

[Report 1911] / Medical Officer of Health, Grantham Borough.

Contributors

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Publication/Creation

1911

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM,
For 1911, 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.



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BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR ROWLE (*Chairman*).

THE MAYOR.

COUNCILLOR BOLTON.

„ COLEMAN.

„ KING.

„ PRIEST.

„ REAR.

„ ROBINSON.

„ SHAW.

Medical Officer of Health :

H. POOLE BERRY, M.B.

Sanitary Inspector :

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

SUMMARY

. . . OF . . .

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT,

1911.

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

Area—1726 acres.

Altitude—186.

Population (Census 1911)—20,074.

Inhabited Houses (Census 1911)—4,555.

Rateable Value—£86,466.

Assessable Value—£73,215.

General District Rate—2/9 in £; Poor Rate—1/8 in £.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1911.

Birth Rate, per 1000 living—22·91.

Gross Death Rate, per 1000 living—13·35.

Corrected Death Rate, per 1000 living—12·1.

Zymotic Death Rate—1·44.

Infantile Mortality—96·08.

Isolation Hospital—A Corrugated Iron Building.

Water Supply—Grantham Waterworks Company.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal—By Contractor and Refuse
Destructor.

ANNUAL REPORT

. . . OF THE . . .

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

. . . OF THE . . .

GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY,

For the Year 1911.

GRANTHAM,

March, 1912.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for 1911.

The "Census" taken during the year has placed the population of your district at 20,074. This is an increase of 1725 over the estimated population for the year 1910, and may be taken as a definite proof that the population has been increasing at a somewhat rapid rate during the past ten years, and moreover may be regarded as an indication of the successful growth and development of the town. There can be little doubt that this marked increase in the population is in the main due to the increase in the number of the Employèes engaged in the Iron works of Messrs. Hornsby & Sons. During the past ten years several new streets have been built, chiefly to provide accommodation for the artisan classes, and amongst these it is rare to find an empty house, and building operations are still much in evidence, in almost all directions, upon the outskirts of the town.

During the year, 460 births and 268 deaths were registered as having occurred in your district. From the deaths 25 must be deducted, 14 of those in the Grantham Workhouse, 10 of those in the Grantham Hospital, and three others, which were the deaths of visitors, who had just arrived in the town: one from Ropsley, one from Leeds, and one from Eastwood, Nottinghamshire. Two deaths have to be added, one which occurred after an operation in Nottingham, and one in the Kesteven County Asylum, so that the corrected number of deaths is 243.

The birth rate is 22·91 per 1000 of the population, and the death rate 12·1 per 1000 of the population, the rates being in each case considerably lower than in preceding years. To a certain extent there can be no doubt these lowered rates are due to the increased figure at which our population now stands, and to the fact that in previous years in all probability the population has been under-estimated. The death rate, however, now works out at a very satisfactory figure, but the number of births still shows a diminution as compared with previous years, and although a similar diminution is to be noticed throughout the country, it cannot be regarded with satisfaction.

The deaths in your district included 13 from enteritis, 9 from whooping cough, 5 from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, and 1 from erysipelas. There were no deaths from measles, scarlet fever, or influenza.

The mortality from zymotic diseases was at the rate of 1·44 per 1000 of the population. This increase in the zymotic mortality was due to the fact of 13 deaths having resulted from diarrhoea and enteritis, which was prevalent during the very hot dry summer, and the 9 deaths from whooping cough.

The deaths of children under 1 year were 45, being 96·08 per 1000 of registered births, and were slightly less than last year, and considerably less than the years preceeding 1910.

There were 21 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and it seems probable that if more active steps could be taken to assist the poorer classes in the treatment and care of those suffering from this disease, a reduction in the death rate from this cause might be anticipated.

There were 94 cases of infectious disease notified during the year, of these 47 were cases of diphtheria and 30 of scarlet fever.

Cases of diphtheria occurred throughout the whole year. Seventeen were between the ages of 1 and 5, 24 between 5 and 15, 4 between the ages of 15 and 25, and 2 between 25 and 45. Nine cases occurred in Little Gonerby, 15 in Grantham, 19 in Spittlegate, and 4 in New Somerby. There were 4 in January, 3 in February, 13 in March, 2 in April, 5 in May, 4 in June, 4 in July, 3 in August, 3 in October, 4 in November, and 1 in December. All the cases were isolated as far as possible in their own homes, and after the recovery of patients the rooms occupied were disinfected, and the bedding, &c., removed to the Steam Disinfector. In only three instances did a second case occur in affected houses, and although

careful enquiries were instituted, scarcely in any other instances, was it possible to trace any direct infection from one case to another; nor after enquiry and inspection of the premises, did it appear that sanitary defects could be held responsible to any appreciable extent for the origin of the disease. After careful consideration I still adhere to my previous opinion that the disease is spread by and contracted from "Carriers," that is from unrecognized cases, who harbour the diphtheria bacillus in their noses and throats, without presenting in themselves evidence of the disease. According to a recent decision of the Sanitary Committee, arrangements have now been made with the Clinical Research Association, whereby Medical Practitioners, who come across doubtful and suspicious cases of sore throat, are enabled to send up "swabs" to the Association for examination and report at the expense of the Sanitary Authority, and it is to be hoped in this way, that by the early recognition of doubtful cases, some check may be placed upon the spread of the disease. The Sanitary Authority have for some time sanctioned the payment on their behalf of the use of Antitoxin, in all cases where the patients are not themselves in a position to pay for this treatment.

