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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



ANNUAL

REPORTS



OF THE

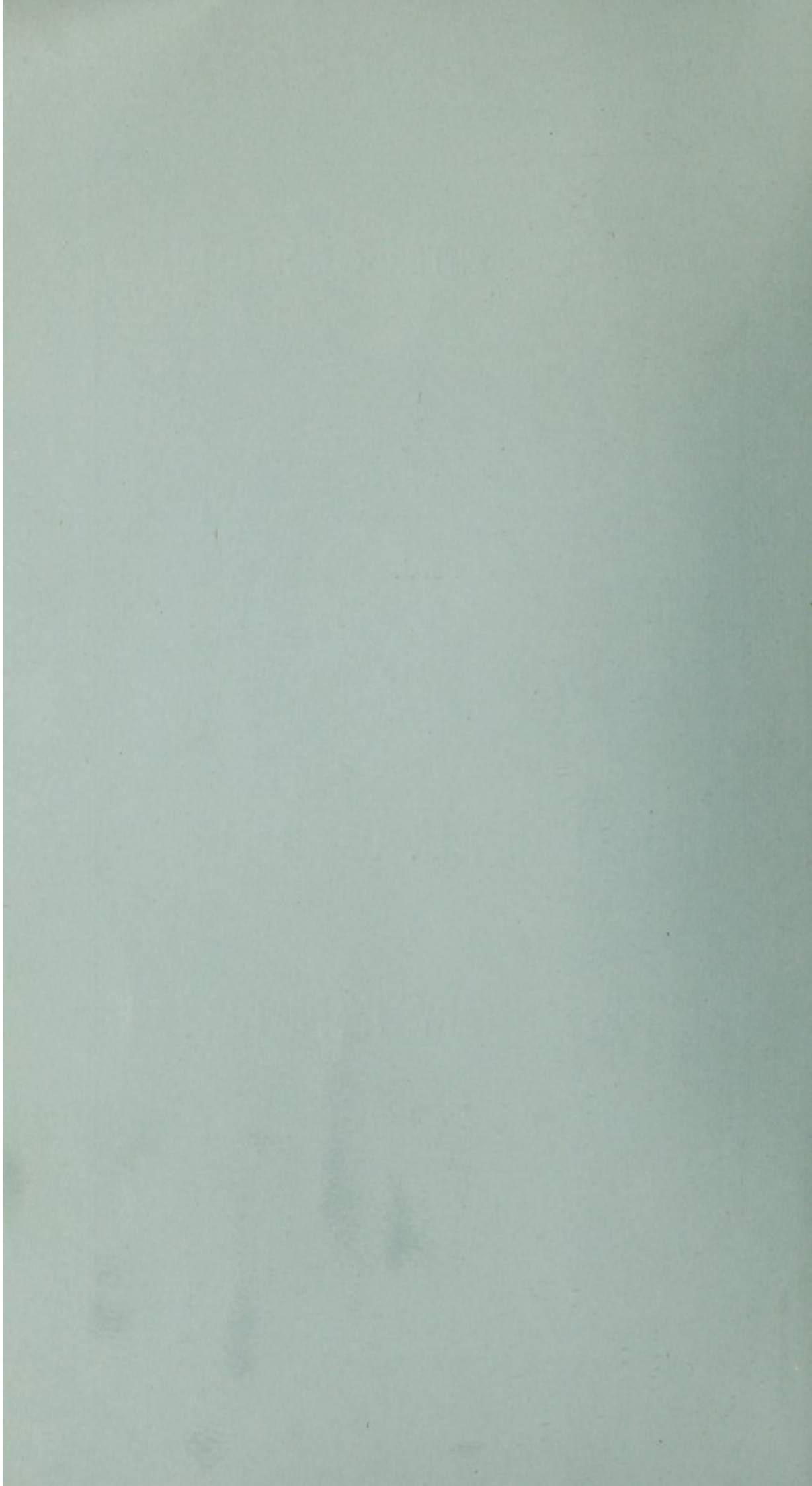
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1954



-1-

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1954.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GENERAL INVESTIGATION

NO. 10

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

FOR THE YEAR

1921

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.

To The Right Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councilors of the City of Peterborough.

My Dear Sirs and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present to you the
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year
1924.

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 part was one in which there were really
no matters of outstanding public health importance and even
the mortality had almost the same level since 1910 - finds no
particular in vital statistics. Infectious diseases ran at a low
level throughout the year, with the only cases being the
diphtheria cases, from which the Public Health Officer was
pleased with progress to have been completely absent.

In matters of environmental hygiene it will
be recalled that this is the first year in which there
was a decrease in house calls compared with the previous year,
but this is no fault of the City Council, which will be of the
kind of a reduction from the Ministry of Housing and
Local Government.

In concluding this report I should
like to thank not only for their help in 1924, but in previous
years, my colleagues in local government in the Town Hall and the
County Council Officers and my professional colleagues Dr. Oliver
and Dr. Wilson, who are at all times most helpful, given the most
willing laboratory assistance in connection with Public Health
problems. I would also say that for the year, that Mr. E. J. Gorman
for sending me the copy of this report his annual analysis of
Peterborough water - a valuable record in 1924.

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 time and a half years in Peterborough a period in
which I shall always look back with enjoyment and hope that my
services to the City will live on much longer in
Peterborough as I live on.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. J. Gorman.

Town Hall,
Peterborough,
July 1924.

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 A.L.Robinson.M.B.E.,J.P
Councillor F.Checkley.	Councillor G.A.Smith.
Councillor J.W.Fowler.	Councillor J.E.Swain.,O.B.E.,J.P.
Councillor C.R.Goose.	Councillor Mrs.M.Swift.
Councillor G.W.Govey.	Councillor Mrs.M.Wood.,J.P.
Councillor J.F.Jeffroy	

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

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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 ∅
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.

∅ 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	<u>22</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>49</u>
Total Live Births	425	394	819
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population:	<u>15.09</u>		

Still Births.

	Male	Female	Total.
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Still Births	5	5	10
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births:	<u>12.06</u>		
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)

TABLE 1

POPULATION

1950	1,000,000	100.0
1955	1,100,000	110.0
1960	1,200,000	120.0
1965	1,300,000	130.0
1970	1,400,000	140.0
1975	1,500,000	150.0
1980	1,600,000	160.0
1985	1,700,000	170.0
1990	1,800,000	180.0
1995	1,900,000	190.0
2000	2,000,000	200.0

TABLE 2

1950	1,000,000	100.0
1955	1,100,000	110.0
1960	1,200,000	120.0
1965	1,300,000	130.0
1970	1,400,000	140.0
1975	1,500,000	150.0
1980	1,600,000	160.0
1985	1,700,000	170.0
1990	1,800,000	180.0
1995	1,900,000	190.0
2000	2,000,000	200.0

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

Deaths

Male	Female	Total
710	400	1,110
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population: 11.22		
Index Death Rate per 1,000 population: 10.60		
(Comparability Factor 0.95)		

Infant Mortality

(Number of women dying as a result of childbirth -
including 20.50 in the hospital-general's Short List)

Total Deaths	Deaths Rate per 1,000
0	0.00

Infant Mortality

(Deaths of infants under one year of age)

Male	Female	Total
14	0	14
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 20.12		

Infant Mortality

(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

Male	Female	Total
0	0	0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 15.87		

Other Statistics 1924

Deaths from influenza and diphtheria (under 5 years) ...	15
Deaths from influenza and diphtheria (all ages) ...	95
Deaths from influenza and diphtheria (all ages) ...	84
Deaths from influenza and diphtheria (all ages) ...	100
Deaths from influenza and diphtheria (all ages) ...	0
Deaths from influenza and diphtheria (all ages) ...	20

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1954.

