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— THE —

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

*Health of the County Borough and
Port of Grimsby,*

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1942,

BY

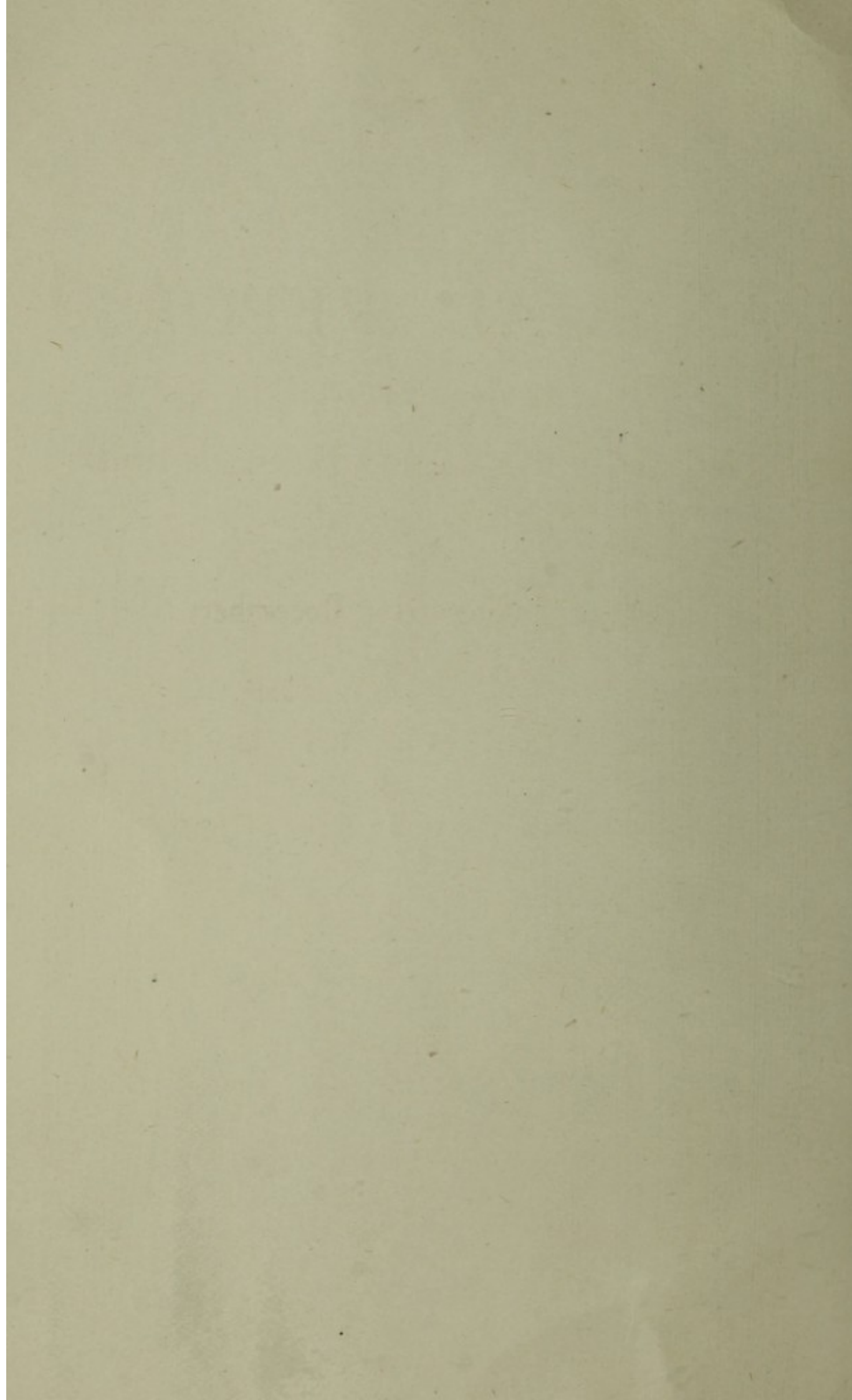
J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and
Port of Grimsby.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer
and School Medical Officer.

GRIMSBY:

ROBERTS & JACKSON, Ltd., Printers, 7a & 9 Maude Street.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(56 members.)

CHAIRMAN :—ALDERMAN C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN :—COUNCILLOR A. CORDINER.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

*Hospitals and Tuberculosis Joint .. Alderman C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

*Venereal Diseases .. Councillor C. H. WILKINSON, M.B.E., J.P.

*Port Health Councillor C. CANNING

*Sanitary Councillor J. W. LANCASTER

Tuberculosis Care Alderman C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.
(with 16 co-opted members)

(*These Sub-Committees have not met during 1942, their work being combined with that of the Health Committee).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Maternity and Child Welfare (22 members)

Chairman : Councillor W. HARRIS.

Deputy Chairman : Councillor Mrs. C. A. MARKLEW, J.P.
(with 11 co-opted lady members).

Care of Mental Defectives (18 members)

Chairman : Councillor M. BLOOM.

Deputy Chairman : Councillor H. MITCHELL.
(with 4 co-opted lady members).

LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

LOCAL ACTS.

- The Great Grimsby Improvement Act, 1853.
- The Grimsby Improvement Act, 1869.
- The Grimsby Extension and Improvement Act, 1889.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1921.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1927.
- The Grimsby Corporation (Dock, &c.) Act, 1929.
- The Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District (Water, etc.) Act, 1937

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- The Public Libraries Acts.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. (Parts II., IV., VI. & X.)
- The Public Health Act, 1925—(Sections 13 to 33 and 35 of Part II.)

BYE LAWS.

- Common Lodging Houses, 1892.
- Offensive Trades, 1892.
- Public Bathing, 1892.
- Nuisances, 1892, 1898, 1901, and 1923.
- Houses-let-in-Lodgings, 1903.
- Water Closets—under Section 157 of P.H.A., 1875, and Section 23 of P.H.A.A.A., 1890.
- Section 23 of Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.
- Premises where Food is prepared or cooked, 1926.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures, 1926.
- Conduct of persons waiting in streets to enter public vehicles, 1930.
- Smoke Abatement, 1936.
- New Streets, 1937.
- Nursing Homes, 1938.
- Employment of Children and street trading by Young Persons, 1938.
- Seamen's Lodging Houses, 1938.
- Building Byelaws, 1939.
- Slaughterhouses, 1939.
- Parking Places, 1941.
- Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1942.

LOCAL REGULATIONS.

- Grimsby Port Health Authority Regulations.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Staff of the Public Health Department on the 31st December, 1942, was as follows :—

MEDICAL STAFF—(a) Whole-time :—

J. A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., *Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts and Medical Inspector of Aliens.* (With H.M. Forces).

J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Acting Medical Officer of Health, etc.*

JANET W. HEPBURN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare ; Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health.*

RACHEL HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Assistant School Medical Officer.*

D. J. CAMPBELL, F.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H., L.D.S., *Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.* (With H.M. Forces).

CHRISTINA A. GUNN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Resident Medical Officer, Corporation Hospital.* (With H.M. Forces).

Z. DISKIN, M.B., Ch.B. (Capetown), *Resident Medical Officer, Corporation Hospital.* (Temporary appointment from 1-12-1942).

C. R. MACDONALD, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.O.G., *Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist*—jointly with the Lindsey County Council.

W. R. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer for Civil Defence.* (Resigned 9-5-1942).

J. HUGHES, M.B., B.S., B.A.O., D.P.H., *Medical Officer for Civil Defence.* (Temporary appointment from 25-5-1942).

H. J. BEARD, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., *Acting Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.* (Temporary appointment from 13-12-1939).

P. S. SILVER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Acting Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.* (Temporary appointment from 14-12-1939).

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

BOROUGH :—

*† H. PARKINSON, *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

*†§ G. H. EARNSHAW, *Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector.* (Resigned 28-1-1942).

*† H. CORMACK, *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.* (Appointed 24-8-1942).

*† J. J. TURNER, *Assistant Sanitary Inspector.* (Retired 31-10-42).

*† J. WADE " " " (Resigned 23-7-1942).

*† E. M. HOUSECROFT " " " (Resigned 21-8-1942).

*† E. E. POTTER " " "

*† J. PESTER " " "

*† A. CLEGG " " "

* C. D. EALES " " " (Appointed 17-8-1942).

T. H. R. JOHNSON, *Disinfectors.* (With H.M. Forces).

PORT :—

*† A. MARTIN, *Port Health Inspector.*

*† J. D. SYME, *Deputy Port Health Inspector.* (With H.M. Forces).

*† G. B. SEGROTT, *Assistant Port Health Inspector.*

*† T. J. E. FORD " " "

* Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. as Inspector.

† Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. for Meat and other Foods.

§ Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. for Practical Sanitary Science.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Miss F. S. HIGLEY, <i>Superintendent</i> , 1, 2, 3.	
Mrs. C. E. CHAPMAN, 1, 2.	Miss I. DENISON, 1, 2, 3.
Mrs. M. A. GREEN, 1, 2.	(Appointed 1-8-1942).
Mrs. M. SHANNAN, 1, 2.	Mrs. E. EALES, 1, 2, 3.
Miss E. SPROSTON, 1, 2.	(Appointed 28-12-1942).
Miss R. E. BRAYBROOKS, 1, 2, 3	Mrs. B. SMITH, 1, 2, 3.
Miss I. SYLVESTER, 1, 2, 3.	Tuberculosis Health Visitor.
Mrs. H. L. BRYAN, 1, 2, 3.	
(Resigned 30-11-1942).	

1. Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
2. General trained Nurse.
3. Health Visitors' Certificate of R.S.I.

CLERICAL.

T. E. DAVIDSON, Chief Clerk	V. A. LEES (with H.M. Forces).
R. TULLOCH.	J. STAMP (do. do.).
E. BROWN	Miss E. B. MASON (M. & C.W.).
(also Vaccination Officer).	Mrs. E. E. WHARTON (M. & C.W.).
W. R. GALE.	Miss M. BELL (M. & C.W.).
A. MANSON (with H.M. Forces).	Miss J. M. WERGE (M. & C.W.).
D. AMERY (do. do.).	Miss G. M. ROGERS (M. & C.W.).
	Mrs. K. G. ARMITAGE (Temporary).
	Miss M. KRISPINUSSEN (Temporary).
	Miss P. WRIGHT (Temporary).
	Miss A. HILL (Temporary).
	Miss B. C. BRIGGS, Port Health (Temporary).

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Miss E. M. WOULD, <i>Petition Officer and Mental Welfare Visitor</i> .
Mrs. M. L. SCOTT, <i>Acting Supervisor, Occupation Centre</i> .
Mrs. A. J. FENNER, <i>Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre</i> .
Mrs. M. E. BROWN, <i>Assistant, Occupation Centre</i> .
Miss J. PARTINGTON, <i>Clerk</i> (with H.M. Forces).
Miss L. M. KAY, <i>Clerk</i> (Temporary).

V.D. CLINIC.

L. W. JONES, <i>Laboratory Technician</i> .
H. THOMAS, <i>Orderly</i> .
Mrs. M. C. FULFORD, <i>Nurse</i> .
T. BAKER, <i>Laboratory Assistant</i> .

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

Miss J. B. B. MACLAREN, 1, 2. <i>Superintendent</i> .	
Miss L. S. CAMERON, 1, 2.	Miss A. Smith, 1, 2.
Miss D. Davy, 1, 2.	(Appointed 16-12-1942).
Mrs. P. E. Davey, 1, 2.	Mrs. F. B. Steele, 1, 2.
Miss O. E. Farrow.	Miss I. Taylor, 1, 2.
(Resigned 6-8-1942).	Mrs. A. Thacker, 1.
Miss D. G. Inkpen, 1.	Miss K. E. Welton, 1.
Miss E. Marshall, 1, 2.	Miss M. M. B. Williams, 1.
Miss M. Ramsden, 1, 2.	Miss E. Wooller, 1, 2.
(Appointed 16-12-1942).	(Resigned 17-11-1942).
1. State Certified Midwife.	2. State Registered Nurse.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

Miss E. D. MACKENZIE, R.R.C., <i>Matron</i> .

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

Miss M. L. ARCHER, <i>Matron</i> .

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Grimsby.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1942.

The report has, in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, again been reduced to a mere matter of tables with a minimum of commentary, and many observations which the medical officer of health might justly ventilate will have, of necessity, to await the cessation of hostilities and, it is hoped, a more generous supply of material upon which to print them.

As stated in previous reports, the majority of the tables shewn hereafter are filed with the Ministry of Health and even if annual reports were suspended altogether, as for a period during the last war, a continuity of statistics would be available. It is, however, not probable that these reports will be suspended as anticipated earlier.

The general health of the Borough has remained satisfactory and there have been no epidemics worthy of outstanding notice. Both the incidence of measles and scarlet fever increased towards the end of the year. The campaign for the immunising of children continues; again it is not yet possible to note any great fall in the incidence of the disease, but it may be stated that there have been no deaths among children who have been immunised, nor have the few who have contracted diphtheria after immunisation caused the staff at the Hospital any anxiety. About 80 per cent. of the school children and between 50 and 60 per cent. of the children under 5 have been immunised, and it is confidently hoped that this procedure will become a regular part of a child's life in the course of a few years.

Grimsby did not suffer to any extent from enemy action during the year, but it should be stated that man power demands are such that great difficulty is being experienced in carrying out housing repairs in order to keep dilapidations under reasonable control. Such raids as we have had have laid bare areas of the town and brought to the notice of many who scarcely believed in their existence, a state of affairs in housing the poorer classes which is abominable to put it mildly.

The health of school children can again be favourably commented on and war time conditions have certainly not had any deleterious effect on the physique and intelligence of this class of the community. It can also be safely stated that there has been a marked improvement in the general cleanliness of children and young persons. The question of vermin is an ever present one, but with the exception of certain families who are well-known to the School and Child Welfare authorities, there has been a tendency for the better in respect of personal cleanliness. The opening of a cleansing centre at the Victoria Street First Aid Post has had an excellent effect and it is no longer necessary for us to withhold action in respect of dirty children on the ground that no public cleansing station was available. At the same time, in regard to the few consistent sinners in this respect, it is felt that there is ground for a modification of the regulations in reference to cleanliness. Attempts in this direction have not so far proved very successful.

A scheme is under consideration for a change in the system of poor law medical out-relief whereby it is proposed that in place of two doctors dealing with all poor relief throughout the town, persons in need of medical attention in this category may receive it at the hands of the doctor of their choice.

