	47	104	137

"The Lindens"

This experiment in housing is worthy of special comment. "The Lindens" is a large house, conveniently situated near the centre of the City, and consequently giving easy access to shops and entertainments. By the generosity of a public-spirited citizen it was left after his death to the Corporation to be used for the good of the community and the City Council decided that the benefactor's wishes, and the needs of the City could best be met by using the property for the purpose of housing elderly couples and elderly ladies, unmarried or widowed . As a result of this decision,adaptation of the house into fifteen flats was planned and the actual work supervised by the City Engineer's Department, a most satisfactory result being attained, by the provision of ten single person's and five married couple's flats, which are let at a weekly rental of between 15/- and 25/-.

Each flat is fully self-contained, with cooking, bathroom and lavatory facilities. In two flats,however, the bathroom and lavatory have had to be sited just outside the main door of the flat, but they are not shared. The general amenities , for use by all tenants, consist of a sun-lounge and a pleasant and spacious garden which is cared for by the Parks Department. All windows are cleaned by contract so that this work, exhausting to elderly people,provides no problem. The building is also centrally heated, and a coin-box telephone has been installed for the convenience of the residents.

Prior to the opening of "The Lindens" in May 1954 a resident caretaker was appointed in the person of an Ex-Naval Nursing Sister, whose duties, apart from general care of the property and reporting to the City Engineer any works of repair or maintenance requiring attention consist of assisting the tenants in any way which may be necessary,particularly in times of sickness.

It is felt that this project fulfils a very definite social need and its progress merits careful watching and assessment. The provision of more housing of this type,where old people retain their individuality yet form part of the community,under the minimum of friendly supervision and care is not only cheaper, but what is even more important, more acceptable and satisfactory to the great majority of old people than Old Persons' Hostels where so many sense the institution atmosphere no matter how sympathetically they are run.

Water Supply

There has been no alteration in the source, distribution and treatment of the Corporation's main supply during the year, nor has any new plant been installed.

The supply has at all times been adequate in quantity to meet demands, but before the end of the year plans were in hand to sink trial bores with a view to augmenting the supply in anticipation of increased requirements(This work was actually begun in 1955, with satisfactorily promising results).

The average daily consumption within the City was 2,625,000 gallons, representing a consumption per head per day slightly in excess of 50 gallons. In addition 1,270,000 gallons were supplied daily on average throughout the year to neighbouring authorities.

Repeated chemical and bacteriological examinations showed that after treatment the water was of a satisfactory standard for trade and domestic use, although a variation in bacterial quality of Raw untreated water was demonstrated.

Appended are reports by the Council's Analyst on examinations of Raw and Treated Waters.

Reports on examinations of Raw Water.

I

Etton:-Water taken from tap in cloakroom in New Engine Room. 11,0 a.m., 9th June,1954.

Wilsthorpe:- Water taken from tap in Chlorinator House at 11.55 a.m.,9th June 1954.

	Etton.	Wilsthorpe
This water contains per million parts:-		
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	430.00	500.00
Suspended Matter	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	31.95	31.95
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent	2.62
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.011	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.120	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.008	0.004
Temporary Hardness	250.00	210.00
Permanent Hardness	42.00	144.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO4	0.16	0.28
pH value	7.10	7.10
Appearance	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright
Odour	none.	none.
Taste and Colour	Normal.	Normal
Heavy Metals	-	-
Free Chlorine	-	-
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	6	5
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.	1	1
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 mils.	Absent in 100 mils.

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.

II

Etton:- Water taken from Etton Station at 2.30 p.m.9th.Dec.1954
Wilsthorpe:- Water taken from tap in Chlorinator House at 4.0 p.m. 9th. December 1954.

This water contains per million parts:-

	Etton	Wilsthorpe.
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	400.00	480.00
Suspended Matter	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	28.40	28.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent	1.62
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.004	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004	0.004
Temporary Hardness	245.00	225.00
Permanent Hardness	55.00	147.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs.@ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO4	0.040	0.120
pH value	7.10	7.00
Appearance	clear & bright.	clear & bright
Odour	none	none
Taste & Colour	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	absent	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C in 72 hrs.	2	4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	2	28
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	50
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	25
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls.	Present in 5mls

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:-This water shewed a big deterioration in bacterial quality by comparison with the examination made in November. Coliform organisms were present in 5 mils; the chlorine dosage of 0.4 part per million should be ample to maintain the waters of suitable bacterial quality for public supply and this is shown by the analyses of the water taken in the city.