There were 30 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year: one under 1 year, 11 between 1 and 5, 13 between 5 and 15, 3 between 15 and 25, and 2 between 25 and 45. There was one case in Little Gonerby, there were 3 in Grantham, and 26 in Spittlegate. Two cases occurred in May, 2 in June, 1 in July, 3 in August, 1 in September, 4 in October, 12 in November, and 5 in December. There was no death from this disease. The cases were all isolated as far as possible in their own homes. In November there was the threatening of something approaching an epidemic, but happily the disease has again subsided. As I have before stated I cannot help thinking that to allow infectious cases, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, to remain in small houses, is, to say the least of it, running a serious risk. It is true, and indeed it seems remarkable, how it is here not infrequently found, that the diseases do not spread, as might be expected, even in houses that are not roomy, nor indeed can be considered suitable for the accommodation of such patients; nevertheless, I cannot but regard the presence of a case or cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria in a house that is not suitably equipped for the treatment of such diseases, as a menace to those around, and indeed to the population generally.

Measles was not prevalent during the year, and there was no death from this cause.

Whooping cough was prevalent in January, February, and March. There were 9 deaths from this disease; 2 occurred in January, 3 in February, 3 in March, and 1 in May. Whooping cough is very fatal to young children, and it is extremely difficult to check its spread.

There were 14 cases of erysipelas notified. One case, that of a woman aged 85, died in July.

There were 13 deaths from enteritis: 9 under 1 year, 1 between the ages of 2 and 5, 1 between 25 and 45, 1 between 45 and 65, and 1 over 65 years of age. Two occurred in July, 8 in August, 1 in September, and 2 in October. The prolonged hot dry season was no doubt the prevailing cause. After consideration, it was decided that the best means of informing the public of the danger of this affection, and of the means advocated for checking it, would be the insertion of a paragraph in the *Grantham Journal*; and this the editor kindly consented to do. In this paragraph attention was drawn to the particular seriousness of the disease as affecting young children, and its probable connection with the contamination of food; that milk, especially, should be boiled, and subsequently protected; that all food should be protected from flies; that all refuse should be promptly removed, and if not so removed, notice should be sent to the Inspector of Nuisances; that all cases of diarrhoea should receive prompt medical attention; and that the prevention of this form of diarrhoea is to be secured by the absolute cleanliness and protection of all articles of food, and the scrupulous cleanliness of the house and its vicinity. Special attention was also paid by the Borough Surveyor to the sewers, and particularly to the cleansing of the street gullies. Although the number of deaths from this cause was considerably above the average, we did not suffer, as far as I can judge from published accounts, to anything like the extent of some other towns.

No death was certified as due to influenza.

Three cases of enteric fever were notified: two in January and one in September. A girl, aged fourteen, was notified on January 12th, in Grantham. This case was related, I think, to the cases existing at the end of last year, which were attributed, in my judgment, to the severe floods which occurred in December, 1910. There was the case of a man aged 25, in Spittlegate, notified on January 22nd; the disease in this case was, I think, contracted in a neighbouring town. The case notified on September 29th, was that of a woman in Spittlegate, and, I think, in this case, the disease was contracted elsewhere. She was removed to the Grantham

Hospital, and, after a severe and prolonged illness, recovered completely. Her recovery was, I think there can be no doubt, due entirely to the skilful and devoted attention she received in that institution.

There was one death registered from enteric fever, that of the lad aged 14, which occurred on January 14th, and was referred to in my last year's report.

The excreta, in all these cases, were removed in covered pails by the Borough Surveyor, night and morning, to the refuse destructor for cremation.

There were no cases of puerperal fever notified during the year.

There were 21 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. I received no notification of this disease from the Poor Law Medical Officers. There were three notifications under the Tuberculosis in Hospitals Regulations, 1911. In each case these were notifications of persons suffering from this disease, who were then resident for treatment in institutions elsewhere. In one instance I found, upon enquiry, that the address given as the permanent address of the patient, was that of her brother, the patient herself having no permanent address, and never having resided in or even visited your district.