A word should be written in appreciation of the valuable work carried out in Grimsby by Mr. Edmed, local representative of the N.S.P.C.C. Mr. Edmed works in close co-operation with the health officials, and as a result of this there is excellent feeling and increased efficiency both in bringing cases to Mr. Edmed's notice and in the manner in which they are handled, and we have been very pleased to support him and his Society at all times.

The Occupation Centre for the care of low grade mental defectives has increased in numbers until at the end of 1942 nearly 40 children were in attendance. Extra accommodation is necessary and will be arranged for in the adjoining building in the early part of 1943. The staff of the Centre deserve every credit for the good work they are doing in this particularly difficult form of education. A watch is kept on the health of the children and they are periodically inspected medically. There has been no serious sickness among them during the year.

The administration of mental defectives is a complete department under Miss Would, Petition Officer, and it would be extremely difficult to criticise this work in any respect. The solution of problems arising in connection with mental defectives domiciled at home or under guardianship demands the greatest patience and tact, and we are fortunate in having the services of such a keen and able officer.

The cancer scheme had gone forward and a description of this is contained in the body of the report.

The infant mortality rate was 56 per thousand live births as compared with 49 for England and Wales.

The tuberculosis death rate decreased from 0.82 to 0.79 as compared with 0.66 for England and Wales.

There were three maternal deaths, giving a rate of 1.90 per thousand total births: the rate for England and Wales was 2.01. Further information in regard to comparative rates is given in Table 4 on page 69.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary will move from its present unsuitable position to Abbey Villa, Abbey Road, Grimsby, as soon as the necessary alterations have been completed, and it is anticipated that a great improvement in the facilities available for dispensary work will result from this change.

I wish again to express my appreciation of the work of the staff of the Health Department throughout the year. This has not been eased in any way and has resulted in an increased speed with which problems are dealt. After three years of war it is difficult to picture the position in peace-time, so thoroughly used are we all to the regime which we have by now come to accept as the normal. The Health Office, as promised at the beginning of the war, has kept its doors open day and night.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the exceedingly kindly and tolerant way in which they have received my many requests and criticisms. I feel there must be few medical officers of health in the country who are so happily situated in regard to their local authority.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

J. M. VINE,
Acting Medical Officer of Health.

ST. JAMES' HOUSE,
BARGATE, GRIMSBY.
SEPTEMBER, 1943.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)—excluding foreshore.....	5,468
Registrar-General's estimate of Civilian Population, 1942.....	76,800
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1942) according to Rate Books	23,062
Rateable value	£546,037
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,001

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live births :—	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Legitimate ..	746	649	1395	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population 19·6.
Illegitimate ..	60	51	111	
	<hr/> 806	<hr/> 700	<hr/> 1506	
Stillbirths ..	31	31	62	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.... 39·5
Deaths ..	535	475	1010	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population 13·1

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29. Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis ..	1	0·63
No. 30. Other maternal causes ..	2	1·27
Total ..	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 1·90

Death rate of Infants under one year of age :—

	Rate.
All infants per 1,000 live births ..	56
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	56
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	54
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..	Number 160
„ Measles (all ages) ..	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	1
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	18

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Grimsby at mid-year 1942 is 76,800.

The birth and death rates are calculated on this figure.

The natural increase of the population, i.e., the excess of live births over deaths, for the year was 496.

Births.—A total of 1,506 live births (806 males and 700 females) were registered, giving a birth rate of 19·6 as compared with 15·8 for England and Wales. This compares with a rate of 17·8 recorded in 1941, and is well above the average for the country as a whole. One hundred and eleven (7·37 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate.

Still Births.—There were 62 still births, giving a rate of 0·80 as compared with 0·54 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (live and still) was 39·5.

Deaths.—There were 1,010 deaths (535 males and 475 females), equal to a death rate of 13·1 ; for England and Wales it was 11·6.

In regard to the Comparability Factor previously used in connection with the death rate, the Registrar-General states :—"The variety and magnitude of local population movements and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths have together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure comparability between local death rates by the use of Areal Comparability Factors, and the preparation and issue of such factors are being suspended under present conditions."

506 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in institutions in the Borough, equivalent to 50 per cent. of the total deaths.

124 Coroner's inquests or inquiries were held, and the findings were as follows :—Accident or misadventure 48 ; natural causes 69 ; suicide 6 and open verdict 1.

During the year 410 persons died at ages varying from 70 to 96, the numbers at age periods being :—

Between 70 and under 75 years	..	..	..	135
„ 75 and under 80 years	..	..	..	135
„ 80 and under 85 years	..	..	..	86
„ 85 and under 90 years	..	..	..	40

also four at 90, one at 91, five at 92, two at 93, and two at 96.

This is equal to a rate per thousand of the population of 5·33, and to 40·5 per cent. of the total deaths.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 84 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 56 compared with 49 for England and Wales. (For further information see *Maternity and Child Welfare* pages 18 and 19).

Social Conditions.—It can be stated that no employable man or woman remains for long on the unemployed register. It is not possible for security reasons to comment further on this point.

The general standard of living remains on a higher scale than in peace time. There is more money in circulation among the working people, and though it cannot always be said to be spent wisely it is noticeable that within rationing limits there is generally no lack of the necessities of life.

The shortage of labour for civil purposes has resulted in the standard of housing repairs being lowered and only the more urgent work can be dealt with. It would seem that small repairs and exterior painting for example must be neglected until happier days.

During the year under review we have been pleased to welcome a number of visitors from overseas who have become a feature of our town. It appears that our ways of living and our habits generally do not differ markedly from theirs, and they have made many friendships among us. This can only be to the good of both nations.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Public Health Officers.—A list of the whole-time officers of the Public Health Department is given on pages 6 and 7.

The part-time staff connected with the department remained as given in the report for 1938, pages 8 and 9.

The staff employed in the School Medical Service is set out in the section dealing with this subject on page 54.

Towards the end of November, 1942, the Resident Medical Officer at the Corporation Hospital (Dr. Christina A. Gunn) was called for service with H.M. Forces, and her place was filled by the temporary appointment of Dr. Zorach Diskin.

Dr. W. R. Taylor, Medical Officer for Civil Defence, resigned on 9th May, 1942, to take up a similar appointment at Brighton, and was succeeded by Dr. J. Hughes.

Mr. G. H. Earnshaw, the Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, also resigned at the beginning of the year to take up an appointment as Sanitary Inspector to the Caistor Rural District Council, and he was succeeded by Mr. H. Cormack.

Mr. J. J. Turner retired in October after 33 years service as a Sanitary Inspector, and it is recorded with regret that he died shortly afterwards.

Laboratory Facilities.—These remained as shewn on page 22 of the 1936 report.

Ambulance Facilities.—For INFECTIOUS CASES the Corporation Hospital has three ambulances, which are also used for transporting tuberculous patients from the sanatorium to the dispensary for X-ray examinations, and for conveying patients suffering from cancer to the Scunthorpe Radium Centre. Owing to age two of these vehicles are not suitable for long distance work.

NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—The civil ambulance service for the removal of patients to hospital was transferred from the administration of the Borough Fire Brigade to the Civil Defence Casualty Service towards the end of the year. This service is now

operated from Victoria Street First Aid Post by specially trained personnel from the post staff and the same conditions of its employment obtain as before.

Nursing in the Home.—The Queen's Nurses of the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution continue to do good work for the local authority. Under a new agreement which came into operation on 1st January, 1939, an arrangement was made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to pay to the Institution a grant of £225 per annum for the first 5,000 visits and £10 for every 250 completed visits thereafter. They also receive a substantial annual donation from the Public Assistance Committee.

Under the above arrangement the Queen's Nurses attend cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and special cases of measles, whooping cough, etc., recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, and they are also available for the nursing of puerperal cases.

A summary of the work carried out by the staff of the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution on behalf of the local authority is set out below :—

<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Visits.</i>
Maternity	62	582
Ante-Natal	5	15
Post-natal	19	309
Puerperal pyrexia	19	246
General	34	899
<i>Children under 5 years of age.</i>		
Medical	103	1230
Surgical	53	520
Discharging eyes	45	581
	<hr/> 340	<hr/> 4382

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—These remain as set out on pages 23 and 24 of the report for 1938, with the exception that on the outbreak of war the Infant Welfare Centres at Watkin Street and at the Municipal Maternity Home were taken over and used as First Aid Posts. Arrangements were made to house these centres in alternative premises in the Cripples Guild Hall, Watkin Street, and in the Nunthorpe Infant School respectively.

The Dental Clinic previously held at Watkin Street Centre was transferred to Armstrong Street School, and held there until 31st July, 1942, after which all dental work was carried out at Hope Street Clinic.

Municipal Hospitals.—The following is a summary of the Municipal Hospitals, full descriptions of which have been given in previous reports :—

CORPORATION HOSPITAL. A recent survey of this hospital following some minor internal ward alterations shows that there are now available 115 beds for infectious diseases and 106 beds for pulmonary and surgical tuberculosis, a total of 221 beds. (*See Section F.* page 32, for a description of the work of the hospital).

SCARTH ROAD INFIRMARY.—No important additions or alterations were carried out during the year. I am indebted to Dr. S. W. Swindells, medical officer of the infirmary, for the following notes :—

The method of staffing the infirmary is unusual as the responsible officers are general practitioners with a whole-time resident medical officer. In addition to these, by the policy adopted by the Committee of obtaining the services of consultants and specialists as these became available, the following staff have been appointed :—Consultant Surgeon, Col. L. P. Stephen, F.R.C.S. ; Consultant Physician and Cardiologist, Dr. J. W. Brown, M.D. ; Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, R. G. Pulvertaft, F.R.C.S. ; Consultant Ophthalmologist, Dr. W. G. Davidson, D.O.M.S. ; Consultant Gynæcologist, C. R. Macdonald, F.R.C.S. ; Venereal Diseases Specialist, Dr. P. S. Silver, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ; Tuberculosis Specialist, Dr. H. J. Beard, F.R.C.S., and Dental Surgeon, Mr. Waddingham, L.D.S.

During the year Dr. Joan Wagstaffe, assistant medical officer, was called up for service with the R.A.M.C.

The gynæcological out-patient department under Mr. Macdonald continues to function with great benefit to the women of Grimsby, with a monthly attendance of upwards of 60 cases, the majority of whom have been or become in-patients.

The increase of staff has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase of accommodation and, in fact, the available bed accommodation has to be carefully watched in view of the infirmary's position as an E.M.S. 1 (A) hospital.

Figures representing the work of the infirmary during the year under review are :—Patients admitted 1466 ; operations 569 and X-ray examinations 699.

The infirmary is a recognised training school for nurses, and at a recent State examination six candidates passed at the first attempt and one at the second. The infirmary has a well-earned outstanding reputation as a training school for nurses.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—This home of 38 beds was fairly well utilised during the year, and in it there were 634 births. No additions or alterations were made here.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, LACEBY.—This small hospital of 20 beds has been kept in a good state of repair and in a fit state to admit cases, if the need arose, at a few hours notice.

During the summer the hospital was used as a camp for the children attending the Occupation Centre for mental defectives.

Voluntary Hospitals.—A description of the Grimsby and District Hospital has been given in previous reports, and on pages 24 and 25 of the report for 1939. The Secretary-Superintendent has furnished the following notes :—

The full accommodation of 189 beds—plus 48 E.M.S. beds—have been available throughout the year, and the hospital has been able to cope with any call made upon it for accommodation during any emergency that has arisen. Although some slight inconvenience may have occurred to certain types of civilian cases, every case of acute illness has received immediate admission though one complete ward has been allocated for E.M.S. cases throughout the year.

A total of 3,634 patients—2,046 of which were Grimsby residents—were admitted and treated, an increase of 267 over the previous year. The number of new out-patients totalled 12,262, and these patients made 47,186 attendances. This is the largest number of patients treated at the hospital in one year. The British Medical Association has acknowledged the amount of work the hospital is undertaking by allowing the resident medical staff to remain at five instead of the suggested cut to four.

The hospital is one of the official "blood banks," and an arrangement has been made whereby the Regional Blood Transfusion Officer supplies a quantity of whole blood every fourteen days.

At the request of the Ministry of Health the laboratory has been graded as a sub-area laboratory under the Emergency Medical Services scheme. A full time medical officer has been appointed as pathologist.

In addition to the above, 55 Grimsby residents availed themselves of the facilities offered at the HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY—10 in-patients and 45 out-patients. The number of out-patient attendances was approximately 140.

Poor Law Medical Out Relief.—The Medical Officers of Nos. 1 and 2 Medical Relief Districts remain as on page 29 of the 1938 report, and there has been no change in the nature of their work since the transfer of the duties of the Poor Law Authority to the County Borough.

The number of attendances on persons in receipt of poor law medical relief during the year ended 31st December, 1942, was :—

		At Surgery.	At Home.	Medicine supplied without seeing patient.
No. 1 District	.. ..	348	236	295
No. 2 District	.. ..	603	529	42

Care and Treatment of Mental Defectives.—41 new cases were referred to the Department during the year and ascertainment may now be regarded as reasonably good.

The return of cases, including those referred to above, for which the Department has been responsible during the year is as follows :—

In Certified Institutions on 1/1/1942	..	..	..	157
Sent to Institutions during the year	..	..	..	16—173
In Public Assistance Institutions	..	..	..	21
On Licence from Institutions	..	..	..	20
Under Guardianship	..	..	..	31
On Licence from Guardianship	..	..	..	1
Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	128
Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	77
Action incomplete on 31/12/1942	..	..	..	22
				<hr/> 473 <hr/>

Not included in the above :—

Discharged from Order	..	..	..	1
Died during the year	..	..	..	10
Withdrawn or removed from area	..	..	..	14
				<hr/> 25 <hr/>

In addition to the above, 92 school children were referred for examination during the year. Of these, 42 were found to be defective, 43 were dull and backward or borderline cases and 7 have not been examined.

Harmston Hall Colony has received most of our patients, but its numbers are considerably more than the maximum allowed in peace time and vacancies are being sought for suitable cases in other institutions.

There are now 31 cases under guardianship, 4 having been placed under Order during the year but 1 of these is now on licence and 2 of the original cases have been transferred to institutional care.

Applications for Exception under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, continue to be made as cases occur in the appropriate age groups.

Supervision of defectives living in their own homes, with guardians or on licence has been continued during the year.

The Occupation Centre continues to expand, the number of children on the register at the end of the year being 38. Many of the vegetables eaten by the children are grown on the garden and allotments worked by the bigger boys. Efforts have been made to keep up and spread the new crafts recently introduced, but we are somewhat handicapped in this respect by shortage of materials, particularly cane and wool.

