

[Report 1918] / Medical Officer of Health, Grantham Borough.

Contributors

Grantham (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1918

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fyya5x4g>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Urban Sanitary Authority, Grantham, for
the Year 1918.

REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

to the

GRANTHAM URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

For the Year 1918.

H. POOLE BERRY, M.B.,

May, 1919.

Medical Officer of Health.



REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

to the

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For the Year 1918.

H. POOL HERR, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1919.



ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health
of the Grantham Urban Sanitary Authority for
the Year 1918.

GRANTHAM,

To the Chairman and Members, May, 1919.
of the
Grantham Urban Sanitary Authority.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the Memorandum of January 16th., 1919, from the Local Government Board, I beg to lay before you a brief Report for the Year 1918, with the Vital Statistics relating thereto.

I have received from the Registrar-General, through the Medical Officer of the Kesteven County Council, a numerical list of the Deaths which occurred among civilians in the District during the year, classified under the headings of various Diseases. This Table also includes various statistical statements, which are to be employed in calculating the Health Returns for the year. The Population for the Birth Rate is to be regarded as 22,902, and for the Death Rate, 20,439.

Using these figures, therefore, I estimate that the Death Rate is 16.78, the Birth Rate, 20.56, and the Infantile Mortality, 84.92.

There were 343 deaths, -164 males and 179 females; there were 471 births, -228 males and 243 females; 44 of these births were illegitimate. There were 40 deaths of infants under one year, -seven of these were illegitimate.

The Deaths Rate is practically the same as that for the average of the smaller towns in England and Wales, which was 16.1 against our 16.78; the Birth Rate being 2.66 higher. Our Infantile Mortality is encouraging, being 13.34 lower than last

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health
of the Glamorgan Urban Sanitary Authority for
the Year 1918.

GLAMORGAN,

May, 1919.

To the Chairman and Members,

of the

Glamorgan Urban Sanitary Authority.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the Memorandum of January 1919,
1919, from the Local Government Board, I beg to lay before you
a brief report for the Year 1918, with the vital statistics
relating thereto.

I have received from the Registrar-General, through the
Medical Officer of the Eastern County Council, a statement of
the deaths which occurred among children in the district
during the year, classified under the headings of various diseases.
This table also includes various statistical statements, which
are to be employed in calculating the Health Returns for the year.
The population for the birth rate is to be regarded as 32,902,
and for the death rate, 30,489.

Using these figures, therefore, I estimate that the
death rate is 16.78, the birth rate, 30.86, and the infantile
mortality, 64.93.

These figures are based on 1,044 deaths and 179 females; there
were 471 males, 328 males and 143 females; 44 of these deaths
were illegitimate. There were 46 deaths of infants under one
year, seven of these were illegitimate.

The death rate is practically the same as that for the
average of the similar towns in England and Wales, which was 16.78
against our 16.78; the birth rate being 30.86 against our
infantile mortality is encouraging, being 15.54 lower than the

year, and 9.08 lower than the average of the smaller towns.

The deaths included 10 from Whooping Cough, 4 from Diphtheria, 2 from Measles; 16 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6 from Tuberculous Meningitis, 6 from other Tuberculous Diseases, 17 from Pneumonia, 27 from Bronchitis, 19 from Congenital Debility, and 86 from Influenza.

There were a very considerable number of cases of Whooping Cough in the Spring of the year, and it was found necessary on this account to close the Welby Street Infants School from March 13th-17th.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases were received as follows:-

	Total	Under one year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.
Measles	18	1	9	4	2	2	-	-
German Measles	11	1	-	3	3	4	-	-
Scarlet Fever	19	-	2	14	3(+)	-	-	-
Diphtheria	14	-	5	5	3	1	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Enteric Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	25							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24	-	-	3	9	8	4	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	11	-	2	1	5	1	1	1

(+) One case removed at Hospital.