Very little is being done in the matter of treatment or prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis. Wherever possible efforts have been made to provide treatment for suitable cases in open-air Sanatoria by means of letters and recommendations from those charitable friends who are willing to assist in this matter. But it is exceedingly difficult to find suitable homes for these cases, and for those in an advanced stage of the disease it is almost hopeless. The cost of securing beds from public funds, in any of the recognized Sanatoria, for the necessary length of time, is very considerable, and the difficulty, even then, arises that institutions are not disposed to take any cases except those in the quite early stages of the disease.

In some districts, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are treated in certain parts of the Infectious Isolation Hospitals, which may be at the time not in use, and there can be little question that our Isolation Hospital is so situated as to be especially suited for the treatment of this class of case. But if we made use of it for this purpose, we should be left unprovided for the treatment of infectious cases.

It is worthy of record that on September 28th, at the Grantham Workhouse, there occurred the death of Sarah Foster, a native of Bottesford, at the age of 106.

The only climatic condition during the year, which might be considered to affect the health of your district, was the prolonged hot dry season during the summer months, and although there can be no doubt that the mortality was affected by these conditions, your district certainly suffered less than some others, owing perhaps partly to the precautions taken.

In consequence of the prosperous condition of the trade of the Ironworks in the town, there is rarely a difficulty for men who are willing to work, in finding employment, and the increase in the population, as indicated by the census returns, is indeed mainly caused by the influx of inhabitants of the artisan class engaged in these works.

The public water supply of your district continues to be in my opinion of excellent quality, and, notwithstanding the dry season, has always been ample in quantity. Owing to the presence of cases of enteric fever at the end of the year 1910, a sample of the town water as supplied by the Grantham Waterworks Company was submitted for examination to the Clinical Research Association in January, and a most satisfactory report was received. A copy of this report is appended.

Nine samples of pump water were examined during the year, and in six instances the water was found to be polluted, and the public supply was substituted.

Resulting from the report made upon the cowsheds, considerable improvements have recently been made, and these may now be considered to conform fairly well with the new regulations. It is, however, difficult to cause the cowkeeper to sufficiently appreciate the immense importance of the cleanliness of the cow herself, and of her immediate surroundings, and of the cleanliness of the milkman and other attendants.

Milkshops have been frequently visited and acting upon instructions from the Sanitary Committee, alterations upon the premises have been made in several instances, so that these should conform to existing regulation.

Slaughter houses have been regularly inspected, and considering the unsuitable position of most of them, they are kept so as to

be as free from creating a nuisance as perhaps can be expected. A circular letter has been issued to the butchers, calling their attention to the section in the Bye-laws, by which they are obliged to provide a properly-covered receptacle of galvanized iron or other non-absorbent material, for the purpose of receiving and conveying refuse, the products of slaughtering.

I have again to report that the butchers have surrendered a large amount of meat, affected with tuberculosis, and this, after inspection has been condemned, and sent to the destructor for cremation. In most instances the animals before slaughtering presented a healthy appearance, were bought at a good price, and although I understand the loss to the butchers is partly covered by an insurance amongst themselves against such loss, I consider that our sympathy should be extended to them, and our appreciation should be recorded of the effort they have made to meet a demand made by the Legislature, which is for the benefit of the public, but the expense of which rests upon their shoulders. The details of the meat condemned will be found in the Inspector's Report.

A detailed account of the actions taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is contained in the Inspector's Report. It is to be noted that of the 35 samples of milk taken, it was only considered necessary to institute a prosecution in one instance.

The sewers in your district have been extended by a length of 293 yards, and there have been comparatively few instances of complaints from them. During the hot dry season special attention was paid to the emptying and cleansing of the street gullies. It must be again pointed out that in the older parts of the town, it is quite common for the rainwater downrights to discharge straight into the sewers. These act therefore as ventilating shafts, and as they are frequently open close to bedroom windows, and their joints are not made so as necessarily to prevent the escape of sewer gas, they can only be considered in most instances as a means of disseminating sewer gases in positions about houses, which are dangerous and most unsuitable; moreover, they are an offence against Section 37 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.

Practically the whole of your district is supplied with water closets, which as a rule are of good construction. There are still a considerable number of houses with hand-flushed water closets. In my opinion these are always liable to become a nuisance, and a proper flushing apparatus should be provided in all instances.

The sewage is conveyed by gravitation to the Corporation farm at Marston, where it is treated by intermittent downward filtration, under the capable management of the Farm Manager.

All house refuse is removed weekly to the destructor by the contractor, and this is satisfactorily carried out. But I have again to report that the receptacles provided for house refuse are in many instances quite unsuitable, and I consider that steps should be taken to ensure the provision of proper and suitable receptacles.

The steam disinfecter, which is provided with the necessary steam from the destructor has been used, as is seen from the Inspector's Report, for the disinfection of a large amount of infected bedding, etc.

