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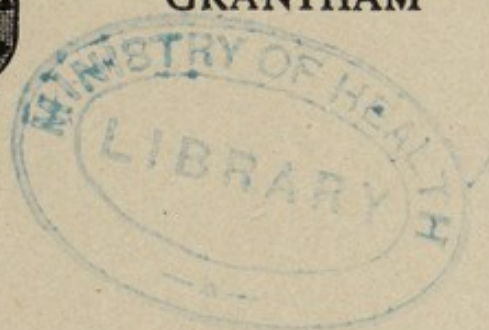
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BOROUGH OF



GRANTHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

of the Health of the Borough

for the Year

1951

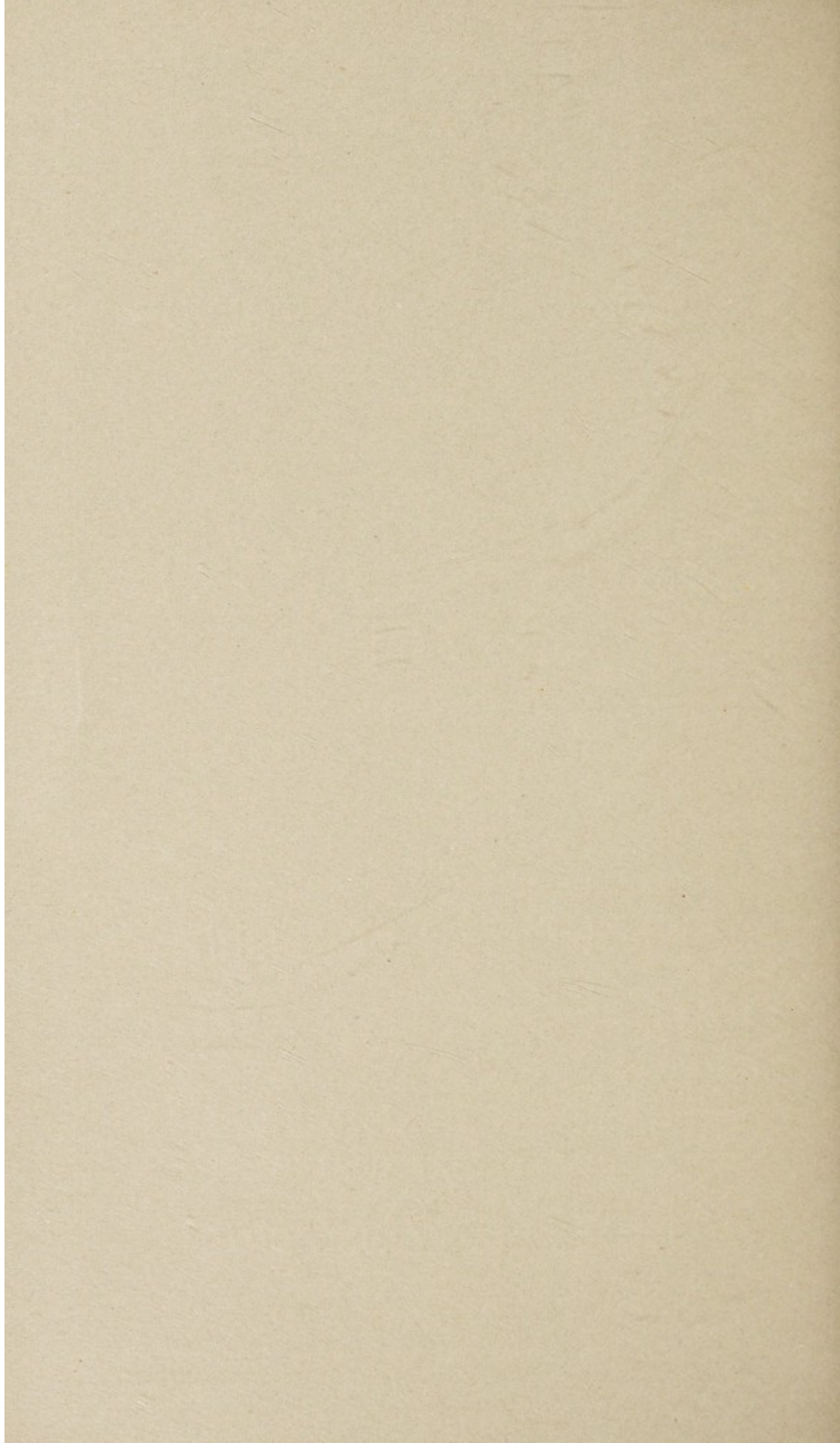
BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector



BOROUGH OF



GRANTHAM

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BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman R. Lee, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor E. Smith (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman B. H. Sindall

Councillor J. R. Bradley

Councillor H. Cant

Councillor J. R. Cook

Councillor A. J. Hanson

Councillor E. Hardy

Councillor S. G. Streeton

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

R. M. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

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

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

E. H. ROBERTS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

16, St. Peter's Hill,
Grantham.

