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BOROUGH OF



GRANTHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

of the Health of the Borough

for the Year

1947

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

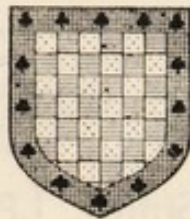
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Sanitary Inspector

Palmers, Printers and Publishers, Grantham



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BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman R. Lee, J.P. (Chairman)
Councillor J. W. Smith, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)
Alderman B. H. Sindall
Councillor Mrs. L. Basford, J.P.
Councillor H. Cant
Councillor E. Hardy
Councillor H. J. Pacey
Councillor Mrs. D. Shipman
Councillor T. A. Smith

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Alderman A. Eatch (Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. L. Basford, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)
Alderman Mrs. S. A. Barnes
Alderman A. Roberts
Councillor Mrs. S. Brace
Councillor W. H. Dale
Councillor Mrs. D. Shipman
Councillor T. A. Smith
Councillor Mrs. V. Webster

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:
R. F. McKEOWN, M.B., B.A.O., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:
S. F. 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 Visitor:
MRS. E. HOLLAND

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

ANNUAL REPORT

16, St. Peter's Hill,
Grantham.

July, 1948.

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 conditions of the Borough for the year 1947.

The year was marked by several changes in the administration of the Health Department, as my predecessor, Dr. C. H. D. Robbs, died early in February, and there followed a period of several months during which there was no Medical Officer of Health until I took up duty on August 1st. The staff of the department are to be congratulated on the able way in which they carried on the work during those intervening months, and I wish to thank them for their co-operation, which helped me so much to pick up the threads of the various sections of the work.

The vital statistics for the borough are again very satisfactory. There has been a slight rise in the birth rate and a further fall in the infant mortality rate, which is considerably lower than the average for the whole country, and compares favourably with the rate for the Smaller Towns (Infant Mortality Rate for Towns of population 25,000 to 50,000 1931 Census = 36).

The slight increase in the death rate is probably not locally significant, as there appears to have been a similar rise in the general rate.

There was one maternal death, which, with 510 total births, gives a mortality rate (maternal deaths per thousand births) of 1.91.

While the year was not marked by any major outbreak of infectious disease locally, it was notable for the widespread prevalence of infantile paralysis during the summer and autumn months. Grantham was probably fortunate in having only five confirmed cases, one of these died, three have recovered practically completely, and the other is, I understand,

progressing well. There was a fairly sharp outbreak of measles in the earlier months of the year, but there were fortunately no fatalities. There were fewer cases of Scarlet Fever and pneumonia than in the previous year.

Deaths from Tuberculosis are still much too frequent, and indicate the need for constant care and vigilance in our preventative and treatment measures against this disease.

The Health Department still has to deal with many distressing cases of overcrowding, and there are still many houses in the borough which require early replacement, but the Council have faced these problems realistically and are to be congratulated on the progress they have made. The housing needs of elderly people have also been under consideration, and it is hoped that it will be possible to provide relief in this direction in the near future.

During the latter part of the year welcome steps were taken towards carrying out much needed improvements in the sterilising arrangements for the swimming bath waters. I am glad to be able to report that the most essential part of these improvements have now been carried out with a marked improvement in the appearance and bacterial quality of the water in the two baths.

The old Morris Infectious Disease Ambulance became finally unusable in August and was, after a short period of great difficulty, replaced by the Red Cross Chevrolet Ambulance, which has since rendered a satisfactory service. From the 5th July, 1948, the ambulance services will be administered by the Kesteven County Council.

The Day Nursery in St. Catherines Road continued to render a good and essential service, and the general health of the children was on the whole satisfactory; most of the illnesses causing absence were of a minor nature.

The essential details of vital statistics, the report of the Senior Health Visitor and the Sanitary Inspector's Report, which includes a summary of the present housing position, will be found in the pages following.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council for their interest in all matter put before them concerning the health of the borough, and my colleagues in other departments for their co-operation, and I take the opportunity to thank also the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty and hard work.

I am, ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. McKEOWN.