Causes of Death as given in the Registrar-General's Short List.	Numbers			Rates per 1000 pop.	Rates per 1000 Deaths
	M.	F.	Total.		
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, Aleukacmia	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 \emptyset	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	1.278	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 .

\emptyset Rates per 1,000 estimated Male population and per 1,000 Male deaths.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS BY CAUSE OF DEATH

Cause of Death as listed in the Registrar-General's Short List	Number			Rate per 1,000 pop.
	Total	Male	Female	
Ischaemic heart disease	11	11	0	0.000
Coronary artery disease	11	11	0	0.000
Myocardial infarction	11	11	0	0.000
Other diseases of heart	11	11	0	0.000
Stroke	11	11	0	0.000
Other diseases of circulatory system	11	11	0	0.000
Respiratory diseases	11	11	0	0.000
Chronic bronchitis	11	11	0	0.000
Pneumonia	11	11	0	0.000
Other respiratory diseases	11	11	0	0.000
Accidents	11	11	0	0.000
Other causes	11	11	0	0.000
TOTAL	11	11	0	0.000

+ Rates per 1,000 estimated from population and
 1,000 live births.

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.	Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.
1946	19.0	1930	15.8
1947	17.4	1931	15.2
1948	16.4	1932	13.9
1949	15.0	1933	13.6
1950	14.8	1934	13.5
1951	14.8	1935	13.9
1952	15.0	1936	15.2
1953	16.2	1937	13.9
1954	15.1	1938	14.5
Mean Birth Rate for period	15.97	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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF DEATHS

Birth Rate

The birth rate for 1954 was 18.9, the lowest since 1921 when it was 18.9. The birth rate for 1953 was 19.1, for 1952 was 19.1, for 1951 was 19.0, for 1950 was 19.0, for 1949 was 19.0, for 1948 was 19.0, for 1947 was 19.0, for 1946 was 19.0, for 1945 was 19.0, for 1944 was 19.0, for 1943 was 19.0, for 1942 was 19.0, for 1941 was 19.0, for 1940 was 19.0, for 1939 was 19.0, for 1938 was 19.0, for 1937 was 19.0, for 1936 was 19.0, for 1935 was 19.0, for 1934 was 19.0, for 1933 was 19.0, for 1932 was 19.0, for 1931 was 19.0, for 1930 was 19.0, for 1929 was 19.0, for 1928 was 19.0, for 1927 was 19.0, for 1926 was 19.0, for 1925 was 19.0, for 1924 was 19.0, for 1923 was 19.0, for 1922 was 19.0, for 1921 was 19.0.

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.
1954	18.9	1921	18.9
1953	19.1	1922	19.0
1952	19.1	1923	19.0
1951	19.0	1924	19.0
1950	19.0	1925	19.0
1949	19.0	1926	19.0
1948	19.0	1927	19.0
1947	19.0	1928	19.0
1946	19.0	1929	19.0
1945	19.0	1930	19.0
1944	19.0	1931	19.0
1943	19.0	1932	19.0
1942	19.0	1933	19.0
1941	19.0	1934	19.0
1940	19.0	1935	19.0
1939	19.0	1936	19.0
1938	19.0	1937	19.0
1937	19.0	1938	19.0
1936	19.0	1939	19.0
1935	19.0	1940	19.0
1934	19.0	1941	19.0
1933	19.0	1942	19.0
1932	19.0	1943	19.0
1931	19.0	1944	19.0
1930	19.0	1945	19.0
1929	19.0	1946	19.0
1928	19.0	1947	19.0
1927	19.0	1948	19.0
1926	19.0	1949	19.0
1925	19.0	1950	19.0
1924	19.0	1951	19.0
1923	19.0	1952	19.0
1922	19.0	1953	19.0
1921	19.0	1954	18.9

The birth rate for 1954 was 18.9, the lowest since 1921 when it was 18.9. The birth rate for 1953 was 19.1, for 1952 was 19.1, for 1951 was 19.0, for 1950 was 19.0, for 1949 was 19.0, for 1948 was 19.0, for 1947 was 19.0, for 1946 was 19.0, for 1945 was 19.0, for 1944 was 19.0, for 1943 was 19.0, for 1942 was 19.0, for 1941 was 19.0, for 1940 was 19.0, for 1939 was 19.0, for 1938 was 19.0, for 1937 was 19.0, for 1936 was 19.0, for 1935 was 19.0, for 1934 was 19.0, for 1933 was 19.0, for 1932 was 19.0, for 1931 was 19.0, for 1930 was 19.0, for 1929 was 19.0, for 1928 was 19.0, for 1927 was 19.0, for 1926 was 19.0, for 1925 was 19.0, for 1924 was 19.0, for 1923 was 19.0, for 1922 was 19.0, for 1921 was 19.0.

Death Rate

The annual death rate for 1954 was 10.6 per thousand, the lowest since 1921 when it was 11.6. The death rate for 1953 was 10.8, for 1952 was 10.8, for 1951 was 10.8, for 1950 was 10.8, for 1949 was 10.8, for 1948 was 10.8, for 1947 was 10.8, for 1946 was 10.8, for 1945 was 10.8, for 1944 was 10.8, for 1943 was 10.8, for 1942 was 10.8, for 1941 was 10.8, for 1940 was 10.8, for 1939 was 10.8, for 1938 was 10.8, for 1937 was 10.8, for 1936 was 10.8, for 1935 was 10.8, for 1934 was 10.8, for 1933 was 10.8, for 1932 was 10.8, for 1931 was 10.8, for 1930 was 10.8, for 1929 was 10.8, for 1928 was 10.8, for 1927 was 10.8, for 1926 was 10.8, for 1925 was 10.8, for 1924 was 10.8, for 1923 was 10.8, for 1922 was 10.8, for 1921 was 11.6.

General mortality at the principal causes of death show that there were registered as follows:

- 70 Deaths due to Ischaemic Heart Disease
- 100 Deaths due to Coronary Artery Disease
- 200 Deaths due to Cerebrovascular System Disease

These figures represent approximately 10.6 per thousand, 11.6 per thousand, and 11.6 per thousand of all deaths during the year.

Various features of the various systems associated for the medical profession (100) of deaths due to ischaemic heart disease, closely followed by deaths from coronary disease which totaled 200.