Reports on Examinations of Treated Waters. I

1. Kitchen tap,3,Broadway Gardens,Peterborough.
2. Co-operative Society, 609,Lincoln Road,opp:Triangle, New England.
3. Cloakroom,City Engineer's Dept.,Town Hall.Peterborough

Taken on 10th.June 1954.

No.	1.	2.	3.
This water contains per million parts:-			
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	470.00	480.00	450.00
Suspended Matter	absent	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	31.95	31.95	31.95
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	0.75	1.92	0.75
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent	absent	0.022
Free and saline Ammonia	o.004	0.004	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004	0.004	0.004
Temporary Hardness	240.00	225.00	245.00
Permanent Hardness	68.00	79.00	53.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs.@ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO4	0.08	0.16	0.00
pH value	7.10	7.00	7.10
Appearance	clear and bright.		
Odour	none	none	none
Taste & Colour	Normal	Normal	Normal
Heavy Metals	absent	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	absent	absent	absent
No.of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C.in 72 hrs.	28	77	10
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C.in 24 hrs.	0	1	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C.in 48 hrs.	0	364	0
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.	100mls.	100 mls.

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

II

1. City Engineer's Department, Cloakroom.
2. 120, Cobden Avenue.
3. "Deva" Lincoln Road, Werrington.

Taken 10th.Dec.1954.

No.	1.	2.	3.
This water contains per million parts:-			
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	450.00	450.00	450.00
Suspended matter	absent	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	28.40	28.40	28.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	0.75	1.25	0.75
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent	absent	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.004	0.004	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004	0.004	0.004
Temporary Hardness	240.00	240.00	240.00
Permanent Hardness	128.00	140.00	120.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs.@ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO4	0.06	0.00	0.00
pH value	7.10	7.10	7.10
Appearance	clear and bright in all		
Odour	none	none	none
Taste & Colour	normal	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	absent	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	absent	0.10	0.225
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C.in 72 hrs.	2	2	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	0	1	0
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	100mils	100mils	100mils.

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 following table shows methods of water distribution in the City:-

Number of dwellings in City with:-		Estimated pop. served.
(a) Direct supply by tap in the house	16,813	52,713
(b) Supply by standpipe	497	1,490
(c) Private supplies by wells, springs etc.	12	37
Totals	17,322	54,240

Drainage & Sewerage

The construction of the new sewage disposal works,begun in 1950, was virtually completed during the year and six houses to accommodate sewage works staff were also built, five of these being occupied and the remaining house used as a laboratory by the sewage disposal works chemist who was appointed to the post in the month of June, the first appointment of this type to the Corporation's Staff.

The Sub-structure of the Southern Area Sewage Pumping Station, situated on the River Embankment,was ninety per-cent complete by the end of the year.

The following sewers were laid during the twelve months period under review:-

21 inch Rising Main:- Fulbridge Road(South of Gunthorpe Bridge)
6 inch Rising Main & 9 inch Sewer :- Fulbridge Road (North of Gunthorpe Bridge)
Miscellaneous lengths of large diameter Sewers:- Through Walton Estate and Bishop's Road area.

Closet Accommodation.

The number of properties still not on water carriage sewrage system is shown by the fact that in Longthorpe 43 buckets and 1 tank and,in Newark,26 buckets are regularly emptied by the City Engineer's Department.

Public Cleansing & Scavenging

There are approximately 18,500 moveable ashbins in use in the City.

Two"Paxit" Refuse vehicles were purchased during the year to replace older vehicles, one old vehicle being sold, and the other retained as a spare.

The new vehicles are of larger capacity than those they replace and it is hoped that this will, to some extent at any-rate,offset the very great man-power difficulties with which

this service is continually confronted and help to ensure more regular collection.

There has been no other change during the year.

Public Slipper Baths.

Average Weekly Attendances

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
1,000	830	731	698	672

During the year a total of 34,943 persons made use of the Corporation's Public Slipper baths in Trinity Street; the corresponding figure in 1953 was 36,367. Reference to the above statement of weekly average attendances over a five year period shows the continued falling-away in these figures which can be accounted for by the increasing number of houses having their own bath rooms.