The disinfection of premises after the recovery of patients from infectious diseases is carried out by means of formalin vapour and formalin spray by the Inspector, and after the occurrence of cases of diphtheria and of enteric fever, the premises are visited by the Inspector, the drains examined, and, if necessary, submitted to the smoke test. Any defects discovered have been remedied, and it will be seen from his report that 92 drains in all have been examined and suitably tested, though many of these examinations have been for reasons other than the presence of infectious diseases.

The bakehouses have been regularly inspected, and have been found to be in a satisfactory condition.

It has not been found necessary to take any active steps in reference to offensive trades during the year.

Factories and workshops have been regularly inspected, and several minor defects have been remedied. The Inspector's Report upon this matter is appended.

There are five common lodging houses, and these are under the supervision of the Chief Constable.

The vans which came into the town at the usual mid-lent fair were inspected by your Inspector and myself, with a satisfactory result.

My Report as School Medical Officer will shortly be presented to the Education Committee. Whooping cough and chicken pox were prevalent in the early part of the year, but it was not considered necessary to close any of the Schools on account of the prevalence of any infectious diseases.

Mr. Nott, your Sanitary Inspector, has been appointed Inspector under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and he and I have made inspections of the following districts:—Nearly the whole of Inner Street, Rugby and Harrow Cottages, Middlemore Yard.

Detailed reports of these inspections have been submitted from time to time to the Sanitary Authority. On many occasions a Sub-Committee appointed from the Sanitary Committee has accompanied us, and has assisted the Sanitary Committee in the decisions it has arrived at as to the proper carrying out of the necessary steps to enforce the requirements of the Act. In most instances it has been found desirable to make use of notices under Sections of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the purpose of carrying out the necessary improvements and alterations, rather than Section 15 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, on account of the fact that many of the tenants were found to have been resident in their houses previous to the date of the passing of the last-mentioned Act. Three houses have been condemned, and still remain unoccupied. The notices served have been for the most part complied with; they include orders for the remedying of such defects as faulty roofs, walls and floors, damp walls, general dilapidations, defective staircases, windows not made to open, want of light and ventilation in rooms, unfit pantries, defective spouting, the paving of yards, polluted wells, dirty houses and dilapidated outbuildings.

I may state here again that practically there are no congested areas where there are dangerous defects from lack of air space around houses.

There were 53 new houses completed during the year, all of which were in accordance with the building bye-laws. But it should be pointed out that all these new buildings are for the better artisan classes, and their rents are such as to be no doubt prohibitive for the use of the casual worker, or poorer class of labourer, who may be displaced from houses in those parts of the town, where closing orders may be enforced.

Nurse Hill, the Inspector appointed under the Midwives Act, has presented her report from which it appears four persons are registered as holding the certificate from the Central Midwives Board, entitling them to practise midwifery, but three only of these have practised as midwives during the year. Quarterly visits have been paid to them, and it has been ascertained that they carry out their practice in accordance with the rules laid down by the Midwives Board.

I have again to report there is no suitable ambulance for the conveyance of infectious cases from their homes to hospital, and that the necessity for such a conveyance may arise at any time.

The truck used for the conveyance of infected bedding, &c., to the Steam Disinfector, though it has been made to answer its purpose, cannot be regarded as really suitable.

In October, arrangements were made with the Clinical Research Association, so that medical practitioners may send "swabs" from suspicious throats, sputum from suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and blood from suspected cases of enteric fever for the Widal Test, from their poorer patients in the Borough to the association, and at the charge of the Sanitary Authority. Already the Medical Practitioners have in several instances availed themselves of this opportunity to ascertain the presence, or otherwise of disease in doubtful cases.

I append tables of statistics and the Report of the Sanitary Inspector. It will be seen from his Report that a very large amount of routine Sanitary work has been carried out.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. POOLE BERRY.



Table 1. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and Previous Years.

NAME OF DISTRICT:—GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Uncorrected Number.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.
									Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	
1906	18,013	484	484	26.86	326	18.01	19		65	131.25	291 16.15
1907	18,097	484	484	26.74	298	16.21	19		56	115.7	276 15.25
1908	18,181	496	496	27.28	271	14.96	18		59	118.95	253 13.91
1909	18,265	507	507	27.75	302	16.53	18		73	143.98	283 15.49
1910	18,349	475	475	25.88	270	14.72	28		46	96.98	241 13.13
1911	20,074	460	460	22.91	268	13.35	27	2	45	96.08	243 12.1

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water). 1726 acres.

