

[Report 1909] / Medical Officer of Health, Grantham Borough.

Contributors

Grantham (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1909

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/czvuaa4v>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE . . .

HEALTH

. . . OF THE . . .

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM,

FOR 1909, BY

H. POOLE BERRY, M.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.



GRANTHAM:

LEAYTON AND EDEN, PRINTERS, ETC., HIGH STREET.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29264406>

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR NORTON (*Chairman*).

ALDERMAN COULTAS.

COUNCILLOR KING.

„ ROBINSON.

„ REAR.

„ ROWLE.

Medical Officer of Health :

H. POOLE BERRY, M.B.

Sanitary Inspector :

S. FRANCIS NOTT, Assoc. R. San. Inst.

SUMMARY

. . . OF . . .

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT,

1909.

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

Area—1677 acres.

Altitude—186.

Population (Census 1901)—17,593.

Estimated Population (Middle 1909)—18,265.

Inhabited Houses (Census 1901)—3,736.

Rateable Value—£84,911.

Assessable Value—£72,099.

General District Rate—2/11 in £; Poor Rate—2/3 in £.

Vital Statistics, 1909.

Birth Rate, per 1000 living—27·75.

Gross Death Rate, per 1000 living—16·53.

Corrected Death Rate, per 1000 living—15·49.

Zymotic Death Rate—1·31.

Infantile Mortality—143·98.

Isolation Hospital—A Corrugated Iron Building.

Water Supply—Grantham Waterworks Company.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal—By Contractor and Refuse
Destructor.

Nuisances Abated—548.

ANNUAL REPORT

. . . OF THE . . .

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

. . . OF THE . . .

GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY,

For the Year 1909.

GRANTHAM,

March, 1910.

To the Chairman and Members of the Grantham Urban Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for 1909.

The population of your district, as estimated for the middle of the year 1909, is 18,265.

During the year 507 births and 302 deaths were registered as having occurred in your district. From the deaths 19 must be deducted, 12 of those in the Grantham Workhouse, and 6 of those in the Grantham Hospital, and one death which occurred in a Solicitor's office, being the case of a gentleman, who was paying a passing visit to the town; so that the corrected number of deaths is 283.

The birth rate is 27·75 per 1000 of the population, and the death rate 15·49 per 1000 of the population; the former being 0·72 more, and the latter 1·06 more than the average of the preceding 10 years.

The deaths in your district included 10 from whooping cough, 7 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 5 from epidemic influenza, 3 from puerperal fever, 1 from scarlet fever, 2 from erysipelas, 1 from epidemic diarrhœa, and 1 from enteric fever.

The mortality from zymotic diseases was at the rate of 1·31 per 1000 of the population, if influenza be excluded, and 1·59 if influenza be included.

The deaths of children under 1 year were 143·98 per 1000 of registered births, being 26·74 more than the average of the preceding 10 years.

It is to be seen on comparing the deaths with those of previous years, as contained in the tables appended, that they show a considerable increase. It is, therefore, necessary to examine them more in detail to ascertain wherein this increase lies. The increase in the zymotic death rate is due to the deaths from whooping cough, diphtheria, and measles. I shall deal with these diseases specifically later in this Report. The 14 deaths from phthisis does not appear an excessive number, nor does the number 8 from other tuberculous diseases. The 17 deaths from cancer, in the present state of our knowledge, can hardly be considered remediable. The 15 deaths from Bronchitis, and the 24 from pneumonia, may to some extent be related to the influenza which was prevalent in the early part of the year; though it is possible that the 13 deaths in infants are more than they should be. There is the large number of 19 deaths ascribed to premature birth, and it is an open question how many, if any, of these deaths may have been preventable. The 21 deaths from heart diseases are scarcely related to sanitary regulations; the 36 deaths from old age can also hardly be regarded as a reproach; the 14 deaths in infants under 1 year, ascribed to debility, may possibly, to some extent, have been preventable, and the 8 deaths of infants under 1 year, ascribed to enteritis, may possibly be due to diseases which were capable of prevention. So that, leaving out for the moment the consideration of the zymotic diseases, it is really the question of this Infantile Mortality, that is the death of infants under 1 year, which should for the present engage our attention.