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

STATISTICS

Population (Census 1931)	19709
Populations (estimated for year)	23200
Area of Borough	3868 acres
Rateable Valuation (1st April, 1947) ...	£140738
Rateable Valuation (31st December, 1947)	£142780
Sum represented by a penny rate (year ending 31st March, 1947)	£551 19 11

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	238	237	475
Illegitimate	15	20	35
Birth rate per thousand estimated population			21.9
Average for England and Wales ...			20.5

STILL BIRTHS	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	1	—	1

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births	31.3
Average for England and Wales ...	41

DEATHS	M.	F.	Total
Number of Deaths	153	129	282
Deaths per 1,000 estimated population			12.15
Average for England and Wales ...			12.0

MATERNAL DEATHS

Deaths from Maternal causes	1
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 total births)	1.91
Average for England and Wales ...	1.17

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DEATHS

Notifications received during the year

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	32	9	—
Pneumonia	16	—	1
Measles	142	—	—
Whooping Cough	55	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Anthrax	1	1	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	5	4	1
Total	264	18	2

Age distribution of the Notified infectious Diseases

Disease	AGE GROUPS															Total
	Not Known	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	12	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	32
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	5	16
Measles	4	3	10	8	15	20	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Whooping Cough	3	5	5	11	8	9	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	11
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anthrax	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	9	9	15	20	24	30	103	21	7	5	9	5	2	...	5	264

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	Deaths during 1947				New cases during 1947			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 years ...	4	4	—	—	—	6	—	—
25—35 years ...	2	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
35—45 years ...	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55 years ...	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
55—65 years ...	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	10	8	2	2	7	10	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.	Total
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	9	7	16
Other forms of tuberculosis ...	—	1	1
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	—	1	1
Cancer ...	26	16	42
Diabetes ...	—	1	1
Intra-cranial vascular lesions ...	17	20	37
Heart Diseases ...	39	38	77
Other diseases of the circulatory system ...	11	6	17
Bronchitis ...	9	7	16
Pneumonia ...	5	5	10
Other respiratory diseases ...	5	0	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	1	2
Appendicitis ...	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases ...	4	1	5
Nephritis ...	2	—	2
Maternal Causes ...	—	1	1
Premature Births ...	3	1	4
Infantile Diseases ...	1	5	6
Suicide ...	2	1	3
Road Traffic Accidents ...	4	0	4
Other violent causes ...	2	2	4
All other causes ...	14	13	27
All causes ...	153	129	282

DEATHS FROM CANCER

	Cancer of :					Rate per 1,000 population
	Buc;cav; & oesoph;(m) uterus (f)	Stomach and duodenum	Breast	All other sites	Total	
Male	2	7	...	18	26	1.12
Female	2	3	3	8	16	.68
Total	3	10	3	26	42	1.81

DAY NURSERY

Average daily attendances during the year:

Month	Under 2	Over 2	Total
January	10.28	15.10	25.38
February	8.20	11.65	19.75
March	8.20	11.65	19.75
April	11.32	9.68	21.00
May	10.78	15.64	26.42
June	11.00	15.48	26.48
July	12.26	14.60	26.86
August	8.15	15.30	23.45
September	10.72	19.48	30.20
October	8.40	17.70	26.10
November	6.20	15.90	22.10
December	6.90	16.60	23.50

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population

Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to December 31st, 1947.

Age at 31.12.47 and year of birth	Under 1 1947	1 1946	2 1945	3 1944	4 1943	5-9 1938-42	10-14 1933-37	Total under 15
At Welfare Centre ...	...	251	226	271	150	1045	62	2004
Between ages 1 and 15 at Day Nurseries and Drs. Surgeries, age groups not defineable								1135
								3140
Estimated Child Population	2,079					3,124		5203

There were no deaths from Diphtheria during the year

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 ANNUAL RETURN OF M.O.H.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector)

Premises	Number on Register	No. of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	57	12	3	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	134	44	3	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	1	1	1	—
Total ...	192	58	7	—

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	No of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	5	5	...	1	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ...	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	...	1	...
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	...	1	...
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences against the Act (not including those relating to Outwork) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	9	...	3	...

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

NURSING IN THE HOME.

This work is carried out by three District Nurses of the Lincolnshire Nursing Association and one private midwife, all resident in the area. Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act it becomes the function of the Kesteven County Council after July 5th, 1948, and the staff will probably be augmented in the near future.

HOME HELPS.

Help for cases of illness and maternity cases is provided through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 40, Westgate. This service will also be taken over by the Kesteven County Council on July 5th, 1948.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The Grantham General Hospital and the County Institution, Dysart Road, cater for the needs of the area.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

Maternity accommodation is provided at the above two hospitals. A special agreement existed up to July 5th, 1948, between the Borough Council and the Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital regarding admission of emergency and other special cases.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There has been no isolation accommodation in the area since the hospital in Gorse Lane was closed down. Accommodation for cases has had to be sought, often at the cost of much delay, in other areas. It is hoped that the difficulties will be lessened under the control of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS.