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

20,074
4,555
4.407

1911 Census

Table II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NAME OF DISTRICT:—GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Little Gonerby.	Grantham.	Spittlegate.	New Somerby.		
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65						65 and upw'rds
Small-pox													
Cholera													
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	47	17	24	4	2			9	15	19	4		
Erysipelas	14		1		3		8	1	2	11			
Scarlet fever	30	11	13	3	2			1	3	26			
Typhus fever													
Enteric fever	3		1		2				1	2			1
Relapsing fever													
Continued fever													
Puerperal fever													
Plague													
Phthisis													
Totals	94	1	28	39	7	9	8	2	11	21	58	4	1

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

Table III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during
Year 1911.

NAME OF DISTRICT :—GRANTHAM URBAN.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Total deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'non- Residents' in Institu- tions in the District
		ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes	Certified ..	241	44	9	10	9	12	33	44	80	57
	Uncertified ..	2	1							1	
Enteric Fever ..	..	1				1					
Small Pox ..	..										
Measles ..	..										
Scarlet Fever ..	..										
Whooping Cough ..	..	9	3	4	1		1				
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	5			4		1				
Influenza ..	..										
Erysipelas ..	..	1								1	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	..	21				2	3	10	2	4	3
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	1				1					
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	5			1	1	2	1			1
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	1					1				
Cancer, malignant disease ..	..	22					1	2	12	7	5
Bronchitis ..	..	20	7		1			1	4	7	2
Broncho-Pneumonia ..	..	8	4	4							
Pneumonia (all other forms) ..	..	4	1			1			2		1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	..	6	1			2				3	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	..	13	9		1			1	1	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	..	1					1				2
Alcoholism ..	..										
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..										
Nephritis & Bright's Disease ..	..	6						1	3	2	
Puerperal Fever ..	..										
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	..	2						2			
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	..	16	16								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	..	6		1	1			3	1		7
Suicides ..	..	4						1	3		1
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System ..	..	33				1		4	4	24	6
Old Age ..	..	15								15	7
Other Defined Diseases ..	..	40	1		1		2	7	12	17	20
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	..	3	3								
		243	45	9	10	9	12	33	44	81	57

Table IV.

GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

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.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
ALL CAUSES:—															
Certified						4	1	2	5	12	10	8	10	4	44
Uncertified											1				1
{	Small Pox														
	Chicken Pox														
	Measles														
	Scarlet Fever														
	Diphtheria and Croup														
	Whooping Cough											1	1	1	3
	Diarrhœa														
	Enteritis								1	1	3	2	3		9
	Tuberculous Meningitis														
	Abdominal Tuberculosis														
	Other Tuberculous Diseases														
	Congenital Malformations								1	1		1			2
	Premature Birth					4		1	2	7	1				8
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus							1	1	2	1	3			6
	Atelectasis														
	Injury at Birth														
	Erysipelas														
	Syphilis														
	Rickets														
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)														
Convulsions										2	1			3	
Gastritis															
Laryngitis															
Bronchitis										1		5		1	
Pneumonia (all forms)										3		1	1	5	
Suffocation, overlying															
Other Causes						1			1				1	2	
						4	1	2	5	12	11	8	10	4	45

Nett Births in the year	{	legitimate	442.
		illegitimate	18.

Net Deaths in the year	{	legitimate infants	43.
		illegitimate infants	2.

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

WATERGATE HOUSE,

ADELPHI,

LONDON, W.C.

25th January, 1911.

TO DR. POOLE BERRY.

The specimen of water marked "Public Supply," received here on 20-1-1911, has been examined, and I have been instructed to forward the following Report thereon:—

RESULTS.

(I) CHEMICAL.

	Grains, per gallon.	Parts per 100,000
Total solids (dried at 120°C.)	24.15	34.50
Combined Chloride	1.00	1.43
Expressed as Na Cl.	1.65	2.36
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.36	0.51
Nitrites	nil	nil
Saline Ammonia	nil	nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0022	0.0031
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.013	0.019
Temporary hardness	1307	
Total hardness	18.°9	
Permanent hardness	5.°2	
Lead or Copper	nil	nil

(II) BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Average number of organisms producing visible colonies	
On gelatine plates, incubated at 20 to 22°C. for 3 days ..	27 per c.c.
Average number of organisms producing visible colonies } on agar plates, incubated at 37.5°C. for 2 days }	7 per c.c.
B. Coli	not found in 100 c.c.
Streptococci	not found in 30 c.c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	not found in 100 c.c.

CONCLUSIONS.

These results show the sample to be of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity, and not excessively hard.

C. H. WELLS,

Secretary of the Association.

GRANTHAM BOROUGH.

Phthisis: Sanatorium and Hospital
Accommodation.*Classes for which accommodation is provided:—*

(a) Early cases - -	} There is no public provision made for any of these cases. Where possible cases are sent to Open-Air Sanatoria through the help of charitable friends.
(b) Intermediate cases	
(c) Advanced cases -	

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary, if so, give particulars?

No, not specially for Phthisis.

H. POOLE BERRY,

March, 1912.