In the group of deaths attributable to malignant disease, approximately 100 deaths were recorded in the number of total deaths during the year, or 11.6 per thousand. This is a significant increase from the 10.6 per thousand recorded in 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 and 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 at all ages.	Total Cases Notified											Total Deaths	Total cases removed to hospital from the district.	Hospital Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district		
		Age Periods - Years															
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45 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)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	18	1	4	1	3	2	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute pneumonia (primary & influenza)	125	7	13	21	14	16	48	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Purpural Pyrexia	36	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	1	8	5	14	2	1	2	-
Meningococcal Infection	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(1) Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-

LIST OF BUILDINGS WITH BELLWORKS (Pipes, Instruments) OBTAINED FROM THE YEAR 1900

Building Name	Address	Material										Notes					
		1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20						
St. Paul's	123 Main St.															1890	St. Paul's Church
St. Mary's	456 Elm St.															1895	St. Mary's Church
St. John's	789 Oak St.															1900	St. John's Church
St. Peter's	101 Pine St.															1905	St. Peter's Church
St. James	202 Birch St.															1910	St. James Church
St. George	303 Cedar St.															1915	St. George Church
St. Andrew	404 Maple St.															1920	St. Andrew Church
St. Nicholas	505 Walnut St.															1925	St. Nicholas Church
St. Basil	606 Elm St.															1930	St. Basil Church
St. Raphael	707 Pine St.															1935	St. Raphael Church
St. Eusebius	808 Oak St.															1940	St. Eusebius Church
St. Prothasius	909 Birch St.															1945	St. Prothasius Church
St. Gervasius	1010 Cedar St.															1950	St. Gervasius Church
St. Leodegarius	1111 Maple St.															1955	St. Leodegarius Church
St. Vitalis	1212 Walnut St.															1960	St. Vitalis Church
St. Modestus	1313 Elm St.															1965	St. Modestus Church
St. Agapitus	1414 Pine St.															1970	St. Agapitus Church
St. Symon	1515 Oak St.															1975	St. Symon Church
St. Iude	1616 Birch St.															1980	St. Iude Church
St. Thaddeus	1717 Cedar St.															1985	St. Thaddeus Church
St. Ambrose	1818 Maple St.															1990	St. Ambrose Church
St. Erasmus	1919 Walnut St.															1995	St. Erasmus Church
St. Eustachius	2020 Elm St.															2000	St. Eustachius Church

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
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.

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
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.

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
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

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
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

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
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

HOUSING INVESTMENT SUMMARY

Year	1952	1951
Investment per 1,000 population	0.165	0.165
Units started	18	18

Estimating a year in which housing investment was approximately the same as in 1951, the results are shown in the following table. The results indicate that the investment in housing was approximately the same as in 1951 in the year 1952.

The above data indicate that housing investment in 1952 was approximately the same as in 1951.

Year	1952	1951
Investment per 1,000 population	0.165	0.165
Units started	18	18

Investment in housing was approximately the same as in 1951 in the year 1952. The results are shown in the following table. The results indicate that the investment in housing was approximately the same as in 1951 in the year 1952.

Year	1952	1951
Investment per 1,000 population	0.165	0.165
Units started	18	18

The above data indicate that housing investment in 1952 was approximately the same as in 1951. The results are shown in the following table. The results indicate that the investment in housing was approximately the same as in 1951 in the year 1952.

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Year	1952	1951
Investment per 1,000 population	0.165	0.165
Units started	18	18

The above data indicate that housing investment in 1952 was approximately the same as in 1951. The results are shown in the following table. The results indicate that the investment in housing was approximately the same as in 1951 in the year 1952.

Year	1952	1951
Investment per 1,000 population	0.165	0.165
Units started	18	18

The above data indicate that housing investment in 1952 was approximately the same as in 1951. The results are shown in the following table. The results indicate that the investment in housing was approximately the same as in 1951 in the year 1952.

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

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Cases Notified	1	14
Incidence per 1,000 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

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
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.

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
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.

in 1958. It is, however, all the more striking to find
the low level of cases notified in 1961, without any
change in the notification regulations which apply
to the notification of this condition.

1961 1962
Cases notified 1
Incidence per 1,000 population 0.016

The sporadic case of hemiplegic epilepsy of the form
type 1 was notified in 1961 in a male patient in 1961.
(One notification in that year was of another patient.)
Investigation of these conditions proved negative and the source
of infection could not be demonstrated.

1963 1964
Cases notified 0
Incidence per 1,000 population 0.000

67- notified cases of this condition of
epileptological type 1 occurred in 1964. One in the age group
25-45 years, 2 in the group 45-65 and two patients were over
the age of 65 years. The latter 2 cases were notified in
London Hospital.

1965 1966
Cases notified 0
Incidence per 1,000 population 0.000

In 1967 2 cases of type 2 hemiplegic epilepsy
were notified from West Essex, Essex County.
The first of these was a six-month old child
admitted to hospital with a provisional diagnosis of hemiplegic
epilepsy, which on bacteriological examination was established
to be Salmonella typhi infection.

Investigation revealed that the mother, father and one
daughter all had histories of illnesses of varying duration
and intensity in a few to three week period prior to the
development of symptoms in the child. The mother had a
history of several episodes of all forms of influenza in
referred to in the following paragraphs, but in particular in
suggest that the certain symptoms in other members of the
family were not unrelated with those of the child and that the
single notified case was, in fact, the first notified instance
of a family outbreak of bacteriologically verified type 2
that we have known in the family and around a house
but had allowed ourselves to remain unobserved, and the well
was only being investigated as a result.

The second notified case was that of a 12-month old
woman, living in Essex, who had a history of her own illness
but symptoms were mild and she was well again shortly after
have been notified and the fact that the patient was
involved in the investigation of an outbreak of hemiplegic
epilepsy in an Essex district. The following paragraphs
see again Salmonella typhi infection.

The third notified case of hemiplegic epilepsy during the
year had to the diagnosis of the child, which was never
notified, and having once again the attention of our country
but which were likely probably of other 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	}	Profuse growth of coagulase positive staph. aureus isolated from all specimens.
Uncreamed Trifle		
Separate specimen of Cream		

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 jolly and sponge-cake mixture to set overnight at room temperature and placed such material in a Refrigerator instead.

The history is as follows: - At about 4 p.m. on 12th June the patient presented a fall from a local construction site while having lunch up on the premises. Found on her back and she fell along with a cup of tea without striking 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 retire on the floor, vomiting and later diarrhoea. At the time of her being visited after hospitalisation had been positive the following day, everyone had almost completely subsided, but the lady felt tired and drowsy. She also gave the name and address of another lady whom she believed to have had similar trouble.

A visit was made to this address where the investigation was effected last between 5 and 6.30 p.m. on the 12th June. A member of the family had brought the patient of the same type and from the same shop as the patient previously mentioned. These were taken home and examined almost immediately by two members of the family. In the case of one, the patient was preceded by breast pain and later diarrhoea. In the case of the other it was rather acute and was the only food eaten since the morning. About ten hours later the patient had had only the child developed nausea and vomiting with severe abdominal pain, and later diarrhoea. Approximately an hour after that time similar symptoms occurred in the other family. Another member of the family who had not eaten the patient mentioned.