The fact that in 1954 Male attendances outnumbered female by some 19,000 is most probably due to the presence, in lodgings without baths, of many more men than women.

Public Open Air Swimming Pool

The 1954 season lasted from 8th.May to 12th.September, the pool being open daily from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.with a half-hour evening extension from 27th.June to 12th.August.

79,741 swimmers and 15,413 spectators attended during that time. The drop in both swimmers and spectators from the 1953 figures of 94,049 and 19,136 is almost certainly due to the so-called summer of 1954, which is the subject of comment in the next section of this report.

Regular samples of pool water were submitted for laboratory examination and all were the subject of satisfactory reports, two of which follow. The first of these deals with a sample of water taken on a day when attendance was light, the second, on one of the busiest days of the bathing season.

I.
Water taken from Open Air Swimming Pool,Bishops Road, Peterborough at 2.30.p.m. July 13th.
No. of Bathers 12.7.54- 408
No. of Bathers 13.7.54- 299.

Air Temperature 71°F.

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	810.00
Suspended matter	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	248.50
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	2.375
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.024
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.052
Temporary Hardness	75.00
Permanent Hardness	405.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMn04	0.28
pH value	7.10
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste and colour	normal
Heavy Metals	-
Free Chlorine	0.25

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.	2
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	2
Coli-aerogenes 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.

II.

Water taken from Open Air Swimming Pool,Bishops Road,Peterborough at 3.0 p.m. 1st. September 1954.

Air Temperature 83°F.
Water Temperature 66°F.
No. of bathers previous day : 2,367

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	880.00
Suspended matter	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	301.75
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	3.25
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.084
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.272
Temporary Hardness	55.00
Permanent Hardness	355.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMn04	0.80
pH value	7.00
Appearance	clear and bright.
Odour	none
Taste and colour	normal
Heavy Metals	-
Free Chlorine	0.225
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	1
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.	0
Coli-aerogenes 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.

The Weather 1954.

The year was one which many Peterborians were glad to see close, in the hope that its successor might make at least some effort to provide a little warmth and sunshine and more than a few days when it was safe to leave a rain-coat at home.

This general opinion of the year is amply borne out by the meticulously kept records of Mr.E.H.Colman, whose observations follow:-

RAINFALL AT PETERBOROUGH for 1954.

	Total	Difference from Average		% of Average.
		Deficit	Excess	
January	.74	1.26		37

February	1.99		.58	141
March	2.11		.78	159
April	.35	1.29		21
May	2.97		1.17	165
June	2.20		.67	144
July	1.86	.41		82
August	4.02		2.06	205
September	1.63	.27		76
October	1.93		.04	102
November	4.40		2.30	210
December	2.03		.39	124
Total	26.23	3.23	7.99	
		Excess 4.76		122

1954 was undoubtedly a wet year-wetter than any since 1916, and only surpassed by that year and 1912. April was the driest month, when no rain fell from the 7th to the 29th. From May onwards it became wetter, for although the 1st.Quarter's fall was about the average, the 2nd Quarter was .55 inch, the 3rd. Quarter 1.38 and the last Quarter 2.73 above the average.

The summer months (Apl.-Sept) yielded 13.03 inches, but this is not unusual, for this has been almost reached or passed in 5 out of the last 7 years. But it is unusual for 2 months of the year to reach 4 inches each, and this last occurred in 1936. The number of days with rain was 185, 8 below the record of 1907, and of those with .04 inch or more was 131, 1912 holding the record with 133 (Who remembers that year?). The wettest days were May 28th with.94 and Dec.8 with .86 inch, the former resulting from a thunderstorm. The largest consecutive number of days with rain was 9, which occurred during February, August and November.

Altogether 1954 was in marked contrast to 1953.

Home Safety

Because of increasing evidence, not confined to Peterborough, of the dangers of accidental injury in the home, the City Health Committee sponsored the publication during the year of a booklet entitled "Safety in the Home". Sincere thanks are due to the many City Business Houses which took advertising space in this brochure, enabling it to be produced at no cost to the Council.