It is evident from this list that there was no serious outbreak of any of these infectious diseases during the year. All the cases were treated in their own homes, except one case of scarlet fever, which was the case of a servant girl in a house which was let to various families, engaged in military and other pursuits, and there was absolutely no possibility of any effective isolation. In this instance, the

year, and 9.08 lower than the average of the smaller towns.
 The deaths included 19 from Whooping Cough, 4 from
 Diphtheria, 3 from Measles, 16 from Rubella, 1 from
 5 from Tuberculosis Meningitis, 5 from other Tuberculosis
 Diseases, 17 from Pneumonia, 27 from Bronchitis, 19 from
 Genital Debility, and 66 from Infants.

There were a very considerable number of cases of
 Whooping Cough in the Spring of the year, and it was found
 necessary on this account to close the City Street Infants
 School from March 18th-19th.

Notification of infectious diseases were received

as follows:-

	Total		Under one year		1 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 45		45 and upwards	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Measles	16	1	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	-	-
German Measles	11	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	12	-	-	2	14	5(+)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	14	-	-	0	0	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Bacterial Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ophtalmia Neonatorum	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Tuberculosis	24	-	-	-	4	2	0	4	-	-	-	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	11	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

(+) One case removed at Hospital.

It is evident from this list that there was no
 serious outbreak of any of these infectious diseases during
 the year. All the cases were treated in their own homes, except
 one case of scarlet fever, which was the case of a servant girl
 in a house which was let to various families, reported in
 military and other journals, and there was especially no
 possibility of any effective isolation. In this instance, the

Town Council, at a special meeting convened for the purpose, gave their permission for her removal to the Isolation Hospital.

The case of Enteric Fever occurred in October; a trained nurse was provided by the Health Committee, and the patient eventually made a good recovery. The pump on the premises occupied by the patient was subsequently replaced by the Waterworks Company's water, and the drains were re-laid.

Very little has been done during the year in the matter of treatment for or prevention against Tuberculosis. As far as I can ascertain, five cases received Sanatorium treatment, but I have been unable to learn what benefits, if any, resulted from the appointment of a Temporary Tuberculosis Officer, or what duties he was called upon to perform.

During the year, steps were taken by the Kesteven County Council to establish a venereal Clinic in the Borough, and I am given to understand that rooms for this purpose have been secured in the Westgate Hall, and placed in charge of a local Medical Practitioner, where he may be consulted by appointment. The pathological investigations required are, I understand, to be undertaken in the Laboratories of the Manchester University.

INFLUENZA.—In the month of June, Influenza was very prevalent, but the character of the cases was very similar to that which we have experienced in recent years in like epidemics. The fatality was small, and pneumonia and serious complications rarely occurred. The attendance at the Public Elementary Schools was so reduced that several of these were closed from June 26th, and finally all were closed until July 5th. On July 5th, it was recommended that the Theatre and Picture Palace should be closed for 14 days, during which time they were to undergo a thorough cleansing. Towards the end of July, the epidemic abated.

About the 17th of October, a second epidemic commenced, and from that date the epidemic gradually increased, and the severity

Town Council, as a special meeting convened for the purpose.
gave their permission for her removal to the Isolation Hospital.
The case of Enteric Fever occurred in October; a trained
nurse was provided by the Health Committee, and the patient
eventually made a good recovery. The pump on the premises
occupied by the patient was subsequently replaced by the Waterworks
Company's water, and the drains were re-laid.
Very little has been done during the year in the matter of
treatment for or prevention against Tuberculosis. As far as I
can ascertain, five cases received sanatorium treatment, but I
have been unable to learn what benefits, if any, resulted from
the appointment of a Temporary Tuberculosis Officer, or what
results he was called upon to perform.
During the year, steps were taken by the Hastings County
Council to establish a venereal clinic in the Borough, and I am
given to understand that rooms for this purpose have been secured
in the Westgate Hall, and placed in charge of a local Medical
Practitioner, where he may be consulted by appointment. The
pathological investigations required and, I understand, to be
undertaken in the Laboratories of the Manchester University.
INFLUENZA.—In the month of June, Influenza was very prevalent
but the character of the cases was very similar to that which we
have experienced in recent years in like epidemics. The fatality
was small, and pneumonia and various complications rarely
occurred. The attendance at the Public Elementary Schools was so
reduced that several of these were closed from June 28th, and
finally all were closed until July 5th. On July 5th, it was
recommended that the theatres and Picture Palaces should be closed
for 14 days, during which time they were to undergo a thorough
disinfection. Towards the end of July, the epidemic abated.
About the 15th of October, a second epidemic commenced, and
from that date the epidemic gradually increased, and the severity