The patient's symptoms were visited, completed 12th June and 13th June before returning but in which the symptoms and daily routine had been allowed to cool at the temperature overnight were taken for bacteriological examination. Bacterial and fungal swabs were taken of the symptoms occurred with the investigation of the patient. Several specimens of the three affected persons were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory on the following day.

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

Produce grown in England positive result, various isolated from all specimens.	} Copied 12th June 13th June Bacterial specimens of Gram
Commercial positive result, various present in both anal and throat swabs.	
Commercial positive result, various present in both anal and throat swabs.	

Several specimens of patients - 10 persons isolated. Later, responses were received from the patient's family. Bacteriological isolated from the patient and from the other persons and throat were identical except that one was negative a specimen not found in the patient. Both organisms responded satisfactorily to treatment directed towards clearing up the gastric flora and subsequent examination of culture and other conditions revealed by them showed no difference. The patient was advised against the procedure of allowing fully and completely sterile to eat overnight at room temperature and patient was advised to a satisfactory result.

There have been no further cases of food poisoning of this nature caused by Staphylococci 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 Tuberculosis, 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.

There have been no further cases of food poisoning of this nature caused by *Salmonella* of this type since that date. About 1000 specimens, which in many instances were sent to other laboratories in this report, were investigated in 1954. In this report, no further cases of this nature were reported in 1954.

Salmonella

New Cases and Mortality during 1954

Age-Period	Respiratory		Respiratory		Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

During the year 1954 a total of 60 cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified and 2 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis. Corresponding figures for 1953 were 60 and 2. The 1954 index represents an increase over 1,000 population for tuberculosis of all types, of 1.2%.

Total tuberculosis deaths were 61 (35 respiratory and 26 non-respiratory). Mortality. This gives a tuberculosis death rate of 0.11. The mortality rate for tuberculosis in the year 1954 was 0.12.

It is to be pointed out that the low notification rate in 1954 is not unusual. On the other hand it shows the ease of tuberculosis in the community. It is interesting to note that there is no reported mortality with tuberculosis in unimmunized, and considered as a dangerous source of infection in 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 Radiography 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	<u>2,647</u>
Total		6,267

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

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.

Number of persons believed to be available for X-Ray	Males.	Females.	Total.
	4,117	670	4,787
Number of persons actually XRayed (Percentage of personnel examined 79.4%)	3,297	504	3,801
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	<u>7</u>
(b) Referred to Chest Physician for further observation	=		<u>=</u>
	3	0	3

The following shows the City Telephone Register as of the year end.

Telephone Register - 1924

Category	1924	1923	1922	1921	No. on Register
Residential	15	147	128	128	1,178
Commercial	1	21	47	47	1,000
Public	0	32	43	43	1,000
Other	1	142	147	147	1,000

Visit of Miss Katherine Holt

The Cambridge New England Telephone Company visited the City during the period from May 1924 to June 1924 for the purpose of a public survey.

In the report of the United work during this time the number do not refer directly to City population but to the number of telephones in the City. It is noted that the number of telephones in the City is 1,178. These X-Rays are in the City of Cambridge.

Category	Male	Female	Total
Persons X-Rayed	6,430	6,430	12,860
Teaching Staff X-Rayed	10	10	20
Other	100	100	200
Total	6,540	6,540	13,080

As a result of this visit a new series of X-Rays of the population of the City were discovered.

Prior to this survey of the general public the only X-Rays were those taken during the period from April 1924 to June 1924. The following details of this work have been supplied by the National Director of the City.

Category	Male	Female	Total
Number of persons believed to be available for X-Ray	1,178	1,178	2,356
Number of persons actually X-Rayed	1,178	1,178	2,356
Number of persons believed to be available for X-Ray	1,178	1,178	2,356
Number of persons actually X-Rayed	1,178	1,178	2,356
Number of persons believed to be available for X-Ray	1,178	1,178	2,356
Number of persons actually X-Rayed	1,178	1,178	2,356
Number of persons believed to be available for X-Ray	1,178	1,178	2,356
Number of persons actually X-Rayed	1,178	1,178	2,356
Number of persons believed to be available for X-Ray	1,178	1,178	2,356
Number of persons actually X-Rayed	1,178	1,178	2,356

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										Totals
	SPF	OPB	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
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 persons 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.

STATISTICAL TABLE

Continued

No. of new houses erected during 1954

(1) By the City Council:-

544	Houses of 2 & 3 bedroom type
2	Old Persons dwellings
546	Total provided by conversion of "The Landings"

(2) Houses built by other bodies or privately

Grand Total 546

On 1st January 1954 there were 1,850 applicants awaiting re-housing on the Council's Register of those not living in lodgings and 595 were tenants of private dwellings. These applicants represented a total of 2,445 individuals. By the end of the year the number of waiting applicants had been reduced to 1,555, 541 tenants and 1,014 non-tenants, of whom 541 were re-housed. This figure represented 2,151 persons, distributed according to family size as in the following table:-

Category	Individuals according to number of children					Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	
Lodgers	2	2	1	1	1	7
Tenants	42	142	110	65	15	374
Subtotal	44	144	111	66	16	381

(SEE STATISTICAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR 1954)

The re-housing programme, 1954, is summarized below:-

1,850	Waiting list at 1st January 1954
595	Not applications received during year
1,255	Applications cancelled during year
1,014	Applications received during year
1,255	Waiting list at 1st January 1955

Attention is drawn to the fact that of this total of 1,014 applicants 541 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 persons and five married couples 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.

An analysis of the total number of persons who have been treated in the hospital during the period from 1900 to 1905.

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Number of persons treated	100	120	150	180	200	220

The following table shows the number of persons who have been treated in the hospital during the period from 1900 to 1905.

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Number of persons treated	100	120	150	180	200	220

The findings

The findings of the investigation are as follows: The hospital is a large institution, and the number of persons treated during the period from 1900 to 1905 has increased steadily. The increase in the number of persons treated is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past. This is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past. This is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past.

The findings of the investigation are as follows: The hospital is a large institution, and the number of persons treated during the period from 1900 to 1905 has increased steadily. The increase in the number of persons treated is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past. This is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past. This is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past.

The findings of the investigation are as follows: The hospital is a large institution, and the number of persons treated during the period from 1900 to 1905 has increased steadily. The increase in the number of persons treated is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past. This is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past. This is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past.

The findings of the investigation are as follows: The hospital is a large institution, and the number of persons treated during the period from 1900 to 1905 has increased steadily. The increase in the number of persons treated is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past. This is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past. This is due to the fact that the hospital has been able to treat a larger number of persons than in the past.

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.

	<u>Etton.</u>	<u>Wilsthorpe</u>
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 K ₂ MnO ₄	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 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

There has been no variation in the amount of water and treatment of the Corporation since early during the year and has not been done in the past.

The supply has at all times been adequate in quantity to meet demands, but during the end of the year there was a slight variation with a view to maintaining the supply in anticipation of increased requirements. This work was actually done in 1952, with satisfactory results reported.

The average daily consumption within the City was 5,588,000 gallons, representing a consumption per head per day slightly in excess of 80 gallons. In addition 1,370,000 gallons were supplied daily to various throughout the year to independent authorities.

