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BOROUGH OF



GRANTHAM

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Health of the Borough

For the Year

1946

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

Palmer and Son, Printer, Grantham.



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BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor J. W. Smith, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor J. Hawkins (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman R. Lee, J.P.

Alderman B. H. Sindall

Councillor L. Audus

Councillor Mrs. V. Webster

Councillor Mrs. L. Basford, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. S. Brace

Councillor Mrs. D. Shipman

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Alderman A. Eatch (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. L. Basford, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman Mrs. S. A. Barnes

Councillor Mrs. V. Webster

Councillor W. H. Dale

Councillor S. Foster, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillor Mrs. S. Brace

Councillor E. Roberts

Councillor Mrs. D. Shipman

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

for 1946

Population (Census 1931)	19,709
Population (Estimated for year)	22,750
Area of Borough	3,868 acres
Rateable Value	£139,853
Sum represented by penny rate £551	19s. 11d.
Number of Births	473
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	20.7
Average for England and Wales ...	19.1
Number of Deaths	260
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.4
Average for England and Wales ...	11.5
Infantile Mortality for 1,000 live births	35.9
Average for England and Wales ...	43

Water Supply—The Grantham Water Works Company.

Sewage Disposal—Broad Irrigation on Council's Farm, Marston.

Refuse Collection—By Council's workmen and S.D. Freighters.

Refuse Disposal—By Heenan and Froude Refuse Destructor (Incineration). By Controlled Tipping (Dysart Road Tip).

Disposal of excreta—By Water Carriage System.

Isolation Hospital, Gorse Lane—A Corrugated Iron Building.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic—40, Westgate.

Swimming Baths (Open Air)—Dysart Park and Wyndham Park.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

C. H. D. ROBBS, M.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

S. FRANCIS NOTT, C.R.S.I., F.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

C. TAYLOR, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Health Visitor:

Miss S. FORD

Additional Health Visitors:

Mrs. E. HOLLAND

Miss E. McNAIR

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

ANNUAL REPORT

16, St. Peter's Hill,
Grantham.
October, 1947.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Grantham.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary administration of the Borough of Grantham for the year 1946.

This report, which was practically completed when I took up duties on 1st August, 1947, has been prepared by your staff on the basis indicated in the Ministry of Health Circular of 11th February, 1946, and is a record of work carried on during the office of my predecessor, the late Dr. C. H. D. Robbs.

Rather than cause further delay in going to press, I have confined comment to the general statistical summary which appears at the beginning of this report and the infectious disease incidence.

It will be seen that there has been a slight increase in the estimated population during the year. There has been little change in the number of births registered in the borough—473, as compared with 464 in 1945, and the birth rate per 1,000 population, 20.7, is still slightly higher than the average for England and Wales as a whole, 19.1.

Deaths of children under 1 year per thousand live births at 35.9 is again substantially lower than the rate for the country as a whole—46. This is very satisfactory, and reflects credit on your maternity and child welfare service.

The number of deaths at 260 shows a slight decrease on the 1945 figure of 270, and the death rate per 1,000 population, 11.4, is closer to the average for the whole of the country 11.5.

Notifications of infectious diseases for the year 1946 were:—

Scarlet Fever	46
Whooping Cough	8
Diphtheria	3
Measles	29
Pneumonia	37
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	8
Tuberculosis	26

The Scarlet Fever figures for the year were higher than for a considerable time previously, but fortunately the disease was of a mild type, and it was possible to isolate many (27) of them at home. Of the others, 9 went to the Grantham Isolation Hospital and 4 and 6 to Melton and Mansfield Hospitals respectively.

There were more cases of pneumonia during the year than usual, but fortunately modern methods of treatment have improved the outlook in this disease, and the number of deaths (11) was only slightly higher than the previous year (9).

The Tuberculosis statistics are unfortunately not as complete as they should be owing to the necessary records not having been available.