of the cases became very noticeable. Complications such as Pneumonia, General Toxaemia, with severe heart symptoms, became common, and several fatal cases after a comparatively short illness, occurred. There are no means of estimating at all the actual number of cases, but the deaths which occurred in successive weeks were the following:-

Week ending Nov. 2.	Influenza	6.	Lobar Pneumonia	1.
" Nov. 9.	"	9.	Acute Pneumonia	3.
			Capillary Bronchitis	1.
" Nov. 16.	"	20.	Pneumonia	4.
" Nov. 23 rd .	"	9.	"	2.
" Nov. 30.	"	18.	"	1.
" Dec. 7.	"	7.	"	1.
" Dec. 14.	"	2.	"	2.

By December 21st, the epidemic was practically over. All the Public Elementary Schools were closed from November 6th till December 20th, and the Public Health (Influenza) Regulations, 1918, relating to Places of Public Entertainment were put into force after their publication on November 18th and 22nd. It is difficult to say whether the closure of the Schools was of any material advantage in controlling the epidemic; but it practically became imperative on account of the large number of absentees and the depletion of the teaching staffs from illness.

At the time Influenza was very prevalent in the neighbouring Camps, but it is difficult and practically impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to whether the Camps were responsible for infecting the civilian population in the town, or vice versa, though I am inclined to think that the disease was prevalent in the Camps rather earlier than in the town.

It is extremely difficult by any active measures to hinder the spread of such an epidemic. It was thought that the most efficient way of bringing to the notice of the public the

of the cases became very noticeable. Complications such as pneumonia, General Toxicemia, with severe heart symptoms, became common, and several fatal cases after a comparatively short illness, occurred. There are no means of estimating at all the actual number of cases, but the deaths which occurred in several weeks were the following:-