Medical Officer of Health.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries and
Workplaces.*Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, 1911.*

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	167	12	Nil.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
TOTAL	167	12	Nil.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries and
Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector of Nuisances.

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	6	6		
Want of ventilation	2	2		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		
Other nuisances	1	1		
*Sanitary accommodation	3	3		
} insufficient				
} unsuitable or defective				
} 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) ..	1	1		
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)				
Total.. .. .	14	14	Nil.	Nil.

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

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		185
	Total number of workshops on Register ..		216

Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133) ..	7
Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	
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) ..	7
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil.
In use at the end of the year	Nil.

ANNUAL REPORT

. . . OF THE . . .

SANITARY INSPECTOR,

For the year 1911.

GUILDHALL,

GRANTHAM,

March, 1912.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Fifth Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of Grantham.

COMPLAINTS.--During the year 54 complaints were received by me at my office. These were promptly investigated, and proper measures taken, where necessary, to remove the cause. Many trivial complaints, as usual, were made of matters with which we were unable to deal.

NOTICES.—The number of notices served during the year to abate nuisances and carry out sanitary improvements was 326. Of these, 81 were served in accordance with your instructions.

The premises for which notices were served were subsequently revisited, until such time as the desired improvements were effected. Over 1000 of such visits were made.

Some owners of property feel aggrieved when they are called upon to abate nuisances arising from choked drains and water closets, and contend that the occupiers of the houses are the responsible persons to whom we should direct attention where these nuisances are found to exist. In many instances this course is adopted, but experience has shown that it is often attended with disastrous results and damage, owing to the forcible manner of liberation of such drains and water closets by inexperienced persons.

It was only found necessary in one instance to resort to legal proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1875. This was for a gross case of overcrowding occurring at No. 7, Middlemore Yard, a single house containing one living room and one bedroom. The cubic capacity of the latter room was 1197 feet, and was occupied by four adults and seven or eight children, while several other persons occupied the living room. An order was made by the Magistrates for the abatement of the nuisance.

One conviction was obtained under the Sale of Food and Drugs' Acts, particulars of which will be found in Table VI.

WATER SUPPLY.—The chief source of water supply in the borough is from the mains of the Grantham Waterworks Company, but still a considerable number of houses obtain their supply from wells to which pumps are attached. During the year nine samples of well water were examined by Dr. Poole Berry, your Medical Officer of Health, and one sample from the Grantham Waterworks Company's main by the Clinical Research Association. Six of the former were found to be unfit for drinking purposes, and the wells were closed and town water provided. The town supply was found to be very satisfactory.

COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—The number of the cowsheds in the borough is eight. During the year forty-three visits have been made to these at irregular times. While these buildings are far from being ideal, considerable improvements have been effected structurally, and serious attempts made to secure greater cleanliness. There is, however, still greater room for improvement in both directions, and also in the matter of grooming the animals.

One cowshed was condemned as being unfit for the purpose of keeping cows.

There are sixty purveyors of milk on the register, twenty-five of whom reside outside the district and thirty-five within the borough.

The milkshops and vessels in connection with the latter, were carefully inspected at each visit and always found to be clean.

In two instances milk was being stored in cellars which were dark and unventilated, and quite unsuitable for the purpose. These were condemned and in each case an outbuilding or wash house was converted into a very suitable milkstore.

Complaints have been received from consumers from time to time of dirty milk. Special attention will be given to this matter during the current year, when it is hoped that considerable improvement in this respect will be obtained.

INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES, MEAT AND MARKETS.—Two notices of change of occupancy of slaughter houses have been received during the year.

The number of slaughter houses on the register remains the same as last year, viz.: 21 registered and 8 licensed.

The total number of visits paid to slaughter houses is 857. These were made at irregular times of the day and week, and in several instances at night.

By order of your Council a circular letter was issued to the butchers occupying slaughter houses, calling their attention to a breach of the bye-laws, by not providing receptacles of galvanised iron, or other non-absorbent material with closely fitting covers, for slaughter house refuse. The receptacles generally in use are of wood and incapable of being properly cleansed, owing to the absorption of filth.

A considerable quantity of meat has been surrendered and destroyed, as unfit for food. No less than one ton, one hundred-weight of beef (2352 lbs.) all of which was affected with tuberculosis, and 430 lbs. of pork, 210 lbs. being tubercular, being dealt with in this manner.

A small quantity of cured ham (23 lbs.), and two rabbits, which were unsound and exposed for sale, were seized, condemned, and destroyed.

Proceedings were taken in the latter case and a fine of £2 and costs imposed.

Sixty-six visits were made to the Saturday markets of meat, fish, fruit, &c., but nothing of so serious a nature was detected as to cause any of such articles to be considered unfit for food, and in only a few instances was it necessary to call the attention of vendors to suspicious articles exposed for sale.