Appended are the Annual Reports of the Senior Health Visitor and Chief Sanitary Inspector, which together include the other salient features of the year's work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. McKEOWN,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

40, Westgate,
Grantham.
21st January, 1947.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Grantham.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended
December 31st, 1946:—

NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS	1946	1945
Total	645	703
Illegitimate	47	78
(4 of the latter cases were born in Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital and 32 in Kesteven County Institution)		
Stillbirths	19	34
Cases attended by a Doctor and Midwife	188	127
Cases attended by Midwives ...	79	109
Cases born in Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital ...	261	394
Cases born in Kesteven County Institution	117	73
	<u>645</u>	<u>703</u>

VISITING

Primary Visits to Infants ...	427	448
Revisits under 1 year	1418	1186
Revisits 1 year to 5 years ...	3916	3219
Total	<u>5761</u>	<u>4853</u>
Stillbirths	8	17
Deaths	16	13
Households visited	6732	5280

SPECIAL VISITS

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>
Inspections of Nos. 2 and 3 Day Nurseries (to March 31st, 1946, only)	10	47
To Sick Children	145	89
In connection with Diphtheria Immunisation	1651	1133
In connection with cases due for Ophthalmic Treatment ...	48	—
In cases due for Orthopaedic Treatment	3	—
In connection with Ante-Natal Dental Scheme	6	—
In conjunction with N.S.P.C.C.	23	
In connection with T.B. contact	8	
Useless Visits	1284	1280
Sanitary Defects	8	1
Interviews	46	37
Children from Birth to 5 years transferred to other areas ...	447	
Children from Birth to 5 years transferred to Grantham ...	257	

CHILDREN ACT, 1908, AND CHILDREN AND
YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932

Primary Visits	5
Revisits	24
Visits to prospective foster-mothers	4
Special Visits	27

Nine children have been boarded out during the year. Of these, three have returned to their parents, two have removed to another area.

The four remaining children are progressing satisfactorily

Four new foster-mothers were approved and registered.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939

Visits to prospective adopters ...	11
Special Visits	3
Children adopted	7

INFANT CLINICS			<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>
Total attendances	...	...	10648	11742
Individual mothers attending				
Welfare Clinic	...	...	943	957
Total names on Clinic Register	...		1059	1117

ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT

Sessions held	...	...	...	98	83
Cases treated	...	...	...	76	58
Treatments given	...	...	...	753	557

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Clinics held	...	...	...	25	27
Total attendances	...	...	...	636	596
Cases examined	...	...	...	221	221

Six Expectant Mothers have been recommended for Dental Treatment and are receiving treatment.

392 Priority Sheet Dockets issued to 196 Expectant Mothers.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINIC

First Injections	...	...	282	287
Cases completed	...	...	276	282

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

Twenty-six children have been recommended for treatment at the Orthopaedic Clinic, Beaconfield.

In three of these cases built-up shoes were advised, seven cases are receiving treatment and are progressing satisfactorily, one child has left the town.

Twelve of these cases were wearing built-up shoes and have been brought up for further examination.

The remaining three children are new cases.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

Twenty-three children have been recommended for examination by Dr. C. Newlyn Smith and Dr. A. Briggs, Eye Specialists, at Beaconfield.

Glasses were advised in ten of these cases. No glasses were advised in six cases, but the children will be brought up for further examination at a later date.

The seven remaining children were wearing glasses and had been brought up for further examination.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Forty-one children were recommended for examination by Mr. H. Miller. Seventeen cases received treatment, no treatment was required in six cases.

The remaining eighteen cases did not attend for treatment.

SALE OF FOODS

Foods	Sold at Full Cost					Cash Received from Sales			
Dried Milk	...	...	15008 lbs.	...	...	£1475	6	11	
Virol	...	...	129 lbs.	...	...	£13	8	9	
Total amount received and paid to Borough Treasurer from sale of Milk and other foods							£1691	10	10

NATIONAL SAVINGS GROUP

Sale of Savings Stamps	£62 13 0
Cash and Stamps converted into Savings Certificates	£66 0 0

Ten Mothers and Children who had made good attendances at the Clinic during 1945 were presented with Certificates, which were much appreciated.