1.	Scarlet Fever	10.	Influenza	19.	Scarlet Fever
2.	"	11.	"	20.	"
3.	"	12.	"	21.	"
4.	"	13.	"	22.	"
5.	"	14.	"	23.	"
6.	"	15.	"	24.	"
7.	"	16.	"	25.	"
8.	"	17.	"	26.	"
9.	"	18.	"	27.	"
10.	"	19.	"	28.	"
11.	"	20.	"	29.	"
12.	"	21.	"	30.	"
13.	"	22.	"	31.	"
14.	"	23.	"	32.	"
15.	"	24.	"	33.	"
16.	"	25.	"	34.	"
17.	"	26.	"	35.	"
18.	"	27.	"	36.	"
19.	"	28.	"	37.	"
20.	"	29.	"	38.	"
21.	"	30.	"	39.	"
22.	"	31.	"	40.	"
23.	"	32.	"	41.	"
24.	"	33.	"	42.	"
25.	"	34.	"	43.	"
26.	"	35.	"	44.	"
27.	"	36.	"	45.	"
28.	"	37.	"	46.	"
29.	"	38.	"	47.	"
30.	"	39.	"	48.	"
31.	"	40.	"	49.	"
32.	"	41.	"	50.	"
33.	"	42.	"	51.	"
34.	"	43.	"	52.	"
35.	"	44.	"	53.	"
36.	"	45.	"	54.	"
37.	"	46.	"	55.	"
38.	"	47.	"	56.	"
39.	"	48.	"	57.	"
40.	"	49.	"	58.	"
41.	"	50.	"	59.	"
42.	"	51.	"	60.	"
43.	"	52.	"	61.	"
44.	"	53.	"	62.	"
45.	"	54.	"	63.	"
46.	"	55.	"	64.	"
47.	"	56.	"	65.	"
48.	"	57.	"	66.	"
49.	"	58.	"	67.	"
50.	"	59.	"	68.	"
51.	"	60.	"	69.	"
52.	"	61.	"	70.	"
53.	"	62.	"	71.	"
54.	"	63.	"	72.	"
55.	"	64.	"	73.	"
56.	"	65.	"	74.	"
57.	"	66.	"	75.	"
58.	"	67.	"	76.	"
59.	"	68.	"	77.	"
60.	"	69.	"	78.	"
61.	"	70.	"	79.	"
62.	"	71.	"	80.	"
63.	"	72.	"	81.	"
64.	"	73.	"	82.	"
65.	"	74.	"	83.	"
66.	"	75.	"	84.	"
67.	"	76.	"	85.	"
68.	"	77.	"	86.	"
69.	"	78.	"	87.	"
70.	"	79.	"	88.	"
71.	"	80.	"	89.	"
72.	"	81.	"	90.	"
73.	"	82.	"	91.	"
74.	"	83.	"	92.	"
75.	"	84.	"	93.	"
76.	"	85.	"	94.	"
77.	"	86.	"	95.	"
78.	"	87.	"	96.	"
79.	"	88.	"	97.	"
80.	"	89.	"	98.	"
81.	"	90.	"	99.	"
82.	"	91.	"	100.	"

By December 1st, the epidemic was practically over. All the Public Elementary Schools were closed from November 20th till January 20th, and the Public Health (Sanitation) Department, 1918, relating to Places of Public Entertainment were put into force after their publication on November 18th and 23rd. It is difficult to say whether the closure of the schools was of any material advantage in controlling the epidemic; but it practically became imperative on account of the large number of attendances and the depletion of the teaching staffs from illness. At the time influenza was very prevalent in the neighbourhood camps, but it is difficult and practically impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to whether the camps were responsible for infecting the civilian population in the town, or vice versa, though I am inclined to think that the disease was prevalent in the camps rather earlier than in the town. It is extremely difficult by any active measures to hinder the spread of such an epidemic. It was thought that the most efficient way of bringing to the notice of the public the

precautions and recommendations contained in the Circulars from the Local Government Board was to make use of the columns of the "Grantham Journal," which everybody reads here, and the Editor very kindly introduced under appropriate headings from time to time the various paragraphs contained in these Circulars. The importance of free ventilation was recommended as essential, but the cold weather, the scanty supply of coal and necessity for warmth in many of the cases, rendered it often difficult to secure the free supply of fresh air which was needed. It was extremely difficult to obtain the services of nurses even for the well-to-do classes, and for the poorer classes, the Nursing Association, the School Nurse, and the Health Visitor rendered such services as they were capable of. A few cases of Pneumonia were admitted into the Grantham Hospital, but here the number of beds is very limited, and the nursing staff was depleted, and the risk of spreading the infection to surgical and other patients had to be taken into consideration. Our Isolation Hospital was in use for military purposes. There were very few women available as nurses or home helps, and, indeed, the lack of nursing facilities was a grievous hindrance, but appeared to be insuperable. On the whole, we appear to have come off no worse, if, indeed, not rather better, than many of the neighbouring towns. The surrounding villages suffered equally with ourselves.