Treatment at various sanatoriums of the area is arranged by the Kesteven County Council.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

(a) PROVIDED BY THE GRANTHAM TOWN COUNCIL.

Ante-natal Clinics:

At 40, Westgate on alternate Mondays.

Child Welfare:

Six clinics weekly, held at the Clinic, 40, Westgate—Dr. in attendance once weekly.

Diphtheria Immunisation:

At the Child Welfare Clinic on Tuesday afternoons, and at clinics held at specially arranged times for reinforcing doses. Free immunisation can also be arranged with family doctors.

The above services will be administered by the County Council after 5th July, 1948.

A short report by the Senior Health Visitor of the services carried out at the Clinic, 40, Westgate, is appended.

(b) PROVIDED BY THE KESTEVEN COUNTY COUNCIL.

School Clinic:

Beaconfield. Minor ailments daily, 9.30 a.m. to 12 o'clock. Dr. in attendance Tuesday, 9.30 a.m. Dental and other specialist services by appointment.

Tuberculosis Dispensary:

Now held at 29, Watergate. Saturdays at 10 a.m., and at other special times. This service will eventually be taken over by the Regional Authority.

Venereal Diseases:

Now held at 29, Watergate.. Males and Females — Thursdays.

Under the National Health Service Act, this service will be administered by the Regional Hospital Authority.

DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery, St. Catherines Road, provides for children of working parents. At present there is a waiting list.

This Nursery will be administered by the Kesteven County Council after 5th July, 1948.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacterial investigations are amply provided for by the Public Health Laboratory, St. Edmunds Chambers, Bank Street, Lincoln. All necessary chemical analyses are done by Mr. W. W. Taylor, Public Analyst, Nottingham.

ANNUAL REPORT

40, Westgate,
Grantham.

20th January, 1948.

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, 1947.

NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS

	1947	1946
Total	683	645
Illegitimate	34	47
(11 of the latter cases were born in Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital and 18 in Kesteven County Institution)		
Stillbirths	10	19
Cases attended by a Doctor and Midwife	194	188
Cases attended by Midwives ...	94	79
Cases born in Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital ...	266	261
Cases born in Kesteven County Institution	129	117
Total	<u>683</u>	<u>645</u>

VISITING

Primary Visits to Infants ...	456	427
Revisits under 1 year	1535	1418
Revisits 1 year to 5 years ...	4274	3916
Total	<u>6265</u>	<u>5761</u>
Stillbirths	7	8
Deaths	16	16
Households visited	7076	6732

SPECIAL VISITS

	1947	1946
Inspections of Day Nursery (from 4.3.47)	25	10 (to 31.3.46)
To sick children	120	145
In connection with case due for Ophthalmic Treatment ...	89	48
In connection with cases due for Orthopaedic Treatment ...	12	3
In connection with Ante-Natal Dental Scheme	2	6
In conjunction with N.S.P.C.C.	41	23
In connection with T.B. contacts	6	8
Interviews in connection with Diphtheria Immunisation ...	1103	1651
Useless Visits	841	1284
Sanitary Defects	13	8
Interviews	31	46
Children from Birth to 5 years transferred to other areas ...	465	
(152 of these children were born in Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital and 44 in Kes- teven County Institution) ...		
Children from Birth to 5 years transferred to Grantham ...	235	

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

Primary Visits	1
Revisits	31
Special Visits	17

Five children have been boarded out during the year, and are all progressing satisfactorily.

One foster-mother has received a second child into her home.

Miss K. Drage, an Inspector from the Ministry of Health visited the Centre on March 20th, examined the records and visited the Boarded-out children at their homes with the Infant Life Protection Officer.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1939

Visits to prospective adopters ...	3
Children adopted	4

INFANT CLINICS

	1947	1946
Total attendances	9358	10648
Individual mothers attending Infant Welfare Centre ...	877	943
Total names on Clinic Register ...	1063	1059

ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT

Sessions held	102	98
Cases treated	48	50
Treatment given	614	753

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Clinics held	24	25
Total attendances	598	636
Cases examined	204	221

Four expectant mothers were recommended for Dental Treatment. Two of these received the treatment. The remaining two did not take advantage of the Dental Treatment provided.

204 Priority Sheet Dockers issued to 102 Expectant Mothers.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

Fourteen children have been recommended for examination by the Orthopaedic Specialist at Beaconsfield.