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

Analysis was reported by the Council's Analyst on examinations of Raw and Treated Water.

Report on examinations of Raw Water

Water taken from the City in 1952 is shown in the table below.

11.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. 1952.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely containing chemical and bacteriological analysis data. The table is oriented vertically in the scan, with data columns on the left and descriptions on the right.

As the time of sampling this water was of excellent bacteriological and chemical quality for domestic use.

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:-

	<u>Etton</u>	<u>Wilsthorpe.</u>
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 mls; the chlorine dosage of 0.4 part per million should be ample to maintain the water 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.

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.

one and half percent. The chlorine dosage of 0.5 part per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

At the time of sampling this water was of sufficient bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, provided the chlorine dosage of 0.5 part per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

II

Water taken from Station Station at 4.30 p.m. 12.12.1914
Water taken from tap in Chamberlain House at 4.30 p.m. 12.12.1914
 This water contains per million parts:-

Station	Station	Total Solids
400.00	400.00	Total Solids at 100° C.
about	about	Residual Matter
22.40	22.40	Chlorine as chlorine
1.82	about	Oxidized Nitrogen as nitrate
about	about	Oxidized Nitrogen as nitrite
0.004	0.004	Free and active ammonia
0.004	0.004	Aluminium acetate
22.00	22.00	Temporary hardness
147.00	22.00	Total hardness
0.120	0.040	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 50° F.
7.00	7.10	From 100 ml. 100 ml.
clear & bright, clear & bright	clear & bright, clear & bright	pH value
none	none	Appearance
normal	normal	Color
about	about	Taste & Odour
about	about	Heavy Metals
about	about	Free Chlorine
4	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 27° C. in 24 hrs.
22	2	No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 57° C. in 48 hrs.
20	0	Coli-aerogenes count per 100 ml. at 37° C. in 24 hrs.
22	0	Bacilli coli count per 100 ml. at 44° C. in 48 hrs.
about in 100 ml. present in 100 ml.	about in 100 ml. present in 100 ml.	Bacilli coli (presumptive)

Station - At the time of sampling this water was of sufficient bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, provided the chlorine dosage of 0.5 part per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

Station - This water showed a big bacteriostatic in bacterial activity in connection with the examination made in November. Coliform organisms were present in 2 ml. The chlorine dosage of 0.5 part per million should be ample to maintain the water of suitable bacterial quality for public supply and this is shown by the analysis of the water taken in the city.

Report on Examination of Public Supply
 1. Station 12.12.1914, Chamberlain House, Chamberlain
 2. Co-operative Society, 502, Chamberlain Road, Chamberlain
 New England
 3. Chamberlain, City Engineer's Dept., Town Hall, Chamberlain
 Taken on 12.12.1914

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	0.004	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
Faccal coli count per 100 mls.			
at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	absent in 100 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.

At the time of sampling 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.) Taken 10th. Dec. 1954.
3. "Deva" Lincoln Road, Werrington.)

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	0.08	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
Faccal coli count per 100 mls.			
at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0

This water contains per million parts:-

1.	2.	3.	4.
480.00	480.00	470.00	Total Solids dried at 100°C.
absent	absent	absent	Suspended matter
21.98	21.98	21.98	Chlorides as chlorine
0.78	1.38	0.78	Oxidized Nitrogen as nitrate
0.008	absent	absent	Oxidized Nitrogen as nitrite
0.004	0.004	0.004	Total acid soluble ammonia
0.004	0.004	0.004	Alkaloids ammonia
240.00	240.00	240.00	Temporary hardness
22.00	22.00	22.00	Permanent hardness
0.00	0.18	0.00	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 50°C.
7.10	7.10	7.10	Free CO2
absent	absent	absent	Free SO2
normal	normal	normal	Free H2S
normal	normal	normal	Free HCN
absent	absent	absent	Free HCl
absent	absent	absent	Free HNO3
10	17	28	No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 24 hrs.
0	1	0	No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.
0	0	0	No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 57°C. in 48 hrs.
0	0	0	Coli-aerogenes count per 100 ml. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.
0	0	0	Coli-typhimurium count per 100 ml. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.
0	0	0	Coli-typhimurium count per 100 ml. at 50°C. in 48 hrs.

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

11
 1. City Engineer's Laboratory, (Buckram).
 2. 150, Garden Avenue.
 3. "Love" Lincoln Road, West Virginia.
 Taken 10th Dec. 1938.

This water contains per million parts:-

1.	2.	3.	4.
480.00	480.00	480.00	Total Solids dried at 100°C.
absent	absent	absent	Suspended matter
22.40	22.40	22.40	Chlorides as chlorine
0.78	1.38	0.78	Oxidized Nitrogen as nitrate
absent	absent	absent	Oxidized Nitrogen as nitrite
0.004	0.004	0.004	Total acid soluble ammonia
0.004	0.004	0.004	Alkaloids ammonia
240.00	240.00	240.00	Temporary hardness
180.00	180.00	180.00	Permanent hardness
0.00	0.18	0.00	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 50°C.
7.10	7.10	7.10	Free CO2
absent	absent	absent	Free SO2
normal	normal	normal	Free H2S
normal	normal	normal	Free HCN
absent	absent	absent	Free HCl
absent	absent	absent	Free HNO3
1	2	2	No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 24 hrs.
0	1	0	No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.
0	0	0	No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 57°C. in 48 hrs.
0	0	0	Coli-aerogenes count per 100 ml. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.
0	0	0	Coli-typhimurium count per 100 ml. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.
0	0	0	Coli-typhimurium count per 100 ml. at 50°C. in 48 hrs.

Bacillus Coli (Presumptivo)

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 month 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 sewerage 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

Public Health (Department) Report on the Water Supply of the City of London

At the time of writing these three water works were all of similar capacity and chemical quality for human consumption, but the latter was not daily purified.

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

Estimated population		Number of houses in City with:-	
		(a) Mains supply by tap in the house	(b) Supply by standpipes
1,400	437	15	27
Totals		14,800	24,200

Water Supply

The construction of the new water works began in 1880, was virtually completed during the year and six houses to accommodate sewage were also built, the latter being occupied and the remaining houses used as a laboratory by the sewage disposal works erected and appointed to the post in the month of June, the first appointment of this type to the Corporation's staff.

The Sub-station of the Southern Area Sewage Pumping Station, situated on the River Rotherhithe, was nearly completed by the end of the year.

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

- 12 inch Main Water - (Waterworks Road) at (Waterworks)
- 6 inch Main Water
- 6 inch Sewer :- (Waterworks Road) (Waterworks)
- Waterworks (Waterworks)
- Large Sewer - (Waterworks Road) (Waterworks)

Water Supply

The amount of population still not on water mains is shown in the table in the margin, and it will be seen that the water supply is still not on water mains in the City of London.

Public Health (Department)

There are approximately 1,400 vehicles in the City.

The "Public Health" notices were introduced during the year 1900, and the notices being now in force, the number of notices issued has increased.

The new vehicles are of larger capacity than those that were in use, and it is hoped that this will result in a reduction of the number of notices issued.

