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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM,
FOR 1910, BY
H. POOLE BERRY, M.B.,
Medical Officer of Health,
TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
Report of the Sanitary Inspector.





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BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR NORTON (*Chairman.*).

THE MAYOR.

COUNCILLOR COLEMAN.

„ KING.

„ PRIEST.

„ ROBINSON.

„ REAR.

„ ROWLE.

„ SHAW.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:—

H. POOLE BERRY, M.B.

SANITARY INSPECTOR:—

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

SUMMARY

OF

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT,

1910.

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

Area—1726 acres.

Altitude—186.

Population (Census 1901)—17,593.

Estimated Population (Middle 1910)—18,349.

Inhabited Houses (Census 1901)—3,736.

Rateable Value—£85,558.

Assessable Value—£72,764.

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

VITAL STATISTICS. 1910.

Birth Rate, per 1000 living—25·88.

Gross Death Rate, per 1000 living—14·72.

Corrected Death Rate, per 1000 living—13·13.

Zymotic Death Rate—·326.

Infantile Mortality—96·98.

Isolation Hospital—A Corrugated Iron Building.

Water Supply—Grantham Waterworks Company.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal—By Contractor and Refuse Destructor.

Nuisances Abated—492.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

OF THE

Grantham Urban Sanitary Authority,

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

GRANTHAM,

March, 1911.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for 1910.

The population of your district, as estimated for the year 1910, is 18,349.

During the year 475 births and 270 deaths were registered as having occurred in your district. From the deaths 29 must be deducted, 17 of those in the Grantham Workhouse and 11 of those in the Grantham Hospital, and one death which was that of a lady who had just arrived on a visit from Bottesford, so that the corrected number of deaths is 241.

The birth rate is 25·88 per 1000 of the population, and the death rate 13·13 per 1000 of the population; the former being 1·16 less and the latter 1·27 less than the average of the preceding 10 years.

The deaths in your district included 3 from diphtheria, 2 from whooping cough and 1 from epidemic diarrhoea. There were 6 deaths from influenza.

The mortality from zymotic diseases was at the rate of 0·326 per 1000 of the population if influenza be excluded, and 0·652 if influenza be included.

The deaths of children under 1 year were 46, being 96.98 per 1000 of registered births, and 22.18 less than the average of the preceding 10 years.

These death rates may be regarded as satisfactory, they are all considerably below those of preceding years, and particularly the infant mortality is much reduced. It is a matter for consideration whether further measures might not be taken to still further reduce the deaths from tubercular diseases.

There was no serious epidemic of infectious diseases during the year, and I received only 39 notifications. During five weeks in the Autumn I received no notifications whatever.

There were 18 cases of diphtheria notified: 1 under 1 year, 7 between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 8 between 5 and 15, and 2 between 15 and 25 years of age. One occurred in Little Gonerby, 3 in Grantham and 14 in Spittlegate. Amongst these there were 3 deaths: 1 in Spittlegate at the age of 4, 1 in Spittlegate at the age of 11 months, and 1 in Grantham at the age of 5. They were all cases of laryngeal diphtheria, and in 2 of them tracheotomy was performed, in each of these instances the child died on the day the notification was received. In one case tracheotomy was performed with a successful result.

The disease occurred irregularly throughout the whole year. There were 3 cases in January, 1 in February, 3 in March, 1 in June, 3 in July, 1 in September, and 6 in December. I cannot help thinking that the spread of the disease must be caused by the presence of unrecognized "carriers," and it therefore appears to be especially important that all suspicious throats, even if they do not present any specific characteristics, should be seriously regarded and watched, and where necessary "swabs" should be taken to verify the diagnosis. It seems to be beyond doubt that not a few cases, which clinically may not be regarded as diphtheritic in nature, may nevertheless be harbouring the specific *Bacillus of Diphtheria*, and that this can only be definitely ascertained by bacteriological examination of the secretion obtained from the throat.

In each instance the cases were isolated, as far as possible, in their own homes, and antitoxin was supplied "gratis" by the Sanitary Authority, where the circumstances of the case appeared to render this necessary; and in my opinion there can be little doubt, that where this remedy is employed early in the disease, the

result is almost invariably successful. For example, when secondary cases have occurred in a household, the medical man being already in attendance and on the watch for cases of the disease, the prompt administration of antitoxin has resulted in the subsequent cases being of a comparatively mild nature, and recovery has been prompt and satisfactory. Efforts have been made in every case to prevent the spread of infection by exclusion of children from infected houses from school attendance, by the use of disinfectants, and by the subsequent disinfection of the premises. The houses where cases have occurred have invariably been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and any defects which have been discovered have been remedied.