In two of these cases built up shoes were advised. Five cases received treatment, one of which sufficiently improved to discontinue treatment. Dietetic supervision was advised in two cases. No treatment was advised in two cases, one child has left the town.

The two remaining children are new cases.

Another child is still attending the Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital for treatment and is progressing satisfactorily.

Fifteen other children were brought up for further examination.

Six of these cases are progressing satisfactorily, four sufficiently improved to discontinue treatment, four have attained the age of five years, one child has left the town.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

Forty-one children have been recommended for examination by Dr. A. Briggs, Eye Specialist at Beaconfield.

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

The nineteen remaining children had been examined previously and were brought up for further examination.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Thirty-eight children were recommended for examination by Mr. H. Miller.

Eighteen of these cases received treatment, no treatment was required in three cases.

The remaining seventeen cases did not attend for treatment.

SALE OF FOOD

Foods	Sold at Full Cost	Cash Received from Sales
Dried Milk 12314 lbs.		£1356 4 4
Virol 139½ lbs.		£18 19 6
Total amount received and paid to Borough Treasurer from Sale of Milk and other foods		£1653 14 0

NATIONAL SAVINGS GROUP

Sale of Savings Stamps	£38 12 6
Cash and Stamps converted into Savings Certificates	£63 0 0

HOME HELP SCHEME

Throughout the year Domestic Help has been given in eighteen confinement cases by nine Home Helps, and temporary assistance has been given by twenty-one Home Helps in forty-one cases.

Five Home Helps have been booked for duty at fifteen cases at advanced dates.

At end of the year:—

Eight Home Helps were on regular duty at ten cases.

Two Home Helps are booked for duty at three cases at advanced dates.

Two Home Helps are available for duty.

INTERVIEWS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOME HELP SCHEME

Cases requiring assistance	...	...	...	...	87
Cases requiring employment	...	...	...	...	120
Special visits paid to prospective persons requiring assistance	Home	Helps	and	...	68

ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATES

Fifteen mothers and children who had made good attendances at the Clinic during 1946 were presented with Certificates, which were much appreciated.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH VISITORS

Mrs. E. Holland and Miss E. McNair were successful in obtaining their Health Visitors Certificate at the Examinations held in London on January 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1947.

Miss E. McNair terminated her duties on April 18th, 1947.

Miss E. Wood is assisting temporarily, at intervals, as an additional Health Visitor.

CONFERENCE

The International Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare was attended in London on 25th, 26th and 27th June, 1947, and a detailed report was submitted.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. FORD.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of my predecessor, who retired from office before the necessary details could be prepared, I beg to submit the annual report on the sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1947.

The particulars given under the various headings endeavour to show the continued steady progress made in the many matters concerning the sanitation of the borough and the duties performed to maintain satisfactory health conditions and standards for the town's inhabitants.

WATER SUPPLY

Grantham has an abundant water supply, which is distributed throughout the town by the Grantham Waterworks Company, and the bacterial quality of the water was found to be satisfactory; no adverse report was received upon any of the twenty-five samples taken from the town mains during the year. The supply continued to be subject to treatment before distribution by the chlorination and filtration methods described in the previous annual report.

No action was taken during the year to secure the closure of any of the shallow wells from which a relatively small number of houses still derive a water supply.

A fairly large percentage of the older houses are not provided with an internal water supply, but draw water from outside standpipes situated usually in a common yard; in the majority of these cases the question of providing internal supplies would involve erection of sculleries, provision of sinks and alteration to existing drainage systems, and such work could not in my opinion be satisfactorily divorced from the general reconditioning work and action which is visualised under the Housing Act at an appropriate time.

The following is a full report made by the Analyst upon a sample of town's water taken in March, 1947.

This sample contains per 100,000 parts:—

Chemical

Total Solids dried at 180° C.	...	...	38.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	...	...	3.20
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	...	...	0.80
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	...	...	Absent
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0012
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0020
Temporary Hardness	...	...	16.50
Permanent Hardness	...	...	12.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F. from N/80 KMmO ₄	...	...	0.016
pH Value	...	...	7.30
Appearance	...	...	Clear and Bright
Taste and Colour	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	None
Heavy Metals	...	...	Absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	0.40 p.p.m.

Bacterological

No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21° C. in 72 hours	...	4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37° C. in 24 hours	...	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37° C. in 48 hours	...	2
Coli aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37° C. in 48 hours	...	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44 C. in 48° hours	...	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	Absent in 100 mls.