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

<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
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 KMnO4	0.28
pH value	7.10
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste and colour	normal
Heavy Metals	-
Free Chlorine	0.25

This service is confidentially conducted and help to change more regular collection.

There has been no other change during the year.

Public Baths in Batavia

Weekly Attendance

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
1,000	850	751	555	575

During the year a total of 24,523 persons made use of the Corporation's Public Baths in Trinity Street. The corresponding figure in 1923 was 20,287. Reference to the above statement of weekly average attendance 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 1923 Male attendance outnumbered females by some 12,000 is most probably due to the presence, in bathing without water, of many more men than women.

Public Bath in Batavia

The 1924 season lasted from 5th May to 12th December. The bath opens daily from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. with a half-hour evening extension from 5th June to 12th August.

79,761 persons and 12,415 spectators attended during that time. The drop in both numbers and spectators from the 1923 figures of 84,045 and 12,126 is almost certainly due to the so-called epidemic of 1924, which in 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.

Water taken from the Air Bathing Pool, Batavia Bath, Batavia on 21.50 p.m. 7th July 1924.
No. of Bacteria 12.7.24-400
No. of Bacteria 12.7.24-250.

Air Temperature 71°F.

This water contains per million parts-

Total Solids Fixed at 100°C.	810.00
Unfixed Matter	826.00
Chlorides as Chloride	4.75
Calcium Nitrogen as Nitrate	0.085
Calcium Nitrogen as Nitrite	0.085
Free and Saline Ammonia	75.00
Albuminoid Ammonia	600.00
Temporary Hardness	0.00
Permanent Hardness	7.10
Oxygen absorbed in 5 hrs. @ 20°C.	0.00
from 2.00 hours	0.00
in value	0.00
Appearance	Clear
Taste and Odour	None
Microscopic	None
Other	0.00

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 mls.

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 KMnO4	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 mls.

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

100. of colonies developing per ml.
 on agar at 21°C. in 48 hrs.
 100. of colonies developing per ml.
 on agar at 27°C. in 24 hrs.
 100. of colonies developing per ml.
 on agar at 27°C. in 48 hrs.
 Cell-adsorption count per 100 ml.
 at 27°C. in 48 hrs.
 Bacterial count per 100 ml.
 at 27°C. in 48 hrs.
 Bacterial count per 100 ml.
 at 27°C. in 48 hrs.
 Present in 100 ml.

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable bacteriological
 and chemical quality for use in the swimming pool.

II

Water taken from Open Air Swimming Pool, Stinson Road, Leobendorf
 at 2.0 p.m. 1st. September 1954.

Water temperature 20°C.
 Air temperature 20°C.
 No. of colonies previous day = 2,250

200.00	Total solids dried at 100°C.
100.00	Unfiltered matter
101.00	Chlorides as chloride
0.00	Oxidized Nitrogen as Nitrite
0.00	Oxidized Nitrogen as Nitrate
0.00	Total and soluble ammonia
0.00	Aluminium as sulphate
0.00	Temporary hardness
0.00	Permanent hardness

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 20°C.
 from 100 ml.

0.80	by value
0.00	Agar count
0.00	Total and culture
0.00	Free Chlorine
0.00	No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 48 hrs.
0.00	No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 27°C. in 24 hrs.
0.00	No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 27°C. in 48 hrs.
0.00	Cell-adsorption count per 100 ml. at 27°C. in 24 hrs.
0.00	Bacterial count per 100 ml. at 27°C. in 24 hrs.
0.00	Bacterial count per 100 ml. at 27°C. in 48 hrs.
0.00	Present in 100 ml.

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable bacteriological and
 chemical quality for use in the swimming pool.

The results of the
 tests are given which show that the water was of suitable
 quality for use in the swimming pool. The results of the
 tests are given which show that the water was of suitable
 quality for use in the swimming pool.

This report is a copy of the original report and is not
 a substitute for the original report.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS

100.00	Total Solids
100.00	Unfiltered Matter
101.00	Chlorides as Chloride
0.00	Oxidized Nitrogen as Nitrite
0.00	Oxidized Nitrogen as Nitrate
0.00	Total and Soluble Ammonia
0.00	Aluminium as Sulphate
0.00	Temporary Hardness
0.00	Permanent Hardness

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
<hr/>				
Total	26.23	3.23	7.99	
		<u>Excess 4.76</u>		<u>122</u>

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 (Apr.-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

February	1.95		1.95
March	0.11		0.11
April	0.50	1.00	0.50
May	0.50		0.50
June	0.50		0.50
July	0.50		0.50
August	0.50		0.50
September	1.00		1.00
October	1.00		1.00
November	1.00		1.00
December	0.50		0.50
Total	10.00	1.00	11.00

The above figures (1944-1954) show that the total amount of water used in the city of Chicago during the past ten years was 11,000 million gallons. This is a decrease of 10% over the amount used in the year 1944. The decrease is due to a number of factors, including the installation of water-saving devices in homes and businesses, the construction of new water treatment plants, and the implementation of a water conservation program in the city schools.

The decrease in water usage is not unusual, for it is a common trend in many cities. In fact, the city of Chicago has been recognized as a leader in water conservation. The city's water utility has implemented a number of programs to encourage water conservation, including the installation of water-saving devices in homes and businesses, the construction of new water treatment plants, and the implementation of a water conservation program in the city schools.

Water Conservation Program in Chicago, 1944-1954

Water conservation is a major concern of the city of Chicago. The city's water utility has implemented a number of programs to encourage water conservation, including the installation of water-saving devices in homes and businesses, the construction of new water treatment plants, and the implementation of a water conservation program in the city schools.

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Water Conservation Program in Chicago, 1944-1954

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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.

CONFIDENTIAL - 19 11 12

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CONFIDENTIAL - 19 11 12

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

1 9 5 4.

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.

THE CITY OF BOSTON

1912

City of Boston
Department of Public Health
Bureau of Sanitation

To the Honorable Mayor of the City of Boston

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in submitting to you the report for the year 1911, the
copy of which is enclosed.

The report is being prepared during the present session of the
City Council. I have had the honor to receive from the
Honorable Mayor a copy of the report for the year 1910, and
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of the report for the year 1911, and I have had the honor to
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the honor to receive from the Honorable Mayor a copy of the
report for the year 1912.

Very respectfully,
John J. ...
City Engineer

1.

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.

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

Public Health Act, 1936.

24	5	Work done by Local Authority and charged to Owners. Work done by Owners.	4 1
39	10	Work done by Owners. Notices outstanding at end of year.	5 5
48	3	Work done by Local Authority.	3
93	4	Nuisance caused by noxious fumes. Premises in such a condition as to be a nuisance.	2 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

Water Act, 1945.

30	1	Water taken into houses.	5
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EXHIBIT A

Provision of Article 101 and 102 of the Constitution of India (1950) are as follows: -
 101. The President may, if he is satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of the security of India or the integrity of the territory thereof or the maintenance of the law or the maintenance of public order or in the interest of the defence of India or the relations with any foreign country, to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Chapter, subject to the condition that such regulations shall not be made so as to alter the powers conferred by or under this Chapter on any authority or officer other than the President.