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

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health, sanitary conditions, and vital statistics of the Borough for the year 1951.

The figures detailed on page 6 show that Grantham's experience in 1951 compares favourably with that of the country as a whole and with our own in previous years.

For the fourth year in succession there has been no maternal death. The Infant Mortality of 23.9 per 1,000 live births (representing 9 deaths) is well below the national average of 29.6 and by far the lowest ever recorded in the borough. One wonders if this has been, in part, a gain at the expense of still births which rose to 14 from 3 and 6 in the previous two years.

The death rate (11.1 per 1,000) shows a continued fall and a superiority to that of the country as a whole. It is noteworthy that in spite of the increasing average age of the population the main causes of death in later years—diseases of the heart and circulation and cancer—show no rise in incidence in recent years. It is significant also that accidents now account for as many deaths as infectious diseases, if pneumonia and tuberculosis are excluded. This surely calls for an effort towards prevention, on the roads, at home, and at work, comparable with the campaigns waged against the specific fevers for generations.

Among the infectious diseases, scarlet fever was rarely notified and diphtheria was again absent. The only case of poliomyelitis was a late-diagnosed mild case from the previous year. The measles epidemic which began in the autumn of 1950 reached its peak in the late winter. The disease was fortunately for the most part mild with few complications and no deaths; no case required admission to hospital. Whooping Cough was also epidemic; at its maximum in the late spring, but persisting into the autumn.

Only 2 of the 343 cases were admitted to hospital and there were again no deaths. Indeed this mildness of the disease was an important factor in its unusually wide spread, since many children, in the absence of whoop and serious upset, remained at school. Chicken pox was prevalent in the summer, infective hepatitis in the autumn, and mumps reached an unusually high incidence in the early winter.

All the dysentery notifications arose from a small outbreak in the day nursery; the disease was of the mild sonne type, but caused administrative difficulties since members of the staff were infected. No other notifications were received though the infection was undoubtedly prevalent in the town at the time. This was somewhat disappointing in view of the considerable number of Grantham residents engaged in food handling. In this connection it is worth remarking that no cases of food poisoning were notified. It is perhaps permissible to attribute this, in part, to the persistent campaign and routine inspection conducted by the Chief and Additional Sanitary Inspectors. This is one of the most time consuming and, often, disheartening aspects of their work, and it became increasingly evident in the course of the year that justice could not be done to their varied responsibilities without an increase in staff.

Fresh cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (23) remained at the level of the previous year. The incidence in females as usual fell mainly on the 15—35 age group; but a new and disquieting feature was that 50% of the new male cases were in the 15—25 year group. In these it was frequently impossible to discover a family source of infection and the possibility of increasing frequency of infection in places of work has to be considered. Industrial development is, for the most part, relatively recent in Grantham and the town may be repeating, in a minor way, the tuberculosis experience of the more industrialised areas of the country in the previous century. This trend makes it the more unfortunate that the Lincolnshire Mobile X-ray Unit, owing to excessive commitments, will return only after an interval of 2½ years, instead of making the annual visits which are desirable.

Housing conditions continued to be a major preoccupation of the Public Health Department. Having failed to secure the necessary conditions for having Inner Street declared a Clearance Area, many of the properties there had to be dealt with as individual unfit houses. These account for the major part of the 45 on which Demolition Orders were made. In relation to population this figure is very much higher than that of the majority of towns at present and the Health Department is very grateful for the encouragement it has received in this policy from the Housing Committee. 15 families from such totally unfit houses were

rehoused during the year but unsatisfactory domestic conditions played a part in the selection of many more.

In conclusion, I have to thank the members of the Council, in particular of the Health Committee; colleagues in other departments; and all in the Public Health Department, for their unfailing interest, help, and courtesy throughout the year.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. ROSS.

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

STATISTICS

| | |
|---|------------|
| Population (Census 1951) | 23405 |
| Population (Mid-year estimate) | 23390 |
| Area of Borough | 3868 acres |
| Rateable Valuation (1st April, 1951) | £148965 |
| Sum represented by penny rate (year ending 31st March, 1951) | £584 15 1 |

VITAL STATISTICS

| LIVE BIRTHS | M. | F. | Total |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| Legitimate | 185 | 171 | 356 |
| Illegitimate | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Birth rate per thousand estimated population | | | 16.1 |
| Average for England and Wales | | | 15.5 |

| STILL BIRTHS | M. | F. | Total |
|----------------------|----|----|-------|
| Legitimate | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Illegitimate | 1 | 1 | 2 |