Opinion

At the time of sampling this water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

The only other public supply in the town is known as The Conduit—an ancient building in the Market Place, to

which water is conveyed by a pipe-line from a covered-in spring; the supply is chlorinated by means of the automatic chlorinating plant installed in 1944; four samples of water were submitted for examination during 1947, and one was reported to be of unsatisfactory bacterial quality; the question of recommending permanent disconnection of this supply was under consideration at the end of the year.

2 RIVERS AND STREAMS

The two watercourses flowing through the town are the River Witham and its tributary, the Mowbeck; the latter is culverted for a considerable length of its course through the borough, and periodical observations made during the year revealed that pollution by oil was occurring, though by no means so serious as during the war years; at the time of preparing this report a comprehensive survey was being carried out to trace all inlets into this stream and the culvert with a view to securing the total elimination of all sources of pollution.

3 DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Some 5,650 yards of new foul sewers and 5,280 yards of new surface water sewers were laid in the Harrowby Lane area, where new housing sites are being developed.

Flooding which occurred in the Albert Street vicinity during heavy storm periods gave rise to several complaints, and a scheme to alleviate further trouble was approved by the Council, and involved construction of 160 yards of additional surface water sewer.

During the year improvements were effected in the sewerage system on the Hooley Estate, a separate sewer being provided to carry away all storm water to a nearby watercourse.

4 CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

All houses in the borough are on the water carriage system, with the following exceptions:—

Gonerby Hill Foot area	...	36 Pail Closets
Barrowby High Road area	...	15 Pail Closets

No conversions have taken place in the Gonerby Hill Foot area, but after making a survey it was decided that only eight of the dwellings concerned warranted any request for conversion, as the remainder may be subject to action under the Housing Act at a later date.

Two conversions took place in the Barrowby High Road locality, and the main sewer was extended so as to allow for the conversion of a further eleven pail closets as soon as the scheme which has been prepared can be put into effect. On completion of the scheme only two cottages in this district will remain on the conservancy system, these being too remote from the sewer to be dealt with in the immediate future.

In February, 1947, the Council undertook the duty of having all pail closets emptied and cleansed twice weekly; the work is carried out by a contractor under agreement, and so far has been performed satisfactorily and without complaint of nuisance.

5 PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected by direct labour with a fleet of four S and D Freighters; in the early part of the year the exceptionally abnormal weather conditions interfered seriously with this work, but arrears were overtaken by the beginning of May, after which a weekly collection service was maintained.

One new freighter was delivered in September to replace a vehicle purchased by the Council in 1929.

No statistics are available as to the actual tonnage collected during the year owing to lack of a weighbridge at the disposal point; but there is no doubt that the yield of refuse increases and continues to increase with the rapid growth of the borough in the New Beacon Road and Harrowby Lane areas.

The greater portion of house refuse was disposed of by incineration at the Destructor Works, where, since forced draught plant was installed in 1946, it has been found possible to cope with the total yield of refuse during the summer months. At certain periods during the winter, however, it was found necessary to deposit surplus refuse on the Dysart Road Tip, where recognised controlled tipping methods are adopted. This tip, which has served as a very useful standby, may very well be completely filled in some three or four years hence, and with the apparent lack of suitable alternative tipping sites, the problem of future refuse disposal is one which must be seriously considered and resolved in the near future.

6 SMOKE ABATEMENT

The paramount importance of smoke abatement in its relation to public health and the more economic use of coal has been emphasised for many years—Grantham is more for-

tunate than many other industrial towns which suffer gross atmospheric pollution—in fact, the town is free from excessive and widespread palls of smoke from industrial chimneys; nevertheless isolated instances occur from time to time when it is necessary to draw attention to the emission of smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance, and during the year under review seven smoke observations were taken and two firms directed to take steps to abate smoke nuisances. In both instances poor quality fuel was the plea put forward in extenuation of these occurrences.