The question of Infantile Mortality has in recent years engaged the very serious attention of Sanitary Authorities, and it is now generally admitted that the rate of Mortality of Infants, under 1 year, is often higher than it should be, or indeed need be. At any rate we are here during the past year faced by the fact that 73 infants under one, or 143.98 per 1000 of births registered during the year died. The causes of these 73 deaths are measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, diarrhoea, enteritis, bronchitis, pneumonia, premature birth, debility and septic disease. It is common knowledge that profound ignorance exists amongst the working classes as to the rearing of infants, and it appears to require little argument to convince all those interested in such matters, that by the removal of this ignorance, not a few, but many deaths amongst these infants might be prevented. I am afraid some of the deaths may be due to positive and wilful neglect. Some parents, I hope not many, are drunken and dissolute, some are poverty stricken, and some live in surroundings, which, though it might be difficult to show

that the premises exhibit such defects of cleanliness, fresh air, or sanitation, which could be obviated by enforcing active legislative procedure, may be capable, by individual and judicious handling, of considerable amelioration. The question at once arises as to how this can be best attained. That many of the poorer classes offend against sanitary conditions more from ignorance and force of habit than from wilful neglect, I firmly believe. Then again, it is easy for those of us in more affluent circumstances to find fault with those in less comfortable conditions. A woman in a poor neighbourhood, with a large family and scanty wage earnings, soon loses heart, and grinds along as best she may, doing for her children as those about her do, with no knowledge and no power of effort to improve the faulty upbringing of her children. Surely what such people want is the kindly and judicious help of some women, who understands their conditions, and who, from knowledge and experience, can guide and help them in their arduous struggle to bring forth, to foster and develop the children that have come to them. No legal enactments can aid in this; it is the friendly aid and counsel that they need, not the legal enforcement of penalties for neglect. If this aspect of the question could be forced home to the minds of those in authority, it would be a short step to the provision of the remedy, which is the employment of a suitably-trained Health Visitor, and I firmly believe her salary would be cheaply earned.

But many members of Municipal Bodies take alarm, and not without reason, at the rapid increase of expenses, which recent Sanitary and other legislation are liable to incur, and are not prepared to add to these expenses, until some positive proof is forthcoming to their notice of some substantial benefit from the project suggested. If, therefore, the Sanitary Authority cannot see their way to incur this expense, then, I say, this is an excellent opportunity, and no better could be found, for those who are charitably disposed, to exhibit their charity, and to show the Sanitary Authority that there are great benefits to be gained from such procedure, and that the benefits to be attained are a substantial and financial gain to the community in the saving of life alone, even if other less evident benefits cannot be made demonstrable.

There were 18 cases of diphtheria notified during the year: 1 under 1 year, 7 between 1 and 5 years, 7 between 5 and 15 years, and 3 between 25 and 65 years; 1 occurred in Little Gonerby, 4 in Grantham, 12 in Spittlegate, and 1 in New Somerby. Amongst these were seven deaths: 1 under 1 year, 5 between 1 and 5 years, and 1 between 25 and 65 years; 4 occurred in Grantham, 2 in

Spittlegate, and 1 in New Somerby. All the cases were isolated as far as possible in their own homes, and Antitoxin was supplied by the Sanitary Authority to the Medical Attendants of those cases in which the parents were not considered to be in a position to pay for the treatment. In several of the cases death ensued rapidly from laryngeal complications, and in 4 at least of them, the urgent symptoms developed with extreme rapidity, and the patients were practically *in extremis* when brought to the notice of the Sanitary Authority. So that in these cases it must be admitted that even if a properly-equipped Isolation Hospital had been ready at the moment for their admission, it is doubtful if their lives could have been thereby saved; nevertheless, it must be pointed out that to endeavour to treat urgent cases of diphtheria in poor houses, amongst the working classes, is practically a hopeless effort, and it is a matter for serious consideration that some steps should be taken which might provide some reasonable prospect of treatment for the occurrence of such cases. The children from infected houses were excluded from School attendance, and every attempt possible was made by subsequent disinfection to prevent the spread of the disease. The premises on which cases occurred were all examined, and any sanitary defects found were remedied. It is not easy to determine in what way these 18 cases of diphtheria were caused; but, after careful consideration, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that, for the most part, they were the result of infection from mild and unrecognised cases, and that these latter were the precursors of the notified and fatal cases. Inasmuch as defective throat conditions are now considered to favour the harbouring of the diphtheria bacillus, it is to be hoped that the recently introduced Medical Inspection of School Children, and the consequent treatment of throat defects, such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids, may ultimately assist in lessening the prevalent danger of these so called diphtheria "Carriers."

Measles was present in an epidemic form in the early part of the year. It gave rise to 5 deaths, 1 under 1 year, and 4 between the ages of 1 and 5; 2 of these deaths occurred in Little Gonerby and 3 in Spittlegate. On account of the prevalence of measles, and to prevent its spread, the Little Gonerby School was closed from February 3rd till February 22nd; the Spittlegate Infant School from February 8th till March 1st, and again from March 9th till March 12th; the Welby Street Infant School from February 2nd till February 22nd; and the New Somerby Schools from March 3rd till March 22nd. I have little doubt that the epidemic was checked by the closing of these Schools.