CONFERENCE

The National Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare was attended in London on June 27th and 28th, 1946, and a detailed report was submitted.

HOME HELP SERVICE.—Ministry of Health Circular 110/46

The Senior Health Visitor attended a Meeting at the Guildhall on July 29th, 1946, to meet Representatives of the various Women's Organisations in the Borough with a view to the formation of a Home Help Service.

A further meeting was attended on September 9th, 1946, when the Representatives reported on efforts which had been made to secure the services of suitable women to establish such a Scheme.

Miss Pulford, W.V.S., was appointed as a part-time organiser of the scheme, and established her office at 11, Elmer Street, Grantham, commencing on Monday, 9th September, 1946, being in attendance between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., Monday to Saturday.

The Senior Health Visitor attended a further Meeting in this connection at the Guildhall on December 2nd, 1946, when it was decided that the organisation of the scheme should be conducted from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

A list of ten helpers has been established and eight applications have been made for assistance.

Two Home Helps have been placed and are now on regular duty.

Two Home Helps have been booked for duty at advanced dates.

Interviews in connection with the Home Help Scheme:—

Cases requiring assistance	...	...	...	11
Cases requiring employment	...	...	...	11
Special visits paid to prospective Home Helps and persons requiring assistance	...	...	...	16

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. FORD,
Senior Health Visitor.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR UPON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The number of complaints received at the office was 329, a considerable increase over the figure of 223 for the previous year. Nuisances arising from property dilapidations and overcrowded conditions were the chief causes of complaint. Again it must be reported that exceptional difficulty was experienced in securing even urgent repairs to house properties with the degree of promptitude desired and to which we were accustomed in pre-war days.

The Department is well aware of the serious deterioration which has taken place in the state of repair of many working-class houses, due to the almost complete cessation of maintenance work during the period of hostilities. With the apparent shortage of building materials and the concentration of building labour on new housing estates, it is likely to be some time before a serious effort can be made towards obtaining general reconditioning and remedying of sanitary defects of many of the older type houses in the borough. At the same time, it must be pointed out that it is estimated there are at least 250 to 300 houses which are unfit and lacking in essential conveniences, and which could only be dealt with satisfactorily by demolition. It is desirable, therefore, that the local authority should be aware of this and be prepared to deal with these houses as soon as the appropriate time arrives.

In common with other towns, Grantham has acute housing problems, and many families are living in overcrowded conditions. The number of applicants for Council houses at the end of 1946 was 1,227, and during the year 154 families had been provided with housing accommodation, 19 of which were rehoused as a result of being statutorily overcrowded and 9 on account of overcrowding from the sex separation point.

A record of the number of inspections and visits made to various premises is set out on page 22, and every effort is made to see that the various Acts and Regulations concerning these premises are observed.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the town is distributed by the Grantham Waterworks Company, and I am indebted to Mr. F. A. Gibson, Engineer and Managing Director of the Company, for the following comments on the supply:—

“The quantity of water as recorded at our Stoke Intake for the past year was 1,938 million gallons, and the consumption was 546 million gallons, so the available quantity far exceeded consumption.

“We normally take raw water samples about once a month, we find very little variation, except in times of turbidity; then we obtain earth bacteria, but owing to our large sedimentation reservoir, we are able to reduce this by utilising our Springs for the time being.

“Treatment—The Chlorination and the Alluminoferrous treatment is carried out at the southern end of the reservoir. At the northern end the raw water is then pumped into the Rapid Gravity Filters for the primary filtration. The water then gravitates to the slow sand filters for final filtration. From this point, it is collected in the clear storage tanks and so to the Pumping Plant, where a dose of Chlorine and Ammonia is injected for the final treatment (the Chlorine being automatically recorded).

“The number of supplies on our books is 6,913.

“We are in the process of laying a new 18-inch main from our Stoke Intake, to enable us to make full use of our Springs.

“The rainfall for the year was 32.06 inches, and the mean average for the past 80 years is 24 inches.”