The nature of the cases varied very much in intensity. By far the larger number presented the ordinary symptoms of influenza, a few days of pyrexia, with headache, general malaise muscular and nerve pains with sore throat, some bronchial catarrh, followed by a certain amount of prostration and a tardy convalescence; but amongst them were a considerable number which presented in the course of their illness alarming symptoms

precautions and recommendations contained in the Circulars from the local Government Board was to make use of the columns of the "Glasgow Herald," which everybody reads here, and the Editor very kindly introduced under appropriate headings from time to time the various paragraphs contained in these Circulars. The importance of free ventilation was recommended as essential, but the cold weather, the scanty supply of coal and possibly the want in many of the cases, rendered it often difficult to secure the free supply of fresh air which was needed. It was extremely difficult to obtain the services of nurses even for the well-to-do classes, and for the poorer classes, the Nursing Association, the School Nurse, and the Health Visitor rendered much services as they were capable of. A few cases of pneumonia were admitted into the Glasgow Hospital, but here the number of beds is very limited, and the nursing staff was depleted, and the risk of spreading the infection to surgical and other patients had to be taken into consideration. Our isolation Hospital was in use for military purposes. There were very few women available as nurses or home helps, and, indeed, the lack of nursing facilities was a serious hindrance, but appeared to be insuperable. On the whole, we appear to have come off no worse, if, indeed, not rather better, than many of the neighbouring towns. The surrounding villages suffered equally with ourselves.

The nature of the cases varied very much in intensity. By far the larger number presented the ordinary symptoms of influenza, a few days of pyrexia, with headache, general malaise, muscular and nerve pains with sore throat, some bronchial catarrh followed by a certain amount of prostration and a fairly convalescence; but amongst them were a considerable number which presented in the course of their illness alarming symptoms

of general toxæmia, amongst which pneumonia with early cyanosis, much pulmonary oedema and frequently hemorrhage, followed by early failure of the heart's action, were prominent features. Vaccine inoculation was not much practised here; and as far as I can ascertain, in these especially grave cases no specially specific treatment appeared to be of any avail. It is remarkable that most of these severe and fatal cases occurred amongst apparently quite healthy young adults. There appeared to be little doubt that the disease was primarily an Influenza Invasion, followed in these fatal cases by a toxic condition produced by the subsequent overpowering invasion of a pneumococcal or streptococcal poison.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.- A considerable amount of good work has been done during the year at the Maternity Centre. Miss Lonnen is a very capable and energetic Health Visitor, and she had paid 3373 visits, and 206 special visits to patients' homes, a total of 3579. There have been 571 visits of infants to the Centre, and mothers have paid 42 visits for advice. The attendance on Thursday afternoons at the Centre is variable, but many more mothers now attend regularly with their babies than formerly, since the Centre has become better known. During the latter part of the year, Miss Lonnen has made arrangements by which Nestle's Milk can be obtained at the Centre, and she has also taken steps, with the help of the Food Control Committee, to secure a sufficient supply of cows' milk, where it was necessary for young babies or expectant or nursing mothers.

In accordance with the Circular upon Maternity and Child Welfare issued by the Local Government Board on August 7th, 1918, a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has been appointed, composed of the Health Committee, with the addition of Mrs. Bousfield, representing the National Union of Women Workers, and Mrs. Brown, representing the Womens' Co-operative Guild. This Committee has met on several occasions, and has prepared a scheme

of general toxemia, among which pneumonia with early symptoms, such primary edema and frequently bronchitis, followed by early failure of the heart's action, were prominent features. Vaccinia inoculation was not much practiced here; and as far as I can ascertain, in those especially grave cases no specific treatment appeared to be of any avail. It is remarkable that most of these severe and fatal cases occurred among apparently quite healthy young adults. There appeared to be little doubt that the disease was primarily an infectious invasion, followed in these fatal cases by a toxic condition produced by the subsequent overpowering invasion of a pneumococcal or streptococcal poison.