There were 40 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year: 14 between the ages of 1 and 5, 21 between the ages of 5 and 15; 3 between the ages of 15 and 25, and 2 between the ages of 25 and 65. There was one death from this cause—a girl aged 5 in Spittlegate. 4 cases occurred in Little Gonerby, 1 in Grantham, 25 in Spittlegate, and 10 in New Somerby. There were 5 cases in January, 2 in February, 3 in March, 4 in April, 8 in May, 7 in June, 6 in July, 2 in August, and 3 in September. In the months of October, November, and December no cases were notified. The cases were all isolated as far as possible in their own homes; children from infected houses were excluded from School attendance, and when the patients were considered by their Medical attendants to be free from infection, the infected parts of the houses were disinfected by formalin, and the bedding, etc., disinfected in the steam disinfecter. It is difficult to trace the process of infection from case to case, but, after enquiry, I cannot consider that School attendance had much influence. That the measures adopted were apparently satisfactory is shown by the fact that the disease had completely subsided by the last three months of the year. Perhaps the large number of 40 cases may be regarded as a "fag" end of our prolonged epidemic of a year or two ago.

During the past year our Isolation Hospital has not been made use of, and the subsidence of the cases of scarlet fever towards the end of the year may be made to argue that this shows there was no necessity for its use. This argument may indeed be valid for the children of the better-housed artizan class, but it appears to me that for cases occurring in large families in the poorer districts, it cannot be wise or safe to leave such in their own homes. As previously stated, also for the more serious cases of diphtheria, the home treatment in poor houses is practically quite hopeless, and it seems, therefore, the wiser course would be to have the Isolation Hospital equipped with a small but sufficient staff for the admission of such cases of infection, as are really urgent, either from the serious nature of the disease itself, or from the special surroundings of the patient. It must at the same time be admitted, that if any patients are received, there is likely to be a general clamour for the admission of all infectious cases, many of which might possibly be quite efficiently treated at home; for it is usually found when people can get anything for nothing there is no lack of applicants. In spite of this, it is nevertheless the duty of the Sanitary Authority to take such steps as are available to check the spread of disease, and to lessen as far as possible the loss of life.

I must also point out to you that our old Ambulance is no longer fit for use, and that at the present moment we are without any means for the conveyance of infectious patients, should the need arise.

Whooping cough was present throughout the whole year. It gave rise to 10 deaths: 5 in children under 1 year, and 5 in children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. There was 1 death in January, 2 in February, 1 in March, 1 in June, 2 in July, 2 in September, and one in December. This disease is very insidious, very fatal to young children, and very difficult of control. It is highly infectious in the catarrhal stage, before its characteristic "whoop" has developed, and the mischief, as far as the spreading of the infection is concerned, is frequently effected before the nature of the disease is recognized.

There were 13 cases of erysipelas notified: 1 under 1 year, 2 between the ages of 15 and 25 years, and 10 between the ages of 25 and 65 years. Two deaths were certified as due to this cause.

Only one case, that of an infant under 1 year was certified as due to epidemic diarrhœa. The wet summer being no doubt responsible for the absence of any epidemic of this disease.

Only three cases of enteric fever were notified. One case occurred in February, in Little Gonerby, and was removed to the Grantham Hospital. It was found that a leaking drain pipe existed beneath the basement of the house occupied by the patient. The second case also occurred in Little Gonerby; no cause could be ascertained for this case, which, unfortunately, ended fatally, on March 22nd. By arrangement with the Borough Surveyor all the excreta were removed in covered pails for destruction in the refuse destructor. The third case was that of a man who was removed into Grantham Hospital from a neighbouring village. This case, which was of an exceedingly grave and unusual character, unfortunately terminated fatally in December. In both the cases which were patients in the Grantham Hospital the excreta were daily removed in covered pails to the refuse destructor by the Borough Surveyor's men for cremation.

Epidemic influenza was present in the early part of the year. It gave rise to 5 deaths: 2 between the ages of 25 and 65 years, and 3 over 65 years.

Puerperal fever gave rise to 3 deaths, the immediate cause being pneumonia in two of the cases, and septic peritonitis in the

third. In each instance I made enquiries to ascertain that proper steps were taken to prevent further infection by means of the nurse engaged, or otherwise.

There were 14 deaths from phthisis: 1 between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 6 between 15 and 25 years, and 7 between 25 and 65 years. Disinfection is practised after deaths from this disease.

Three notifications were received of this disease under the new order from Poor Law Medical Officers. One case was attended and supervised till his death, by the Victoria Nurse; the second case, when visited after the receipt of the notification, was found to have died; and the third case was notified from a neighbouring Union, but upon enquiry the patient never arrived at the address given.

No arrangements have been made by the Sanitary Authority for the open-air treatment of these cases; but in many cases efforts have been made to obtain orders for the admission to Sanatoria of poor patients suffering from tubercular lung disease, by letters of recommendation from private subscribers, and the Medical Practitioners are well aware of the importance of fresh air treatment, and the danger of the spread of the disease by the infected sputum; and, in several instances, where removal of the patients was impracticable, efforts have been made to secure, as far as possible, open-air treatment in their own homes.