As previously stated, the three deaths which took place occurred on the same day that the notification in each case was received, so that in these instances no steps, which the Sanitary Authority could or might have taken, would have been of any avail. It must at the same time be pointed out that the performance of tracheotomy in the dwellings of the poorer classes is a very unsatisfactory procedure, but that nevertheless to remove patients who are almost moribund to our Isolation Hospital for tracheotomy, where there is no resident staff, is practically a hopeless suggestion. It would seem, therefore, that at present we must rely upon the early recognition of throat affections, that may prove serious, first by parents, and then upon the prompt attendance of the medical attendant and the early administration of antitoxin, which is supplied on request by the Sanitary Authority. I may also point out that the Authority is willing and anxious to do everything in its power to assist in everyway possible these urgent cases.

Ten cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. One between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 7 between 5 and 15, and 2 between 15 and 25. One occurred in Little Gonerby, 2 in Grantham, 3 in Spittlegate, and 4 in New Somerby. There were 4 in March, 3 of which were in one house; 1 in May, 3 in August, 1 in September, and 1 in December. There were no deaths from this cause. It is quite remarkable how in times of an epidemic, this disease maintains a persistent power of continuing its ability to spread in spite of every effort made by strict isolation and disinfection, while at other times like the present, although the disease is not absent from our midst, nevertheless in spite of less stringent precautions no

epidemic ensues. For during the present year, although every effort was made by school exclusion and other preventive measures, and careful subsequent disinfection, the patients were merely isolated as well as circumstances would permit in their own homes, the isolation therefore being much less stringent than during the epidemic a year or so ago, when nearly all cases were promptly isolated in the Isolation Hospital, nevertheless very little prevalence of the disease has resulted; whereas our stringent precautions during the epidemic period seemed to be disappointingly lacking in checking the spread. It seems to me that the verdict can only be that in certain conditions, at present little understood, the infection is of a more persistent and inveterate nature than at other times; and that the less stringent precautions, which in certain times and conditions appear adequate, at other times and under other conditions of the infective process must be replaced by more elaborate and exclusive measures. However true this may be, I feel it is my duty to point out, that to allow cases of scarlet fever to remain in the houses of the poorer classes, where the means of isolation must be at the best only partial and incomplete, is, to say the least of it, a risky proceeding and liable at any time to lead to an outbreak of the disease in an epidemic form which might prove disastrous and very expensive.

Measles was not prevalent during the year. I find that as a rule we have an epidemic of measles about every two years. Why this should be so, I am at a loss to explain. It was present in an epidemic form in the early part of last year, and since then we have had but a few cases. It is not here a notifiable disease, but partly from my own private practice and partly from information derived from school teachers, I always know when the disease is prevalent to any serious extent. In May, June and July, there were several cases of measles reported to me from the Infant School in New Somerby. I visited the homes of the infected children and I found them to be suffering from German measles. I gave instructions excluding children from infected houses from school attendance for the necessary periods, and no serious epidemic resulted. It is quite important to distinguish between the two diseases. German measles does not as a rule present serious complications or produce fatal results, nor indeed does it spread in the epidemic form as true measles does; but it may nevertheless cause considerable hindrance and inconvenience to school attendance, unless controlled by the

exclusion of those children living in infected houses who may thus otherwise spread the infection in the Schools. The two diseases are quite distinct, and not protective the one against the other, and for many reasons it is important to distinguish between them. If for no other reason it is important, because a child who has had German measles may be and probably frequently is considered to have had "measles," and so according to the recent advice from the Board of Education, such a child at some future time may be considered safe to attend a School at a later period, when measles is epidemic, under the assumption that it is protected by a previous attack, whereas, as a matter of fact no such protection exists.

Whooping Cough was not particularly prevalent during the year. It gave rise to 2 deaths, and these were in each instance in children under one year of age. One occurred in Little Gonerby, and one in Spittlegate; one was in the month of February and one in December. The Sanitary Authority has little power to control whooping cough, otherwise than by exclusion from school attendance. It is a most distressing malady, highly infectious and very fatal to young children.

Seven cases of erysipelas were notified. One between the ages of 1 and 5 years, one between the ages of 15 and 25, and five between 25 and 65. There were no deaths from this cause.

Only one death was certified as due to epidemic diarrhoea. The absence of any epidemic of this disease being probably due to the fact that there was no continuance of any hot dry season.