MATERINITY AND CHILD WELFARE. - A considerable amount of good work has been done during the year at the Maternity Centre. Miss Latham is a very capable and energetic Health Visitor, and she and Miss Bury visit the patients at home. There have been 571 visits of infants to the Centre, and 147 visits for advice. The attendance on Tuesday afternoon at the Centre is variable, but many more mothers now attend regularly with their babies than formerly, since the Centre has become better known. During the latter part of the year, Miss Latham has made arrangements by which Health's Milk can be obtained at the Centre, and she has also taken steps, with the help of the Good Control Committee, to secure a sufficient supply of cows' milk, since it was necessary for young babies or expectant or nursing mothers.

In accordance with the Circular upon Maternity and Child Welfare issued by the Local Government Board on August 7th, 1914, a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has been appointed, composed of the Health Committee, with the addition of Mrs. Heston, representing the National Union of Women Workers, and Mrs. Brown, representing the Women's Co-operative Guild. This Committee has met on several occasions, and has prepared a scheme

for carrying out the various items contained in the Circular above referred to, and this Scheme has received the sanction of the Local Government Board. The Medical Practitioners have been approached, and they have expressed their willingness to attend when required by Midwives according to the scale of fees offered by the Local Government Board. Arrangements have been made with the Grantham Victoria Nursing Association for the nursing of mothers and children when required. The Health Visitor is making arrangements to commence immediately a short course of Lectures to Mothers, on "The Care of the Baby and the Needs of the Expectant Mother."

The Midwives, of which there are at present three practising in the Borough, are under the supervision of the Kesteven County Council.

Our Health Visitor has been appointed by the Board of Guardians, Infant Life Protection Officer and Visitor for their Boarded-out Children.

The Garden Party, held on July 25th, was a great success, in spite of inclement weather, and 235 mothers with their babies attended.

In September, our Isolation Hospital was taken over by the Military Authorities at their urgent request, and arrangements were made by which we were enabled to make use of the Rural Isolation Hospital if the necessity arose.

The town during the year has been seriously overcrowded by the large number of Military Officers and non-commissioned officers and men, with their wives and families. It has been difficult, or well nigh impossible, to secure house and lodging accommodation for the large increase in the population, and there seemed to be as yet little, if any, diminution in the demand for such accommodation.

I have received weekly information of infectious diseases that occur in the neighbouring Camps, and I have supplied the

for carrying out the various items contained in the Circular above referred to, and this House has received the assistance of the local Government Board. The Medical Practitioners have been approached, and they have expressed their willingness to attend when requested by midwives according to the scale of fees offered by the local Government Board. Arrangements have been made with the Christian Science Nursing Association for the nursing of patients and midwives when required. The Health Visitor is making arrangements to commence immediately a short course of lectures to mothers on the care of the baby and the needs of the expectant mother.

The midwives, of which there are at present three practising in the Borough, are under the supervision of the Health Visitor.

Our Health Visitor has been appointed by the Board of Guardians, and is in constant communication with the Health Visitor for the Health of the Children.

The Garden Party, held on July 25th, was a great success, in spite of inclement weather, and 255 mothers with their babies attended.

In September, our Isolation Hospital was taken over by the Military Authorities at their urgent request, and arrangements were made by which we were enabled to make use of the Rural

Isolation Hospital at the necessary times.

The town during the year has been seriously overworked by the large number of Military Officers and non-commissioned officers and men, with their wives and families. It has been difficult, or well nigh impossible, to secure houses and lodging accommodation for the large increase in the population, and there seemed to be as yet little, if any, diminution in the demand for such accommodation.

I have received weekly information of infectious diseases that occur in the neighbouring Camps, and I have supplied the

Military Sanitary Officer with all information relating to any houses in which infectious diseases have occurred, which have any association with the troops or their families.

The "Housing" question has received much consideration, and active steps are being taken to take advantage of the latest terms offered by the Government. Several Sites have been inspected, and negotiations are in progress with a view to purchase. A scheme will be submitted to the Local Government Board in due course.

Dr. Ashby resigned his appointment as Public Analyst early in the year, having held the appointment since May 7th., 1878. Mr. Trotman, of Nottingham, has been appointed in his place

I append the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. POOLE BERRY.