The Cattle market held on Mondays was frequently visited. It is well conducted, and, generally speaking, the fat stock offered for sale is excellent, and for the most part is bought by local butchers.

DRAINAGE.—The total number of drains tested was 92; of these, 59 were tested at the request of owners or occupiers of premises and also after cases of infectious disease, whilst 33 were so dealt with after reconstruction or alterations.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—The work of the removal of house refuse from the 5,000 houses in the borough, is carried out by a contractor at a cost of £700 per annum.

The refuse is collected from ashbins and boxes, and in a few instances from ashplaces, once each week and is cremated at the refuse destructor.

Contrary to the general experience of removal by contract, the work is carried out in a very satisfactory manner.

Owing to the recent erection of a large number of houses at that part of the borough farthest from the destructor, it will be necessary before long to revise the arrangement of the districts for collection.

The receptacles used for storing refuse, consist of ashbins, buckets, galvanised iron baths, tea chests, wooden tubs, boxes, &c., and are generally provided by the occupying tenants. They are usually without covers and exposed to the weather and often require renewing in consequence. Owing to the absorbent material of which many of them are made, it is not surprising that they soon become offensive.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.—One hundred and sixty nine visits and re-visits were made by me to houses where cases of infectious disease occurred, for the examination of sanitary arrangements, and also for the purpose of seeing that isolation of the patients, as far as possible, was being maintained.

Where, in cases of Enteric fever and Diphtheria, it was thought necessary to test the drains, &c., this was done.

The number of rooms disinfected was 86, and in nearly all instances the bedding, &c., was removed to the Steam Disinfector. Of these, eight were in houses where deaths from Phthisis had occurred.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES UNDER THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c. ACT, 1909.—The inspection of dwellings under this Act, which was commenced in 1910, has been continued during the year in the following parts of the borough, viz.:—Inner Street, Rugby Cottages, Harrow Cottages, and Middlemore Yard.

One hundred and thirty-four houses have been inspected, and the particulars of such inspections recorded. Reports have also been made to the Council from time to time, of insanitary conditions, structural defects, &c., and in several instances Sub-Committees subsequently visited properties before extreme measures were decided upon.

Three closing orders under the Act were issued early in the year against houses known as Bourne Cottages, Inner Street, as a result of representations made to the Council under Section 17 (2) at the end of 1910.

Nine representations under the same Section were also made during the year of dwelling houses in Middlemore Yard in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation. Closing orders for these were served during the current year.

It was found necessary, in one instance, to obtain an ejectment order, under Section 17 (4), against the occupying tenant of a house where a closing order had become operative.

As a result of house-to-house inspections made, 102 notices were served under the Public Health Act to remedy defects both internal and external.

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

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Sanitary Committee and the Council for their encouragement and assistance, and also Dr. Poole Berry for his support at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. FRANCIS NOTT, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.



TABLE I.

Miscellaneous inspections ..	1716	Number of dairymen and purveyors of milk on register ..	60
Re-inspections ..	1033	„ common lodging houses on ditto ..	5
Visits to slaughter-houses ..	857	„ preliminary notices served ..	326
„ workshops ..	167	„ statutory notices served ..	81
„ cowsheds ..	43	„ drains tested ..	92
„ dairies and milkshops ..	72	„ rooms disinfected ..	86
„ cattle market ..	45	„ samples of water taken for examination ..	10
„ meat, fish, and fruit markets ..	66	„ samples of food and drugs taken for analysis ..	48
„ infected houses ..	169	„ complaints received ..	54
„ schools ..	6	„ wells closed for drinking purposes ..	6
„ offensive trade premises ..	12		
„ common lodging houses ..	15		
Houses inspected under Housing, &c., Act ..	134		
Number of slaughter-houses on register ..	29		
„ workshops on ditto ..	216		
„ cowkeepers on ditto ..	8		

TABLE II.

Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.