Influenza gave rise to 6 deaths; 3 between the ages of 25 and 65, and 3 in persons over 65 years of age. One occurred in January, two in February, two in March and one in December. I think there can be little doubt that the influenza of recent years has been of a less pronounced and fatal kind; and though I believe many catarrhal attacks are related to this disease, as judged by complications which follow, the actual fatality and intensity is considerably less than it was some few years ago.

Two cases of enteric fever were notified. The first was that of a child aged 6 years in Spittlegate. This case was notified on December 9th, and was removed for treatment to the Grantham Hospital. It proved to be a very severe form of the disease, but

recovered eventually. After careful enquiry, I could discover no cause for this case. The second patient was a boy of 14 years in Little Gonerby, and I regret to say that death ensued on January 14th of this year (1911).

The excreta in each of these cases were removed, in covered pails provided by the Borough Surveyor, night and morning, to the Refuse Destructor for cremation.

On December 1st and 2nd, there occurred here as elsewhere very serious floods. There were heavy rains continuously for many hours, and during my knowledge of this district, which extends over 25 years, I have never known so much water out. The low lying parts of the town were under water, and several of the streets, the sculleries and back kitchens of houses and basements were flooded. This flood water naturally must have contained sewage matter. Some few days subsequently to these floods very many people suffered from gastric complaints accompanied with diarrhoea, and I cannot help thinking that the enteric fever and possibly the diphtheria which occurred in December may have been caused by these floods. After careful enquiry no cause such as drinking water, or milk could be assigned as a cause, and no previous case of enteric fever had been notified as occurring in your district since February 18th, 1909.

One case of puerperal fever was notified, which recovered. I visited the house in which it occurred, and ascertained that proper steps were taken to prevent further infection by means of the nurse engaged or otherwise.

In August, several cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred in the Melton Mowbray district, and on August 23rd, I received an intimation of a case in Spittlegate. It was a boy aged 4, who gradually recovered. It was not possible to trace any cause from any of the infected areas. This disease was however made notifiable for six months from September 7th, but no notification of any subsequent case was received.

There were 17 deaths from phthisis. One between the age of 15 and 25, fourteen between 25 and 65, and two above the age of 65. One case was notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations Act, 1908, from the Poor Law Medical Officer; this patient was a man aged 51 in Grantham. This disease is not here notifiable, and no steps have been taken at present for the treat-

ment of poor patients suffering from phthisis, other than the general instructions given to prevent the spread of infection by disinfection of the sputum and the disinfection of the premises upon the death or removal of the patients. But efforts have been made to send some of the poor by means of voluntary subscribers letters for admission, when they were suitable cases, to open-air Sanatoria for treatment. But the difficulty arises that most Sanatoria refuse to admit cases of phthisis in an advanced stage, and these are the cases it is difficult to treat in small houses in any satisfactory way, and it is these cases, which in poor surroundings, are so very apt to spread the infection to other members of their families. By the time such a case becomes known to the Sanitary Authority it is generally too far advanced for any hope of cure, and Sanatoria are anxious to secure for their treatment only those in which there is a reasonable hope of cure.

In January, a death from tetanus neonatorum was certified. Two deaths from tetanus occurred in the Grantham Hospital following injuries; they both were brought in from outside your district. One death was certified in the Grantham Workhouse as due to idiopathic tetanus.

It is worthy of notice that the old well-known acrobat, Henry Johnson, died on June 12th, at the age of 103.

As I have stated in previous reports the house accommodation for the working classes is for the most part highly satisfactory, and with the increasing number of employees at Messrs. Hornsby's Ironworks new houses are continually in the course of erection, and these become occupied almost as soon as they are finished. These houses are well constructed in accordance with the Building Bye-Laws and are suitable for the working class tenants for whom they are intended. From time to time as the labour market fluctuates, there may be an excess of demand over the supply of these houses, but, speaking from a fairly intimate knowledge of the conditions of the working classes in your district, I feel I can state with confidence that the enterprise of the builders is sufficient to cope with the demand that the working class population creates.

An inspection under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, was commenced in the Autumn of 1910, and Inner Street was selected for the commencement of this inspection. It is proposed after the inspection in Inner Street is completed to inspect similarly Vere Court and the adjacent neighbourhood, and subsequently Welby Street, and so by degrees to include all the poorer and older parts of the town. With the fuller powers under this Act, it may be presumed that a very great improvement in these areas will result, and moreover it will be borne home to those who invest their money in this class of houses, that their liabilities in the way of remedying sanitary and other defects are greater than they were. So that this class of property, where the poorer and less thrifty members of the population are apt to congregate, will I trust become more reasonably habitable, though I fear some of them can never be made such as to be really attractive or suitable for the better class of artisan. Happily in your district such areas are not numerous; nor indeed are they closely packed together, and even those in which we shall hope to find considerable improvement as the result of inspection under this new Act, even now for the most part enjoy the free circulation and access of ample supplies of fresh wind and air.