Twenty-three samples of water taken in different parts of the town were submitted to the Analyst from the Health Department during the year, and all were reported upon favourably, indicating that the quality was satisfactory.

Overleaf is a full report of a chemical and bacteriological examination made by the Analyst of a sample of water from the public supply, which was taken in May:—

This sample contains per 100,000 parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180 deg. C	...	38.00
Suspended Matter	...	Slight trace
Chlorides as Chlorine	...	2.13
Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrate	...	0.48
Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrite	...	Absent
Free Ammonia	...	0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.0004
Temporary Hardness	...	18.00
Permanent Hardness	...	10.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80 deg. F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	...	7.70
Appearance	...	Very slightly turbid
Odour	...	None
Taste and colour	...	Normal
Heavy Metals	...	Absent
Free Chlorine	...	0.03 p.p.m.
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21 deg. C. in 72 hours		6
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37 deg. C. in 24 hours		6
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37 deg. C. in 48 hours		11
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37 deg C. in 48 hours	...	0
Faecal coli count per 10 mls. at 44 deg. C. in 48 hours	...	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	Absent in 100 mls.

ANALYST'S REMARKS.—This water was, at the time of sampling, of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

THE CONDUIT

This is an ancient building situate in the Market Place, which provides a public water supply. This supply is obtained by a pipe line from a covered-in spring in the valley on the west side of the borough.

The water is subject to pollution from time to time, and in September, 1944, an automatic chlorinating plant was provided for dosing the supply.

Samples of water taken during the year were generally found to be satisfactory, but on one occasion it was certified to be insufficiently chlorinated and of unsatisfactory bacterial quality.

PRIVATE WELLS

The very small number of shallow wells which still exist in the borough is being gradually reduced; a piped supply from the public mains was provided to two houses where closure of such wells was enforced.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

At the beginning of the year under review some pollution of the Mowbeck, which is a tributary of the River Witham, was still occurring, and samples taken of an industrial effluent indicated traces of oil and an excess of suspended matter. Following notification to the firm concerned, there was a marked improvement and no further visible pollution was apparent from then onwards.

Observations of the River Witham were made from time to time, but no pollution of a serious character was noted.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The number of pail closets in the borough remain as before, but it is anticipated that conversion of some of these will be effected in the not too distant future.

A 9in. sewer on the west side of Harlaxton Road was extended for 1,084 feet to facilitate the drainage of a number of new houses erected in this locality. Some 2,500 feet of new sewers were also constructed on a site off New Beacon Road, on which 138 permanent houses will be built.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

Early in the year the frequency of collection of refuse was once in three weeks, but as additional labour became available a steady improvement took place. By July it was possible to give a normal weekly collection for the first time in nearly seven years, and this was maintained until the end of the year.

The question of the renewal of refuse transport vehicles came under review, and it was decided to place on order one extra S.D. freighter to replace an old vehicle of the same make.

The provision of overalls and waterproof clothing for men engaged in collection of refuse was also decided upon by the Council.

In January a special report upon "The collection of refuse other than house refuse" was made to the Health Committee.

Considerable alterations and improvements were made at the destructor in the course of the year. A motor fan and forced draught equipment were provided and electricity for power and lighting installed.

The new plant was necessary to provide extra forced draught for the fires and in order to generate steam for the jets normally used for obtaining forced draught. It is well known that of late years house refuse has had a declining calorific value.

The new apparatus has proved a great success, and it is now possible for the refuse destructor to deal with the whole of the yield of the borough refuse during normal working hours in the summer time and by two or three working shifts in the winter months.

The question of the provision of modern plant for dealing with refuse is one which is now engaging the attention of your Council in the post-war programme.

The original refuse destructor was erected by Messrs. Manlove Alliott and Co. over 40 years ago, and in 1923 Messrs. Heenan and Froude reconstructed the plant.

It will be seen, therefore, that after 23 years of constant wear and tear the maintenance of the plant and fabric will become increasingly costly.

The erection of new houses in the borough which is rapidly progressing, is contributing a corresponding increase in the yield of refuse to be dealt with by the Council's services.