Wide distribution of this publication was effected through the agencies of the Public Libraries, Women's Voluntary Services, Old Persons Clubs, British Red Cross Society, Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors and it is hoped that the advice thus spread through the City will bear fruit.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948. Sec.47.
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (Amendment)Act. 1951.

The cases of seven old persons who appeared to be in need of care and attention were referred to your Medical Officer of Health during 1954. In six of these cases it was either unnecessary or impossible to take statutory action under the above provisions. In those cases where such action was impossible, insanitary living conditions did not obtain. In the others, action became unnecessary because either relatives were induced to help or the old person concerned could be and was persuaded voluntarily to enter hospital or Part **III** accommodation.

The sixth case, however, was one in which immediate statutory action was imperative. The informant in this case

of a most refractory eighty-eight year old lady was a general practitioner whose unwilling and un-co-operative patient she was. The old lady in question had suffered for a considerable period from severe and extensive varicose ulceration of both legs. She was cared for by a step-daughter who had the daily assistance of a kindly and capable neighbour and the occasional assistance of a niece who lived in a distant part of the City. Since taking to her bed, almost whole-time, about a year before, the patient had refused to see a doctor and even when one was called, refused to permit examination. A second doctor, the informant, on being called was greeted at first in the same manner, but eventually examination was allowed although the patient would not co-operate at all in the matter of treatment and for months had not allowed more attention to her personal hygiene than a very occasional face washing. As a result of the old lady's lack of co-operation in any direction, her bedroom was a most insanitary place in the midst of an otherwise well kept home.

Two visits failed to make her change her mind about the advisability of hospital treatment and a district nurse who called to dress her legs was shown the door by the patient.

In view of all the circumstances an order was obtained for removal to hospital under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act and removal was accomplished by County Council Ambulance. Great credit is due to the Ambulance Driver and attendant for the tactful, human way in which they performed, without fuss or bother, a difficult and disagreeable duty.

No extension of the original Court Order was necessary, as the patient died in hospital ten days after admission.

During the year applications were granted on four occasions for the continued detention in hospital of an old lady in respect of whom the original application was made in November 1953. Unavailing efforts have been made by relatives and also by her solicitors to find a companion for her, but at the time of writing she would not be fit to return home, even if a companion was available.

One lady, who was removed during 1952 to Part III Accommodation continues there as a voluntary resident and no action has been taken to procure extensions of an order which lapsed in the latter part of that year.

II

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1954.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

1954.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Town Hall,
Peterborough.
1955.

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 1954, this being my sixth Annual Report.

The report is mainly statistical but in the relevant sections where I considered it useful I have added comments. I would draw attention to the sampling figures which cover 38 different varieties of food. Food produced by multiple firms and which will be well sampled in the larger County Boroughs and County Councils have not normally been sampled by your Authority. You will notice that the revision of the register of factories is very near completion.

Meat rationing ended in July so that the year is divided evenly into two periods, one when meat was rationed and the other under a free market. This has permitted a comparison which will be found on pages 4, 5, 6 and 7 of my report. It will be remembered that under the rationing scheme the area served by the slaughterhouses in this Authority was considerably greater than the City. The change over was effected quite smoothly. Inspection of meat is not now quite so convenient as it was under rationing. It is now necessary to work to the hours recognized by the Meat Regulations of 1924 which allow a period for killing from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Mr. Dearden left to take up another appointment in November, 1953 and because of the shortage of qualified Sanitary Inspectors, we were without a third Additional Sanitary Inspector until May of this year, Mr. Langston having taken over Mr. Dearden's duties. It was decided that Mr. A. Morton, who has been a Clerk in the Department for some long time, should be offered the chance of becoming a pupil Sanitary Inspector which he accepted. This innovation will be useful to the Department especially if he qualifies at the end of the next 4 years. Mr. G. Larrington was appointed as a clerk to fill Mr. Morton's place on the clerical staff. With the introduction of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, the clerical staff was increased by a part-time Shorthand Typist/Clerk.

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 401 (excluding rat complaints). The increase in complaints mentioned in previous reports has now ceased and over the last three years it has only varied a small amount. It was necessary to serve 44 Statutory Notices as follows:-

Housing Act, 1936.