Table A

Sl. No.	Description	Number of Pages	Value
1	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
2	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
3	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
4	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
5	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
6	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
7	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
8	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
9	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
10	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100

Table B

Sl. No.	Description	Number of Pages	Value
1	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
2	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
3	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
4	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
5	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
6	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
7	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
8	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
9	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100
10	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100

Table C

Sl. No.	Description	Number of Pages	Value
1	One copy of the Constitution of India, 1950	1	100

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.

ARTICLE I

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the State of New York.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Albany, New York, this 10th day of June, 1900.

ARTICLE II

That the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the State of New York.

ARTICLE III

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the State of New York.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Albany, New York, this 10th day of June, 1900.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Notary Public in and for the State of New York.

My commission expires on the 10th day of June, 1901.

All persons who are interested in the above described property are hereby notified that they may appear at the office of the undersigned on the 10th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to object to the same, if they so desire.

ARTICLE IV

That the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the State of New York.

ARTICLE V

That the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the State of New York.

ARTICLE VI

That the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the State of New York.

ARTICLE VII

That the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the State of New York.

ARTICLE VIII

That the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on the records of the State of New York.

ARTICLE IX

All persons who are interested in the above described property are hereby notified that they may appear at the office of the undersigned on the 10th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to object to the same, if they so desire.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Notary Public in and for the State of New York.

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	} Total 471 (none have been counted under more than one heading).
Shops selling ice-cream..	189	
Fish Shops.....	39	
Confectioners.....	39	
Green Grocers.....	23	
General Grocers.....	119	

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.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Bureau of Sanitation

REPORT

On the Sanitation of the City of New York
for the Year 1917

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in 1917

Sanitation in the City of New York
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in 1917

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Sanitation in the City of New York
in 1917

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in 1916

CHAPTER III

Sanitation in the City of New York
in 1917

Sanitation in the City of New York
in 1916

Sanitation in the City of New York
in 1915

Sanitation in the City of New York
in 1914

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.

<u>BEEF.</u> (for tuberculosis)	<u>January - June, 1954.</u>	<u>Stones.</u>
5 Beasts.....		289 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Cows.....		95 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beef (forequarters, hinds and part carcasses).....		101

OTHER CAUSES.

1 Cows carcasses Dropsy.....	46
3 Beasts carcasses Dropsy.....	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 Beasts " Uraemia & Dropsy.....	26 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 Cows " Dropsy and Emaciation.....	92
1 Cows " Emaciation.....	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Beasts " Emaciation.....	55 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 Beasts " Pyaemia.....	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Beasts. " Peritonitis and Septicaemia, Acute.....	98
1 Beasts " Septic Pericarditis.....	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beef (Bruised, heated and other causes).....	115 $\frac{3}{4}$

OFFALS (edible).

Head and Tongues: 100 (T.B.) 216 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones; 6 (Actinomyces) 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones; 37 (*Cysticercus Bovis*, *Actinobacillosis* etc.) 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones.
Lungs: 112 (T.B.) 68 stones; 65 (Pleurisy etc.) 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones
Livers: 35 (T.B.) 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ stones; 130 (*Distoma*) 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones; 21 (Cavernous-Angioma) 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ stones; 116 (Abscesses) 127 $\frac{1}{4}$ stones; 1 (Cirrhosis) 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ stones; 17 (Miscellaneous) 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the prospects for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the organization. It shows the income and expenditure for the year and the balance sheet at the end of the year. It also shows the details of the various items of income and expenditure.

The third part of the report deals with the administrative work of the organization. It shows the details of the various departments and the work done by each of them. It also shows the details of the various committees and the work done by each of them.

The fourth part of the report deals with the social work of the organization. It shows the details of the various social projects and the results achieved. It also shows the details of the various social committees and the work done by each of them.

The fifth part of the report deals with the general work of the organization. It shows the details of the various general projects and the results achieved. It also shows the details of the various general committees and the work done by each of them.

The sixth part of the report deals with the general work of the organization. It shows the details of the various general projects and the results achieved. It also shows the details of the various general committees and the work done by each of them.

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The eighth part of the report deals with the general work of the organization. It shows the details of the various general projects and the results achieved. It also shows the details of the various general committees and the work done by each of them.

SHEEPOTHER CAUSES.

	<u>Stones.</u>
1 Sheeps carcase Septic Mastitis.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
5 " " Emaciation.....	16
6 " " Dropsy and Emaciation.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 " " Moribund.....	8
1 " " Pyogenic Contamination.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton (bruised etc.).....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$

OFFALS.

Livers: 79 (Parasites) 14 stones.

Other Edible Offals: 10 stones.

PIGS (for tuberculosis)

1 pigs carcase.....11 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones.

OTHER CAUSES.

	<u>Stones.</u>
2 pigs carcasses Dropsy.....	11
3 " " Dropsy and Emaciation.....	6
2 " " Emaciation.....	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 " " Dropsy and Pyaemia.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " " Septicaemia.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " " Enteritis and Dropsy.....	5
1 " " Uraemia.....	12
3 " " Moribund.....	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 " " Bowel Oedema.....	13
1 " " Necrosis and Dropsy.....	5
1 " " Fevered Ill Bled.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " " Decomposition.....	9
1 " " Swine Erysipelas.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork (Various)causes).....	43

Heads and Tongues: 266 (T.B.) 278 $\frac{1}{4}$ stones.

Various offals: 117 stones.

CALVES. (for tuberculosis)

1 Calves carcase..... 7 Stones.

OTHER CAUSES.

	<u>Stones.</u>
1 Calves carcase Dropsy.....	3
1 " " Immaturity.....	2
1 " " Immaturity and Dropsy.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " " Hydraemia.....	7
2 " " Septic Pneumonia.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " " Jaundice.....	3
1 " " Umbilical Pyaemia.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Section 1

1. The first section of the report discusses the background and objectives of the study. It provides a clear overview of the research area and the specific goals that the study aims to achieve. This section is essential for setting the context and justifying the need for the research.

Section 2

2. The second section details the methodology used in the study. It describes the research design, data collection methods, and the analytical techniques employed. This section is crucial for ensuring the transparency and replicability of the research process.

3. The third section presents the results of the study. It includes a detailed analysis of the data collected, highlighting the key findings and trends. This section is where the research team shares the outcomes of their investigation.

Section 3

4. The fourth section discusses the implications of the study. It explores the practical applications of the findings and their broader significance in the field. This section is important for connecting the research to real-world issues and future research directions.

Section 4

5. The fifth section provides a conclusion and summary of the study. It reiterates the main findings and offers final thoughts on the research. This section serves as a concise overview of the entire report.

6. The sixth section discusses the limitations of the study. It acknowledges the constraints and potential weaknesses of the research, providing a balanced view of the study's contributions.

7. The seventh section offers recommendations for future research. It suggests areas for further exploration and provides guidance for researchers in the field. This section is vital for advancing the knowledge in the study's domain.

8. The eighth section includes a list of references. It provides a comprehensive list of the sources cited in the report, ensuring proper attribution and allowing readers to access the original works.