House walls, floors, ceilings repaired ..	57	W.Cs. provided with water and flushing cisterns ..	36
Stairs repaired ..	6	„ rebuilt or repaired ..	70
Bedrooms ventilated and additional light provided ..	4	„ cleansed ..	55
Damp walls rendered ..	27	Soil pipes renewed or repaired ..	10
Pantries ventilated ..	2	Urinals cleansed ..	3
Windows made to open ..	5	„ repaired ..	3
Window frames repaired or renewed ..	7	Privies abolished ..	1
Houses where through ventilation provided ..	1	Cesspools „ ..	1
Filthy houses cleaned ..	9	Ash receptacles provided ..	17
Firegrates repaired ..	4	Workshops cleansed ..	6
House roofs repaired ..	10	„ ventilated ..	2
Houses where spouting renewed or repaired ..	18	„ rebuilt ..	1
Downspouts disconnected from drains ..	18	Laundry floors drained ..	1
Filthy outbuildings cleansed ..	3	Workshops, W.C's. and urinals cleansed and repaired ..	3
Outbuildings rebuilt or repaired ..	5	Workshop smoke nuisance abated ..	1
„ where spouting repaired ..	4	Filthy premises cleansed ..	9
Yards paved or repaired ..	25	Rain water cisterns cleansed ..	4
„ where surface channels provided ..	4	Dangerous wells closed ..	1
Premises to which additional drainage provided ..	15	Polluted „ „ ..	7
Drains relaid, repaired, ventilated, &c. ..	89	Premises to which town water supply laid ..	6
„ cleansed ..	35	Houses where overcrowding abated ..	3
Sink waste pipes disconnected ..	2	Slaughter-houses cleansed and repaired ..	5
Additional water closets provided ..	3	Milkshops, lighted, ventilated, &c. ..	3
Trough closets abolished ..	4	Offensive accumulations removed ..	24
		Premises from which pigs, fowls, &c., removed ..	7
		Smoke nuisances abated ..	4

TABLE III.
Unsound Food Destroyed.

Beef	..	2352 lbs. of which	2352 lbs. were Tubercular		
Pork	..	430	 210	..	..
Total	..	2782 lbs. of which	2562 lbs. were Tubercular		
Beasts livers	..	..	3		
Sheep plucks	..	..	6		
Pigs	..	..	2		
Cured Ham	..	23 lbs.		Sausage	.. 7 lbs.
Rabbits	..	4		Plums	.. 7 lbs.

TABLE IV.
Result of Legal Proceedings.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Complaint.	Act under which proceedings instituted.	Result.
7, Middlemore yard, Castle-gate	Overcrowded state of house ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Order for Abatement of Nuisance.
4, Bourne Cottages, Inner street ..	Application for an ejectment order against occupier of house where a closing order had become operative.	Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909 ..	Ejectment Order granted.

TABLE V.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Nature of Article Analysed.	No. of Samples taken.	Number genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Convictions.	No. of Cases dismissed or withdrawn.	Result.		REMARKS.
						Fines.	Costs.	
Milk	33	30	3	1		£2	6/-	Warning letters sent to two vendors where milk was slightly below standard in non-fatty solids.
Vinegar	3	3						
Ground Ginger ..	1	1						
Total	37	34	3	1		£2	6/-	
Milk	2	2			} INFORMAL SAMPLES.			
Butter	4	3	1					
Rice	3	3						
Coffee	1	1						
Vinegar	1	1						
Total	11	10	1					

TABLE VI.

Nature of Article Analysed.	No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.		Remarks.
New Milk ..	4	Milk fat	3.34	The sample was deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 6½ per cent. Warning letter sent to vendor.
		Milk solids, not fat..	7.94	
		Water	88.72	
			100.0	
New Milk ..	5	Milk fat	3.54	The sample was deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 8½ per cent. Warning letter sent to vendor.
		Milk solids, not fat..	7.80	
		Water	88.66	
			100.0	
New Milk ..	7	Milk fat	2.63	The sample contained 30½ per cent. of added water. Defendant fined £2, and 6s. costs.
		Milk solids, not fat..	5.90	
		Water	91.47	
			100.0	

TABLE VII.
Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

HOUSING REGULATIONS, 1910.

Inspection of District, 1911.

Situation of Houses Inspected.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation	No. of representations to the Local Authority. Sec. 17 (3).	No. of Closing Orders made.	No. of houses in which defects were remedied without Closing Orders.	No. of houses put into a fit state for human habitation after making of Closing Orders.	No. of houses where notices to repair were still outstanding at end of year.	List of Defects generally found to exist.	REMARKS.
Inner Street	93	3*	3*	3*	25	—	64		*The representations to the Local Authority were made at end of year 1910, & Closing Orders issued 1911.
Rugby Cottages, Eton Street	15	—	—	—	+	—	15	Defective roofs, walls, floors and ceilings, damp walls, defective spouting and paving.	+Defects have been remedied since close of year 1911.
Harrow Cottages, Eton Street	12	—	—	—	+	—	12	Dilapidated Outbuildings.	+The representations to the Local Authority were made at end of 1911, and Closing Orders issued 1912.
Middlemore Yard, Castlegate	14	9†	9†	9†	—	—	5		
Total	134	12	12	12	25	—	96		

TABLE VIII.

Articles Disinfected by Steam Disinfector.

Mattresses	..	..	89	Carpets or Mats	..	..	25
Beds	..	..	60	Articles of Male Clothing	..	..	41
Bolsters or Pillows	..	..	176	Articles of Female Clothing	..	..	23
Sheets	..	..	27	Miscellaneous	..	..	93
Blankets	..	..	120				
Counterpanes	..	..	55				720
Curtains and Bedhangings	..	..	11				