Section.	Number of Notices.	Result	No.
9	4	Work completed by Owners.	2
		Work completed by Local Authority in default.	Nil
		Notices outstanding at end of year.	2
One appeal was entered but subsequently withdrawn.			
11	13	Houses closed.	7
		Houses demolished.	6
	No appeals were entered.		
12	1	Outhouse used as dwelling closed and now used as a Store.	1

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Public Health Act, 1936.

24	5	Work done by Local Authority and charged to Owners.	4
		Work done by Owners.	1
39	10	Work done by Owners.	5
		Notices outstanding at end of year.	5
48	3	Work done by Local Authority.	3
93	4	Nuisance caused by noxious fumes.	2
		Premises in such a condition as to be a nuisance.	2
268	1	Caravan kept so as to be a nuisance.	1
269	2	Owner of site and occupier of van prosecuted for keeping a caravan on unlicensed site for more than 42 days.	2

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Water Act, 1945.

30	1	Water taken into houses.	5

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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

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

Drains relaid, repaired, cleansed, etc.	156
W.C's and urinals repaired, renewed or reconstructed	41
Roofs repaired, rain-water pipes renewed, etc.	50
Chimney stacks rebuilt, etc. walls rebuilt and repaired, interior repairs to walls	8
Woodwork repaired (floors, windows, doors, etc.)	39
Water laid on inside houses	17
New sinks fixed, waste pipes refitted, etc.	9
Accumulations of refuse and manure removed	6
Miscellaneous	98

TENTS, VANS & SHEDS.

At the end of the year 227 caravans were sited on 60 licensed sites, to which 116 visits were paid.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Number of rooms disinfected for

Infectious disease	13
Tuberculosis	73

For non-notifiable diseases

Rooms	1

All library books are disinfected before being again put into circulation but terminal disinfection after Scarlet Fever has been discontinued since March. The M.O.H. will be enlarging upon this in his report.

INFESTATIONS.

During this year 9 premises only were disinfected and 2 filthy premises cleansed. It was arranged for one man to be disinfested.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are now 2 Common Lodging Houses registered in the City to which 42 visits were paid.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trade carried on in Peterborough is that of Rag and Bone merchant. Offal and refuse from the Slaughter-Houses is collected by a firm of Manure Makers.

KNACKERS YARD.

None practising in the City.

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 department's 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.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 39 bakehouses in the City of which 22 are situated at the rear of shops selling the products. 30 visits were paid to these premises resulting in structural improvements in 3 of them.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are 39 shops in the City to which 11 visits were paid.

CAFE & RESTAURANT KITCHENS.

71 visits were paid during the year under review to the various Cafe Kitchens in the City. Attention has been particularly directed this year at the arrangements for hand-washing provided for the employees in anticipation of the coming into operation of the new Food and Drugs Act.

There are 61 Kitchens of various types in the City including works and school canteens.

SHOPS & MARKET.

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:-

Butchers	62
Shops selling ice-cream	189
Fish Shops	39
Confectioners	39
Green Grocers	23
General Grocers	119

Total 471 (none have been counted under more than one heading).

A circular letter was sent to the local shopkeepers and market stall holders last year since when a temporary improvement was made but it was found necessary to prosecute 4 stall holders for selling tomatoes which were not labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1953.

Improvements in the display of foods on the market continues especially in the case of fruit and fish dealers. There are now three stalls selling sausages and meat pies on the market.

REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER SECTION 13./14.

(a) Ice-cream. There are two manufacturers of ice-cream in the City. These manufacturers pasteurise their ice-cream by the holder method.

The recording thermometers are regularly inspected and checked with the certified thermometers owned by the Department.

There are 189 premises retailing ice-cream in the City.

(b) Making-up Premises. There are 48 premises in the City (1 for the preparation of boiled crabs) to which 136 visits were paid.

[illegible]

Inspections and details of work carried out at the various food premises are given under the different headings below.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 30 bakehouses in the City of which 22 are situated at the rear of shops selling the products. 50 visits were paid to these premises resulting in substantial improvements in a few cases.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are 19 shops in the City to which 41 visits were paid.

CAFE & RESTAURANT KITCHENS

71 visits were paid during the year under review to the various Cafe Kitchens in the City. Attention has been particularly directed this year to the arrangements for hand-washing provided for the employees in anticipation of the coming into operation of the new Food and Drugs Act.

There are 61 kitchens of various types in the City including works and school canteens.