Licence was granted to 18 patients during the year, 6 of these later returning to the institutions; 1 case was discharged from Order; 6 of the original cases were returned to institutions; thus the number of patients on licence at the end of the year was 20.

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.—The Psychiatric Clinic has again been open for several sessions during the year under Dr. Macarthur, Medical Superintendent of Bracebridge Heath Hospital, Lincoln, at the Grimsby and District Hospital.

Cases in need of specialised advice and treatment have been referred by private practitioners, hospitals, parents, clergymen and this department. There were 34 new cases and 5 re-attendances during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—I am indebted to Dr. J. W. Hepburn, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, for supplying the following report :—

HEALTH VISITING.—27,898 home-visits were paid compared with 25,424 in 1941. Mrs. H. Bryan resigned on 30th November, 1942, owing to ill-health, Miss I. Denison and Mrs. E. E. Eales joined the staff on 1st August and 28th December, 1942, respectively. Miss Denison was a pupil health visitor who was successful in obtaining her Health Visitor's Certificate in July, 1942.

MIDWIVES.—Of the 35 midwives who notified their intention to practice 28 were in the service of the local authority, the remaining 7 being in independent practice. There were changes in the staff of the Municipal Midwifery Service during the year. Miss O. E. Farrow resigned on the 6th August owing to ill-health and Miss E. Wooller left the service on the 17th November to take up an appointment at the Grimsby Corporation Hospital. Miss M. Ramsden and Miss A. Smith joined the staff on the 16th December to fill vacancies.

838 domiciliary confinements were conducted by midwives as follows: 780 by municipal midwives and 58 by midwives in independent practice. 674 confinements took place in institutions. Medical aid was summoned by district midwives in 200 cases and for 221 cases in institutions.

Municipal midwives made 4,664 ante-natal visits, 13,095 nursing visits, and 732 special visits, a total of 18,491 home visits as compared with 17,426 visits in 1941.

The Supervisor of Midwives paid 48 visits of inspection to municipal midwives and 8 visits to independent midwives.

During the year district teaching of Part 11 pupil midwives was carried out by the Supervisor of Midwives assisted by Miss L. Cameron and Miss I. Taylor, relief midwives, who were approved by the Central Midwives Board for this purpose. Eleven pupil midwives received their district training during the year and all were successful in passing their examination.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There were three maternal deaths during the year, one due to sepsis and two to other causes. One occurred in the patient's own home and two in institutions. The maternal mortality rate was 1.90 as compared with 2.01 for England and Wales.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—16 cases were notified, the case rate being 10.2; five of these cases occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home.

Six cases were admitted to the Grimsby Corporation Hospital and home nursing was provided in two cases.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.—19 cases were referred for treatment, all of which received treatment at the orthopædic department of the Grimsby General Hospital and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee paid their proportion of the cost incurred.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—A voluntary association provides for the care of these cases, some of which are transferred to institutions outside the area. The local authority contributed to the cost of maintenance of one such case. Miss Hough, Matron of the Home of Help for Girls, continues to give valuable help with this work.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—1,436 live births and 55 still births were notified during the year. A small proportion of the total births (live and still) was not notified, information concerning these being obtained from the local registrar of births and deaths.

INFANT MORTALITY.—84 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred during the year, the infant mortality rate being 56, as compared with 57 in 1941.

The chief causes of death were diarrhœa and enteritis, prematurity, respiratory diseases, atelectasis, congenital malformation, injury at birth and congenital debility.

<i>Percentage of infant deaths.</i>	1942.	1941.	1940.	1939.	1938.
Prematurity	16.66	18.75	21.25	13.25	32.91
Congenital defects, including atelectasis, congenital malformation, injury at birth and congenital defects ..	27.38	11.25	23.75	28.91	21.52
Respiratory diseases	16.66	32.50	30.00	24.09	15.19
Diarrhœa and enteritis ..	20.24	10.00	3.75	15.66	12.65

The neo-natal death rate was 22.57 as compared with 25.71 in 1941 and accounted for 40% of the total infant deaths. The chief causes of death were :—prematurity 13, atelectasis 7, congenital malformation 4, injury at birth and congenital debility 6. There was one death from congenital syphilis, the mother having had no treatment as she had made no arrangements for her confinement.

STILL-BIRTHS.—There were 62 still births during the year, 31 of which occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home. Health visitors investigated 14 of the 31 domiciliary cases of still births.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—With the exception of Hope Street Clinic these are still being conducted in temporary premises. Most of the work of examination of toddlers continues to be done at Hope Street Clinic.

During the year the attendances at the various clinics were as follows :—

	1942.	1941.	1940.	1939.	1938.
Hope Street ..	10,753	11,278	10,646	10,923	17,524
Watkin Street	6,765	6,698	6,957	9,988	18,764
Nunsthorpe ..	6,713	6,449	4,895	7,159	9,101
Old Clee ..	4,240	4,541	4,330	4,671	5,537
Toddlers ..	1,207	1,431	1,425	1,701	2,110

Voluntary workers and Queen's Nurses again gave much appreciated assistance at all sessions.

MOTHELCRAFT.—Mothercraft classes were held at Hope Street Clinic, but the cookery classes lapsed owing to war time difficulties.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.—Some distribution of dried milk at cost or assisted rates still continues, although mothers have taken full advantage of the Government Milk Scheme. The work of the distribution of Government dried milk is undertaken by the clerks at the infant welfare centres. Since the commencement of the Government scheme for the distribution of fruit juices, codliver oil and puree, facilities have been afforded to the Food Control officers at the infant welfare centres to enable them to carry out this work.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.—These are held at Hope Street, Watkin Street and Old Clee, although most of the work is carried on at Hope Street.

756 cases made 1,207 attendances.

TEST-FEEDING CLINICS.—These were held at the various infant welfare centres and a total of 373 test feeds were carried out.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.—All ante-natal work was carried out at Hope Street Clinic and the Municipal Maternity Home. At the district clinic 711 cases made 2,444 attendances and at the Municipal Maternity Home 440 cases made 2,174 attendances.

POST-NATAL CLINICS.—These are combined with the ante-natal clinics held at Hope Street and the Municipal Maternity Home. During the year 50 cases made 53 attendances.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—656 cases were admitted during the year, of which 590 were delivered by midwives and 44 by doctors. There was one B.B.A. Medical assistance was sought in 220 cases. One maternal death occurred, the cause of death being obstetric shock and post partum hæmorrhage.

There were 31 still births and 15 infants died within 10 days of birth, the causes being—*Still-births*—congenital foetal deformity 8, (a) anencephaly 6, (b) hydrocephaly 2; macerated foetus 5, ante-partum hæmorrhage (a) accidental 3, (b) placenta prævia 2, maternal toxæmia 2, maternal syphilis 2, prematurity 1, precipitate labour 1, obstructed

labour (a) failed forceps 1, (b) transverse lie 1, delayed labour (a) uterine inertia 1, (b) post maturity 2; cause not known 2. *Neo-natal*—Prematurity 5, atelectasis 4, intracranial hæmorrhage 2, maternal toxæmia 1, ante-partum hæmorrhage (placenta prævia) 1, melæna neonatorum 1, feotal deformity (mongol) 1.

14 pupil midwives joined the staff for the purpose of taking Part 11 of the training course laid down by the Central Midwives Board and all were successful in passing their examinations.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.—During the year 39 cases were referred to the consultant ophthalmologist. Glasses were prescribed in 28 cases and one case was given assistance with the cost of glasses.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—17 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. All cases made good recoveries and there was no damage to sight.

HOME HELP SERVICE.—Home helps were employed to assist in 10 cases and these services were allowed free of charge in 5 of these cases.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—Mr. L. N. Alley, Senior Dental Officer, gives the following report of work done by his department for maternity and child welfare cases during 1942 :—

(1) *Pre-school age children—(toddlers).*

No. of children referred for treatment..	..	..	..	141
No. of children selected and treated	..	..	..	139
No. of attendances made at clinic	..	..	..	239
No. of temporary teeth extracted	..	..	..	287
No. of administrations of general anæsthetics	..	..	..	101
No. of fillings in temporary teeth	..	..	..	73
No. of silver nitrate applications	..	..	..	99
Other operations—dressings, etc.	..	..	..	125

(2) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

No. of patients inspected	..	..	..	..	233
No. of patients selected for treatment	..	..	..	..	233
No. of attendance made at the clinic	..	..	..	..	1263
No. of extractions of permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	1651
No. of fillings in permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	43
No. of anæsthetics :—					
General	..	..	..	..	202
Local	..	..	..	..	19
Other operations—dressings, scalings, etc.	..	..	..	..	1026
No. of patients supplied with dentures	..	..	..	..	84

Summary of dentures supplied :—

Full upper dentures	..	..	..	..	..	56
Full lower dentures	..	..	..	..	..	46
Part lower dentures	..	..	..	..	..	11
Part upper dentures	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dentures re-modelled	..	..	..	..	..	4
Repairs to dentures	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	188

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr. Harold Parkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has prepared this section of the report :—

Water.—The public supply provided by the Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District Water Board has been adequate and pure during the year, but the hardness of the water (24°) has not been found advantageous, especially since soap rationing began.

Drainage and Sewerage.—A description of the sewerage of the Borough is in the 1932 report. Often flooded Anderson Shelters contained sewage and further investigations invariably revealed that the nearby house drains were defective and in some cases, clay jointed.

Rivers and Streams.—The Freshney, the only river in the Borough, does not receive factory effluents.

Closet Accommodation.—Work in connection with the conversion of the comparatively few pail closets in the outlying areas of the Borough and the provision of flushing cisterns to hand-flushed closets has been postponed for the period of the war.

Public Cleansing.—The Cleansing Superintendent reports that of the 17,846 tons of refuse collected, 2,228 tons were burnt, 13,770 tons dealt with by "controlled" tipping and 118 tons used on the land.

3,704 tons of salvaged materials realised £8,367. Collections included 909 tons of household food scraps and 821 tons of waste paper.

Sanitary Inspection.—In spite of the reduced inspectorial staff the following inspections were made in 1942 relating to :—

Accumulations	89	Animals	56
Ashbins	188	Caravans	188
Dirty houses	235	Dirty persons	41
Drainage	2456	Drain tests	32
Factories	451	Infectious diseases	599
Lodging houses	19	Offensive smells	65
Offensive trades	357	Outworkers	188
Passages	115	Piggeries and stables	340
Places of entertainment	29	Public conveniences	189
Rats and mice	536	Schools	7
Shops (Shops Act)	7	Smoke observations	20
Vermineous premises	216	Water supply	54
Various matters	657		

Housing.

Houses, defects, and nuisances (Public Health Act)	1112
Houses (Housing Act)	323
Overcrowding (Housing Act)	3

General.

Complaints received and investigated	1230
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	536
Cases of infectious disease isolated at home (as against 63 in 1941)	109

Notices.

During 1942 increased difficulty was experienced in securing compliance with notices within reasonable periods because of the shortage of materials and labour. Towards the end of the year the problem became more acute with the withdrawal of skilled workmen from the building trades in the Borough to work in other districts. Little work was completed without the service of notices.

Informal notices served	897
Statutory notices served	45
(including Public Health Act 14, Housing Act 30 and Grimsby Corporation Act 1).	

In one instance work was completed in default.

Legal proceedings were taken to secure the abatement of a nuisance caused by keeping 23 cats in a house. An order was made requiring the number of cats to be kept to be reduced to three (males).

Action was also taken against caravan dwellers who had occupied land without first obtaining the permission of the Corporation. The hearing of the cases was adjourned indefinitely because of the serious illness of the main defendant.

The sanitary inspectors also gave evidence for the N.S.P.C.C. in several cases of child neglect.

Repairs and improvements effected under the Housing and Public Health Acts included :—

Accumulations cleared .. 42	Yards cleansed 4
Ceiling and wall plaster repaired 69	Ashbins provided 377
Dampness abated 19	Chimneys repaired .. 40
Doors and frames repaired .. 54	Damp proof courses (new) .. 2
Drains cleared (involving 2,171 houses) 619	Doorsteps (new) 7
Eaves gutters (new and repaired) 33	Drains repaired 66
Flooding abated 5	Fireplaces and ranges repaired 72
Handrails provided and refixed 3	Floors repaired and ventilated 67
Offensive smells abated .. 23	Houses cleansed 22
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed 18	Passages re-paved 2
Sinks provided and repaired 3	Roofs repaired 70
Smoke nuisances abated .. 2	Sink waste pipes trapped and repaired 8
Walls rendered and repointed 11	Wash boilers repaired .. 20
Water closets repaired .. 298	(or renewed)
Water pipes and taps repaired 133	Water closets flushing tanks fixed (new) 2
Windows repaired and recorded 51	Yards re-paved 40
	Yard walls and gates repaired 11

Offensive Trades.—One travelling rag and bone dealer was convicted for exchanging money for rags with children outside a council school during one of his visits to the Borough. Little trouble was experienced from the established trades as supplies of raw materials were much reduced.

Factories.—Complaints received attention, and routine inspections were made when other duties permitted. Sanitary improvements were effected at various premises.

The number of outworkers considerably increased and in one instance the continuing of work was prohibited because of the dirty condition of the house. In cases of infectious disease, home work was stopped until disinfection had been completed.

Rag Flock Acts.—Three informal samples were examined and these complied with the Acts. Rag flock is not made in the Borough.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.—Four samples of fertilizers and five of feeding stuffs were taken informally by the inspectors.

One sample of fish meal contained an excessive amount of oil. A follow-up sample was genuine. The makers explained that the excess was caused by the type of fish available for processing at that time.

One sample of balancer meal was deficient in oil and contained excessive amounts of albuminoids and fibre. On being warned the millers stated that the composition of the meal had been varied a few days before the sample was taken, but there had been delay in amending the statutory declaration. A follow-up sample was satisfactory.

Places of Entertainment.—At the end of the year a report relating to a survey of the sanitary accommodation at cinemas was in preparation with a view to the adoption of a standard of accommodation and the improvement of existing sanitary conveniences.

Shops Acts.—When possible, routine inspections were made.

Camping Site.—There is not a camping site in the Borough.

Army Billets.—The houses occupied by troops were only inspected after complaints had been received, usually from adjacent householders. The sanitary inspectors were not welcomed by the military authorities; as a department of the Crown, exemption was claimed from local control. However, co-operation was secured and the inspections carried out.