The house accommodation for the working classes is, for the most part, highly satisfactory. But in some of the older parts of the town the construction and surroundings of the houses are not such as would comply with the requirements of modern views, and it is in such areas that the poorer and more neglectful and thriftless section of the population congregates. So that the defects are partly due to the old and faulty construction of the premises, and partly to the carelessness, dirtiness, and neglect of the occupants. Efforts have been made to remedy such defects as can be legally so defined, as to bring them under the jurisdiction of sanitary legislation, and, in some instances, landlords have shown a willingness to make an attempt to improve the general conditions of the premises, and so to secure a better class of tenant. But the difficulty is, and always has been, to cause any permanent improvement in this class of property, which has sunk to the level of low rents and thriftless tenants. In some such instances the tenants are far back in their payments, the property scarcely pays its way, and it is difficult to find sufficient positive evidence to prove to the satisfaction of the Authority that such tenements should be closed. Happily there are

quite a few of such areas in your district, but there is more than one row of houses which I should be glad to see swept away altogether.

The water supply of your district has been ample, and, in my opinion, of good quality, as supplied by the Grantham Waterworks Company.

In one instance the water from a well in the parish of Grantham was found, on examination, to be contaminated, this well was closed and the Waterworks Company's water laid on.

The house refuse is removed every week in accordance with your Bye-Laws, and the Contractor has carried out his duties in this respect to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Inspector. The moveable receptacles as required by your Bye-Laws are in many instances quite unsuitable. This is not only unfair to the Contractor, but is not conducive to the maintenance of cleanliness.

The Report of your Inspector (Nurse Hill) under the Midwives' Act, 1902, has been received, from which it appears there are two Registered Midwives practising in your district, and that they comply with the necessary regulations.

The Borough Surveyor has paid particular attention during the year to the flushing and cleansing of the sewers. In order to provide safe and free ventilation, seven new vent shafts have been erected: 2 on the Great North Road beyond the Railway Bridge, 1 on Harlaxton Road, 1 on Belton Lane, 1 on Dudley Road, 1 on Dysart Road, and 1 on Sandon Road.

It will be seen from the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, which is appended, that a very considerable amount of work has been done, both in the matter of routine inspection, and in determined attempts to improve the general sanitary condition of your district, and it is gratifying to notice that it has rarely been necessary to resort to actual legal procedure for the enforcement of these improvements. It will be noticed in the Inspector's Report that a fixed charge has now been arranged according to the rental of individual houses, to cover the actual working expenses incurred in the thorough testing of drains on the premises of the better-class houses, and it is hoped that occupiers and landlords will frequently avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded them of ascertaining the sanitary efficiency of their premises.

There are 31 bakehouses registered in your district. These have been regularly inspected. There are no underground bake-houses.

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector upon the work done in respect of the Factory and Workshops' Act, 1901, shows that efficient supervision has been given to the carrying out of the provisions required by this Act.

Many visits have been paid to slaughter-houses, and whereas it appears that the butchers are ready and willing to comply, as far as possible, with the Bye-Laws, the position and construction of many of them is such, that no effort on the part of the occupants can render them suitable or satisfactory for the purpose, and it is doubtful whether any material improvement is likely to take place unless some radical change is made.

There is no doubt whatever that generally speaking the meat supplied by the Grantham butchers is of excellent and first-class quality. In five instances portions of carcasses in varying quantities were surrendered to the Inspector, and condemned after consultation with your Medical Officer.

In April two fore-quarters and ribs of beef, which were affected with tubercular disease, were seized in a slaughter-house by your Inspector. There was no doubt whatever as to the presence of the disease, but your Committee, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that the butcher was possibly unaware of its presence, and decided in this instance not to prosecute, but to issue to all butchers the following warning notice :—

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

Butchers and Meat Sellers are no doubt aware that they are liable to a penalty if they possess meat, intended for sale, which is diseased, unsound, or unwholesome.

It should be particularly observed with reference to Tuberculous Meat that the proceedings taken by the Sanitary Committee will be in accordance with the principles laid down by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis in 1898.

For their own protection they are therefore advised, as soon as they may discover any evidence that the Viscera or any other part of a carcass in their possession differs from that which is usually observed in the healthy animal, to communicate the circumstances to the Sanitary Inspector.

The Sanitary Inspector, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, is instructed to act as this memorandum indicates.

By order of the Sanitary Committee of the Town Council.

AUBREY H. MALIM,

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,

Town Clerk.

GRANTHAM,

14th May, 1909.