SHOPS & MARKET.

The following is an approximate analysis of food shops in the City but because of the present system 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.

Butchers	[illegible]	Total [illegible] (these have been visited sometimes more than once).
Shops selling ice-cream	[illegible]	
Fish Shops	[illegible]	
Confectioners	[illegible]	
Green Grocers	[illegible]	
General Grocers	[illegible]	

A standard letter was sent to all local shopkeepers and market stall holders last year since when a decided improvement was made but it was found necessary to prosecute [illegible] stall holders for selling tomatoes which were not labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1953.

Improvements in the display of foods on the market continues especially in the case of the meat and fish dealers. There are now three mobile selling vehicles and each goes on the market.

[illegible] REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 14 [illegible]

(a) Ice-cream. There are two manufacturers of ice-cream in the City. These manufacturers pasteurise their ice-cream by the [illegible] method.

The pasteurising charts are [illegible] inspected and checked with the certified thermometers [illegible].

There are 260 premises retailing ice-cream in the City.

(b) Sausage Premises. There are [illegible] premises in the City [illegible] for the [illegible] to which [illegible] visits were paid.

Following the applications 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. A schedule of works was issued in the case of 10 slaughterhouses. The number of licensed slaughterhouses in the City, including the bacon factory, is 9.

The total number of animals slaughtered during rationing of this year was:- Beasts (including cows) 1,521: Calves 188: Sheep and lambs 6,155: Pigs 6,529.

The total during the remaining six months was:- Beast (including cows) 2,275: Calves 125: Sheep and lambs 5,193: Pigs 7,931.

Comparing the two six months of this year it is interesting to notice that the variation is quite small except in the number of cattle other than cows and the number of cows killed. The number of cattle other than cows has nearly doubled and the number of cows killed is now 33 as against 287.

Statistics supplied for the Ministry in the appropriate form is given for the first six months and the second six months separately.

Spasmodic cases of Cysticercus Bovis are found but the incidence of this infestation is waning.

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 headings listed in Memo 3/Foods.

January - June, 1954.

BEEF. (for tuberculosis)	Stones.
5 Beasts	289¾
2 Cows	95¼
Beef (forequarters, hinds and part carcases)	101

OTHER CAUSES.

1 Cows	carcases	Dropsy	46
3 Beasts	carcases	Dropsy	96½
1 Beasts	"	Uraemia & Dropsy	26¼
3 Cows	"	Dropsy and Emaciation	92
1 Cows	"	Emaciation	33½
2 Beasts	"	Emaciation	55½
1 Beasts	"	Pyaemia	34¾
2 Beasts.	"	Peritonitis and Septicaemia, Acute	98
1 Beasts	"	Septic Pericarditis	26¾
Beef (Bruised, heated and other causes)			115¾

OFFALS (edible).

Head and Tongues: 100 (T.B.) 216¾ stones; 6 (Actinomycosis) 13½ stones; 37 (Cysticercus Bovis, Actinobacillosis etc.) 79½ stones.
Lungs: 112 (T,B,) 68 stones; 65 (Pleurisy etc.) 39½ stones
Livers: 35 (T.B.) 36¼ stones; 130 (Distoma) 136½ stones; 21 (Cavernous-Angioma) 22¼ stones; 116 (Abscesses) 127¼ stones; 1 (Cirrhosis) 1¼ stones; 17 (Miscellaneous) 17½ stones.

SHEEP

OTHER CAUSES.

			Stones.
1	Sheeps carcase	Septic Mastitis	4¼
5	"	" Emaciation	16
6	"	" Dropsy and Emaciation	20¾
2	"	" Moribund	8
1	"	" Pyogenic Contamination	4½
Mutton (bruised etc.)			5¾

OFFALS.

Livers: 79 (Parasites) 14 stones.

Other Edible Offals: 10 stones.

PIGS (for tuberculosis)

1 pigs carcase	11¾ stones.

OTHER CAUSES.

			Stones.
2	pigs carcases	Dropsy	11
3	"	" Dropsy and Emaciation	6
2	"	" Emaciation	25¼
1	"	" Dropsy and Pyaemia	5½
1	"	" Septicaemia	8½
1	"	" Enteritis and Dropsy	5
1	"	" Uraemia	12
3	"	" Moribund	31¼
4	"	" Bowel Oedema	13
1	"	" Necrosis and Dropsy	5
1	"	" Fevered Ill Bled	8½
1	"	" Decomposition	9
1	"	" Swine Erysipelas	10½
Pork (Various)causes)			43

Heads and Tongues: 266 (T.B.) 278¼ stones.
Various offals: 117 stones.