INFANT MORTALITY

| | |
|---|------|
| Infant Deaths | 9 |
| Deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births | 23.9 |
| Average for England and Wales | 29.6 |

| DEATHS | M. | F. | Total |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of Deaths | 126 | 146 | 272 |
| Deaths per 1,000 estimated population | | | 11.6 |
| Corrected (for age and sex) death rate | | | 11.1 |
| Average for England and Wales | | | 12.5 |

MATERNAL DEATHS

| | |
|---|------|
| Deaths from Maternal Causes | 0 |
| Maternal mortality per 1,000 total births | 0 |
| Average for England and Wales | 0.79 |

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DEATHS

Notifications received during the year

| Disease | Total Cases Notified | Cases Admitted to Hospital | Total Deaths |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 7 | 1 | — |
| Pneumonia | 23 | 1 | 10 |
| Measles | 437 | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | 343 | 2 | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — |
| Anterio Poliomyelitis | 1 | — | — |
| Erysipelas | 4 | — | — |
| Dysentery | 11 | — | — |
| Total | 826 | 4 | 10 |

Age distribution of the Notified Infectious Diseases

| | Not Known | Under 1 | 1— | 2— | 3— | 4— | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65 and over | Total |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-------|
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 7 |
| Pneumonia | 5 | | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 23 |
| Measles | 9 | 15 | 38 | 57 | 86 | 47 | 167 | 14 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 437 |
| Whooping Cough | 5 | 30 | 24 | 35 | 60 | 48 | 131 | 7 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 343 |
| Diphtheria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | — |
| Anterio Poliomyelitis | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Erysipelas | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 4 |
| Dysentery | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | | 11 |
| Total | 20 | 45 | 63 | 97 | 150 | 97 | 304 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 826 |

TUBERCULOSIS

| Age Groups | Deaths during 1951 | | | | New cases during 1951 | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| | 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 | 1 | 1 |
| 15—25 years ... | — | 1 | — | — | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 25—35 years ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | 1 |
| 35—45 years ... | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 45—55 years ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 55—65 years ... | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| 65 and over ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Not Known ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 5 | 4 | — | — | 13 | 10 | 3 | 4 |

| CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951 | Male | Female |
|--|------|--------|
| All causes | 126 | 146 |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | 5 | 4 |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | — | — |
| Syphilitic disease | 1 | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infections | — | — |
| Acute poliomyelitis | — | — |
| Measles | — | — |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | — | — |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 3 | 6 |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | 7 | 4 |
| Malignant neoplasm, breast | — | 4 |
| Malignant neoplasm, uterus | — | 4 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 11 | 4 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 1 | 2 |
| Diabetes | — | 1 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 10 | 23 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 12 | 12 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 1 | 2 |
| Other heart disease | 21 | 33 |
| Other circulatory disease | 7 | 13 |
| Influenza | 1 | — |
| Pneumonia | 4 | 6 |
| Bronchitis | 15 | 5 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 3 | — |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 2 | 1 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 1 | 2 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 1 | 2 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 1 | — |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | — | — |
| Congenital malformations | 1 | 2 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 11 | 16 |
| Motor Vehicle accidents | 1 | — |
| All other accidents | 4 | — |
| Suicide | 2 | — |
| Homicide and operations of war | — | — |

DEATHS FROM CANCER

| | Cancer of : | | | | | | Rate per 1,000 population |
|--------|-------------|------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | Stomach | Lung Bronchus | Breast | Uterus | All other sites | Total | |
| Male | 3 | 7 | — | — | 11 | 21 | 0.9 |
| Female | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 0.94 |
| Total | 9 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 43 | 1.84 |

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 — ANNUAL REPORT OF M.O.H.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

| Premises | Number on Register | Number of | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
| 1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 36 | 10 | 1 | — |
| 2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... | 169 | 131 | 7 | — |
| 3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers) ... | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 205 | 141 | 8 | — |

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 | 7 | 9 | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable temperature ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate ventilation | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective ... | 4 | 6 | — | 2 | — |
| (c) Not for separate sexes ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Other Offences against the Act (not including those relating to Outwork) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 12 | 16 | — | 2 | — |

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These facilities are, of course, the responsibility of the Local Health Authority; the following list is retained for purposes of information.

NURSING IN THE HOME

Home Nursing and domiciliary midwifery is still carried out by the District Nurses stationed at the District Nurses' Home, Castlegate.

HOME HELPS

Help for cases of illness and maternity cases is provided through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 40, Westgate.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

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

MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Maternity accommodation is provided at the above two hospitals.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

There being no isolation hospital in the immediate neighbourhood, accommodation when required has to be sought in neighbouring areas.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Sanatorium treatment for cases requiring it is arranged by the Regional Hospital Board, who are now responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

(a) PROVIDED BY THE KESTEVEN COUNTY COUNCIL:

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 general practitioners.