The water supply of your district is for the most part from the Grantham Waterworks Company, and the water as thus supplied I have every reason to believe is of excellent quality and ample in quantity. The Company has recently made valuable additions to their works. I am given to understand that the daily consumption at times reaches 1,000,000 gallons, that the present filter bed area is 3,283 square yards, which at normal rate, viz: 450 gallons per square yard per day, gives 1,477,000 gallons; and this goes to show that the filtering capacity is adequately provided for. The new sedimentation reservoir holds 7,250,000 gallons, and all the water excepting the supply from the Stroxtun headings passes slowly through this reservoir; and it would appear from the recent reports of Dr. Houston that this measure is one of the most certain for ensuring a pure and safe water supply.

There are still a good many pumps in your district, supplying water from surface wells. These are always of doubtful purity. During the year samples from 6 of these pumps were examined, and 3 of them were condemned.

A report after careful inspection of the Cowsheds, Milkshops and Dairies was submitted, and members of the Sanitary Committee visited some of the Cowsheds and Dairies in company with your Inspector and myself. Various suggestions were made as to necessary alterations and requirements, and recommendations were given to your Inspector in consequence.

The Sanitary Inspector as Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act has paid special attention to the milk supply, and the results of his action appears in his report.

The slaughter houses have been regularly inspected, but very little action in this respect has been taken since the report which was made two years ago.

A considerable amount of tuberculous meat has been surrendered and destroyed, as appears in the details of the Inspector's report. When the butchers found that it was intended to proceed against them for the possession of tuberculous meat for sale, according to the principles laid down by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis in 1898, they wisely combined together to form an insurance, by which they could be indemnified to some extent for their loss upon seizure. They recognized that the Sanitary Authority were simply carrying out regulations according to existing legislation. I am perfectly confident, that the majority if not all of the butchers are actuated by a desire not to foist upon the public diseased meat or meat that is likely to be injurious, although they recognise, as I myself do, that it seems distinctly unjust, that an apparently healthy beast that has just been bought for a good price, and when cut open has been found to be markedly tuberculous, and therefore unfit for human food and condemned, should be counted as a loss simply to the unfortunate butcher, who had made the purchase in perfectly good faith. I am anxious therefore to state emphatically that I consider it greatly to the credit of our butchers that they have met this apparent and I consider evident injustice by an insurance amongst themselves, undertaken entirely on their own initiative, and simply to meet a dilemma which the present legislation has forced upon them ; and I am proud to say not only in justice to but in commendation of them that practically all the tuberculous meat, which has been condemned during the past year, has come to the knowledge of the Inspector by the voluntary notification and

surrender of such meat on the part of the butcher. I consider that the action of our butchers has been conceived indeed in a much more liberal spirit than the action of the legislature in this matter, which has simply left it so that the butcher must be on the one hand an unjust loser, or on the other prosecuted as a nefarious dealer. I may add that the Sanitary Committee fully appreciate with me the enlightened and liberal spirit in which the butchers have met this awkward dilemma.

Several other articles of unsound food were condemned, and are referred to in your Inspector's report. The various samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are also included in his report.

Your Inspector has made many examinations of house drains and has caused the necessary improvements to be made.

During the year there have been a few complaints from time to time of the ground level street ventilators, and following the course of action previously adopted, a new vent shaft has been erected in Cold Harbour Lane, and one "Webb" sewer ventilating lamp in Dudley Road. The sewers have also been extended by 254 yards.

Practically the whole of your district is supplied with water closets, though unfortunately many of them are still without a proper flushing apparatus, and in my opinion these are always liable to become a nuisance.

According to your bye-laws all house refuse must be deposited in moveable receptacles, and these are emptied once a week by your contractor and removed to the refuse destructor for cremation. As I have previously reported many of these receptacles are quite unsuited for their purpose. The work of removal is carried out under the supervision of your Sanitary Inspector and he is well satisfied with the manner in which the contractor performs his duties.

It has only been found necessary in one instance to take any action with reference to offensive trades. This being the case of a fish merchant, who boils fat in the process of his trade, and the smell from his copper was complained of as an offence to his neighbours. By the advice of the Inspector a new covered pan was constructed and the fumes carried to a flue.