The adoption of suitable bye-laws regulating the emission of smoke is a matter worthy of consideration.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department ...	458
Inspections and revisits of dwellings and other premises where nuisances were found	1404
Inspection of premises upon complaint where no nuisances were found	11
Inspection of Houses (Housing Act, 1936)	21
Reinspection of Houses (Housing Act, 1936)	49
In connection with overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936)	65
Miscellaneous visits to properties other than above ...	110
Visits in connection with drainage of premises ...	99
Visits to bakehouses	24
„ „ cowsheds and dairies	68
„ „ ice-cream premises	40
„ „ food preparing premises	49
„ „ factories (with mechanical power)	44
„ „ factories with no mechanical power	13
„ „ premises where out-work is carried on	11
„ „ fried fish shops	8
„ „ markets shops and stalls	88
„ „ offensive trade premises	11
„ „ stables and piggeries	6
„ „ dwelling vans	11
„ „ verminous premises	41
„ „ rat-infested lands and premises	42

Visits to shops (Shops Act, 1934, Section 10)	...	4
„ „ Swimming baths	... ..	6
„ „ slaughter house	... ..	326
„ „ wholesale meat supply depot	... ..	28
„ in connection with river pollution	... ..	10
„ „ „ „ water supply	... ..	48
„ „ „ „ refuse collection and disposal		73
„ „ „ „ infectious disease	... ..	25
Smoke observations taken	... ..	7
Inspection of licensed premises	... ..	11
Number of interviews with builders and owners	... ..	134
Number of samples of food and drugs obtained for analysis	... ..	32
Number of samples of water taken for analysis	... ..	29
Number of informal notices served	... ..	347
Number of Statutory Notices served	... ..	54

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919

INFESTATION ORDER, 1943

Useful work continued to be carried out in systematically exterminating rodents.

One Rodent Officer was fully employed, and the number of premises surveyed and treated was two hundred and nine; in addition to this the second maintenance treatment of the foul sewers was carried out in which 346 manholes were baited with good results.

Experience shows that by periodical treatment of sewers the surface infestation problems are considerably reduced.

SHOPS ACT, 1934

Section 10 of this Act was designed to safeguard health conditions and comfort of shop workers; during the past few years, however, exceptional circumstances and pressure of other work has largely prevented any serious efforts to make routine inspection of shops where assistants are employed. At the same time it must be recorded that no complaints have been received of any unsatisfactory working conditions. In a few isolated instances improvements have been made by provision of additional sanitary accommodation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

(a) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926

No. of cow-keepers on register at 31st December, 1947, 6; No. of retail purveyors on register at 31st December, 1947, 19.

All cowsheds and dairies were visited from time to time and no serious infringement of the Milk and Dairies Order was observed.

(b) Sampling of Ungraded Milk

Forty-nine samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. Forty-two of them gave results which were of a reasonable standard, and seven were considered to be unsatisfactory, but in the case of the latter appropriate informal action brought about the desired improvement.

(c) Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli

In co-operation with the County Health Inspector, ninety-one samples of milk were taken for biological testing from producers sending milk into the borough. Two of these gave positive results and were referred to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who visited the particular farms in order to trace the offending cows.

(d) Milk Special (Designations) Regulations, 1936-46

During 1947 the following licences were granted under the provisions of the above Regulations:—

Licence to pasteurise and sell "Pasteurised" Milk ... 1

Dealer's Licence to sell "Tuberculin-Tested" Milk 1

Nineteen samples of pasteurised milk were found to comply with the specified legal standard, and one sample failed to do so.

Two samples of Tuberculin - Tested Milk were taken, and one complied with the bacteriological standard for this grade of milk, and one did not reach this standard. Shortly afterwards the milk from this source of supply ceased to be sold within the borough.

It is very gratifying to record that a high percentage of milk consumed in the town has been pasteurised or heat treated prior to distribution.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1948

(a) Adulteration of Food

Sampling various foods and drugs for analysis by the Public Analyst, in order to check quality and detect possible adulteration is a duty which has been carried out in Grantham by the Borough Sanitary Inspector for many years. With the introduction of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Grantham Borough Council ceased to be a "Food and Drugs Authority," but continued to discharge these functions as agents for the County Council until early in 1947, when the County Council decided to administer them directly, and appointed their own officers for the purpose; consequently this particular work has since been undertaken by the County Weights and Measures Department.

Details of samples taken during 1947 prior to this change over are tabulated below:—

Details of Samples taken by the Borough Sanitary Inspector during the year 1947

Nature of Article Analysed	Formal	In-formal	Genuine	Adulterated	Total No. of Samples
Milk	7	20	25	2	27*
Pasteurised Milk	—	1	1	—	1*
Tuberculin Tested Milk	—	2	2	—	2*
Lingo Fizz	—	1	1	—	1x
Cooking Oil	—	1	1	—	1x
TOTAL	7	25	30	2	32

* Samples taken as agent for Kesteven County Council.

x Samples submitted to Public Analyst by Grantham Borough Council.