The Dysart Road Tip (a disused clay pit) in the County Institution grounds, has been used for several years as a means of disposing of surplus refuse by controlled tipping methods. It is now only used as a standby when for any reason such as closing down the destructor for improvements, repairs, etc., and in this connection has proved its value by reason of the absence of other suitable or available sites for disposal.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No statutory action was found to be necessary in connection with moveable dwellings. Two vans were removed from unlicensed sites following notification to the occupiers of the appropriate legal provisions.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Although no smoke observations were made during the year, the Department was aware of several factory chimneys which give rise to smoke nuisances from time to time. Undoubtedly the fuel factor was to a large extent responsible for much of the trouble and until a better quality of fuel for steam production is obtainable, it must remain uncertain whether action taken against offenders to enforce abatement of these nuisances would meet with any degree of success.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

Rodent destruction work during 1946 was considerably intensified as a result of the Council agreeing to enter into a special scheme under Circular N.S.12 received from the Director of Infestation Control, whereby occupiers of private dwellings were relieved of charges for clearing infestations not due to their neglect.

An assistant rodent operator was temporarily engaged and a systematic campaign involving block treatment of infested premises was carried out. Some 3,500 houses were surveyed, 213 rat infestations being discovered and promptly dealt with successfully. This work was supplemented by treatment of 54 small factory premises which were found to be infested, and it was estimated that the elimination of these surface infestations resulted in the destruction of some 4,000 rats.

A maintenance treatment of the sewers was also undertaken, and the continued attack upon rodents since the introduction of the Infestation Order, 1943, appears to be giving positive results and is having a beneficial effect by reducing the rat population of the borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The number of scheduled offensive trades in the borough is as follows:—

- 1 Glue Factory
- 2 Tripe Boilers
- 1 Hide and Skin Premises

Periodical visits were made to these premises. No bye-laws relating to offensive trades are in operation in the borough, but if such were adopted a further measure of control would be assured.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

During the year one cowkeeper and three retail purveyors of milk discontinued business and were deleted from the register. There are now six registered cowkeepers and twenty-one retail milk purveyors. The bulk of the milk consumed in the borough is produced in the surrounding rural district. Sixty-one milk samples were procured for bacteriological examination and keeping quality, of which seven were found to be unsatisfactory.

As a result of adverse reports upon samples over a period it was found necessary to request one milk vendor to appear before the Health Committee to show cause why he should not be removed from the register; but after being allowed further time to take steps to improve the quality of his supply, he decided to cease retailing within the borough boundary.

No effort is spared to ensure that the consumers receive a safe milk supply, and in this respect it is gratifying to report that as a result of local arrangements it is estimated some sixty-five per cent of the milk distributed in the town has been previously subjected to pasteurisation or heat-treatment. Also twice a year samples are obtained as far as possible from every milk producer supplying milk in the borough and submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. During the year samples were taken from 102 different sources, and only one was reported to be positive. This was referred to the Divisional Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, for appropriate action. Grateful acknowledgments are due to the County Health Authorities for their kind co-operation and assistance in carrying out such a comprehensive scheme of sampling.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-46

One pasteurising establishment is licensed under the Regulations. The plant, which was converted from the "holder" process to the "high temperature short time" process, was visited frequently during the year. The pasteurised milk is sampled at regular intervals, and twenty-two such samples were found to comply with the methylene blue and phosphatase test.

One dealer's licence was granted for the sale of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The Government-controlled Slaughterhouse — formerly the Co-operative Society's private slaughterhouse, is situated in Inner Street, at the South End of the Town.

During the year 354 visits were made for the purpose of meat inspection, and statistics relating to carcasses, etc., inspected and condemned will be found on page 23.

On two occasions flooding of the slaughterhouse took place — a very undesirable happening when carcasses were hanging therein. The cause is due to a main sewer which passes near the building becoming surcharged during abnormal rainstorms.

This slaughterhouse has served its purpose during the past seven years or so, but it cannot be contended that it is a suitable place for centralised slaughtering. It is evident that a modern abattoir for the district is a real necessity, and your Council has already agreed to this in principle.