Disinfection after infectious diseases is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector by means of Formalin vapour and spray, and blankets and bedding are removed for disinfection to the steam disinfectors.

The bakehouses have been inspected regularly and found to comply with the prescribed regulations.

The workshops have likewise been inspected and found to be generally in a satisfactory condition. In a few instances notices for cleansing and remedying necessary defects were given, and these appear in the Inspector's report.

Nurse Hill, the Inspector under the Midwives' Act, has again presented a satisfactory report. It appears that there are now three women practising in your district as midwives, and Nurse Hill is satisfied that they fulfil the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board.

I have again to report that the old ambulance, which has been used for the removal of infectious cases, is unfit for use, and that therefore we have now no suitable conveyance for the removal of patients suffering from such diseases.

There has been much discussion during the year as to the provision of public urinals. There can be no question that there is a need for more ample provision in this respect, and that those at present provided are unsuitable and even insanitary, and one at least of them is entirely unfit. The matter has been allowed to stand over, mainly I believe on account of the expense involved in any extensive scheme. But it is quite essential that the delay should not be prolonged, and it is quite necessary that some steps should be taken in the immediate future.

My annual report as School Medical Officer is now in the hands of the printers and will shortly be presented to the Education Authority.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. POOLE BERRY.

Table. 1. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 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.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	*Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	*Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	*Rate.					
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	25.41	51	113.02	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
1909	18,265	507	27.75	73	143.98	302	16.53	37	18		283	15.49
Averages for years 1900-1909	17,698	481	27.04	57	119.16	282	16.04	44	22		256	14.40
1910	18,349	475	25.88	46	96.98	270	14.72	51	28		241	13.13

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

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

Total population at all ages ... 17,593
Number of inhabited houses ... 3,732
Average number of persons per house ... 4.71

Census 1901 }
1911 }
1921 }

I.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.

Grantham Workhouse

Grantham Hospital

Is the Union Workhouse within the District?—Yes

Table II. Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1910 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.
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	5792	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
1909 ...	3815	59	59	11	5802	77	77	22	6893		123	37	157		0	0	1578		24	3
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909	3642	96	56	12	5745	125	76	15	6647	204	106	25	169	5	9	2	1595	35	18	3
1910 ...	3846		60	17	5807		65	12	6938		99	14	154		1		1584		16	3

Whole of Grantham Borough—Births Registered ... 475.

Table III. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.
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.	Harrowby.	New Somerby.	Hospital.	Union.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65							
Small-pox													
Cholera													
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	18	1	7	8	2		1	3	14				
Erysipelas	7			1	1	5		2	4		1		
Scarlet Fever	10		1	7	2		1	2	3		4		
Typhus Fever													
Enteric Fever	2			2			1		1			1	
Relapsing Fever													
Continued Fever													
Puerperal Fever	1					1					1		
Plague													
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	1		1						1				
Totals	39	1	9	18	5	6	3	7	23		6	1	

Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.—NIL.

Isolation Hospital—Name and Situation: Grantham Borough Isolation Hospital, Spittlegate Hill.

Total available Beds—25.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—2.

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1910.

NAME OF DISTRICT :—GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY.

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															
Measles															
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping Cough	2	2						1		1					
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	3	1	1	1					1	2					
Croup															
Fever { Typhus															
{ Enteric															
{ Other cont'n'd															
Epidemic Influenza	6					3	3	1	3	1		1			
Cholera															
Plague															
Diarrhoea	1		1							1					
Enteritis	6	3	1			1	1	1	4			1			
Gastritis															
Puerperal Fever															
Erysipelas															
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	17				1	14	2	4	3	9		1		1	3
Other tuberculous diseases	4		2		1	1			2	2					1
Cancer, malignant disease	19					12	7	2	3	12		2	1	4	11
Bronchitis	17	2	1			2	12	2	11	4					
Pneumonia	21	7	4	1	1	5	3	4	6	9		2			1
Pleurisy															
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2					1	1		1	1					1
Alcoholism															
Cirrhosis of Liver															
Venereal diseases	1	1								1					
Premature birth	6	6						4		2					
Diseases and accidents of parturition	1					1						1			
Heart diseases	29	1		1	2	9	16	8	7	12	1	1		2	4
Accidents	4		1			3		1		3			2		4
Suicides	2					1		1	1	1					
Old Age	27						27	10	4	11		2		5	8
Debility	15	14	1					7	5	2		1			
All other causes	58	9	3	4	5	14	23	15	14	25		4	4	4	18
ALL CAUSES	241	46	15	7	10	67	96	60	65	99	1	16	7	16	51

Table V.

GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

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

CAUSES 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	14	2	1	1	18	5	1	1	4	4	2		2	3	1	4	45
Uncertified							1										1
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—																	
Small Pox																	
Chicken Pox																	
Measles																	
Scarlet Fever																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																1	1
Whooping Cough				1	1										1		2
DIARRHŒAL DISEASES:—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms																	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis									1				1				2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh										1	1						2
WASTING DISEASES:—																	
Premature Birth	5				5	1											6
Congenital Defects	1	1			2												2
Injury at Birth																	
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	6		1		7	2	2		1								12
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES:—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis									1								1
Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica																	
Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
OTHER CAUSES:—																	
Erysipelas																	
Syphilis							1										1
Rickets														1			1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)														1			1
Convulsions																	
Bronchitis												1				1	2
Laryngitis																	
Pneumonia						1			1	2			1			2	7
Suffocation, overlying																	
Other causes	2	1			3			1	1					1			6
	14	2	1	1	18	5	2	1	4	4	2		2	3	1	4	46

District of Grantham Urban Sanitary.

Population, 18349.
Estimated to middle of 1910.

Births in the Year—Legitimate, 456; Illegitimate, 19.

Deaths in the Year of Legitimate Infants, 43; Illegitimate Infants, 3.

Deaths from all Causes at all ages, 241.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries and Workplaces.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspection.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	145	7	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
TOTAL	145	7	

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 ACTS—*				
Want of cleanliness	5	4		
Want of ventilation	1			
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	2	2	
	unsuitable or defective	2	2	
	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)				
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	1	1		
Total	12	10		

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector of Nuisances.

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	165
	Total number of workshops on Register ...	196

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	6
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	3
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector... ..	1
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year... ..	

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR, for the Year 1910.

GUILDHALL,
GRANTHAM.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my fourth Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the Borough.

COMPLAINTS.—The number of complaints received at my office during the year was 66. Most of them referred to nuisances arising from choked drains, overcrowding, and the keeping of animals, and were dealt with forthwith.

NOTICES.—294 preliminary notices were served during the year upon owners and occupiers to abate nuisances and carry out sanitary improvements; whilst statutory notices were found necessary in 22 instances.

Legal proceedings followed in one case only, this being where the owner failed to comply with a notice to provide two closets with a proper supply of water and flushing apparatus. The Council caused the work to be done under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and recovered the cost from the owner.

DRAINAGE.—The number of premises wholly re-drained was 14, and in addition 81 drains were repaired and 50 cleansed. 13 soil pipes were also repaired or renewed.

The smoke test was applied to 32 drains, either at the request of owners or occupiers or after drains had been relaid or repaired.

The smoke test, which cannot be considered a severe one by any means, is rarely employed without bringing to light serious defects in the construction of drains and their connections. Owing to the absence of intercepting traps this test cannot always be applied, even where it is desirable, on account of the impossibility of obtaining sufficient pressure.

The system in vogue on new premises of requiring several drains from separate houses to pass through a passage three feet wide is obviously absurd, although it has become necessary to enforce this in order to protect the local Authority from liability to repair and maintain what would otherwise be a sewer.

To overcome this difficulty a bill known as the Local Authorities (Combined Drainage) Bill is being promoted by some 23 Boroughs and Urban District Councils, including Grantham, to make what are at present sewers on private premises, combined drains repairable by the owners.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There are 29 slaughter-houses on the register, as against 32 last year. Of these 21 are registered and 8 licensed annually. Alterations were carried out in some of the latter slaughter-houses before the licenses were renewed.

Frequent visits have been paid to all slaughter-houses at irregular intervals and when slaughtering has been taking place.

Considering the unsuitability of many of these premises for the purpose for which they are used, they may be said to be kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

UN SOUND FOOD, &c.—In no instance was it found necessary to take proceedings against any person for exposing diseased meat or unsound food for sale. A considerable quantity of meat, however, has been surrendered and destroyed as unfit for food during the year.

In all 3889 lbs. of beef, pork, veal and mutton was destroyed ; 3370 lbs. of which was beef, 336 lbs. pork, 103 lbs. veal and 80 lbs. mutton.

Tuberculosis was responsible for no less than 3286 lbs. of beef and 196 lbs. pork.