In November, two hind-quarters of beef, liver, and lungs, extensively affected by tubercular disease, were seized on the premises of a butcher, a prosecution ensued, and a conviction obtained. It transpired in the evidence given that the beast affected had been bought at a good price in the market, and as stated in my last Report, it certainly seems to me to press hardly on a butcher that when, as it appears was the case here, an apparently healthy animal had been purchased in perfectly good faith, that upon the discovery of the existence of disease, when the animal is cut up, the butcher should stand to lose the price of the animal, when no previous evidence of disease was forthcoming. It must, nevertheless, be granted, I think, by butchers and all alike, that it is the plain duty of the Sanitary Officials to prevent by all legal means possible the prevention of the sale of diseased meat for human consumption, and, therefore, as the law at present stands, the only safe course for butchers to pursue for their own protection is to acquaint the Sanitary Inspector of any departure from the normal, in the appearance of any carcasses, or parts of carcasses, which they may find in the pursuit of their trade. I understand that a combination of the butchers has now taken place, by which compensation may be recovered by a butcher, when meat is seized on account of the presence of tubercular disease, but is otherwise of good quality.

I have already presented my Report as School Medical Officer to the Education Authority.

I append tables of statistics, and the Report of your Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. POOLE BERRY.

Table 1. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and Previous Years.
 NAME OF DISTRICT :—GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	*Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	*Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	*Rate.					
1899	16,640	457	27.46	57	124.7	330		67	38		263	15.89
1900	16,627	511	30.73	60	117.22	302		52	33		269	16.17
1901	17,593	448	25.46	57	127.23	288		56	27		261	14.83
1902	17,677	451	25.51	51	113.2	278		49	27		251	14.19
1903	17,761	474	26.68	44	92.82	192		40	20		172	9.68
1904	17,845	479	26.81	60	125.26	291	16.30	46	23		268	15.01
1905	17,929	480	26.77	51	106.25	257	14.33	39	18		239	13.33
1906	18,013	484	26.86	65	131.25	326	18.01	44	19		291	16.15
1907	18,097	484	26.74	56	115.70	298	16.21	44	19		276	15.25
1908	18,181	496	27.28	59	118.95	271	14.96	37	18		253	13.91
Averages for years 1899-1908	17,636.3	476.4	27.03	56.0	117.24	282.3	15.96	47.4	24.2		254.3	14.43
1909	18,265	507	27.75	73	143.98	302	16.53	37	18		283	15.49

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water). 1676

Total population at all ages
 Number of inhabited houses
 Average number of persons per house ..

17,593
 3,732
 4.71
 Census of 1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm per- sons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the Dis- trict receiving sick and in- firm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Grantham Workhouse. Grantham Hospital.		
Is the Union Workhouse within the District?—Yes.		

Table II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

NAME OF DISTRICT :—GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	LITTLE GONERBY.				GRANTHAM.				SPITALGATE.				HARROWBY.				NEW SOMERBY.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1899	3208	87	52	11	5427	138	77	21	5917	197	78	20	176	5	1	1	1912	31	26	5
1900	3202	113	64	16	5391	150	67	18	5894	197	116	24	172	2	0	0	1968	49	22	2
1901	3567	98	59	17	5762	124	87	13	6553	191	95	23	181	5	1	0	1530	30	19	4
1902	3598	80	68	14	5767	133	90	13	6598	206	80	21	178	1	0	0	1536	31	13	3
1903	3629	106	47	9	5772	122	64	14	6643	205	71	16	175	6	0	0	1542	35	10	4
1904	3660	91	64	9	5777	128	64	13	6688	217	115	28	172	5	5	1	1548	37	20	8
1905	3691	104	53	11	5782	122	65	14	6733	210	104	24	169	8	0	0	1554	36	18	2
1906	3722	93	58	16	5787	120	88	16	6778	239	127	31	166	7	1	0	1560	25	17	2
1907	3753	98	47	8	5792	110	91	15	6823	225	116	32	163	3	0	0	1566	48	24	1
1908	3784	97	50	10	5797	122	71	14	6868	247	115	32	160	3	2	1	1572	27	15	2
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	3581·4	96·7	56·2	12·1	5703·4	126·9	76·4	15·1	6749·5	213·4	103·7	25·1	171·2	4·5	1·0	·3	1628·8	34·9	18·4	3·3
1909..	3815		59	11	5802		77	22	6893		123	37	157				1578		24	3

Whole Borough of Grantham—Births Registered 507.

Table III. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.
NAME OF DISTRICT :—GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Little Gonerby.	Grantham.	Spitalgate.	New Somerby.	Harrowby.	Hospital.	Union.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65							
Small-pox													
Cholera													
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	18	1	7	7		3		4	12	1			
Erysipelas	13	1		2		10		4	6	2			
Scarlet fever	40		14	21	3	2		1	25	10			
Typhus fever													
Enteric fever	2				1	1		2				1	
Relapsing fever													
Continued fever													
Puerperal fever													
Plague													
Totals	73	2	21	30	4	16	8	9	43	13		1	

NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY :—NIL.