School Clinics:

Beaconfield. Minor ailments daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Dr. in attendance Tuesday 9.30 a.m. Specialist services by appointment.

Day Nursery:

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

(b) PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL
AUTHORITY :

Tuberculosis :

A weekly session is held by the Chest Physician in the Grantham Hospital Out-Patients' Department, on Monday morning.

Venereal Diseases :

A weekly session is held in the Out-Patients' Department of Grantham Hospital on Wednesdays at 10 a.m. and on Fridays (males only) at 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

Bacteriological investigations are amply provided for by the Public Health Laboratory, St. Anne's Road, Lincoln.

All necessary chemical analyses are done by Mr. W. W. Taylor, Public Analyst, Nottingham.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

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

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting the annual report upon the sanitary circumstances of the borough for the year 1951. One outstanding item which it is pleasing to record is that the Health Committee's policy to take action in respect of unfit housing conditions in the Inner Street area was put into effect, the outcome of which under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936, Demolition Orders were made in respect of 41 houses and undertakings not to re-let for human habitation accepted in the case of 1 house. Re-housing of all the tenants will not be achieved speedily due to well-known difficulties, but it is a problem of which the Housing Committee is not unmindful. In reviewing the work carried out under the Housing Act 1936 during the past six years, it is interesting to note that 104 houses have been condemned and that less than 50% still remain occupied, the majority of the latter having been dealt with in recent months. During such a difficult period when the housing shortage is so acute, this surely represents steady public health progress for a small borough, and is indicative of a keen desire on the part of the Council to eliminate bad housing conditions as expeditiously as possible within practical limits.

Other specific matters worthy of particular reference are the special efforts which have been made to secure the provision of sinks and internal water supply to many of the numerous houses lacking these essential facilities, and the carrying out of a continuous policy of improving food hygiene standards. In the latter connection notable improvement was effected in the manner of exposure for sale of foods from stalls in the market place by application of the bye-laws adopted in 1950. No meat stalls remain and all stalls from which confectionery, pastries, cheese, etc. are sold are covered in or properly protected to avoid possible contamination of the food commodities by dust, dirt, etc.

Statistics and comments given below indicate the work accomplished during the year :—

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied throughout the town by the Grantham Waterworks Company, and the supply during the past year was very satisfactory both in quality and quantity available. Periodical samples taken from the public supply on twenty-five occasions confirmed that the bacterial standard of the water remained satisfactory.

A full report made by the Analyst upon a sample of water from the public supply in August, 1951, is given hereunder:—

This sample contains per million parts:—

Chemical

| | | |
|---|-------|------------------|
| Total Solids dried at 180°C. | .. .. | 350.00 |
| Suspended Matter | .. .. | Absent |
| Chlorides as chlorine | .. .. | 21.30 |
| Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate | .. .. | 8.60 |
| Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite | .. .. | Absent |
| Free and saline Ammonia | .. .. | 0.208 |
| Albuminoid Ammonia | .. .. | 0.104 |
| Temporary Hardness | .. .. | 180.00 |
| Permanent Hardness | .. .. | 90.00 |
| Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄ | .. .. | 0.080 |
| pH value | .. .. | 7.50 |
| Appearance | .. .. | Clear and Bright |
| Odour | .. .. | None |
| Taste and Colour | .. .. | Normal |
| Heavy Metals | .. .. | Absent |
| Free Chlorine | .. .. | 0.075 |

Bacteriological

No. of colonies developing per ml. on
agar at 21°C. in 72 hours ..

2

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 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 .. | 1 |
| 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 diary purposes.

During the past two years action taken under the Public Health Act 1936 as amended by the Water Act 1945 has resulted in 71 houses being provided with an internal water supply in lieu of outside stand taps; and at the end of 1951 notices in respect of a further 30 houses were still outstanding.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Thirty-three yards of 6" diameter foul sewer were laid for the conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system at the Gonerby Hill Foot area.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Conversion of pail closets at eight houses in the Gonerby Hill Foot district was carried out and now with the exception of 29 houses which still have pail closets all properties in the borough are on the water carriage system.

Pail closets are emptied and cleansed twice weekly by contract arrangements at a cost of £182 per annum.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

Throughout the year the standard of the refuse collection service was maintained at a satisfactory level; the frequency of collection was once a week, except for one or two periods when circumstances made arrears unavoidable. With the building of some 1,000 houses during the post war period the daily refuse collection rounds have been subject to adjustments from time to time and in the near future it will almost certainly be necessary to consider changes in the types of collection vehicles used as larger capacity bodies now seem to be desirable both in the interests of efficiency and economy.