CALVES. (for tuberculosis)

	Stones.
1 Calves carcase	7

OTHER CAUSES.

			Stones.
1	Calves carcase	Dropsy	3
1	"	" Immaturity	2
1	"	" Immaturity and Dropsy	2½
1	"	" Hydraemia	7
2	"	" Septic Pneumonia	16½
1	"	" Jaundice	3
1	"	" Umbilical Pyaemia	4½

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933. -54.

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

Disposal of Condemned Meat and other Foods.

All condemned meat is collected by Messrs. Mays & Son's Ltd. of Bourne for disposal on their premises by digestion. This firm was, during the rationing period, the Ministry's agents in this district. All condemned meat and offal is immediately greened.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed.	1,234	287	188	6,155	6,529
Number inspected.	1,234	287	188	6,155	6,529
All diseases except T.B. Whole carcases condemned.	10	5	8	15	22
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	248	113	2	100	238
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	20.97%	41.11%	5.32%	1.87%	3.98%
T.B. ONLY. Whole carcases condemned.	5	2	1	---	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	114	75	---	---	329
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	9.64%	26.83%	0.53%	---	5.05%

July - December, 1954.

BEEF. (for tuberculosis)

	Stones.
9 Beasts	431¼
2 Cows	82¼
Beef (forequarters, hinds and part carcases)	273¾

OTHER CAUSES.

	Stones.
1 Beasts carcase Acute Septicaemia	50
1 Cows " Uraemia	46¾
Beef (Bruised, heated and other causes)	54¼

OFFALS (Edible).

Heads and Tongues: 89 (T.B.) 184½ stones; 1 (Actinomycosis) 2 stones; 37 (Cysticercus Bovis, Actinobacillosis etc.) 76¾ stones.

Lungs: 120 (T.B.) 77½ stones; 52 (Pleurisy)etc.) 33½ stones.

Livers: 53 (T.B.) 53½ stones; 95 (Distoma) 95¾ stones; 18 (Cavernous-Angioma) 16¾ stones; 133 (Abscesses) 135¼ stones; 7(Cirrhosis) 6¾ stones; 7 (Miscellaneous) 7¾ stones.

Other Edible Offals: 130½ stones.

SHEEP

		Stones.

OTHER CAUSES.

1 Sheeps carcases	Dropsy and Emaciation	12
4 " "	Dropsy	12½
1 " "	Emaciation	2¾
1 " "	Improperly bled	3

OFFALS.

Livers: 6 (Distoma) 1 stone; 27(other Parasites) 4 stones; 2 (others) 4 lbs.
Other Edible Offals: 30 stones.

PIGS. (for tuberculosis).

	Stones.
1 Pigs carcase	11¾

OTHER CAUSES.

		Stones.
3 Pigs carcases	Pyaemia	20¾
1 " "	Uraemia	3½
1 " "	Excessive Bruising	4¼
Pork (Various causes)		11¼

Heads and Tongues: 168 (T.B.) 156 stones.
Various Offals: 104½ stones.

CALVES.

OTHER CAUSES.

1 Calves carcase	Dropsy and Uraemia	2¼
1 " "	Pyaemia	2¼
4 " "	Dropsy	10¾

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2,242	33	125	5,193	7,931
Number inspected	2,242	33	125	5,193	7,931
All diseases except T.B. whole carcases condemned.	1	1	6	10	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	242	3	---	151	269
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	10.84%	12.12%	4.80%	3.10%	3.46
T.B. ONLY. Whole carcases condemned.	9	2	---	---	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	207	2	---	---	187
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	9.64%	12.12%	---	---	2.37

OTHER FOODS.

142 requests were received during the year, which resulted in 507 Condemnation Notes being issued, covering 4,305 tins of food and 1 Ton 8 cwt. 2 sts. of other food stuffs being condemned.

FOOD SAMPLING.