The entire carcasses and organs of the following animals were condemned for the reasons stated.

11	Cows	...	...	Generalised Tuberculosis
2	Heifers	...	...	do.
2	Bullocks	...	...	do.
1	Calf	...	...	do.
4	Steers	...	...	do.
1	Cow	...	...	Moribund and ill Bled
1	Cow	...	...	Septic Pericarditis
1	Cow	...	...	Acute Septic Mammitis
1	Heifer	...	...	Moribund and Emaciated
1	Heifer	...	...	Sapraemia
1	Calf	...	...	Pyaemia

1 Calf	...	...	Immaturity
1 Calf	...	...	Navel ill
1 Calf	...	...	Moribund
7 Sheep	...	...	Dropsical
1 Sheep	...	...	Medicine Taint
2 Lambs	...	...	Dropsical
2 Steers	...	...	Hydremia
1 Steer	...	...	Septic Pericarditis
1 Steer	...	...	Septicaemia
1 Pig	...	...	Oedema
5 Pigs	...	...	Acute Swine Erysipelas
1 Pig	...	...	Gangrenous Pneumonia
2 Pigs	...	...	Sapraemia
1 Pig	...	...	Dropsical

The total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was 17 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., of which 11 tons 3 cwt. 28 lbs. were affected with Tuberculosis.

Numerous vists were made to various food shops and stores to inspect food commodities reported as being unsound and the following articles of food were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

Canned Food	...	...	...	967	tins
Fish	...	...	...	522	lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	34½	lbs.
Pikelets	...	...	...	498	
Raisins	...	...	...	110	lbs
Cake	...	...	...	35	lbs.
Sweets	...	...	...	10½	lbs.
Tea	...	...	...	3	lbs.
Beef Extract	...	...	...	1	case
Semolina	...	...	...	51	lbs.
Sausage	...	...	...	60	lbs.
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	45	lbs.
Dried Peaches	...	...	...	20	lbs.
Plain Flour	...	...	...	15	lbs.
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	3	lbs.
Coffee	...	...	...	2	bottles
Sauce	...	...	...	1	bottle
Bovril	...	...	...	9	jars
Pickles	...	...	...	16	jars
Salad Dressing	...	...	...	11	jars

No contraventions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 were noted.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Six licences were granted to slaughter or stun animals by means of a mechanically operated instrument.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 82 samples of food and drugs were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. A table appears on page 23 enumerating the samples taken and indicating the action in cases where samples were found to be not genuine.

In one instance proceedings against the vendor of adulterated rum was dismissed by the magistrates. An appeal against the decision to the King's Bench Division was allowed and the case remitted to the magistrates with instructions to convict. At the re-hearing the vendor was fined £1 and costs.

HOUSING

The Housing Architect (Mr. G. H. Dickinson, L.R.I.B.A.) has supplied the following details of houses erected in the borough during 1946:—

1 By the Local Authority

(a)	Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows, Spooner Mark IV Type, Site No. 3, Belton Avenue	100
(b)	B.I.S.F. permanent prefabricated steel-framed houses, off New Beacon Road	16
(c)	Traditional Brick Built Houses:	
	(i) Belton Avenue Site No. 2	2
	(ii) Sharpe Road	8
	Total	126

2 By Private Enterprise

Traditional Brick Houses:

Gonerby Hill Foot	6
Harrowby Lane	1
Somerby Hill	1
Total	8

No action was taken during the year under the Housing Act, 1936, for the repair or demolition of insanitary houses. The procedure adopted for securing the remedying of house defects was by informal action and service of notices under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Fourteen houses which were condemned prior to the outbreak of war have not yet been demolished, and four still remain occupied.

Ninety-one visits were made to investigate alleged cases of overcrowding, and the number of families found to be overcrowded was thirty.