Action taken regarding Samples reported to be not genuine

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration	Action taken and remarks
25	Milk	Deficient in fat to the extent of 10%	Informal sample followed by formal sample No. 30,
30	Milk	Deficient in fat to the extent of 10%	This was morning milk and a sample of evening milk was found to contain 4.40% of fat. Cause of deficiency in morning milk due to uneven interval between milking. Vendor warned.

From information supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health, eight samples of milk were also procured within the borough by the County Council Weights and Measures Inspector, and all were reported to be genuine.

(b) Sale and Manufacture of Ice-Cream.

No. of premises registered during the year for the sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	8
No. of premises registered during the year for the manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	2
Total No. of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream at the end of 1947	...	...	...	...	28
Total No. of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream at the end of 1947	...	...	...	...	9

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations were introduced during the past year, and broadly require that the ingredients of ice-cream shall, after being mixed, be subject to a specified heat treatment process, and that the mixture shall then be cooled until the freezing process is begun. After freezing it must not be sold at a temperature exceeding 28° F.

The heat treatment process is not required where the maker uses a "complete cold mix"—that is a product capable of being manufactured into ice-cream with no addition except water, and one which is supplied by manufacturers in air-tight containers and has been made by evaporating a liquid mixture which has already been heat treated.

Ice-cream must also be protected from dirt, dust, or other contamination during manufacture, storage and distribution, and apparatus kept clean at all times.

While the Regulations afford a further useful measure of control of ice-cream, they do not fix any definite bacteriological standard of cleanliness and no legal compositional quality standard has yet been introduced for this commodity.

There are two ice-cream factories in the borough equipped with heat treatment plant, the remaining manufacturers make ice-cream from a "complete cold mix."

Seventeen samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination; in four instances adverse reports were received, and further samples which were taken from the respective manufacturers' premises at various stages of production indicated that poor results were due to inefficient sterilisation of the apparatus in use.

(c) Sausage and "Making-Up" Premises.

Twenty-seven premises are registered for the preparation and manufacture of sausage and preserved food, and upon inspection a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was found to be maintained.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

All slaughtering of animals for human consumption continued to be carried out at the Government-Controlled Slaughter-house, and again the advantages of such centralisation from the meat inspection aspect cannot be over emphasised.

This slaughter-house, however, which has no separate room for hanging beef carcasses, was not designed for excessively large scale slaughtering, and during the "peak killing period" from the autumn onwards, there was a tendency to overload it, with consequent deterioration in the general hygienic conditions under which carcasses were dressed and prepared.

The need for a modern well-equipped abattoir to serve this district seems to be generally recognised by those locally concerned; if and when the appropriate Ministry department formulate a permanent policy on the centralised slaughtering of livestock, Grantham may fairly claim to be an ideal centre worthy of consideration, being conveniently situated in a large agricultural area and having good road and rail facilities.

326 visits were made to the slaughter-house, often at irregular hours and on Sundays, and the number of carcasses inspected and condemned are tabulated below:—

	Cattle (ex Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	899	388	461	4204	106
Number Inspected	899	388	461	3720	106

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole Carcases condemned ...	6	5	11	24	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	225	128	3	35	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	25.6	34.2	3.03	1.5	17.9

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole Carcases condemned ...	7	14	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	132	155	2	—	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	15.4	43.5	0.8	—	7.5

Details of entire carcasses condemned are as follows:—

14 Cows	...	...	Generalised Tuberculosis
4 Heifers	...	...	do.
3 Bullocks	...	...	do.
2 Calves	...	...	do.
3 Cows	...	...	Hydremia
1 Cow	...	...	Fevered
1 Heifer	...	...	Hydremia
1 Cow	...	...	Septic Mastitis
1 Heifer	...	...	Fevered
1 Heifer	...	...	Septic Pericarditis
2 Steers	...	...	Emaciated and dropsical
1 Steer	...	...	Fevered
8 Calves	...	...	Immaturity
2 Calves	...	...	Septic Polyarthrititis
1 Calf	...	...	Pyaemia
12 Sheep	...	...	Emaciated and dropsical
2 Sheep	...	...	Extensive injury
1 Sheep	...	...	Drowned
1 Sheep	...	...	Jaundice
3 Sheep	...	...	Decomposition
3 Sheep	...	...	Moribund
1 Sheep	...	...	Fevered
1 Sheep	...	...	Pyaemia
3 Pigs	...	...	Acute Swine Erysipelas
1 Pig	...	...	Fevered
3 Pigs	...	...	Dropsical

During 1947, the total amount of meat and offals rejected as unfit for human consumption was 16 tons 12 cwts. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., of which 9 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. were affected with tuberculosis.