Over 320 tins, bottles and pots of meat, fish, fruit, &c. were also surrendered and destroyed as unfit for food.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—Under these Acts 40 samples of milk, 8 butter, 1 cheese, 1 lard, 1 ground ginger, 1 curry powder and 1 vinegar were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these, 1 milk, 4 butter, 1 curry powder and 1 vinegar were informal samples. With the exception of 11 samples of milk, all

were certified genuine articles. These 11 milk samples were adulterated to a more or less serious extent, and proceedings were instituted against the vendors in seven instances. Four convictions were recorded and three cases dismissed. Of the latter, one case was dismissed owing to a technical flaw in the proceedings and one defendant was discharged from the prosecution owing to his having bought the milk with a warranty. In this case the warrantor was afterwards proceeded against but the case was dismissed. The fines amounted to £4 and the costs 32/-. Warning letters were sent to four vendors where the milk was found to be below the standard to a small extent.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—There are 26 milk sellers and 6 cowkeepers on the register. During June all the above were visited by your Medical Officer of Health and myself and a special report made to the Sanitary Committee on same. Three cowsheds were drained and ventilated, and the alterations to two others are about to be carried out.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.—The number of cases of infectious disease reported during the year, viz : 39, was smaller than for some few years past. The number of visits to infected houses was 45, and the number of rooms disinfected 38.

In addition five houses were disinfected after death from tuberculosis, and 281 articles of bedding and clothing were disinfected by the steam disinfecter.

DWELLING VANS.—As in previous years I visited Stamford Fair for the purpose of ascertaining whether any infectious disease existed amongst the occupants of vans connected with the various shows, &c., before travelling to Grantham Fair, which occurs a few days later.

Upon the arrival of vans in Grantham, they were again visited by your Medical Officer of Health and myself, but no cases of illness were reported. All these dwellings were found to be in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

CANAL BOATS.—No canal boats have entered the Borough for several years past.

SCAVENGING.—The three years' contract between Mr. W. G. Clarke and your Council for the collection of house refuse expired on July 31st last.

In view of the very satisfactory manner in which the contract has been carried out, your Council decided to renew the contract for a further period of three years at £700 per annum.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.—A house-to-house inspection was made of 28 houses in Middlemore Yard for the purpose of ascertaining the number overcrowded. After measuring a number of sleeping rooms only three houses were found to be overcrowded.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909, an inspection was commenced in Inner Street in November last. Before the end of the year 19 houses had been inspected, notices for which have since been served and three closing orders issued under Section 17 of the Act.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—During the year a glue factory has been erected on the most modern principles, and it is conducted in a very satisfactory manner. Two tripe boilers and one gut scraper still carry on their business in the town, and although their premises are inspected from time to time no serious nuisances are found.

The tables appended shew a summary of the sanitary improvements effected during the year.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the members of the Sanitary Committee and the Council for their support during the year and also to Dr. Poole Berry for his valuable help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

March, 1911.

Table I.

Miscellaneous inspections ...	1144	Number of slaughter-houses on register ...	29
Re-inspections ...	623	„ workshops on ditto ...	196
Visits to slaughter-houses ...	1225	„ dairies, cowsheds, &c. on ditto ...	32
„ workshops ...	145	„ common lodging houses on ditto ...	4
„ dairies and cowsheds ...	83	„ house-to-house inspections ...	47
„ fish and vegetable markets ...	58	„ complaints received ...	66
„ cattle markets ...	47		
„ infected houses ...	45	Number of preliminary notices served ...	294
„ schools ...	7	„ statutory ditto ...	22
„ offensive trade premises ...	15	„ drains tested ...	32
		„ rooms disinfected ...	38
Total ...	3392	„ samples of water taken for analysis ...	6
		„ samples of food and drugs for ditto (F. and D. Acts) ...	53

Table II.

Sanitary Improvements Carried Out.

Drains cleansed ...	50	Additional ashbins provided ...	14
„ repaired ...	81	Urinals rebuilt or repaired ...	1
„ relaid ...	14	Overcrowding abated ...	11
Water closets cleansed ...	67	Houses cleansed ...	4
„ rebuilt or repaired ...	60	Fowls removed from premises ...	7
„ provided with water and flushing apparatus ...	43	Pigs „ „ ...	5
Privies abolished ...	1	Offensive accumulations removed ...	27
Sink waste pipes disconnected... ..	10	Workshops cleansed or repaired ...	6
Rain water pipes „ ...	8	Workshop W.C's insufficient or defective ...	4
Soil pipes renewed or repaired ...	13	Other premises cleansed ...	4
Spouting „ „ ...	23	Cowsheds ventilated, drained, &c. ...	3
Yards repaired ...	31		
Floors repaired ...	2	Total ...	492
Wells cleansed ...	3		

Table III.

Unsound Food Destroyed.