Disposal of refuse was again mainly by incineration, with surplus refuse being deposited at the Dysart Road Tip. Our

records show that during the year 3865 loads of refuse were dealt with at the Destructor and 701 loads at the Tip. The future problem of refuse disposal continued to exercise the minds of the Health Committee and a scheme prepared by Messrs. Heenan & Froude of Worcester for increasing the capacity of and modernisation of the present refuse destructor plant was accepted in broad outline. Before obtaining a firm tender, however, it was decided that the officials of the appropriate Ministry be interviewed to seek approval in principle to the carrying out of the proposed works, but the deputation was informed that loan sanction on such a project was very unlikely unless very strong evidence was produced that a site for controlled tipping was unavailable.

Since that time a Sub-Committee has been thoroughly exploring a wide radius around Grantham for a suitable tipping ground, the biggest difficulty encountered was the exclusion of all land in the limestone area because of the danger of pollution of underground water supplies. No site had been found at the end of the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No licences were issued during the year authorising the use of sites used for moveable dwellings. Informal action resulted in two caravans being removed from an unlicensed site.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Useful work continued to be carried out under this Act.

There is little doubt that those members of the general public who take advantage of it, appreciate the rodent control service provided by the Council. If more use was made of this service by allotment holders who keep pigs and poultry the rat infestations in this borough would indeed be brought down to a very low level. Although many notifications of rat infestations are received at the Health Department it is not generally understood that notification is obligatory by law.

The following table summarises the work done during 1951.

| | Council property | Dwelling property | Business property | Agri- cultural property | Total |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| No. of properties surveyed | 5 | 948 | 220 | 2 | 1175 |
| No. found to be infested with rats or mice ... | 10 | 112 | 43 | — | 165 |
| No. treated for rats or mice | 10 | 112 | 43 | — | 165 |
| No. of visits made for the purpose of treating properties | 60 | 672 | 258 | — | 990 |

Two maintenance treatments of the town sewers were undertaken with the following results :—

| From 26.2.51 to 3.3.51 | | From 10.9.51 to 15.9.51 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| No. of manholes pre-baited | ... 136 | No. of manholes pre-baited | ... 109 |
| No. found to be rat infested | ... 105 | No. found to be rat infested | ... 97 |
| No. of prebaits laid | ... 272 | No. of prebaits laid | ... 218 |
| No. of manholes poison baited | 105 | No. of manholes poison baited | 97 |

FACTORIES ACT 1937

Statistics relating to the number of inspections made and notices served are tabulated on page 9.

Certificates were issued under Section 34 in respect of seven factories specifying that the means of escape in case of fire were satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1951

| | | |
|---|-------|------|
| Complaints reported to the Public Health Department | .. | 400 |
| Inspection of dwellings where nuisances were found | .. | 356 |
| Inspection of other premises where nuisances were found | .. | 23 |
| Inspection of premises upon complaint where no nuisances were found | .. .. | 49 |
| Re-visits to properties under notice or works in progress | .. | 2186 |
| Inspection of houses (Housing Act, 1936) | .. .. | 32 |
| Re-inspection of houses (Housing Act, 1936) | .. .. | 129 |
| Houses measured up for " Permitted Numbers " | .. | 14 |
| Visits in connection with overcrowding | .. .. | 47 |
| Miscellaneous visits to properties other than above | .. | 174 |
| Visits in connection with drainage of premises | .. .. | 298 |
| New drains tested | .. .. | 84 |
| Old drains tested | .. .. | 12 |
| Visits to bakehouses | .. .. | 66 |
| " " cowsheds | .. .. | 3 |
| " " dairies and milk shops | .. .. | 48 |
| " " ice-cream premises | .. .. | 144 |
| " " food preparing premises | .. .. | 209 |
| " " cooked food and " making-up " premises | .. | 31 |
| " " factories (with mechanical power) | .. .. | 131 |

| | | | |
|--|----|----|-----|
| Visits to factories (with no mechanical power) | .. | .. | 10 |
| „ „ factories (re means of fire escape) | .. | .. | 10 |
| „ „ outworkers' premises | .. | .. | 1 |
| „ „ fried fish shops | .. | .. | 61 |
| „ „ markets, shops and stalls | .. | .. | 98 |
| „ „ offensive trade premises | .. | .. | 6 |
| „ „ dwelling vans | .. | .. | 10 |
| „ „ verminous premises | .. | .. | 38 |
| „ „ rat infested lands and premises | .. | .. | 12 |
| „ „ cafes and cafe kitchens | .. | .. | 63 |
| „ „ cinemas and places of public entertainment | .. | .. | 7 |
| „ „ shops (Shops Act, 1934, Section 10) | .. | .. | 70 |
| „ „ slaughterhouses | .. | .. | 519 |
| „ „ wholesale meat supply depot | .. | .. | 64 |
| „ „ meat purveyors | .. | .. | 39 |
| „ „ piggeries | .. | .. | 6 |
| „ „ schools | .. | .. | 2 |
| „ „ swimming baths | .. | .. | 4 |
| „ in connection with smoke abatement | .. | .. | 7 |
| „ „ „ „ river pollution | .. | .. | 5 |
| „ „ „ „ water supply | .. | .. | 25 |
| „ „ „ „ refuse collection and disposal | .. | .. | 258 |
| „ „ „ „ salvage | .. | .. | 43 |
| „ „ „ „ infectious disease | .. | .. | 14 |
| „ under Rag Flock Act | .. | .. | 10 |
| Inspection of licensed premises | .. | .. | 74 |
| Number of interviews with builders or owners | .. | .. | 318 |
| Number of samples of water taken for analysis | .. | .. | 25 |
| Number of informal notices served | .. | .. | 310 |
| Number of Statutory Notices served | .. | .. | 66 |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