Inspections revealed excessive wear and tear of the premises.

Rat Repression.—Rewards were paid for 4,037 rats delivered to the Corporation Destructor. During the last quarter of the year the Chief Sanitary Inspector reported to the Health Committee that the rat problem was becoming more acute because of the large number of men away from the Borough, resulting in a decline in active measures of rat repression. Before the war much assistance was available from

amateur rat catchers who were willing to tackle rat infestations for sport and the twopence reward given by the Corporation for every rat killed. Other causes in the increase in the rat population were:—reluctance of women generally to trap rats; depleted and inexperienced staffs at business premises; the large increase in the keeping of pigs, poultry and rabbits near dwellings and the careless storage of house scraps, swill, etc., the provision of ideal nesting and breeding places in the protective covering of Anderson shelters (dilapidated sandbags, rockeries, etc.). The Council considered this report and decided to appoint a full time rat catcher

Difficulties were also encountered in securing workmen to carry out rat proofing of premises

When food was found to be contaminated by rats and mice the facts were reported to the Ministry of Food, and in two cases proceedings were taken and the magistrates in both cases imposed penalties of £1 and £1 1s. costs in one case for wastage of food.

Smoke Abatement.—Although observations were not made of factory chimneys the contents of the soot gauge continued to be examined monthly during the year.

Swimming Baths.—Six samples of water from the public baths were examined. The bacterial content of one sample was not satisfactory. On investigation the cause was discovered and action taken to prevent a recurrence of the trouble. A later test was satisfactory.

Eradication of Vermin (Bed bugs, etc.).—Similar methods to those mentioned in the 1938 Annual Report were employed to disinfest 80 bug ridden houses, including one council house.

The sanitary inspectors dealt with nine verminous premises used by members of Civil Defence Services.

In a few instances lice infestations received attention following the billeting of transferred war workers.

It was necessary to apply to the magistrates for an order requiring the cleansing of a dirty and verminous woman in accordance with Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

As a precautionary measure, the sanitary inspectors examined the furniture in damaged houses where the presence of vermin was suspected. In several instances some of the articles were so badly infested with bugs that they had to be burnt. Slightly infested furniture was treated before removal to other premises.

Schools.—The public water supply was available at all the schools of the Borough. A modified scheme of improvements to the sanitary conveniences was completed at one school. No school was closed because of infectious disease.

Public Conveniences.—At the Riby Square convenience the extra facilities for hot baths for service men were continued in 1942.

When the Orwell Street slipper baths were closed for repairs, great difficulty was encountered in attempting to meet the demands of the Services in providing hot baths at the Riby Square and Oxford Street conveniences. Even though bathing continued at full capacity many troops, especially from the surrounding districts, had to be refused during this period.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has compiled this part of the report.

One house was erected in the Borough in 1942.

66 houses were demolished in 1942. Two of these houses had been scheduled under Slum Clearance Orders, but because of their dangerous condition demolition was carried out.

Housing inspections were restricted to investigating complaints, and repairs were confined to remedying the more serious defects. It was necessary to serve 30 legal notices to secure the execution of repairs.

Investigation of war damage reports, assessment of damage and work in connection with "first aid" repairs, inspection and disinfection of verminous furniture were duties performed by the sanitary inspectors at air raid incidents.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Mr. Harold Parkinson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, is responsible for this section of the annual report:—

Sanitary inspectors visits included:—

Bakehouses	206	Cowsheds	153
Dairies and milk shops ..	386	Fish curers' premises ..	320
Fishmongers' shops	9	Food preparing „ ..	223
Fried fish shops	151	Greengrocers' shops ..	20
Grocers' shops	92	Ice cream makers and	
Meat shops	417	vendors' premises ..	66
Slaughterhouses	1251	Various matters	290

Milk Supply.—The number of milk retailers was reduced in 1942, the larger firms taking over smaller businesses. At the end of the year the scheme for the rationalisation of milk deliveries, proposed by the Ministry of food, had not been put into operation in this district.

The number of cowkeepers in the Borough remained the same. Two milk producers installed mechanical milkers on their farms in 1942.

Veterinary surgeons of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries examined the milk beasts periodically and found six cows to be tuberculous, which were removed from the herds and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Special Designated Milks.—Licenses issued were :—

Producers of Accredited milk	6	Pasteurised Milk dealer	..	1
Dealer in Tuberculin Tested milk	1	(Supplementary)		
		Pasteurisers of milk	..	6
Dealers in accredited milk	4	Accredited milk dealer	..	1
		(Supplementary)		

25 samples of accredited milk and tuberculin tested milk were examined (bacteriologically) seven of which were not satisfactory. The producers were warned; at the time for renewing of licences they were only granted licences for a very short period in the first instance, the permanent renewal depending on a marked improvement in the standard of the milk produced.

33 samples of pasteurised milk examined by the phosphatase, and bacteriological tests proved that 16 did not comply with the terms of the licence. Similar action was taken against pasteurisers of milk as that against producers of accredited milk.

The licence holders ascribed these bad samples to difficulties with inexperienced workers, in some instances to their inability to secure the repair and renewal of essential parts of their equipment and not having alternative plant to operate whilst the main equipment was awaiting repair.

Ice Cream.—During the year the making of ice cream was prohibited by order of the Ministry of Food; only a few persons were making and selling ice cream in the Borough when this order became operative.

Meat and Food Inspection.—This important branch of the sanitary inspectors' work continued to take a major portion of the inspectors' time and again involved evening and week-end periods of duty at the slaughterhouses. During one period these extra duties became particularly heavy when there was an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in an adjoining district.

Grimsby continued to be the Ministry of Food's slaughtering and distributing centre for meat in this part of the county, for a population of about 150,000.

The carcasses and organs of 23,414 animals were examined in the Grimsby slaughterhouses. Pigs killed for householders on private premises were also inspected.

43 bulls, 508 bullocks, 268 heifers, 738 cows, 167 pigs, and 7 calves were found to be tubercular in varying degrees. The complete carcasses and organs of 1 bull, 11 bullocks, 7 heifers, 57 cows, 18 pigs, and 1 calf were condemned because of this disease.

14 bulls, 271 bullocks, 23 heifers, 420 cows, 1758 sheep, 380 pigs, and 12 calves were found to be affected with other diseases, often localised, but the total condemnation of the carcasses and organs of 3 cows, 49 sheep, 16 pigs, and 8 calves was necessary.

The total weight of meat condemned was 58 tons, 18 cwts., 0 qtrs., 16 lbs., this was collected and converted into meat meal at a factory outside Grimsby.

Other food found to be unfit included :—4530 tins of meat, fish, vegetables, milk, fruit, etc., 1 ton, 15 cwts., 1 qtr. 7 lbs. of fish, 140 lbs. of fish cakes, 312 tripes, 8 cowheels, 136 lbs. of yeast, 68 puddings, 4 rabbits, 144 chickens, 528 eggs, 2 pigeons, 74 meat pies, 2 tons, 9 cwts. of meat, 40 lbs. of beetroot, 48 lbs. of cress, 180 lbs. bacon, 3 cwts. of fat, 6 lbs. margarine, 15 lbs. lard, 26 lbs. sausages, 17 lbs. dried milk, 15½ lbs. sugar, 14 lbs. rice, 107 lbs. biscuits, 147 lbs. potatoes, 10 lbs. oats, 268 lbs. carrots, 62 lbs. butter, 179 lbs. cheese, 1 ton, 6 cwts., 16 lbs. flour, 27 lbs. figs, 60 lbs. plums, 470 lbs. prunes, 8 lbs. peas, 182 lbs. swedes, 22 packets cereals, 96 bunches of radishes, 14 lbs. parsnips, 1 ton, 1 qtr., 5 lbs. custard powder, 2 lbs. pearl barley, 36 lbs. cherries, 30 lbs. sultanas, 7 jars pickles, 9 packets of stuffing, 1 box of confectionery, 22 jars of jam, 22 tins of soup, 30 lbs. tinned eggs, and 14 jars of meat paste. (Total weight 15 tons, 5 cwts., 25 lbs.). Whenever possible the condemned food was utilised for animal feeding after assurances had been given that it would only be used for this purpose.

The examination of food in premises damaged by air attack was performed by the Corporation inspectors.

The licence granted in 1941 for the use of premises for the slaughter of horses for cat and dog food lapsed during the year.

Two seizures were made (one at a bakehouse and the other at a grocer's shop) where food had been contaminated by mice. A justice visited the premises and granted condemnation orders.

Foods and Drugs Act.—153 samples were analysed and 7 were found to be adulterated (4.57%).

The genuine samples were :—Anti-gas ointment 3, baking powder 2, biscuits 2, black currant tea 2, black pudding 1, bread 3, butter 3, cocoa 2, codliver oil 1, codliver oil emulsion 1, coffee with skimmed milk and sweetened 1, condensed milk 2, custard powder 2, disinfectants 1, dried egg 6, egg powder substitute 1, Epsom salt 1, essence of rennet 1, extract of beef 2, fish cakes 3, glycerine, lemon with honey 2, ground ginger 1, ground nut oil 1, ground rice 1, halibut liver oil 3, lard 1, lysol 1, margarine (special) 3, malted milk powder 1, malt extract tablets 1, meat pies 2, meat roll 1, milk 54, mustard 2, national rose hip syrup 2, neatsfoot oil 1, oil of aniseed 1, orange crush cordial 1, pepper 1, pea flour 1, polony 1, pudding mixture 2, saccharine tablets 3, sandwich spread 1, sausage (luncheon) 1, sausage (beef) 1, sausage (pork) 2, sauce 1, soya bean meal 1, sulphur ointment 1, syrup of figs 2, syrup of garlic (compound) 1, vitaminised oil 1, wholemeal flour 1.

The unsatisfactory samples were :—Milk 4, sweetening powder 1, "Genuine" raspberry vinegar 2.

3 of four adulterated milk samples contained added water (7.3%, 7.7%, 11.6%). One sample of milk was 5.66% deficient in milk fat. Legal

proceedings were taken in one case (added water), and the justices fined the vendor ten shillings and observed that it was considered a technical offence. Warnings were given in other cases.

Two samples of "Genuine" raspberry vinegar were found not to comply with the description, being "made up" articles (artificial raspberry vinegar) and were deficient in acetic acid. The Grimsby tradesman bought the vinegar bottled and labelled from a London wholesaler and the local authority of the district was informed so that action could be taken against the supplier.

A sample of sweetening powder proved to be sweetened flour containing 0.22% of saccharine, and as there was no legal standard for this commodity the instituting of legal proceedings was not considered advisable.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.—Two tins of full cream sweetened milk were examined and found to be genuine.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.—Four samples of dried full cream milk and two samples of dried half cream milk examined complied with the regulations.

Public Health Preservatives, etc., in Food Regulations.—120 samples were examined for the presence of preservatives and prohibited colouring matters and they complied with the regulations.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.—Captain J. A. Foster, F.I.C., F.C.S., 23 Chapel Lane, Hull, analysed samples of food and water.

Bacteriological examinations and tests were made at the Grimsby and District Hospital laboratory and at the Council's own pathological laboratory.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) was as shewn below :—

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet fever	262	177	—
Diphtheria	123	123	1
Para-typhoid fever ..	1	1	—
Acute Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)	46	12	49 (all forms)
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	22	22	2
Acute poliomyelitis ..	2	2	—
Acute polioencephalitis ..	1	1	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	17	2	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	16	6	—
Erysipelas	37	11	—
Chicken pox	397	9	—
Measles	961	19	—
Whooping cough	157	8	1

No notifications were received in regard to small-pox, cholera, typhus fever, or plague.

Table 1 on page 66 gives an analysis of the total notified cases under various age groups and in Wards.

Table 4 on page 69 gives a comparison of the death-rates and case rates for certain infectious diseases.

Scarlet Fever.—Two hundred and sixty-two notifications (including those of 2 non-civilians) were received, compared with 141 in 1941. The attack rate was 3·41 per thousand of the population ; for England and Wales it was 2·19. One hundred and seventy-seven cases (67·5 per cent.) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. No deaths were attributed to scarlet fever.

Diphtheria.—There were 123 notifications of diphtheria, 11 of which were non-civilians (against a total of 90 in 1941), giving an attack rate of 1·60 per thousand of the population, compared with 1·05 for England and Wales. All the cases were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. One death occurred, giving a death rate of 0·01 compared with 0·05 for England and Wales. The provision of antitoxin is issued free to general practitioners in necessitous cases.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—During the year 2,164 school children and 1,633 pre-school children were immunised by the medical staff of the

department using material supplied by the Ministry of Health. The total number of children in the Borough who had completed the full course of immunisation to the end of the current year was 12,574.

Enteric Fever.—One case of paratyphoid B. was notified. The patient recovered after admission to and treatment in the Corporation Hospital. The attack rate was 0·01, which is the same as for England and Wales.

Pneumonia.—The number of notifications received was 46—43 of primary pneumonia and 3 of influenzal pneumonia—giving an attack rate of 0·59 as against 1·07 for England and Wales. Twelve cases were treated in hospital, one being admitted to the Scartho Road Infirmary, two to the Grimsby and District Hospital and the remainder to the Corporation Hospital. Deaths registered from all forms of pneumonia totalled 49.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Twenty-two cases were notified ranging in ages from 5 months to 59 years, and all were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. The attack rate was 0·28 compared with 0·14 for England and Wales. Two of the patients were non-civilians and one case (a Norwegian seaman) was notified from the Port Health District of Grimsby. Two deaths of borough residents were certified as due to this disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Two notifications of this disease were received, one a boy aged seven and the other a girl aged twelve. Both children were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment, and the latter was subsequently admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital where she was still under treatment at the beginning of 1943.

Acute Polioencephalitis.—The only notification of this disease related to a boy of 13 years who was removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were notified 16 cases of puerperal pyrexia, giving a case rate of 10·2 per thousand total births (live and still) ; for England and Wales it was 12·6.

When a case is nursed at home the services of a district nurse are offered by the local authority, but 6 of the cases notified were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. It is very desirable as a general rule that those in whom pyrexia is due to sepsis should be admitted to hospital at an early stage.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Seventeen cases of this disease were reported, two of which was treated in the Corporation Hospital. The services of a nurse from the District Nursing Association are offered by the local authority in all cases nursed at home.

Erysipelas.—Thirty-seven cases were notified, 11 of which were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. The attack rate was 0·48 ; for England and Wales it was 0·30.