Isolation Hospital—() Grantham Borough Infectious Hospital, Total available beds— Number of Diseases that can } 2.
Name and Situation Spitalgate Hill. about 25. be concurrently treated }

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

NAME OF DISTRICT :—GRANTHAM URBAN.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Public Institutions in District.	
	ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Little Gonerby.	Grantham.	Spitalgate.	Harrowby.	New Somerby.	Hospital.		Union.
Small-pox	5	1	4					2		3					5
Measles	1			1						1					1
Scarlet fever	10	5	5						1	9					10
Whooping Cough															
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	7	1	5			1			4	2		1			7
Croup	2		2						1	1			1		2
Fever { Typhus															
Enteric	1				1			1					1		2
Other continued															
Epidemic influenza	5					2	3		1	4				1	5
Cholera															
Plague															
Diarrhœa	1	1								1					1
Enteritis	8	8							3	4		1			8
Gastritis															
Puerperal fever	3					3				3					3
Erysipelas	2					1	1	1	1					1	2
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis.)	14			1	6	7		6	1	5		2			14
Other tuberculous diseases	8		2		4	2			4	3		1	2		8
Cancer, malignant disease	17					10	7	5	1	10		1			17
Bronchitis	15	2	2		1	3	7	3	4	5		3		1	15
Pneumonia	24	11	4		1	7	1	7	5	11		1	1		24
Pleurisy	1					1				1					1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs							1				1				1
Alcoholism															
Cirrhosis of liver															
Venereal diseases															
Premature birth	19	19						2	8	9					19
Diseases and accidents of parturition															
Heart diseases	21		1	3	3	9	5	8	7	5		1		1	22
Accidents	3		1			1	1		1	2			2		5
Suicides	1					1			1						1
Old Age	36						36	13	9	13		1		10	43
Debility	14	14						2	5	7					14
Septic diseases	3	1	1				1	1	2						3
All other causes	61	10	4		5	24	18	8	18	23		12	4	10	69
ALL CAUSES..	283	73	31	5	21	72	81	59	77	123		24	11	26	302

Table V.

GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
ALL CAUSES :—																	
Certified	16	3	4	2	25	9	7	6	2	2	3	7	2	1	3	5	72
Uncertified												1					1
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—																	
Small Pox																	
Chicken Pox																	
Measles																1	1
Scarlet Fever																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)											1						1
Whooping Cough						1				1		2		1			5
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES :—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms													1				1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis							3	2									5
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh		1			1								1				2
WASTING DISEASES :—																	
Premature Birth	13	1	3		17	1					1						19
Congenital Defects																	
Injury at Birth																	
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1		1	3	4	3	2	1			1					14
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES :—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																	
Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
OTHER CAUSES :—																	
Erysipelas																	
Syphilis																	
Rickets																1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)											1					1	2
Convulsions	1			1	2		2	1							1	1	7
Bronchitis								1							1		2
Laryngitis																	
Pneumonia								2	1	1		5			1	1	11
Suffocation, overlying																	
Other Causes	1		1		2												2
	16	3	4	2	25	9	7	6	2	2	3	8	2	1	3	5	73

District of Grantham Urban.

Population, 18265.
Estimated to middle of 1909.Births in the year { legitimate .. 483.
illegitimate .. 24.Deaths in the year { legitimate infants .. 68.
illegitimate infants .. 5.

Deaths from ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES .. 283.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries & Workplaces.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	260	16	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
TOTAL	260	16	

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

PARTICULARS.	No. of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT:—				
Want of cleanliness	5	5		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	3	3		
*Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	4	2	
	unsuitable or defective	4	4	
	not separate for sexes			
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	4	4		
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)				
Total	20	18		

*Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted.

Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.			Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here. }	Bakehouses		31
	Other Workshops		104
	Total number of workshops on Register		135

ANNUAL REPORT

. . . OF THE . . .

SANITARY INSPECTOR,

For the Year 1909.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, of the Grantham Town Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Third Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of Grantham.

Taking a general survey of the Sanitary Improvements carried out, it will be seen that the year has been one of continued progress in the effort to improve the sanitary condition of the Borough.

The administration of the various Acts relating to Sanitation is necessarily at times a matter of considerable difficulty, owing to owners of property and other persons concerned being aggrieved by the demands made upon them under those Acts, and much tact has often to be used to achieve the required improvements.

NOTICES.—During the year 303 preliminary notices were served upon owners and occupiers to abate nuisances, or carry out sanitary works, and in 28 instances it was found necessary to follow these up by statutory notices.

In only two cases were summonses issued for non-compliance with notices, and both were withdrawn before the hearing of the cases, the necessary work having been carried out at the last moment. Upon each occasion the cost of the summons was paid by the defaulter.