(a) THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

Milk Distributors :

Number on Register at 1st January, 1951 10

Number on Register at 31st December, 1951 11

Dairy Premises :

Number on Register at 1st January, 1951 6

Number on Register at 31st December, 1951 6

Constant check was kept on the milk supplies distributed throughout the town and a very high proportion of the milk retailed is pasteurised or tuberculin tested.

Seventeen out of the twenty-four samples of ungraded milk were found to be of a standard equivalent to that of Accredited Milk.

In conjunction with the County Sanitary Inspector 61 biological milk samples were taken during the year two of which were found to be positive. Reports and particulars thereon were duly forwarded to the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who took necessary action.

(b) THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

There is one pasteurising establishment in the Borough which is licensed annually by the Kesteven County Council. Eight samples of pasteurised milk were taken by the Borough Sanitary Officers and in addition samples were procured at very frequent intervals throughout the year by the County Sanitary Inspector. All samples were found to comply with the statutory standard.

Two dealer's licences were issued authorising the use of the designation 'Sterilised' in relation to milk sold from milk shops.

(c) THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Use of the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested" :

| | |
|--|---|
| Number of Dealers' Licences issued | 1 |
| Number of Supplementary Licences issued .. . | 1 |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

(a) SAMPLING OF FOOD.

The Kesteven County Council is the "Food and Drugs Authority" and Mr. E. T. Hawley, Chief Weights & Measures Inspector has been good enough to supply the following information upon the sampling activities carried out in the Borough of Grantham during 1951.

"The articles sampled during the year were :—

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Almonds (ground) .. | 2 |
| Bi-carbonate of soda .. | 1 |
| Coffee (soluble powder) .. | 2 |
| Coffee & chicory essence .. | 1 |
| Cream (double) | 1 |
| Cream (synthetic) | 1 |
| Celery cheese spread .. | 1 |
| Flavouring (lemon) .. | 1 |
| Glucose (powdered) .. | 1 |
| Golden raising powder .. | 1 |
| Indigestion tablets .. | 1 |
| Ice Cream | 2 |

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Mincemeat | 1 |
| Olive Oil | 1 |
| Paste (beef & ham) | 1 |
| Peel (mixed) | 1 |
| Pepper (white) | 1 |
| Saccharin tablets | 2 |
| Sausages | 2 |
| Sherry | 1 |
| Soft drinks | 3 |
| Milk | 18 |
| | — |
| | 46 |
| | — |

With the exception of one of the samples of Sausage (pork), all these samples were certified by the Public Analyst (W. W. Taylor, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.) to be genuine.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of a sample of Pork Sausages which contained 36.4% meat instead of the minimum of 65%. The Bench found the case proved and imposed a fine of £5."

(b) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

| | Manu- facture and Sale of Ice Cream | Sale of loose Ice Cream | Sale of Pre-Packed Ice Cream |
|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Premises registered 1st Jan. 1951 | 8 | 21 | 32 |
| Premises registered during the year | — | 2 | 4 |
| Registrations cancelled due to cessation of business ... | 2 | — | 7 |
| Premises registered 31st Dec. 1951 | 6 | 23 | 29 |

Result of Bacteriological Samples (Methylene Blue Test)

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Number classified in Grade 1 .. | 31 |
| Number classified in Grade 2 .. | 5 |
| Number classified in Grade 3 .. | 9 |
| Number classified in Grade 4 .. | 3 |
| | — |
| Total Number of Samples taken | 48 |
| | — |

Regular visits were made to ice cream premises and from the samples taken and general observations made the standards of production and distribution of ice cream were from a hygienic view point quite good.

(c) INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Inspection of all types of food premises again formed a large part of the work carried out by your Sanitary Officers. It is felt that some definite progress has been made by the normal carrying out of routine inspections and the application of existing legislation, and that the one sound practical method of ensuring that reasonable standards are maintained in food premises is by stepping up the frequency of inspections. This of course is dependent upon the staff available.