Chicken Pox.—There were notified 397 cases of chicken pox (885 in 1941). Nine cases were treated in the Corporation Hospital.

Measles.—961 notifications of measles were received as against 337 in 1941. The attack rate was 12·50 as compared with 7·46 for England and Wales. Every endeavour is made to educate the public regarding the dangerous character of this disease and to admit to the Corporation Hospital cases where there is risk of complications, bad housing, etc. During the year 19 cases were thus admitted. Despite the large number of cases notified it is gratifying to record that not a single death occurred from measles.

Whooping Cough.—We received 157 notifications of whooping cough as against 320 in 1941. The attack rate was thus 2·04 compared with 1·73 for England and Wales. Eight cases were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. One death was attributed to this cause, giving a death rate of 0·01 (England and Wales 0·02).

Influenza.—Influenza is not a notifiable disease unless complicated by pneumonia. Four deaths were attributed to this disease (6 in 1941), giving a death rate of 0·05 compared with 0·09 for England and Wales.

Small Pox.—There were no cases of small pox or suspected small pox in Grimsby during the year. It is desirable that some national propaganda should be instituted, pointing out the relative increased risk of encephalitis following primary vaccination, if through carelessness or ignorance the latter is postponed to adult life.

Vaccination.—Of the 1,499 infants whose births were reported by the local Registrar to the Vaccination Officer during the year under review, 310 were successfully vaccinated, equal to 20·5 per cent.

No vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Venereal Diseases.—353 Borough residents received treatment for the first time at the Queen Street Clinic. The classification of the new cases was as follows :—

Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis	32	38	70
Soft Chancre ..	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	52	50	102
Other than venereal	83	98	181
	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 186	<hr/> 353

By arrangement, the clinic treats cases from part of the Lindsey County Council and also deals with diagnosis and continued treatment of Service personnel in the district.

Including the Borough residents, a total of 901 new patients (618 men and 283 women and children) attended for the first time during the year.

Numbers of attendances made by all patients were as follows:—

	Borough Residents.	Other Areas.	Total.
Males ..	2174	1933	4107
Females ..	2459	528	2987
	<hr/> 4633	<hr/> 2461	<hr/> 7094

84 patients defaulted from treatment during the year. Owing to the suspension of "follow-up" measures (in the case of men patients) during the war, numbers are a poor indication of the actual defaulter rate. In the case of women the defaulter rate has been less than in previous years, thanks largely to the energetic "follow up" visits made by the Clinic Nursing Sister.

The total of 186 new female patients shewn above represents a record high number. The majority over male cases is due to the decrease in the male civilian population as result of war.

In the treatment of syphilis 2,125 doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds were administered, also 304 other arsenical and 3,169 bismuth injections.

3,439 specimens from patients attending the clinic were sent in to the approved V.D. Laboratory for examination.

Weekly clinic sessions have been continued at the ante-natal clinic, Hope Street. Approximately 1,000 women attended the ante-natal clinics at Nunsthorpe and Hope Street, and of these only 6 cases of syphilis were detected as against 18 in 1941.

V.D. LABORATORY.—By arrangement, the laboratory deals with specimens sent in from hospitals, etc., and by general practitioners from Grimsby, Lindsey, City of Lincoln, and Holland districts.

8,023 specimens from the Grimsby district were included in the total of 18,677 specimens examined, an increase of 7,639 on the total of the previous year.

The laboratory assistant, A. Baker, has been accepted for the R.A.F., and is on deferred service pending call-up for training. Arrangements have been made for the training and employment of a youth to carry on assistant's duties.

The staff of the clinic and laboratory have worked efficiently throughout a very busy year.

Corporation Hospital.—I am indebted to the Matron, Miss E. D. Mackenzie, R.R.C., for the following report in respect of the isolation side of this hospital:—

SCARLET FEVER.—177 cases, including two non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough; and 74, including 6 non-civilians, from outside areas, a total of 251. The average stay in hospital was 36 days

as compared with 33 in 1941. There were two deaths of patients admitted from outside the Borough. Complications were :—Rheumatism 1, chorea 1, K.L.B. nose, throat and ear 32, eczema of face 1, otitis media 4, scabies 4, chicken-pox 23, herpes 1, measles 2, adenitis 16, endocarditis 1, bronchitis 1, phlebitis 1, whooping cough 1, and purpura 1.

DIPHTHERIA.—123 cases, including 11 non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and 45, including 18 non-civilians, from outside areas, a total of 168. Three deaths occurred, one of which was a Grimsby resident. This gives a case mortality of 1·8 as compared with 5·9 in 1941. The average stay in hospital was 50 days (49 in 1941). Complications were :—Bronchitis 2, palatal paresis 4, mumps 3, scabies 2, adenitis 1, tachycardia 5, otorrhœa 1, femoral thrombosis 1, pharyngeal paresis 1, and laryngitis 1.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Two cases were admitted, of which one was from an outside area. Both recovered after an average stay in hospital of 42 days.

PUERPERAL CASES.—12 cases were admitted, an equal number from the Borough and from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 30 days (21 in 1941). Complications in this type of case are many and varied, and blood transfusion has on occasions to be resorted to.

ERYSIPELAS.—16 cases were admitted, comprising 11 from the Borough, 3 from outside areas, and 2 non-civilians. The average stay in hospital was 17 days as compared with 20 in 1941.

MEASLES.—19 cases, including 2 non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and 16 (12 non-civilians) from outside areas. There were no deaths, and the average stay in hospital was 18 days as compared with 29 in 1941.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—22 cases, including two non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and 20 (8 non-civilians) from outside areas. Three deaths occurred, one of which was a Grimsby resident. This gives a case mortality of 7·1 as compared with 18·3 in 1941. The average stay in hospital was 25 days as compared with 23 for the previous year. Complications were :—Arthritis 3, and bronchitis 1.

PNEUMONIA.—12 cases were admitted from the Borough and the average stay in hospital was 25 days. There were two deaths.

CHICKEN-POX.—15 cases were admitted, 6 of which were non-civilians from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 24 days. Complications were :—Scabies 2, otorrhœa 1, and secondary sepsis 1.

POLIOMYELITIS.—10 cases were admitted, comprising two from the Borough, 7 from outside areas, and one non-civilian. The average stay in hospital was 39 days. There were no deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH.—9 cases were admitted, one of which was from an outside area. The average stay in hospital was 36 days. Complications were :—Pneumonia 3, and impetigo 1. There were no deaths.

Other diseases admitted were :—*Borough* : Septic abortion 2, mumps 9, Vincent's angina 3, scabies 1, gastro-enteritis 7, erythema multiforme 1, influenza 3, tonsillitis 4, serum sickness 2, septic spots 1, pyrexia meningismus 1, bronchitis 1, meningitis 4, pemphigus 1, and miscellaneous diseases 10. *Outside the Borough* : Mumps 3, food poisoning 2, tetanus 1, acute rheumatism 1, anæmia 1, gastro-enteritis 2, gonococcal conjunctivitis 1, tonsillitis 1, influenza 1, dysentery 3, Vincent's angina 1, septic abortion 3, and miscellaneous diseases 13. *Non-civilians* : Scabies 9, influenza 6, meningitis 1, venereal disease 1, post-operative sepsis 1, tonsillitis 11, enteritis 2, glandular fever 1, dysentery 2, food poisoning 1, mumps 27, Vincent's angina 10, and miscellaneous diseases 8.

Cancer.—The number of deaths in Grimsby due to cancer was 160, giving a death-rate of 2·08 per thousand of the population compared with 1·83 for England and Wales.

The Radiotherapy Centre for the treatment of cancer at the Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital as the centre of the County Scheme as far as it has gone, was formally opened by the Minister of Health on the 15th July, 1942, and commenced to receive patients on the 15th September, 1942.

Dr. James Z. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E., F.F.R., late senior assistant radiologist to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, was appointed as Medical Director under the Joint Scheme. Dr. Walker is based on Scunthorpe and visits the constituent authorities, together with such hospitals as are in the scheme, and cases are admitted to Scunthorpe on his recommendation.

A block of the Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital, recently erected for the purpose, has come into full operation both for the treatment of in-patients and out-patients, and the whole resources of that hospital are available when necessary. Transport for necessitous cases is covered by the scheme and arrangements for the treatment of private patients are also in operation. Thus, in so far as the establishment of the centre goes, the scheme is comprehensive and has already proved of great benefit to many sufferers from the disease.

Towards the end of the year, further developments in the scheme were foreshadowed, including the services of approved hospitals and approved surgeons and practitioners at such hospitals, so that it is anticipated that the treatment of cancer from beginning to end will ultimately be the responsibility of the Joint Cancer Scheme.

The Joint Committee, under the Chairmanship of Alderman G. Canty, Lindsey County Council, with Alderman C. E. Franklin, Grimsby County Borough Council, as Vice-Chairman, meets usually at Lincoln,

and a Sub-Committee for the preparation of work for the full Committee and for dealing with immediate requirements, meets when required either at Lincoln or at Scunthorpe.

For the period ended 31st December, 1942, the number of Grimsby cases treated at this centre was 18 in-patients and 12 out-patients.

Prior to the opening of the centre at Scunthorpe, cases requiring radium or deep X-ray therapy were sent to the Sheffield Royal Infirmary and to the Leeds General Infirmary, and it will be seen, therefore, that a great saving in transport and inconvenience has now been reached.

Prevention of Blindness.—No action was taken by the Health Department under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in regard to the prevention of blindness, as none was considered necessary.

The welfare of the blind is delegated by the Council to the Grimsby Society for the Blind, and at the end of the year the number of blind persons in the Borough was 139, comprising 70 males and 69 females.

During the year, the Society's Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. W. Gordon Davidson) made 18 examinations, as a result of which 15 persons were certified as blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act.

Year	Total population	Population per 1,000 of population	Rate of increase or decrease	Rate of increase or decrease
1912	147	1.01	0.5%	1.0%
1911	147	1.01	4.0%	1.0%
1910	147	1.01	4.0%	1.0%
1909	147	1.01	4.0%	1.0%
1908	147	1.01	4.0%	1.0%
1907	147	1.01	4.0%	1.0%

TABLE SHEWING NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1942 FOR THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

The number of primary notifications received per 1,000 of the population, and the ratio of non-notified deaths for the past few years, are shewn below :—

Year.	Total primary notifications.	Notifications per thousand of population.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	
				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1937	156	1·68	8%	8·0%	—
1938	154	1·66	7%	2·9%	4·3%
1939	135	1·49	9%	4·5%	4·5%
1940	116	1·40	9·2%	2·6%	6·6%
1941	127	1·61	4·6%	3·0%	1·6%
1942	147	1·91	6·5%	4·9%	1·6%

The following Table is a general analysis of the work done by the Tuberculosis Department at the Dispensary, Burgess Street, during 1942:—

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (exclud- ing contacts):													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	44	38	1	2	3	6	9	3	47	44	10	5	106
(b) Diagnosis not com- pleted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	7
(c) Non-tuber- culous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172	150	70	36	428
B.—CONTACTS ex- amined dur- ing the year :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	3	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	7	2	—	12
(b) Diagnosis not com- pleted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(c) Non-tuber- culous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	99	101	91	332
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :													
(a) Recovered	3	—	—	—	2	4	8	4	5	4	8	4	21
(b) Non-tuber- culous (in- cluding any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dis- pensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	252	177	131	775
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	180	162	14	8	31	30	37	33	211	192	51	41	495
(b) Diagnosis not com- pleted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	2	12

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1942 478
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years .. 19
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" 23
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) 57
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 6116
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December Nil
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—
 - (a) Personal 179
 - (b) Other 1709
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) 385
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 907
10. Number of :—
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined :—
 - Positive 322
 - Negative 602
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 3924
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above Nil
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st 179

During the year 1,395 individual persons attended the Dispensary, making a total of 6,116 attendances, and the following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Total number of persons who attended.	Number of new Cases.	Total Attendances.
1937	1341	691	7,171
1938	1339	588	7,675
1939	1314	614	6,699
1940	1256	473	5,287
1941	1244	671	5,798
1942	1395	905	6,116

APPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT.

During the year under review 147 cases were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, as suffering from tuberculosis (all forms). Of this total only four cases, two pulmonary and two non-pulmonary, did not attend at the Tuberculosis Dispensary for treatment, but only in one instance did the case refuse treatment. Of the remaining three patients, one Service case went direct from the institution, where he received his medical board, to a new area; the notification in respect of another Service man was cancelled by the issuing hospital when it was later discovered that he was not suffering from the disease, and the other case, a civilian, moved from Grimsby to a new area immediately after notification by her private doctor.

It is pleasing to report such a large percentage of applications for treatment.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

During 1942 applications were received from 95 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, including 10 which were discovered in the examination of contacts. In the previous year there were 81 new cases diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following is the classification of the new cases at the end of the year, together with a comparison of figures for previous years :—

	1942.	1941.	1940.	1939.	1938.
(1) T.B. Minus (Sputum negative or absent)	58	44	50	34	40
(2) T.B. Plus 1 (Positive early case)	—	2	6	2	12
(3) T.B. Plus 2 (Positive intermediate case)	22	18	5	20	15
(4) T.B. Plus 3 (Positive advanced case)	15	17	14	21	21

(b) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

There were 23 cases diagnosed as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, including 2 discovered in the examination of contacts, as compared with 26 new cases in 1941.

The following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Bones.	Abdomen.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
1937	5	4	13	10	32
1938	13	5	9	18	45
1939	6	3	8	17	34
1940	5	—	6	2	13
1941	4	3	10	9	26
1942	7	2	6	8	23

CONTACTS.—During 1942, 345 contacts were examined, a number which again shows a good increase on the previous year when the total was 272. Of equal importance is the fact that 12 cases were found to be suffering from tuberculosis (10 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) as compared with 5 pulmonary cases in 1941. I am pleased to say that of the definite pulmonary contacts discovered the majority were early cases, but in two instances the patients had advanced and obviously long-standing disease and were, I am sure, the source of infection of cases in the same families which were previously notified to the department.

Every effort is made to ensure that members in the family where a case of tuberculosis has been notified are brought to the Dispensary for examination, and the number of contacts found during 1942 to be tuberculous again emphasises the importance of the systematic examination of these persons.

HOME VISITS.—The number of home visits paid by the Acting Tuberculosis Officer was 385, of which 179 were paid in consultation with the patient's private doctor.