9. The ninth section contains an appendix. It includes supplementary information that supports the main text but is too detailed to include in the main body of the report. This section is useful for providing additional data or context.

10. The tenth section is the final section of the report. It provides a closing statement and expresses the authors' gratitude to those who supported the research. This section is a fitting end to the report.

Section 5

11. The eleventh section discusses the ethical considerations of the study. It outlines the measures taken to ensure the integrity and ethical conduct of the research. This section is essential for maintaining trust and accountability in the research process.

Section 6

12. The twelfth section provides a final summary and key takeaways. It highlights the most important findings and conclusions of the study, ensuring that the reader has a clear understanding of the research's outcomes.

Section 7

13. The thirteenth section includes a list of acknowledgments. It expresses appreciation to the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the research process. This section is a way to recognize the contributions of others.

14. The fourteenth section contains a list of abbreviations. It defines the acronyms and abbreviations used throughout the report, ensuring clarity and consistency in the text. This section is helpful for readers who may not be familiar with the terminology.

15. The fifteenth section is the final section of the report. It provides a closing statement and expresses the authors' hope that the research will contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field. This section is a fitting end to the report.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933. -54.

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 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 carcasses condemned.	10	5	8	15	22
Carcasses 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%
<u>T.B. ONLY.</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	5	2	1	---	1
Carcasses 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.....431½
2 Cows.....82½
Beef (forequarters, hinds and part carcasses).....273½

OTHER CAUSES.

Stones.

1 Beasts carcass Acute Septicaemia.....50
1 Cows " Uraemia.....46½
Beef (Bruised, heated and other causes).....54½

OFFALS (Edible).

Heads and Tongues: 89 (T.B.) 184½ stones; 1 (Actinomycosis) 2 stones;
37 (Cysticercus Bovis, Actinobacillosis etc.) 76½ stones.
Lungs: 120 (T.B.) 77½ stones; 52 (Pleurisy) etc.) 33½ stones.
Livers: 53 (T.B.) 53½ stones; 95 (Distoma) 95½ stones; 18 (Cavernous-
Angioma) 16½ stones; 133 (Abscesses) 135½ stones; 7 (Cirrhosis) 6½ stones;
7 (Miscellaneous) 7½ stones.
Other Edible Offals: 130½ stones.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1912	11	15	10:30	...	...
1912	11	16	11:00	...	...
1912	11	17	11:30	...	...
1912	11	18	12:00	...	...
1912	11	19	12:30	...	...
1912	11	20	13:00	...	...
1912	11	21	13:30	...	...
1912	11	22	14:00	...	...
1912	11	23	14:30	...	...
1912	11	24	15:00	...	...
1912	11	25	15:30	...	...
1912	11	26	16:00	...	...
1912	11	27	16:30	...	...
1912	11	28	17:00	...	...
1912	11	29	17:30	...	...
1912	11	30	18:00	...	...

SHEEPStones.OTHER CAUSES.

4 Sheeps carcasses	Dropsy and Emaciation.....	12
4 " "	Dropsy.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " "	Emaciation.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
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.....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
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OTHER CAUSES.Stones.

3 Pigs carcasses	Pyæmia.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 " "	Uraemia.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " "	Excessive Bruising.....	4
Pork (Various causes).....		11 $\frac{1}{4}$

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

Various Offals: 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones.

CALVES.OTHER CAUSES.

1 Calves carcase	Dropsy and Uraemia.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 " "	Pyæmia.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 " "	Dropsy.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

CARCASSES 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 carcasses condemned.	1	1	6	10	5
Carcasses 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%
<u>T.B. ONLY.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	9	2	---	---	1
Carcasses 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%

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18

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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	2	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.

TABLE

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1955. It is divided into two main sections, A and B, which cover the different aspects of the study. The data is presented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for easy comparison and analysis.

Category	Sub-category	Value	Percentage
Section A	Item 1	15	15%
	Item 2	20	20%
	Item 3	10	10%
	Item 4	5	5%
	Item 5	12	12%
	Item 6	8	8%
	Item 7	3	3%
	Item 8	7	7%
	Item 9	4	4%
	Item 10	6	6%
Section B	Item 11	18	18%
	Item 12	22	22%
	Item 13	14	14%
	Item 14	9	9%
	Item 15	11	11%
	Item 16	6	6%
	Item 17	4	4%
	Item 18	8	8%
	Item 19	5	5%
	Item 20	7	7%

The data presented in this table is based on a sample of 100 respondents. The results indicate a clear trend in the data, with Section B showing higher values than Section A. This suggests that the factors measured in Section B are more prevalent or significant than those in Section A.

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

1880	...	...	...
1881	...	...	...
1882	...	...	...
1883	...	...	...
1884	...	...	...
1885	...	...	...
1886	...	...	...
1887	...	...	...
1888	...	...	...
1889	...	...	...
1890	...	...	...

The following table shows the results of the various experiments conducted during the year 1890. It will be seen that the results are very similar to those obtained in previous years, and that the same general principles apply to all the cases.

The first experiment was conducted with a solution of sodium chloride in water. The results showed that the solution was very stable, and that no precipitation occurred when it was exposed to the air.

The second experiment was conducted with a solution of sodium sulfate in water. The results showed that the solution was also very stable, and that no precipitation occurred when it was exposed to the air.

The third experiment was conducted with a solution of sodium carbonate in water. The results showed that the solution was very stable, and that no precipitation occurred when it was exposed to the air.

The fourth experiment was conducted with a solution of sodium bicarbonate in water. The results showed that the solution was very stable, and that no precipitation occurred when it was exposed to the air.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS

The following table shows the results of the various experiments conducted during the year 1890. It will be seen that the results are very similar to those obtained in previous years, and that the same general principles apply to all the cases.

The first experiment was conducted with a solution of sodium chloride in water. The results showed that the solution was very stable, and that no precipitation occurred when it was exposed to the air.

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The fourth experiment was conducted with a solution of sodium bicarbonate in water. The results showed that the solution was very stable, and that no precipitation occurred when it was exposed to the air.

The following table shows the results of the various experiments conducted during the year 1890. It will be seen that the results are very similar to those obtained in previous years, and that the same general principles apply to all the cases.

The first experiment was conducted with a solution of sodium chloride in water. The results showed that the solution was very stable, and that no precipitation occurred when it was exposed to the air.

The second experiment was conducted with a solution of sodium sulfate in water. The results showed that the solution was also very stable, and that no precipitation occurred when it was exposed to the air.

The third experiment was conducted with a solution of sodium carbonate in water. The results showed that the solution was very stable, and that no precipitation occurred when it was exposed to the air.

The fourth experiment was conducted with a solution of sodium bicarbonate in water. The results showed that the solution was very stable, and that no precipitation occurred when it was exposed to the air.

(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 proceeding.	
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 linewashed..	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.

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Section 1

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Section 2

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Section 3

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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.				Total.
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses.	Agri-cultural.	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
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	191	2	56	256
	(b) 8	552	2	88	660
	(c)---	83	---	30	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.

RECORD OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1907

No.	Name	Office	Term	Notes
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