Military Sanitary Officer with all information relating to any

houses in which infectious diseases have occurred, which may

association with the troops or their families.

The "Housing" question has received much consideration

and active steps are being taken to take advantage of the latest

forms offered by the Government. Several sites have been

inspected, and negotiations are in progress with a view to

procurement. A house will be submitted to the local Government

board in due course.

Dr. Barry resigned his appointment as Public Analyst

early in the year, having held the appointment since May 7th.

Mr. Weston, of Nottingham, has been appointed in his place

I append the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Yours faithfully,

H. POOLE ESQ.

H. POOLE ESQ.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit a brief resume of the work carried out by my Department during the year 1918.

For obvious reasons, the operations of the Housing &c. Act have again been suspended.

During the year, numerous difficulties in regard to the collection of house refuse were encountered from time to time, and these were successfully dealt with.

The salvage of waste materials from house refuse, and the amount realised from the sale of the same, has also been a matter for congratulation.

SAMPLES OF WATER.-Six samples of well water were examined, and five of these were found to be polluted. In two instances, the wells were closed and Grantham Water Works water was laid on the premises, whilst in three cases the pollution appeared to be of a temporary character, and the wells were thoroughly cleansed, and have since remained under observation.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.-On March 11th, a cowkeeper and dairyman, who occupied premises in close proximity to a public footpath and Harrowby Camp, was fined £2 for failing to abate a nuisance arising from the filthy state of the yard and premises.

SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACTS.-It was necessary in two instances to take legal proceedings against milk vendors under these Acts,-in one case for selling milk containing 6 parts of added water, and another for milk deficient to the extent of 8 per cent in fat and containing 19 per cent of added water.

The former case was dismissed, and a fine of £10 was inflicted in the latter.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit a brief review of the work carried out

by my Department during the year 1918.

For obvious reasons, the operations of the Department, and

have again been suspended.

During the year, numerous difficulties in regard to the

collection of house refuse were encountered from time to time, and

these were necessarily dealt with.

The savings of waste materials from house refuse, and the

amount realized from the sale of the same, has also been a matter for

consideration.

As the year drew to a close,

the work of the Department was brought to a halt.

and five of these were found to be polluted. In two instances, the

wells were closed and disinfected. In the other three, the

pollution, which in three cases was pollution appeared to be of a

temporary character, and the wells were thoroughly cleaned, and have

since remained under observation.

WATER SUPPLY

WATER SUPPLY ACT - In March 1918, a sewerage and drainage

and sewerage premises in close proximity to a public toilet and

sanitary camp, was found to be in a state of disrepair and

from the filthy state of the yard and premises.

WATER SUPPLY ACT - It was necessary in two instances

to take legal proceedings against milk vendors under these Acts, in

one case for selling milk containing a large amount of water, and another

for milk delivered to the extent of 6 per cent in fat and containing 12

per cent of added water.

The former case was dismissed, and a fine of £10 was levied

on the latter.

In consequence of a sample of milk which had been taken from a milk seller having been certified by the Public Analyst as adulterated, suspicion fell upon a man in the employ of the producer. Subsequently, this man was seen to deliberately add water to new milk at the cow-shed, and he was prosecuted by his employer for malicious damage to milk, and sentenced to 28 days imprisonment.

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.-Frequent inspections of these premises were made. Dairies and milk-shops were nearly always found to be satisfactory as regards cleanliness, but the same did not apply in the case of cow-sheds, insufficient labour being cited at the cause.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.-The number of Slaughter-houses in actual use, owing to Food Control, was very few, and consequently their supervision was not a difficult matter.

DISINFECTION.-During November, the whole of the Elementary Schools in the town were disinfected by means of spraying with formaldehyde solution.

The usual fumigation of rooms and disinfection of bedding after cases of infectious disease, was carried out.

Large numbers of blankets, rugs, &c., were disinfected for the Military Authorities at the steam disinfector.