52 formal and 49 informal samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst for his report as follows:-

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal	Total.
Milk	37	1	38
Whiskey	5	-	5
Malt Vinegar	2	2	4
Black Treacle		1	1
Coffee		1	1
Horseradish Relish		1	1
White Pepper		1	1
Puff Pastry		1	1
Sardines in Tomato		1	1
Pork Sausage		11	11
Beef Sausage		4	4
Lard		1	1
Potted Salmon		1	1
Ham Cheese Spread		1	1
Sweet Cigarettes		1	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence		1	1
Margarine		1	1
Cooking Fat		1	1
Glucose Lemon and Barley Powder		1	1
Red and Pink Cake Decorations		1	1
Margarine plus butter		1	1
Soya Flour		1	1
White Pepper		1	1
Beef and Tomato Paste		1	1
Raspberry Jam		1	1
Butter		2	2
Sugar Fondant Bears		1	1
Buttered Toast		1	1
Tomato Ketchup		1	1
Coconut Whipped Cream		1	1
Ground Almonds		1	1
Lemon Flavouring		1	1
Weak Solution of Iodine		1	1
Plain Flour		1	1
Mincemeat		1	1
Rum	2		2
Gin	3		3
Brandy	1		1
Totals	50	49	99

The average composition of the milks gave 3.53% Fat and 8.79% Solids-not-Fat.

Sample No.	Article	Adulteration or other irregularity	Action taken.
245	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat.	5 appeal to cow samples were taken. On comparison samples considered genuine.

An informal sample of lard was purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst. It was found to contain hydrogenated hog-fat. Following prosecution by another authority the remaining stock of this was withdrawn from sale so that a formal sample could not be obtained.

Following complaints that the buttered toast being sold in Peterborough was not in fact butter samples were taken at various cafes which the Public Analyst certified as being genuine buttered toast.

During February notification was received from the Ministry of Health that certain Irish Cream was suspected of being contaminated by salmonella typhi. One tin was discovered in Peterborough which on examination was found to be sterile.

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

Processing Plants.

Milk is treated at three premises in the City, two by the H.T.S.T. method and the other by the Holder method. 23 samples of milk were taken, one of which failed to pass the phosphatase test (the test for the efficiency of pasteurisation). The remainder of the samples were satisfactory. With the exception of 32 gallons daily the entire milk supply of 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 galls. 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 mentioned above 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 Act)....................436

(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose...........1329

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925....................16

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..............54

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation....................26

(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.............................329

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............220

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

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

No. of houses demolished... 6

Statutory Notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936......... 4

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

As the register of factories has become obsolete revision is proceding.

No. of Factories on register Mechanical, 158,
Non-mechanical 32 and 15 workplaces......................................205
Number of inspections...152
Notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories:-
Re (a) New Factories.. 8
(b) Deletions... 6
(c) Change of Occupier.. 4

Letters sent... 5

Works carried out after informal action by this Department:-

New pedestal pan fixed	1
Sanitary Conveniences limewashed	11
Artificial lighting provided	8
Roofs repaired	2
Sanitary Conveniences constructed	2
Urinals sealed off	1
Chemical Closets provided	5
Intervening ventilated space provided	3
Flushing cisterns adjusted	2

OUTWORKERS.

Addresses of Outworkers

Received from other Councils	NIL
Forwarded to other Councils	NIL
Received from employers	87

All the outworkers premises in the City have been visited.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.
REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY City of Peterborough.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY Soke of Peterborough.

	Type of Property.				
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses.	Agricultural.	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total.
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District.	22	17,144	100	1,830	19,096
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1954 as a result (a) of notification or (b) survey or (c) otherwise.	(a) 7 (b) 8 (c)---	191 562 83	2 2 ---	56 88 30	256 660 113
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats.	Major 2	---	---	---	2
	Minor 11	153	1	63	228
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice.	1	---	---	---	1
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 and 4) treated by the Local Authority.	14	153	14	63	244
6. Number of notices served under Section 4:- (1) Treatment	---	---	---	---	---
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	---	---	---	---	---
7. Number of cases in which default was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4.	---	---	---	---	---
8. Legal Proceedings.	---	---	---	---	---

9. Number of 'block' control schemes carried out ...NIL....

This does not include surveys etc. which may have been carried out and were not the prime cause of the inspection or visit.