EX-SERVICEMEN.—The number of ex-servicemen and women whose disease is held by the Ministry of Pensions to be attributable to, or aggravated by, service in the Great War or from present hostilities, is steadily increasing. Every effort is made to see that these cases are taken over by the local authority as quickly as possible and the necessary institutional, or other treatment, prescribed for them on their discharge from the Services.

It is quite evident from examination of case sheets of some of these cases that had they been properly examined, *i.e.*, with the assistance of X-rays, they would never have been passed as fit for service. It cannot be too strongly stressed that in these days an examination of a chest is not complete without a radiogram.

At the end of 1942 there were 40 tuberculous ex-service patients, for whom disability pensions had been granted by the Ministry of Pensions, on the current Tuberculosis Notification Register. Twenty-eight of these cases received institutional treatment during the year in the Corporation Hospital.

NURSE'S VISITS.—The Senior Tuberculosis Nurse made a total of 907 visits during the year as compared with 887 in 1941.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.—During the course of the year 924 specimens were examined in the Council's laboratories for the presence of tubercle bacilli as compared with 969 in the previous year.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX CLINIC.—During 1942 patients made a total of 1,237 attendances (964 Grimsby and 273 Lindsey County Council) at this clinic which is held in the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

X-RAY WORK.—This branch of the service continues to increase yearly. During 1942, 3,924 Grimsby and 169 Lindsey County Council cases were X-rayed and reported upon.

The following table shows an analysis of the work done on Grimsby cases in this department :—

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Screening :— Pulmonary	1401	1431	71	61	2964
Films :— Pulmonary	561	343	34	22	960
Totals	1962	1774	105	83	3924

It is very gratifying to find so many cases referred to the Dispensary for investigation under the National Service Acts, 1939—1941 by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. These are persons of both sexes who show suspicious physical signs, or who give a doubtful history at their medical examination for the Armed Forces, etc.

There has been a marked increase in the number referred in this manner, and the examinations have brought to light a few new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, more than one of which was in the early stage.

DENTAL WORK.—The following is a brief report on cases referred to the Senior Dental Officer from the Dispensary during 1942 :—

No. of patients	6
No. of attendances for treatment	40
No. of anæsthetics	38
No. of extractions	37
No. of dentures supplied	2
Full upper dentures	2
Full lower dentures	2
Miscellaneous treatments, scalings, gum treatments, dressings, etc.	28

In this connection I would like to record my appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Tuberculosis Care Committee who expended a sum of £7 2s. from their funds in these and other similar requirements of cases.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

The accommodation at this hospital remains as in the last few years.

ORTHOPÆDICS.—These cases are being cared for by Mr. R. Guy Pulvertaft. On their discharge from the sanatorium they attend the out-patient department of the General Hospital. They are supplied with surgical appliances under the local authority's scheme and also

come under the care of the local Cripples Guild. Occupational therapy has been carried on throughout the year under the direction of Mrs. Josephs to whose skill and care the patients are indebted.

The increase in the amount of chest surgery performed at this hospital has been maintained during 1942. These facilities are available for both Grimsby and Lindsey County Council patients under treatment in the sanatorium. In this connection we are again mainly indebted to Mr. E. C. Wynne-Edwards, F.R.C.S., who very kindly undertakes the major operations. It will be seen that this arrangement is of great advantage to patients of both authorities.

A total of 68 operations were carried out during the year, consisting of special chest and general operations. Mr. Wynne-Edwards performed major operations on 45 cases (24 Grimsby and 21 Lindsey County Council cases).

The following tables give particulars of admissions, discharges, etc., of persons treated at the Corporation Hospital during the past few years.

	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941	1942.
<i>Admissions</i> :—(a) Definite cases	112	125	116	114	140
(b) Observation cases	30	30	29	30	30
Total admissions	<u>142</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>170</u>
<i>Discharges</i> :—(a) Definite cases	88	96	88	81	119
(b) Observation cases	39	21	29	29	28
Total discharges	<u>127</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>147</u>
<i>Deaths</i> :—(a) Definite cases	31	33	37	35	23
(b) Observation cases	1	4	2	2	1
Total deaths	<u>32</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>24</u>

The following cases have been admitted to the Tuberculosis Wards during recent years on behalf of outside authorities :—

	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Adult Males	32	22	62	54	54
Adult Females	1	1	4	11	17
Children	2	5	2	6	3
Total admitted	<u>35</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>74</u>

The total number of cases admitted to this section of the hospital during 1942 was 244, as compared with 215 in the previous year.

		Grimsby cases.		Outside cases.	
		<i>Patient days.</i>	<i>Bed case days.</i>	<i>Patient days.</i>	<i>Bed case days.</i>
1937	..	29,953	21,117	6,481	4,310
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	99.8)
1938	..	31,466	22,113	5,974	4,244
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	102.1)
1939	..	28,645	21,143	6,203	4,065
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	94.5)
1940	..	25,564	17,193	8,318	6,009
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	91.1)
1941	..	24,229	15,763	10,813	7,468
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	94.5)
1942	..	25,782	20,528	9,738	6,960
		(Average daily number cases whole institution		..	97.6)

Care Committee.—The Tuberculosis Care Committee was appointed in this County Borough in 1925, and its work has functioned with marked success since.

A sum of £5 per 1,000 of the population per annum in accordance with the Local Government Act, and set out in the explanatory Circular 1072, is available for the use of the Committee and this amounts to £470 per annum. In addition to this official grant the Committee has also a Special Fund, which assists in the provision of extra nourishment, dental treatment, clothing and footwear, bedsteads and bedding, and grants to patients receiving occupational therapy. The Special Fund is kept in a solvent condition by donations and efforts made by the Committee itself through dances, street collections, etc.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.—No action was taken during 1942 relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936.—No action was taken under Section 172 of this Act relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1942, to the 31st December, 1942, in the area of the County Borough of Grimsby.

Formal Notifications.												
AGE PERIODS	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis										Total Notifications.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total (all ages)
Pulmonary Males ..	—	1	—	1	11	6	18	10	8	5	—	60
“ Females ..	—	—	1	1	12	14	16	5	1	2	—	52
Non-pulmonary Males ..	1	5	4	2	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	18
“ Females ..	—	2	1	2	1	3	6	—	2	—	—	17

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

AGE PERIODS	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
“ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

The source of information from which the above-mentioned were obtained are as follows:—Local Registrar (non-pulmonary 1, transferable deaths from Registrar-General, pulmonary 3).

TABLE T, 3. TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1942 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

[illegible]

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return, showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1942 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register, and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

removal of all cases written off the Register																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates	Previous to 1931				1931				1932				1933				1934				1935				1936				1937				1938				1939				1940				1941				1942																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Disease Arrested	Adults M	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Disease not Arrested	Adults M	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Condition not ascertained during the year	Children	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.		2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Transferred to Pulmonary		1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Discharged as Recovered	Adults M	9	3	3	15	12	3	3	18	33	5	3	3	11	21	3	1	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5	11	3	1	1	5

SECTION G.—PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

The general description of the Port is still similar to that contained in the Annual Report for 1933.

Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year.

Number inspected by the Medical Officer of Health	10
Number inspected by the Health Inspector	1,212
Number reported to be defective	125
Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	102
Number of vessels reported as having or having had during voyage infectious disease on board	Nil

Admiralty Vessels.

Number of vessels inspected and re-inspected	152
Number of vessels fumigated	53
Number of vessels sprayed	3

Canal Boats Act.—During the year 36 canal boats were inspected and no case of infectious disease occurred on any of them. Infringements of the Act dealt with were :—

Defective stoves	4	Marks and numbers to be repainted	1
Cabins to be painted	4	Sheathing to be renewed	1
No certificates	4	Inefficient ventilation	1
No marks and numbers	3	Leaking deckhead	1
Fore cabin to be rebuilt	1	Cabins unfit for habitation	3
Defective stove chimney	1		

Water Supply.—The remarks appertaining to the water supply of the Port are similar to those made in the Annual Report for 1938.

Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.—The information under these Regulations is as described in the Annual Report for 1934, except in regard to paragraph 10 relating to venereal diseases.

No cases of infectious sickness were landed from vessels during the year. There were no cases of infectious sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage and disposed of prior to arrival. No cases of plague, yellow fever, cholera, small-pox or typhus occurred, nor were any plague infected rats discovered.

During the year a total of 131 attendances were made by 60 foreign seamen at the Grimsby Venereal Disease Clinic. Of this number 34 were found to be suffering from syphilis, 19 from gonorrhœa, and 7 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease.

Measures against Rodents.—The number of rats destroyed during the year were as follows :—

	On Vessels.	In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.
No. of rats destroyed	717	5,022
do. examined	20	Nil
do. found to be infected with plague	—	—

19 black rats and 1 brown rat were sent for examination and the report of the Analyst certified these rodents to be free from B. Pestis or other diseases.

72 traps were set on 12 vessels and 63 rats were caught, and 12 were recovered after fumigation, the balance of 346 being from fishing vessels, making a total of 358 rats destroyed.

It was not found necessary to take any measures of rat destruction on "plague" infected or "suspected" vessels, or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the port.

Approximately 1,150 traps were set on other vessels.

During the year 18 Deratisation Exemption Certificates were issued.

Hygiene of Crew's Spaces. The classification of nuisances on vessels is shewn hereunder:—

Number of vessels inspected during the year	..	..	1,212
Defects of original construction	..	..	6
Structural defects through wear and tear	..	..	82
Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	..	..	94

Sanitary improvements were:—

STEAMERS.

Verminous quarters fumigated	12	New clothes lockers	..	..	9
Verminous quarters sprayed	9	Defective drainage remedied			2
Dirty bunks cleansed	..	82	Wash houses cleansed	..	6
Bunks repaired	..	2	Wash houses painted	..	4
Bunks renewed	..	8	Wash basins renewed	..	4
Food lockers cleansed	..	85	Hawse pipes repaired	..	2
Food lockers renewed	..	19	Sideplates repaired	..	2
Food lockers repaired	..	4	Storerooms cleansed	..	1
Dirty beds destroyed	..	45	Transom lockers cleansed	..	1
Dirty quarters cleansed	..	25	New seat lockers provided	..	3
Quarters painted wholly or in part	..	19	New seats provided	..	4
Portlights repaired	..	19	New tables provided	..	4
Decklights repaired	..	1	Lighting improved (artificial)		8
Decks repaired	..	7	Portframes repaired	..	11
Decks renewed	..	3	Bulkheads repaired	..	22
Stoves repaired	..	3	Doors renewed	..	7
Stoves renewed	..	7	Lining or sheathing renewed	..	8
W.c.'s cleansed	..	21	Seat lockers cleansed	..	2
W.c.'s painted	..	14	Tanks renewed	..	2
W.c. basins renewed	..	2	Tanks cleansed	..	3
W.c. connections repaired	..	1	Doors repaired	..	1
W.c. soil pipes renewed	..	1	Skylights repaired	..	2
			Ventilation improved	..	12

TRAWLERS.

Lining or sheathing renewed	150	Doors repaired	..	4
Quarters painted wholly or in part	110	Stoves renewed	..	21
Dirty bunks cleansed	601	Tanks repaired	..	3
Dirty food lockers cleansed	251	W.c. basins renewed	..	8
Dirty seat lockers cleansed	116	W.c. connections repaired	..	3
Dirty beds destroyed	227	Seat lockers renewed	..	32
Decks repaired	81	Skylights renewed	..	19
Bunks renewed	71	Bulkheads renewed	..	32
Dirty quarters cleansed	96	Stoves and chimneys renewed	7	
Food lockers renewed	35	Tanks renewed	..	2
Doors renewed	24	Sideplates renewed	..	65
Clothes lockers renewed	18	Hawse pipes renewed	..	1
Ventilation improved	11	Port frames renewed	..	51
Bulkheads repaired	19	Portlights renewed	..	51
Skylights repaired	3	Seat lockers cleansed	..	3
Tanks cleaned	70	W.c. seats repaired	..	1
W.c.'s cleansed	32	W.c. soil pipes repaired	..	1
W.c.'s painted	34	New pantry	2	
Transom lockers cleansed	31	New galley pump	1	
Dirty galleys cleansed	55	Decklights repaired	..	1
Verminous quarters fumigated	32	Sideplates repaired	..	2
Seats repaired	4	W.c. seats renewed	..	5
Tables renewed	6	Scuttle hatchways renewed	..	1
Ladders renewed	9	Food lockers repaired	..	17
Bunks repaired	15	W.c.'s repaired	..	1
Lining or sheathing repaired	8	Ladders repaired	..	1
Stoves repaired	9	Ventilators renewed	..	8
Verminous quarters sprayed	1	Ventilators repaired	..	1
Lighting improved (artificial)	15	W.c. basins repaired	..	1
Port frames repaired	4	Clothes lockers repaired	..	1
Portlights repaired	7	Decks renewed	14	
		W.c. soil pipes renewed	..	5

Crews' Quarters.—The remarks appertaining to the condition of crews' accommodation are similar to those made in the Annual Report for 1938.

Food Inspection.—Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 :—

Nature of Article.	Weight.				Why Condemned	Whether Seized or Forfeited	How Disposed of.
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stns.			
<i>Quantities of Fish condemned :—</i>							
(1) Fish Market ..	310	5	2	1½	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to the Meal Works
Salting purposes only :—	259	19	3	1½	..	..	..
Quantities of Fish remaining unsold :	2	2	1	½	..	..	..
(2) Ex Rail ..	2	11	1	1½	..	..	..
(3) Ex Messrs. Escombe, McGrath & Co.	Choc. Confec.		3 cases		Leakers and Blown	..	Destroyed
	Liver Salts		1 case			..	
	Biscuits		2 cases			..	
(4) Ex Messrs. E. Bacon :—	Sausage Meat		2 tins		..	..	..
(5) Ex Coal, Salt & Tanning Co.	Meat		67 tins		..	..	..
	Beans		47 tins		..	..	..
	Milk		217 tins		..	..	..
	Brown Butterfly		3 tins		..	..	..
	Carrots		6 tins		..	..	..
	Gallon Apples		3 tins		..	..	..
	Pears		2 tins		..	..	..
	Spaghetti		1 tin		..	..	..
	Herring		1 tin		..	..	..
	Soup		1 tin		..	..	..

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination :—

Nature of sample.	Result of examination.
Eels	Both Eels contaminated by sewage, the larger one the greater as shown by B. Coli contents.

Appropriate action was taken.

There are no shell-fish beds in the area of the Port Health Authority. Oysters marketed in this district are derived from layings at Hunstanton and Brightlingsea.