In consequence of a sample of milk which had been taken

from a milk seller having been certified by the Public Analyst
as adulterated, an inspection was made in the evening of the
premises. Consequently, this man was seen to deliberately add
water to raw milk at the cow-shed, and he was prosecuted by the
Inspector for malicious damage to milk, and sentenced to 28 days
imprisonment.

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS AND MILKSHOPS. - Proposed inspection of

these premises were made. Dairies and milk-shops were nearly
always found to be satisfactory as regards cleanliness, but the
same did not apply in the case of cow-sheds. Inefficient labour

was often the cause of the unsatisfactory condition of the

DAIRIES. - The number of dairies was found to be
small, owing to the fact that many of the dairies were very small, and consequently

their supervision was not a difficult matter.

DISINFECTION. - During November, the whole of the Elementary

Schools in the town were disinfectant by means of spraying with

formaldehyde solution.

The usual fumigation of rooms and disinfection of bedding

after cases of infectious diseases, was carried out.

Large numbers of blankets, rugs, &c., were disinfected

for the Military Authorities at the steam disinfectant.

SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACT.

Article Analysed.	Total Number of samples.	Formal.	Informal.	Number adulterated.
Milk	35	32	3	8
Butter	2	-	2	1
Lard	1	-	1	-
Baking Powder	2	-	2	-
Oatmeal	1	-	1	-
Coffee	1	-	1	-
Pepper	1	-	1	-
Vinegar	4	-	4	-
Sweet Nitre	1	-	1	-
Camph. Oil	3	1	2	-
Tinct. Rhubarb	1	-	1	-
Castor Oil	1	-	1	-
Liquorice Powder	1	-	1	-
Epsom Salts	1	-	1	-
Total	55	33	22	9

REMARKS.

One sample of milk was deficient to the extent of 11 per cent in non-fatty solids, and in this case the farm servant was seen to deliberately add water to the milk. Subsequently, proceedings were taken by the farmer against his servant for malicious damage to milk, and the defendant was committed to 28 days' imprisonment.

The case against a milk vendor who sold a sample of milk containing 6 parts per cent of added water, was dismissed.

Articles Analyzed	Total Number of Samples	Formal	Informal	Number of Samples
Milk	25	25	0	0
Butter	2	-	0	1
Lard	1	-	1	-
Baking Powder	2	-	2	-
Oatmeal	1	-	1	-
Apples	1	-	1	-
Peppercorns	1	-	1	-
Vinegar	2	-	2	-
Sweet Milk	1	-	1	-
Crack Oil	2	-	2	-
Almond, Biscuits	1	-	1	-
Crack Oil	1	-	1	-
Almond Biscuits	1	-	1	-
Spiced Raisins	1	-	1	-
Total	35	35	32	9

Summary

One sample of milk was deficient to the extent of 11 per cent in non-fat solids, and in this case the farm owner was seen to deliberately add water to the milk. Subsequently, proceedings were taken by the farmer against his servant for malicious damage to milk, and the defendant was committed to 30 days' imprisonment.

The case against a milk vendor who sold a sample of milk containing 6 parts per cent of added water, was dismissed.

In another case, the defendant was fined £10 for selling milk which was deficient in fat to the extent of 8 per cents and also contained 19 per cent added water.

In several instances, vendors appeared before the Health Committee and received warnings for selling milk of inferior quality.

The following amount of unsound food was destroyed as being unfit for consumption, viz:-

Fresh beef (Tubercular)	256 stones.
Chilled Beef.	111½ "
Corned Beef.	11 "
Mutton.	9 "
Pork.	11½ "
Bacon.	11½ "
Ox Tongue. (Tinned).	1 13 "
Ox Heads.	2
Bloaters.	1 box.
Salmon (Tinned).	1 tin.
Brussels Sprouts.	12 bags.
Cabbage.	1 railway truck.

Yours obediently,

S. F. NOTT.