Beef	...	3370 lbs. of which 3286 lbs. were Tubercular
Pork	...	336 " " 196 " "
Veal	...	103
Mutton	...	80
Total	...	<u>3889 lbs. of which 3482 lbs. were Tubercular</u>

Beasts livers	...	...	8
Sheep plucks	...	...	9
Pigs "	...	...	2
Cows udders	...	...	2

Fruit	...	...	89 tins	Fruit	...	...	7 bottles
Meat	...	...	30 tins	Jam	...	...	56 pots
Fish	...	...	86 tins	Pickles	...	...	25 bottles
Sweets	...	...	14 tins	Magnesia	...	...	5 "

Sweets	...	...	5 boxes
Dates	...	...	2 "
Apples	...	...	1 box
Lemon peel	...	...	1 bag

Table IV.

Result of Legal Proceedings.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Complaint.	Act under which proceedings were instituted.	Result.
Nos. 12 and 13, New Street.	Two closets without supply of water and flushing apparatus.	Public Health Act, 1875. Section 36.	Work executed by Local Authority and the cost recovered from Owner.

Table V.

Sale of Food and Drugs' Acts.

Nature of Article Analysed.	No. of Samples taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Convictions.	Number of cases dismissed or withdrawn.	Result.		REMARKS.
						Fines.	Costs.	
Milk	39	28	11	4	3	£4	£1 1/2	Warning letters sent to 4 vendors where milk was slightly below standard in non-fatty solids.
Butter	4	4						
Cheese	1	1						
Lard	1	1						
Ground Ginger	1	1						
Total	46	35	11	4	3	£4	£1 1/2	
Milk	1	1	} INFORMAL SAMPLES.					
Butter	4	4						
Curry Powder	1	1						
Vinegar	1	1						
Total	7	7						

Table VI.

Nature of Article Analysed.	No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
New Milk	1	Milk fat 2.35 Milk solids, not fat 7.24 Water 90.41 — 100.0	The sample was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 21.7 per cent., and in the non-fatty solids 14.8 per cent. Case dismissed.
Do.	4	Milk fat 2.67 Milk solids, not fat 8.54 Water 88.79 — 100.0	Sample was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 11 per cent. Case dismissed.
Do.	14	Milk fat 2.69 Milk solids, not fat 7.38 Water 89.93 — 100.0	Sample was deficient in milk fat and non-fatty solids to the extent of 10½ per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively. Defendant fined 35/- and 5/- costs.
Do.	15	Milk fat 3.0 Milk solids, not fat 8.21 Water 88.79 — 100.0	Sample deficient in non-fatty solids 3½ per cent. Warning letter sent to vendor.
Do.	18	Milk fat 3.40 Milk solids, not fat 7.82 Water 88.78 — 100.0	Sample was deficient in non-fatty solids 8 per cent. Warning letter sent to vendor.
Do.	28	Milk fat 2.53 Milk solids, not fat 9.0 Water 88.47 — 100.0	Sample deficient in milk fat 15.7 per cent. Defendant fined £1 and 6/- costs.
Do.	29	Milk fat 2.63 Milk solids, not fat 9.0 Water 88.37 — 100.0	Sample deficient in milk fat 12.3 per cent. Defendant fined 15/- and 6/- costs.
Do.	35	Milk fat 1.70 Milk solids, not fat 8.44 Water 89.86 — 100.0	Sample deficient in milk fat 43 per cent. Defendant relied on warranty, and case dismissed. Further case against warrantor also dismissed.
Do.	43	Milk fat 2.54 Milk solids, not fat 6.58 Water 90.88 — 100.0	Sample deficient in milk fat and non-fatty solids to the extent of 15.3 per cent. and 22.6 per cent. respectively. Defendant fined 10/- and 6/- costs.
Do.	52	Milk fat 3.19 Milk solids, not fat 7.84 Water 88.97 — 100.0	Sample deficient in non-fatty solids 7.75 per cent. Warning letter sent to vendor.
Do.	53	Milk fat 3.69 Milk solids, not fat 7.99 Water 88.32 — 100.0	Sample deficient in non-fatty solids 6 per cent. Warning letter to vendor.

Table VII.

Articles Disinfected by Steam Disinfector.

Mattresses	...	...	...	...	36
Beds	...	...	...	...	26
Bolsters or Pillows	...	...	...	...	69
Sheets	...	...	...	...	10
Blankets	...	...	...	...	38
Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	17
Curtains and Bedhangings	...	...	...	...	12
Carpets or Mats	...	...	...	...	23
Articles of Male Clothing	...	...	...	...	6
Articles of Female Clothing	...	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	30

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