District.—I am indebted to Mr. A. Martin, Chief Port Health Inspector, for details of the sanitary work carried out in the port district. 693 inspections and re-inspections have been made regarding defects and nuisances, 79 letters and informal notices have been served on owners or occupiers, and the undermentioned sanitary improvements were effected during the year :—

DRAINAGE.

Choked drains cleared ..	20	Rodding eyes provided ..	2
New eaves gutters (sections) ..	14	Inspection chamber built ..	2
Gullies cleared	13	Inspection chamber and cover provided	2
New gullies provided	9	Foul inspection chamber cleansed	2
Sewers flushed out	8	Eaves gutters repaired ..	2
Eaves gutters cleared ..	7	Drains renewed	1
Downspouts repaired	6	Soil pipes repaired	1
New drains laid	5	Defective drainage remedied ..	1
New water supply pipes provided	4	Soil pipes ventilators repaired ..	1
New downspouts fixed ..	3		

GENERAL.

Fish Curing houses limewashed ..	38	New wash hand basins ..	2
Storerooms limewashed ..	18	Dirty lofts cleansed	2
Accumulations or rubbish removed	10	Stairways cleansed and limewashed	2
Roofs repaired	10	Ventilation improved ..	2
Windows fitted (complete) ..	13	New fire escapes built ..	1
Doors repaired	8	Messrooms provided	1
Windows repaired	7	Cloakrooms provided ..	1
Accumulations of foul offal removed	6	Grease traps fitted to drain ..	1
Workshops limewashed ..	6	Messrooms limewashed ..	1
Dirty rooms limewashed ..	6	Privy receptacles provided ..	1
Fish cleaning houses limewashed	5	Privy cleansed and limewashed ..	1
Doors plated at bottom ..	4	Privy artificial lighting provided	1
New doors fitted	4	Lead flashing around chimney renewed	1
Road surfaces repaired ..	3	Defective concrete floors repaired	1
New sinks provided	3	Water supply pipes repaired ..	1
Complaints of foul smell remedied	1	Factories without power limewashed	1
Artificial lighting renewed ..	1	New yard surfaces (concrete) ..	1
Lighting improved (natural) ..	1		

WATER CLOSETS.

Choked urinals cleansed ..	2	New water supply pipes ..	1
Dirty w.c.'s cleansed	7	New soil pipes	1
New flushing cisterns	6	W.c. windows replaced ..	1
Dirty urinals cleansed ..	4	Defective flushing cisterns repaired	1
New w.c.'s	4	Choked w.c.'s cleared ..	1
W.c.'s cleansed and limewashed ..	4	Additional w.c.'s provided ..	1
Additional urinal stalls provided	3	New w.c. floors (concrete) ..	1
W.c. flushing tanks renewed ..	3	New w.c. doors	2

Fish Market.—The report referring to the fish market, fish market facilities and offensive trades is the same as that submitted in 1938. Work carried out included the following:—Fish merchants' stands cleansed 127, fish merchants' barrows cleansed 120, fish merchants' ice bins cleansed 104, fish curers' kits cleansed (lots) 123.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—796 inspections and re-inspections were made, and 5,022 rats—1,109 black and 3,913 brown—were caught on premises.

A regular system of examination is carried out in stores, warehouses, etc., and if rats or traces of rats are found in any building, orders are at once given for their clearance either by traps, poison or fumigation. Leaflets are distributed pointing out the obligations under the Act, also the penalties for non-compliance.

Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.—No notices were issued during the year.

Shops Acts, 1912-1934.—Periodical inspections were carried out under the above Acts.

Factories Act, 1937.—These premises are kept under constant supervision. A total of 593 inspections were made under this Act, and 29 written and informal notices were served on occupiers. Defects found numbered 52, and of these 47 had been remedied at the end of the year. It was not found necessary to institute any proceedings.

SECTION H.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.**GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.****Report of the School Medical Officer
FOR THE YEAR 1942.**

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.

I have the honour to present the annual report of the School Medical Services for the year 1942.

It will be seen that after three years of war a satisfactory state of health still obtains among the school population. During the year we have had an epidemic of measles and an outbreak of scarlet fever. Both have, on the whole, been satisfactorily dealt with, and I am glad to report that to the end of the year there were no deaths from either disease among Grimsby residents.

Towards the end of the year a cleansing station was opened in the First Aid Post at Victoria Street. This has been largely used by the school population suffering from scabies and vermin and is intended not for the wholesale treatment of these troubles but only in cases where the efforts of the parent have been ineffective. However, the cleansing station has been quite busy and obviously is easing a long felt need. At the same time, it must be stressed that for various reasons there is still far too much lack of care in certain parents, and the problem with regard to verminous heads and scabies is still a very active one.

We are still lacking a satisfactory solution of the problem of dull, backward and feeble-minded children. A number of children were examined for child guidance clinic purposes and among these problem children a proportion were subsequently found to be feeble-minded. As the result of this, a survey is proposed for 1943 and it is anticipated that the number of feeble-minded children in our school population will be found to merit a much more drastic handling of the

problem than has obtained in the past. It is of great importance that these children should be removed from the ordinary classes as much for the sake of the other pupils and the teacher as for their own.

With regard to the physical and mental welfare of the children generally, I have to state that the war seems to have had little effect. Our children are, if anything, of better physique than in peace time and there have been no signs whatever of neurosis or other mental disturbances attributable to the effects of air raids.

There has been nothing to complain of with regard to the standard of the nutrition of the children and, in fact, with the further development of the meals at school programme it is confidently expected that where improvement is possible it will be attained. There has been no serious interruption to the supply of milk to the school children throughout the year.

We have suffered a loss during the year of two professional members of the Dental Staff. This is referred to in Mr. Alley's report, and as a result it has not been possible to carry out the routine inspections as thoroughly as one would have liked. Emergency action with regard to teeth, however, has been undertaken as soon as the complaint has been made, but until we have a larger staff of dental surgeons it must be expected that routine examinations will not reach 100 per cent.

The routine medical inspection of children has continued on a peace time basis as we have been able to maintain both the professional and nursing staffs for this. No action has been necessary under Board of Education Circular 1559 in relation to the pooling of staffs with adjacent areas and replacements of school medical officers by foreign practitioners, nor have we had to act under Board of Education Circular 1586, referring to the release from civilian duties of members of the medical staff.

The immunisation against diphtheria campaign continues among school children with on the whole, satisfactory results. From 60 to 70 per cent. of the school children have now been

immunised and a drop in the incidence of diphtheria should begin to show itself during the ensuing year. There have been no deaths from diphtheria among immunised children, nor in fact has any immunised child given the hospital staff any cause for worry.

I wish to thank Dr. Southey for the major portion of this report and for his loyal co-operation and help throughout the year. The nursing and clerical staffs have continued their most praiseworthy efforts and again I would mention especially Miss Higley and the nurses for their keenness and their untiring efforts in the war against dirt and vermin.

I would also wish again to thank the Chairman and Members of the School Medical Services Sub-Committee, who have always lent a sympathetic ear and have given encouragement and help in regard to the work of the Services, and would also pay tribute to the Director of Education and the Deputy Director for their unfailing help and co-operation.

Finally, a word should be said regarding the Conference between the School Medical Services Staff and the Committee and teachers, which was held in March, 1942, largely through the initiative of Mr. Alley, Senior Dental Officer. The Conference consisted in reports by members of the staff and was presided over by His Worship the Mayor. It is hoped to make this Conference an annual occasion, and no doubt it will evolve into a valuable feature of the work of the school medical services. The thanks of the Services are due to Mr. Alley for this as well as for his untiring keenness in his department.

J. M. VINE,
Acting School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,
St. James' House, Bargate, Grimsby.

31st March, 1943.

GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. H. CURRY, O.B.E., J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—ALDERMAN I. ABRAHAM, J.P.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION—

DR. R. E. RICHARDSON, M.Sc.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR C. CANNING.

Deputy-Chairman—COUNCILLOR J. KEAY, J.P.

Alderman	J. H. CURRY, J.P.	Councillor	Mrs. M. LARMOUR.
"	I. ABRAHAM, J.P.	"	W. ROBERTS.
Councillor	M. BLOOM.	"	W. H. WINDLEY.
"	J. H. CARR.	Mr.	A. COLLINSON.
"	W. HARRIS	Mrs.	D. KNOTT.
"	J. C. B. OLSEN.	Mrs.	F. SNOWDEN.
"	H. D. MITCHELL.	Mr.	H. W. SHECKELL.

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER—

JAMES A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. (With H.M. Forces).

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—

J. MILLER VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS—

W. G. SOUTHEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Miss R. HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER—

LEONARD N. ALLEY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

DENTAL OFFICERS—

C. F. SALT, August, 1942.

Miss H. M. STUART, L.D.S., Q.U. (Bel.) (Resigned 31.3.42).

F. C. WADDINGHAM, L.D.S. (part-time Officer, appointed 1.10.42).

SCHOOL NURSES—

Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*. NURSES E. RANDS, J. UPTON, A. ABBEY, S. CHAPMAN (resigned 31.8.42), C. CAPES, D. CROW, Miss I. DENISON (appointed 1.6.42, resigned July), H. M. SCARLETT (appointed 5.10.42).

DENTAL ATTENDANTS—

Miss R. HENFREY, Miss A. M. ROBERTS, Miss M. McNAMARA (resigned 31.5.42), Mrs. O. CURR (appointed 1.6.42).

OFFICE CLERKS—

Miss J. COOKE, Miss M. HART, Miss B. TEASDALE (appointed 5.1.42).

MENTAL WELFARE VISITOR—

Miss E. M. WOULD

The number of children on the Register on the 1st April, 1942, was 11,149. Approximately 300 children still remain out of Grimsby under the evacuation scheme.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

No changes attributable to the war occurred in the medical, dental and nursing staffs, and no member was transferred to reception areas.

Mrs. Chapman left the employment of the Education Authority on the 31st August, 1942.

Miss Denison was appointed 1-6-42 and left in July to join the staff of the Public Health Department as a Health Visitor.

Miss H. M. Scarlett was appointed School Nurse, 5-10-42.

Miss M. Hart was appointed full-time School Clinic clerk and Miss B. Teasdale was appointed records clerk, 5-1-42.

Any A.R.P. duties on which the members of the Staff were employed were performed in their spare time.

The operations of the school health services were not restricted by use of the school clinic or other premises for civil defence or other war purposes.

There is no provision for air-raid shelters in the clinic premises, but whenever necessary the children are directed if with their parents to the nearest public shelter, and conducted thither by one of the clinic staff if without parents.

Nutrition. The average nutrition of school children was maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the year.

The accompanying table will show at a glance how routine medically inspected children were classified in regard to nutrition and how this classification compares with that of the two preceding years.

Year	No. examined	"A"		" B "		" C "		" D "	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1942	3566	582	16.32	2718	76.22	265	7.43	1	0.03
1941	3848	634	16.47	2795	72.65	417	10.83	2	0.05
1940	3430	538	15.68	2492	72.65	396	11.56	4	0.11

Nutritional surveys were made in all the schools in the town on one or more occasions during the year.

Arising from these surveys, from routine and special inspections, and from reports from school teachers and

nurses, 22 children were recommended for free milk, 3 children for free dinners, and 41 children for milk as well as dinners. At the end of the year 236 children received dinners for payment, and 6,258 milk for payment; 553 children were receiving free milk, none were receiving dinners alone, and 243 were receiving milk as well as dinners, comparing with 572 and 197, the respective figures at the end of 1941.

Uncleanliness. The total of inspections of school children during 1942 was 37,802, to effect which the nurses paid an average of 25.9 visits per school. The number found to be unclean was 1929. At school medical inspections 368 children out of a total of 3,566 examined showed signs of louse infestation. Relatively few of these cases were bad. The majority were only slight infestations, showing that the parents had been trying.

Diseases of the Skin. The incidence of scabies and of all skin diseases found at routine medical inspections during the last six years is shown in the accompanying table.

	ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION. Incidence per 1,000 inspections.					
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
All skin diseases ..	4.9	3.4	11.3	8.1	14.0	12.9
Scabies	1.4	1.06	5.5	3.2	7.5	7.5

A further table shows the number of cases of the chief infectious skin diseases seen by the medical officer and treated at the School Clinic during the same six years.

Disease.	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Ringworm (Scalp)	7	4	4	nil	1	3
Ringworm (Body)	10	6	3	1	5	6
Scabies	52	78	144	251	635	1082
Impetigo	47	29	45	49	63	79

It will be noted that there was a further increase in the number of cases of scabies treated at the Clinic during 1942—447 more than in 1941. Of these, 210 cases represented recurrences of previous attacks.

This increase has thrown a considerable strain on the

Clinic resources, and on occasions has caused the actual accommodation on the premises to be overtaxed.

A definite relief for the staff was experienced when a temporary Cleansing Station was opened on the premises of the Victoria Street First Aid Post in November last. This Cleansing Station has been staffed by volunteers from the personnel of the Post and cordial thanks are due to them for the excellent work they have done during the brief time that the Station has been opened.

Of the cases treated during the year, a total of 930 were cured—892 through the Clinic and 38 through the Cleansing Station. At the end of the year, 44 cases were still receiving treatment.

Every method of treatment recommended either by the Ministry of Health or in recent medical literature has been tried with varying success. In our experience, none of the methods seems to be entirely free from objection, and most cases require following up for a while after a course of treatment has been completed, whatever the method adopted.

The most satisfactory acaricides in our experience to date are (1) Benzyl Benzoate emulsion, (2) Sarevan (derris root), (3) Kathiolan (liver of sulphur), (4) Sulphur ointment, in order of effectiveness.

Minor Ailments Clinic. The figures for attendance at the School Clinic during 1942 were as follows :—

Total attendances 22,175

as compared with 21,050 in 1941.

There were 2,634 special inspections, *i.e.*, cases seen by the medical officer, while 1,421 were not seen by the medical officer but dealt with by one or other of the nurses in attendance. Reinspections at the Clinic totalled 6,312.

It will be seen from these figures that the Clinic functioned up to capacity throughout the year, and that there was actually a slight increase in the attendances both at the ordinary morning clinics and the special clinics.

Defects of Vision and Diseases of the Eye. Refraction clinics were held every Tuesday afternoon as in previous years.

307 children (of whom 197 were new cases) had refraction carried out and 256 obtained glasses under the Authority's scheme.