DIRTY HOUSES.—Although a large number of houses have been visited for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of cleanliness prevailing, nothing of a very grave nature was revealed. In most instances, where necessary, a verbal warning to the occupier sufficed to bring about a distinct improvement.

Your Medical Officer of Health, as School Medical Officer, furnished me with lists from time to time shewing the houses from which neglected or dirty children (found as such upon Medical Inspection) came.

Fourteen notices were served upon occupiers to cleanse their houses, and these were complied with at once.

DRAINAGE.—The number of drains cleansed was 53, repaired 48, and relaid 42. Ten soil pipes were also renewed or repaired.

Eighteen applications were received from owners or occupiers to have drains tested, and 31 drains were re-tested after being relaid or repaired.

The defective and ill-constructed drains which are continually being found, lead one to believe that the drainage of many properties in the Borough is in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is no unusual occurrence on a drain being exposed to find open joints, pipes too large and broken, the fall insufficient and often in wrong direction. This condition of things is largely brought about by inexperienced men who are employed to open or repair a drain, and cover same without supervision of any responsible person or official, the result being that the last state of the work is often much worse than the first. It should be the duty of any person before tampering with a drain or its connections to acquaint the authorities of their intention, so that a proper and workmanlike job would be ensured.

Your Council have now fixed the following charges for drain testing in the borough :—

Where the rateable value of property does not			£	s.	d.
		exceed £15 ...	...	0	2 6
Ditto	ditto	exceeds £15 but not £30...	...	0	5 0
Ditto	ditto	exceeds £30 but not £50...	...	0	10 6
Ditto	ditto	exceeds £50 ...	...	1	1 0

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There are 32 Slaughter-Houses now in occupation, 23 of which are registered and 9 licensed. These have been frequently visited during the year, and generally speaking have been kept in a cleanly state. It has occasionally been necessary to draw the attention of occupiers to breaches of the Bye-Laws but in every instance the desired improvement has been effected.

UNSOOUND FOOD, &c.—Several voluntary surrenders of diseased or unsound meat and food have been made, and at times small quantities of fish, fruit, &c., have been withdrawn from sale on my suggestion.

Two seizures of tuberculous meat were made during the year. The first was 2 fore-quarters of a bullock, badly affected with the disease, found hanging in a Slaughter-House. This was formally condemned and destroyed. Upon the facts of the case being reported to the Sanitary Committee they decided that no legal proceedings should be taken, but a warning issued to the butcher.

The second seizure was that of 2 hind-quarters of a bullock, affected with tuberculosis, exposed for sale in a butcher's shop. In this case legal proceedings were taken, and a fine of £3, including costs, was imposed.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS' ACTS.—Under the Sale of Food and Drugs' Acts, 32 samples of milk, 5 butter, 1 lard, 1 tincture of rhubarb, and 1 friars balsam were purchased for analysis by the public Analyst. These were certified as genuine, excepting 2 samples of milk which were below the standard required by the Sale of Milk Regulations. The deficiency in one case amounted to 15 per cent. of milk fat. Legal proceedings resulted in a fine of £1 and costs 7s. 6d. In the other case no proceedings were taken, but a warning letter was sent to the vendor calling his attention to the deficiency of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of non fatty solids.

The following informal samples were also procured for analysis: 2 milk, 3 butter, 1 coffee, 1 rice, 1 demerara sugar and 1 vinegar. All were genuine, with the exception of the two milk samples, and these were followed up by the purchase of formal samples.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—New regulations with regard to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops were adopted in May, 1908, but as two years' grace were given by your Authority for compliance with these regulations, no steps were taken during the past year to enforce structural alterations. There are 8 cowsheds and 32 milkshops on the register, and these have been frequently visited to see that cleanliness is maintained.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.—Seventy-five houses where infectious disease occurred were visited, and the sanitary condition of the premises noted.

Upon termination of cases of infectious disease, 66 rooms were disinfected, including 9 after deaths from tuberculosis, and the infected bedding and clothing removed to the steam disinfector for disinfection. By the latter means 666 articles were disinfected during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—On the register there are 135 workshops, including 31 bakehouses. These have received considerable attention during the year, and 31 defects were remedied.

The two outworkers on the register have been visited, and found to be working under satisfactory conditions.

The tables appended shew a summary of the work done, and the sanitary improvements effected during the year.

In concluding my Report I desire to thank the members of the Sanitary Committee and the Council for the support which has been given to me in the discharge of my duties. Also to Dr. Berry for his kind assistance at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. FRANCIS NOTT, Assoc. R. San., Inst.,
Sanitary Inspector.

GUILDHALL, GRANTHAM,
March, 1910.



TABLE I.