Attention was given to the general hygienic aspect of licensed premises and details concerning unsatisfactory features at a number of such premises were reported to the Health Committee. A copy of the report was forwarded to the Licensing Justices for information and letters sent to the respective brewery companies. In consequence of this action it is anticipated that much needed improvement will be effected.

The statistics below denote further progress made during 1951 at various types of food premises.

| Improvements Effected | Sausage etc. Manufacturing Premises | Bake-houses | Cafes and Cafe Kitchens | Licensed Premises | Fish Frying Premises | Other Food Shops and Stores | Total |
|--|---|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Cleansed and Redecorated ... | 2 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 32 |
| Structurally Improved ... | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| Constant Hot Water Supply Provided ... | 2 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 5 | 13 |
| Improved Washing Facilities ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 12 |
| Improved Sanitary Accommodation | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | 11 |
| Otherwise Hygienically Improved ... | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 18 |

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

All slaughtering of animals for human consumption in this district is carried out at the Government Controlled Slaughterhouse

in Inner Street as commented upon in previous Annual Reports. This Slaughterhouse is considered inadequate to satisfactorily meet the needs of the district. The Health Committee, therefore, acting on a suggestion from the Ministry of Food that it might be advisable to prepare plans for a new abattoir, accordingly did so and towards the end of the year plans of a proposed public abattoir which could be suitably sited in Dysart Road were completed and forwarded to the Ministry for their observations.

The following statistics relate to the meat inspection work carried out at the slaughterhouse :—

| | Cattle (exCows) | Cows | Calves | Sheep & Lambs | Pigs |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------|--------|------------------|------|
| Number killed | 1258 | 653 | 307 | 4254 | 759 |
| Number inspected | 1258 | 653 | 307 | 4254 | 759 |

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

| | | | | | |
|--|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| Whole Carcasses condemned ... | 4 | 8 | 13 | 24 | 19 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... | 313 | 202 | 3 | 151 | 65 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ... | 25.2 | 32.2 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 11.1 |

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

| | | | | | |
|---|------|------|-----|---|-----|
| Whole Carcasses condemned ... | 8 | 19 | 4 | — | 2 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... | 169 | 229 | — | — | 39 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | 14.1 | 37.9 | 1.3 | — | 5.4 |

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

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 2 Steers | Generalised Tuberculosis |
| 6 Heifers | ” |
| 19 Cows | ” |
| 4 Calves | ” |
| 2 Pigs | ” |
| 1 Steer | Oedema |
| 1 Cow | ” |
| 3 Pigs | ” |
| 1 Sheep | ” |
| 1 Cow | Dropsy and Emaciation |

| | | | |
|----------|----|----|---------------------------------------|
| 2 Sheep | .. | .. | Hydraemia |
| 4 Sheep | .. | .. | Hydraemia and Emaciation |
| 1 Heifer | .. | .. | Uraemia and Dropsy |
| 1 Pig | .. | .. | Uraemia |
| 1 Pig | .. | .. | Pyelonephritis with Oedema |
| 1 Cow | .. | .. | Septic Peritonitis |
| 1 Cow | .. | .. | Septic Metritis |
| 1 Sheep | .. | .. | Sapraemia |
| 2 Sheep | .. | .. | Septic Mastitis |
| 1 Steer | .. | .. | Septicaemia |
| 1 Heifer | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 Pig | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 Sheep | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 Sheep | .. | .. | Septic Pneumonia |
| 1 Sheep | .. | .. | Gangrenous Pneumonia |
| 1 Pig | .. | .. | Ill Bled and Fevered |
| 2 Cows | .. | .. | Acute Fever. |
| 2 Sheep | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 Pig | .. | .. | Fevered |
| 1 Cow | .. | .. | Moribund and Fevered |
| 4 Pigs | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 Calf | .. | .. | Imperfect Bleeding |
| 1 Sheep | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 Calves | .. | .. | Immaturity |
| 1 Lamb | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 Cow | .. | .. | Milk Fever |
| 1 Pig | .. | .. | Pyaemia |
| 1 Calf | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 Pig | .. | .. | Extensive Injuries |
| 1 Sheep | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 Sheep | .. | .. | Moribund and ill bled |
| 2 Calves | .. | .. | Moribund |
| 1 Pig | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 Sheep | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 Lamb | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 Pigs | .. | .. | Acute Swine Erysipelas |
| 1 Sheep | .. | .. | Moribund and General Decomposition |

The total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was 27 tons 5 cwts. 1 qr. 14 lbs. of which 15 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. was affected with tuberculosis.