The following articles of food were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

Canned Food	...	...	...	1383	tins
Fish	...	...	...	436	lbs.
Raisins	...	...	...	30	lbs.
Sweets	...	...	...	5	lbs.
Tea	...	...	...	1½	lbs.
Semolina	...	...	...	241	lbs.
Sausage	...	...	...	238	lbs.
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	5	lbs.
Cooked Bath Chaps	...	...	...	2	
Black Puddings	...	...	...	34	lbs.
Dried Peaches	...	...	...	60	lbs.
Flour	...	...	...	9	lbs.
Macaroni	...	...	...	316	lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	193	lbs.
Corned Beef	...	...	...	78	lbs.
Sugar	...	...	...	124	lbs.
Dried Peas	...	...	...	30	lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	28	lbs.
Dates	...	...	...	2½	lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	44	lbs.
Chocolate	...	...	...	1¾	lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	30	lbs.
Oatmeal	...	...	...	1	lb.
Suet	...	...	...	11	lbs.
Soya Flour	...	...	...	4	lbs.
Prunes	...	...	...	5	lbs.
Barley Kernels	...	...	...	22	lbs.
Dried Apricots	...	...	...	72	lbs.
Chocolate Spread	...	36 tubs and	...	4	jars
Herrings	...	...	...	8	boxes
Custard Powder	...	...	...	1	pkt.
Golden Cutlets	...	...	...	4	boxes
Eggs	...	...	...	2½	cases
Pickles	...	...	...	2 x 1	gln jars
Chutney	...	...	...	2	jars
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	1	gross
Fish Paste	...	...	...	2	jars
Pickles	...	...	...	24	jars
Jam	...	...	...	3	jars
Cake Flour	...	...	...	1	pkt.
Pikelets	...	...	...	864	
Smoked Cod Fillets	...	...	...	42	lbs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS 1924.

Periodical visits and observations were made of meat

shops and stalls but it was not found necessary to take any action for contravention of these Regulations.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

One licence was granted during the year to slaughter or stun animals by means of a mechanically-operated instrument. The number of licensed slaughter-men on the register on 31st December, 1947, was 14.

HOUSING

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES

This has been one of the foremost considerations of the Council since the end of the war; many of the complaints received at the Public Health Department are from families living in unfit houses, overcrowded conditions, or without homes of their own, and such circumstances cause much concern to all sanitary officers; the rate of progress made, however, in providing additional housing accommodation in this borough is highly satisfactory and must ultimately have a beneficial effect upon the health and welfare conditions of the community.

The energetic manner in which the housing problem has been tackled is indicated in the following statistics of new houses completed in the borough during 1946 and 1947 and for which information I am indebted to G. H. Dickinson, Esq., L.R.I.B.A., Borough Housing Architect:—

1 Built 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 ...	100
(c)	-do- Site No. 4, Harrowby Lane ...	17
(d)	Concrete permanent prefabricated houses (Easiform) Site No. 5, Harrowby Lane ...	8
(e)	Traditional Brick Houses:	
(i)	Belton Avenue, Site No. 2 ...	2
(ii)	Sharpe Road ...	50
(iii)	New Beacon Road and Brittain Drive ...	8
(iv)	Harrowby Lane ...	2
	Total ...	287

2 Built by Private Enterprise.

Traditional Brick Houses.	Total ...	22
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In addition to the above, housing accommodation continues to be provided by the conversion of a large number of hutments at Alma Park Estate just outside the Borough boundary.

The total number of families provided with housing accommodation by the Council during 1947 was 361, and at the end of the year the number of applicants on the waiting list was 1,151.

HOUSING ACT, 1936—UNFIT HOUSES.

The following statistics relate to action which was taken during 1947:—

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	21
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made—Section 11	...	...	...	19
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	2
Number of dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted not to let again for human habitation	...	...	...	1
Number of dwellings in respect of which Closing Orders were made—Section 12	...	...	...	1
Number of families rehoused by the Council from houses subject to Demolition Orders or undertakings not to re-let for human habitation	...	...	...	5

HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING.

Number of houses visited upon complaint of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	65
Number of houses found to be overcrowded during the year	...	...	...	...	19
Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	36
Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	173
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved by the Council during the year	...	...	...	...	15

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. TAYLOR.