Miscellaneous inspections ..	1307	Number of slaughter-houses on register ..	32
Re-inspections ..	531	.. workshops on ditto ..	135
Visits to slaughter-houses ..	1426	.. dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops on ditto ..	41
.. workshops (including bakehouses) ..	260	.. common lodging houses on ditto ..	3
.. dairies, cowsheds and milkshops ..	41	Number of preliminary notices served ..	303
.. fish, fruit and vegetable markets ..	73	.. statutory notices served ..	28
.. cattle market ..	45	.. rooms disinfected ..	66
.. infected houses ..	137	.. drains tested ..	49
.. schools ..	9	.. samples of water taken for analysis ..	1
.. offensive trade premises ..	10		
Total ..	3839		

TABLE II.

Sanitary Improvements Carried Out

Drains cleansed ..	53	Manure receptacles repaired ..	2
.. repaired ..	48	Urinals repaired or renewed ..	4
.. relaid ..	42	Overcrowding abated ..	4
Water closets cleansed ..	77	Houses cleansed ..	14
.. .. repaired or rebuilt ..	56	Fowls removed from premises ..	22
.. .. provided with flushing apparatus and water ..	21	Pigs ..	6
Additional water closets provided ..	12	Offensive accumulations removed ..	34
Privies converted into water closets ..	1	Workshops cleansed or repaired ..	5
Sink waste pipes disconnected ..	15	Drains removed from bake-houses ..	1
Soil pipes renewed or repaired ..	10	Water closet accommodation provided for workshops ..	3
Roofs repaired ..	18	Workshop water closets insufficient, unsuitable, or defective, remedied ..	8
Spouting renewed or repaired ..	35		
Yards paved ..	32		
Rain-water cisterns cleansed ..	6		
Additional ashbins provided ..	19	Total ..	548

TABLE III.

Articles Disinfected by Steam Disinfectors.

Mattresses	82	Carpets or mats	37
Beds	51	Articles of male clothing	33
Bolsters and pillows	140	,, female	56
Sheets	26	Miscellaneous	117
Blankets	72		
Counterpanes	41	Total	666
Curtains or bed hangings	11		

TABLE IV.

Unsound Food Destroyed.

	lbs.		No.
Beef	1736	Heads	3
Pork	84	Plucks	4
		Tins of fish and fruit	5
		Boxes of smoked haddocks	5

TABLE V.

Sale of Food and Drugs' Acts.

Nature of Article Analysed.	Number of Samples taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Cases dismissed or withdrawn.	RESULT.		REMARKS.
						Fines.	Costs.	
Milk	32	30	2	1		£1	7/6	Warning letter sent to one vendor where milk was slightly below standard in non-fatty solids.
Butter	5	5						
Lard	1	1						
Tincture of Rhubarb	1	1						
Friar's Balsam	1	1						
TOTAL	40	38	2	1		£1	7/6	
Milk	2		2					INFORMAL SAMPLES.
Butter	3	3						
Coffee	1	1						
Rice	1	1						
Demerara Sugar	1	1						
Vinegar	1	1						
TOTAL	9	7	2					

TABLE VI.

Nature of Article Analysed.	No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
New Milk ..	1	Milk fat 3.37 Milk solids, not fat.. 8.12 Water 88.51 <u>100.0</u>	The sample was deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. No legal proceedings were taken, but a letter of warning was sent to the vendor of the milk.
New Milk ..	25	Milk fat 2.54 Milk solids, not fat.. 9.03 Water 88.43 <u>100.0</u>	The sample was deficient in fatty solids to the extent of 15 per cent. Legal proceedings resulted in a fine of £1 and costs, 7/6, being imposed.
New Milk .. (Informal Sample).	48	Milk fat 3.44 Milk solids, not fat.. 7.21 Water 89.35 <u>100.0</u>	This informal sample was deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 15 per cent.
New Milk .. (Informal Sample).	49	Milk fat 2.3 Milk solids, not fat.. 6.8 Water 90.9 <u>100.0</u>	This informal example was deficient in fatty solids to the extent of 23 per cent., and in non-fatty solids 20 per cent.

The two informal samples of milk were obtained at the same place on consecutive days at end of year. A formal sample was afterwards taken in course of delivery and found to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 21.7 per cent., and in non-fatty solids 14.8 per cent. Legal proceedings were taken in February, 1910, and the case dismissed on a technical point.

TABLE VII.

Results of Legal Proceedings.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Complaint.	Act under which proceedings instituted.	Result.
15a, Union St..	Damp house caused by absence of spouting ..	Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 94 ..	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs & work being done.
10, Greenwood's Row, Welby St.	Overcrowded state of house ..	Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 94 ..	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs and nuisance being abated.
Butcher's Shop, 80, Norton St.	Two hind quarters & several smaller pieces of beef affected with tuberculosis exposed for sale, & intended for the food of man	Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 117 ..	Defendant fined £3, including costs.