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

| | | | |
|-------------|----|----|-----------|
| Canned food | .. | .. | 1999 tins |
| Pickles | .. | .. | 19 jars |
| Apricots | .. | .. | 42 jars |
| Cherries | .. | .. | 1 jar |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Mincemeat | 1 jar |
| Pineapple | 12 jars |
| Marmalade | 1 jar |
| Fish Paste | 16 jars |
| Redcurrant Jelly | 2 jars |
| Peaches | 1 jar |
| Strawberry Jam | 1 jar |
| Jelly Marmalade | 1 jar |
| Pears | 108 jars |
| Corn Flakes | 3 pkts. |
| Dried Peas | 1 pkt. |
| Cornflour | 3 pkts. |
| Pudding Mixture | 1 pkt. |
| Semolina | 1 pkt. |
| Self Raising Flour | 1 pkt. |
| Porridge Oats | 2 pkts. |
| Scotch Oatcakes | 89 pkts. |
| Pea Flour | 2 pkts. |
| Clear Gums | 3 pkts. |
| Cheese | 40 pkts. |
| Table Jellies | 14 pkts. |
| Fritter Mixture | 75 pkts. |
| Ginger Wine | 17 bottles |
| Coffee Essence | 19 bottles. |
| Fruit Salad | 3 bottles |
| Sauce | 14 bottles |
| Tomato Juice | 1 bottle |
| Apple & Lime Juice | 1 bottle |
| Pickled Onions | 2 bottles |
| Ice Cream | 1024 briquettes |
| Ice Cream | 36 blocks |
| Pies | 20 |
| Cheese | 2 boxes |
| Cheese | 4 lbs. 7 oz. |
| Cheese Spread | 4½ oz. |
| Cheese Trimmings | 60 lbs. |
| Chocolate | 3 boxes |
| Dates | 1 box |
| Xmas Puddings | 2 |
| Cooking Fat | 1 cwt. |
| Danish Pork | 2 lbs. |
| Ham | 33 lbs. |
| Bacon | 35 lbs. 15 oz. |
| Sausage | 7 lbs. |
| Suet | 8 oz. |
| Rabbit | 106 lbs. |
| Coconut Chips | 160 lbs. |
| Coconut Ice | 5½ lbs. |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|---------|
| Oatmeal | .. | .. | .. | 18 lbs. |
| Biscuits | .. | .. | .. | 36 lbs. |
| Jellied Veal | .. | .. | .. | 6 lbs. |
| Cake | .. | .. | .. | 17 lbs. |
| Toffees | .. | .. | .. | 29 lbs. |
| Flour | .. | .. | .. | 28 lbs. |
| Rolled Oats | .. | .. | .. | 56 lbs. |

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Nineteen licences were 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 at the 31st December, 1951 was 21.

HOUSING STATISTICS

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES

Statistics of new houses erected in the borough during 1951, as supplied by T. J. Livesey, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.S.E., A.M. I.M.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, are as follows :—

1. BUILT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

Traditional Brick Houses :

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----|----|
| (a) Sites 4 & 5, Harrowby Lane. | 2 Bedroom Type | .. | 4 |
| | 3 | .. | 51 |
| | 4 | .. | 1 |
| (b) Site 6, Belton Lane | 3 | .. | 4 |
| | | | — |
| | Total | | 60 |
| | | | — |

2. BUILT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----|
| Traditional Brick Houses : | Total | 22 |
| | | — |

HOUSING ACT, 1936

| | | | |
|--|----|----|----|
| Statistics below relate to action taken during 1951 : | | | |
| Total number of dwelling houses inspected under the Housing Act, 1936 | .. | .. | 32 |
| Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made—Section 11 | .. | .. | 45 |

| | |
|--|---|
| Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 4 |
| Number of dwelling houses demolished after Undertaking had been accepted not to re-let | 2 |
| Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted not to let again for human habitation | 1 |
| Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Undertakings not to re-let were cancelled following reconditioning | 1 |

HOUSING ACT 1936 — OVERCROWDING.

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of houses visited upon complaint of overcrowding .. | 47 |
| Number of houses found to be overcrowded during the year .. | 9 |
| Number of families dwelling therein | 18 |
| Number of persons dwelling therein | 73 |
| Number of cases of overcrowding relieved by the Council during the year | 3 |
| Number of cases of overcrowding otherwise relieved | 1 |

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. TAYLOR.

Number of dwelling houses demolished in possession of
Possession Order
Number of dwelling houses demolished under the provisions of the
Act and not in possession
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which the Act
was applied but to which no possession order was made
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which possession
was not made and which were not demolished

HOUSING ACT 1924 - OTHER STATUTES

Number of houses which were not demolished or otherwise
disposed of under the Act
Number of houses which were not demolished during the year
Number of houses which were demolished during the year
Number of persons who were evicted during the year
Number of persons who were not evicted during the year
Number of cases of overcrowding which were referred
to the Housing and Town Planning Commission

Year ending 31st March 1925

C. TAYLOR

1925