S. FRANCIS NOTT,
Council Offices, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
16, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Inspections and re-inspections of dwellings (Public Health Act, 1936)	1762
Miscellaneous visits to properties other than above	227
Visits in connection with drainage of premises	122
Visits to slaughterhouses	354
„ „ bakehouses	22
„ „ cowsheds	16
„ „ dairies	65
„ „ ice-cream premises	34
„ „ food preparing premises	40
„ „ factories and workplaces	53
„ „ fried fish shops	15
„ „ markets, stalls and shops	114
„ „ offensive trade premises	22
„ „ stables and piggeries	12
„ „ dwelling vans	9
„ „ verminous premises	13
„ „ rat-infested lands and premises ...	261
„ in connection with river pollution	14
„ „ places of entertainment	3
Miscellaneous visits	109
Visits in connection with overcrowding ...	91
Visits in connection with infectious diseases	8
Number of complaints received and investi- gated	329
Number of interviews with owners, builders,	105
Number of samples of food and drugs obtained for analysis	82
Number of samples of water taken for analysis	27
Number of informal notices served ...	306
Number of statutory notices served ...	51

INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (ex Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1342	281	137	5244	171
Number Inspected	1329	281	108	4210	170
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	6	3	4	10	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	257	73	1	48	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	19.7	27.0	4.6	1.3	14.7
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	8	11	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	151	100	—	—	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11.8	39.5	0.9	—	5.2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938.

Details of Samples taken during the year 1946.

Nature of Article Analysed	Formal	In- formal	Gen- uine	Adul- terated	Total No. of Samples
Milk	13	57	65	5	70
Sausage	—	1	—	1	1
Mixed Pickles	—	1	1	—	1
Drinking Chocolate	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	1
Wex Grapefruit Saline	—	1	1	—	1
Influenza Mixture	—	1	1	—	1
Baby Cough Linctus	—	1	1	—	1
Whisky	2	—	2	—	2
Beer	1	—	—	1	1
Gin	1	—	—	1	1
Rum	1	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	18	64	73	9	82

Action taken regarding Samples reported to be not genuine.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration	Action taken
32	T.T.Milk	Def. in fat 20%	Informal sample followed by Formal Sample No. 34
34	T.T.Milk	„ „ 22%	Formal Sample. Matter investigated and deficiency found to be due to improper bulking & mixing of milk prior to bottling. Warning letter sent to Vendor.
42	Sausage	Def. in meat content 29.6%	Matter referred to Food Executive Officer.
54	Milk	Def. in fat 3%	Warning letter sent to Vendor.
55	Milk	3% of added water	Informal sample followed by formal sample No. 56.
56	Milk	2.4% of added water	Vendor prosecuted Case Dismissed.
100	Beer	Probably watered but Analyst unable to say definitely without knowing the original gravity of the beer as it left the brewers.	Matter investigated & ascertained that the gravity of the beer was similar to that sent out by the brewers.
101	Gin	Contained 13.8% of added water	Vendor prosecuted. Case dismissed with Costs.
102	Rum	Contained 15% of added water	Vendor prosecuted Case dismissed. Appeal made to High Court. Case remitted to magistrates and Vendor was fined £1 and costs.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				MALE	FEMALE
All causes	...	...	...	138	122
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal fever...	...	...	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	8	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	1
Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	2	—
Influenza	...	...	...	—	3
Measles	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—
Cancer	...	...	...	9	21
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	1
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	17	19
Heart disease	...	...	...	38	25
Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	6	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	7	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	7	4
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	—	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	4	1
Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	—	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	—
Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	4	7
Nephritis	...	...	...	1	2
Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis	...	...	...	—	—
Premature births	...	...	...	5	—
Infantile diseases	...	...	...	2	3
Suicide	...	...	...	2	2
Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	3	—
Other violent causes	...	...	...	1	—
All other causes	...	...	...	18	11
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—					
Total	...	...	...	10	7
Legitimate	...	...	...	5	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	—
STILL BIRTHS—Total				4	9
Legitimate	...	...	...	2	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	—
LIVE BIRTHS—Total				251	222
Legitimate	...	...	...	222	205
Illegitimate	...	...	...	29	17
Population, 22,750					