Dr. W. Gordon Davidson, consulting ophthalmologist to the Authority, held clinics on Thursday afternoons at which a further 220 children (of whom 97 were new cases)

had refraction, 214 had glasses prescribed and 163 obtained glasses. 21 cases of eye disease (apart from squints, etc.) were referred to him from the School Clinic during the year.

Of the total number of spectacles provided through the Clinic (419) 55 were supplied free, and 8 at half cost.

Nose and Throat Defects. The number of cases found at routine and special inspections to require treatment was 374. These were classified as follows:—

Chronic tonsillitis	24
Adenoids only	12
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids ..	53
Other conditions	285

Operative treatment was provided for 27 cases at the Grimsby and District Hospital under the Authority's scheme.

The Nasal Hygiene Clinic continued to be held daily throughout the year under the supervision of the senior clinic nurse (Nurse Abbey) and successful results were obtained in all types of cases showing catarrhal conditions of nose and throat. The number of children treated was 90, and the total attendances 2,343. In addition 19 children—525 attendances—have had diastolisation treatment.

Ear Diseases and Defects of Hearing. In addition to the cases mentioned above, a further 113 children were treated at the Nasal Hygiene Clinic for otorrhœa and chronic otitis media, making a total attendance of 1,403.

Orthopædic Defects. The orthopædic scheme continues to perform its useful work and clinics are held at the Grimsby and District Hospital where operative work is carried out. In-patients are transferred to Weelsby Old Hall for recovery and the standard of treatment remains very high throughout the whole scheme. Long term cases are transferred to special orthopædic hospitals where they receive the benefits of educational training along with their treatment.

During the year 54 cases were referred to the out-patient department of the Grimsby and District Hospital, of which 16 were admitted for operative treatment. Nine patients were admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital for treatment and 2 to the Children's Hospital, Gringley-on-the-Hill.

Heart Disease and Rheumatism. A fortnightly clinic was held by Dr. J. W. Brown, consultant physician for these diseases to the Authority.

50 cases, of which 13 were new, made a total of 91 attendances.

Dental Defects. See report of Senior Dental Officer.

Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928. Number of children notified during year 31st December, 1942, to the local mental deficiency authority—19.

In addition to the above, 94 children were referred for investigation during the year. Of these, 21 were found to be feeble-minded ; 9 were dull and backward ; no child was of normal intelligence ; 64 were not examined.

5 children were sent to residential special schools during the year.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

Seventeen children were in the following special schools or institutions at the beginning of the year:—

Yorkshire Blind School	1
Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital	2
Children's Hospital, Gringley-on-the-Hill ..	1
Yorkshire Institution for the Blind	4
Allerton Priory R.C. Special School, (M.D.), Liverpool	2
Monyhull Residential School (M.D.)	2
Royal Blind School, Sheffield	1
Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind	2
Worcester College for the Blind	1
Beacon Residential School	1

and during the year 15 children were admitted to institutions as follows:—

Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital	6
Beacon Residential School	1
Soss Moss Residential School	1
Allerton Priory R.C. Special School (M.D.) ..	5
Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf	1
Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind..	1

The Secondary School. Medical Inspections were carried out as in previous years—the girls by Dr. Rachel Halperin, and the boys by Dr. W. G. Southey.

During the year, 306 children were inspected. The percentage of children found to require treatment other than uncleanliness and dental defects was 10·1 as compared with 7·4 in 1941, and 5·1 in 1940.

Employment Certificates. 271 certificates were given to school children during the year, who were engaged in partial employment after school hours.

DENTAL SERVICE.

I am indebted to Mr. Leonard N. Alley, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Senior Dental Officer, for the following report :—

I have the honour of presenting my fourth annual report as Senior Dental Officer for Grimsby.

The year 1942 has been far from easy for the dental service. Shortage of qualified staff has made it difficult to cope with all the demands on the service, but it was realised that there was much work to be done, and that the best course was to get on and do it in whatever way may seem to be most practicable.

Miss H. M. Stuart, L.D.S., left us at the end of March, 1942, and the regrettable early and sudden death of Mr. C. F. Salt in August, 1942, upset to a great extent our plans for work. Especially so when it became evident that it was impossible to fill the vacant appointments because of the demands made on the dental profession for H.M. Forces.

I should like to pay tribute to the work of my two former colleagues. They did a good job and entered into the team spirit necessary for success in such a service as ours.

The dental clinic held in the Armstrong Street School was closed in August, 1942, and all the work transferred to the dental clinic at the Hope Street Welfare Centre.

In October, 1942, Mr. C. F. Waddingham, L.D.S., was appointed as a part-time officer to the service, and he attends on three mornings per week.

During the year, fifty-seven per cent. of the school children of Grimsby were dentally inspected; eighty-seven per cent. of those inspected required treatment, and seventy-seven per cent. accepted clinic treatment, about five per cent. promised to go to the private dentist, the remainder being conscientious objectors.

School children made 5,814 attendances for treatment, which consisted of 1,296 restorations or fillings and 8,348 extractions. There were 2,309 general anæsthetics administered, and other operations amounted to 3,211.

These latter include dressings, regulation treatment, dentures, crowns, inlays, etc.

Thirty-eight children were treated by movable appliances for the regulation of the position of their teeth, and twenty-seven children were supplied with partial dentures. Three cleft palate cases were treated, and one of these has given especially satisfactory results.

In addition to the above the dental service treated 141 children of pre-school age, 233 expectant and nursing mothers, six referred by the Acting Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, and nine mental defectives.

Space will not permit me to detail all the work that has been done, but there is definite proof that the dental health of the boys and girls is being maintained. To support this I am glad to report that there are about 4,000 children whose parents bring them to the clinic for three or six monthly inspections. This is an asset, as with reduced staff it is impossible to get into the schools as often as we should like to.

The Authority's provision of dental facilities are available to the same departments as in 1941. In present day circumstances the service cannot make much headway. To-day's chief requirement is adjustment, an analysis of immediate circumstances, and the institution of a new approach, making the most of whatever opportunities present.

The practice of this type of adjustment will be good training for whatever conditions it may eventually be necessary to face.

One thing is certain, that the very intensity of the present national effort has brought home to us all the fact that it is on the health of the men and women, boys and girls, that the success of all our immediate undertakings depends.

It has been, and will continue to be, the endeavour of the dental service to so use its opportunities for prevention of disease and the promotion of good health.

Full particulars of dental inspection and treatment will be found in Table IV. on page 63.

TABLE I.**Medical Inspections of Children attending Public Elementary Schools.****A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

(1) No. of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	..	..	..	..	1,394
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	1,183
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	989
Total	..	..	..	..	3,566

(2) No. of other Routine Inspections	..	..	..	Nil
Grand Total	..	..	..	3,566

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections .. 9,283

TABLE II.**Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.**

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3566	582	16.32	2718	76.22	265	7.43	1	0.03

TABLE III.**Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness)**

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme .. 3529

Group II.—Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint.

Errors of Refraction (including squint)	..	..	..	Under the Authority's Scheme.	533
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	..	..	..	..	21
Total	..	..	..	..	554

No. of Children for whom spectacles were

(a) Prescribed .. 527

(b) Obtained .. 419

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment	..	..	..	..	27
Received other forms of Treatment	..	..	..	..	90
Total number treated	..	..	..	..	117

TABLE IV.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

1. Number of children inspected by the Dentist :—						
(a) Routine Age Groups (5 to 14)	4959					
(b) Specials	1184					
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	6143					
2. Number found to require treatment	4209					
3. Number actually treated	2877					
4. Attendances made by children for treatment	5814					
5. Half-days devoted to :—						
Inspections	27					
Treatment	754				Total	781
6. Fillings						
Permanent Teeth	1143					
Temporary Teeth	153				Total	1296
7. Extractions :—						
Permanent Teeth	2249					
Temporary Teeth	6135				Total	8384
8. Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	2309					
9. Other Operatons :—						
Permanent Teeth	2879					
Temporary Teeth	332				Total	3211

TABLE V.

Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons	25.9
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons..	37802
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	1929
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	Nil
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	1

TABLE VI.

Blind and Deaf Children.

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who are **not** at the present time receiving education suitable for their special needs. The return should relate to all such children including evacuees resident in the Authority's area.—NIL

WINTRINGHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL.

TABLE A.

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection.

DEFECT.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS	
	Referred for Treatment	Referred for Obser- vation
MALNUTRITION	—	—
UNCLEANLINESS.		
Head	3	—
Body	—	—
SKIN		
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—
" Body	—	—
Scabies	1	—
Impetigo	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	1	—
EYE.		
Blepharitis	—	3
Conjunctivitis	—	—
Keratitis	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—
Other conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	12	45
Squint	1	5
EAR.		
Defective Hearing	1	3
Otitis Media	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	4	1
NOSE AND THROAT.		
Chronic Tonsillitis only	3	—
Adenoids only	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	—	—
Other Conditions	1	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	1
Defective Speech	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION.		
Heart Disease :		
Organic	—	—
Functional	—	3
Anæmia	—	—
LUNGS.		
Bronchitis	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS.		
Pulmonary :		
Definite	—	—
Suspected	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :		
Glands	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	—
Skin	—	—
Other Forms	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM.		
Epilepsy	—	—
Chorea	—	—
Other Conditions	—	1
DEFORMITIES.		
Rickets	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—
Other Forms	4	—
Other Defects and Diseases	3	8
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	—	—
TEETH	18	—

Table A.—continued.

Number of Children examined (not including Specials)

AGE GROUPS.

	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	30	28	24	3
Females ..	—	—	—	—	5	52	32	38	39	20	14	1
Total ..	—	—	—	—	5	52	32	58	69	48	38	4

Referred for Treatment 52 Reinspections Nil. Specials Nil.
 Parents present:—Girls, 32. Boys, Nil.

TABLE B.

	Number Inspected.	Number requiring Treatment.	% requiring Treatment.
Boys at all ages ..	105	12	11.4
Girls at all ages ..	201	40	19.5
Total (Code Groups)	306	52	17.0
Other Routine Insps.	nil	nil	nil
Totals	306	52	17.0

TABLE C.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspections to require Treatment, excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases.

Group. (1)	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	% of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
CODE GROUPS.			
Entrants	nil	nil	nil
Intermediates ..	89	7	7.9
Leavers	217	24	11.1
Total (Code Groups)	306	31	10.1
Other Routine Insps.	nil	nil	nil

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1942.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Number of Cases notified.												Total Cases notified in each Ward of the Borough.															
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.											Alexandra.	Central.	Clee.	Coates.	Hainton.	Humber.	North-East.	Scartho.	South.	South-West.	Victoria.	Wellington.	Welsby.	Wellow.		
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.															65 & upwards.	
Scarlet Fever ..	262	1	2	8	19	18	138	53	6	13	4	—	—	11	2	38	3	15	54	8	12	49	6	4	38	17	5	177
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)..	123	—	2	6	11	9	41	16	13	20	3	1	1	13	5	8	3	18	11	6	—	14	5	13	18	4	5	123
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid) ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Prim. Pneumonia	43	1	3	4	2	4	7	5	3	3	3	7	1	1	3	3	3	1	6	4	1	5	2	3	10	—	1	12
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	22	2	1	—	—	4	3	4	2	2	3	1	—	2	2	3	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	22
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Acute Polioencephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	5	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	7	1	1	1	1	—	6
Erysipelas ..	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	6	17	3	1	2	8	7	32	43	24	30	48	13	38	61	24	19	11
Chicken Pox ..	397	18	19	28	33	25	238	26	9	1	—	—	—	15	10	33	7	32	43	24	30	48	13	38	61	24	19	9
Measles ..	961	44	76	83	102	135	483	20	8	9	1	—	—	46	47	71	31	40	50	36	44	346	81	14	84	53	18	19
Whooping Cough ..	157	13	23	27	19	17	53	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	17	14	5	10	12	19	3	28	6	8	24	5	1	8
Totals ..	2042	97	126	156	186	212	965	131	44	72	22	26	5	96	90	181	53	121	185	103	91	520	116	81	244	109	52	393*

* Includes 1 case pneumonia, 1 case cerebro-spinal fever, 2 cases ophthalmia-neonatorum and 1 case puerperal pyrexia admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary; also 2 cases pneumonia treated in Grimsby and District General Hospital. † One case in the Port Health District.

CASES OCCURRING AMONG NON-CIVILIANS (included above):—

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TABLE 3.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1942.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District	
		All Ages.			Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.		65 and upwards
		Total.	Males	Females									
ALL CAUSES {	Certified	1009	533	476	83	5	9	18	34	95	249	516	506
	Uncertified	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever		2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
3. Scarlet Fever .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Whooping Cough		1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5. Diphtheria		1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
6. Tuberculosis of Resp. system..		52	33	19	..	..	..	3	13	21	13	2	26
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ..		9	4	5	..	1	..	4	1	2	1	..	11
8. Syphilitic Disease		18	13	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	11	3	14
9. Influenza		4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
10. Measles .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis .. .. .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. M. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only) ...		8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4
13. F. Cancer of uterus		8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	2
14. Cancer of stomach & duodenum		27	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	19
15. Cancer of breast		17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	10	2
16. Cancer of all other sites		100	51	49	..	..	..	..	1	7	34	58	65
17. Diabetes		13	4	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	9	7
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions..		100	44	56	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	73	23
19. Heart Disease		156	91	65	..	..	1	..	1	14	48	92	33
20. Other Diseases of the circulatory system		17	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	5	8
21. Bronchitis.. .. .		61	32	29	..	..	..	..	..	4	22	35	22
22. Pneumonia		49	30	19	15	2	1	4	1	3	12	11	25
23. Other Respiratory Diseases ..		12	7	5	..	..	1	..	..	6	2	3	1
24. Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum		2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		18	11	7	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
26. Appendicitis		3	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	9
27. Other Digestive Diseases		22	10	12	2	..	1	..	1	1	7	10	23
28. Nephritis		20	13	7	..	..	..	..	3	4	8	5	14
29. Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis		1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
30. Other Maternal causes		2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
31. Premature Birth		15	10	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
32. Congenital Malformations, birth injury, infantile disease ..		24	14	10	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
33. Suicide		5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2
34. Road Traffic Accidents		12	9	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	4	4	7
35. Other violent causes		41	22	19	..	..	1	3	8	9	7	13	22
36. All other causes		190	89	101	6	1	2	..	3	9	16	153	109
Totals ..		1010	534	476	84	5	9	18	34	95	249	516	506
Sub-entries (included above) :—													
Senility (in 36)		94	39	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	60

TABLE 1. - AGES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1910

NOTE: Deaths of persons aged 100 and over are not included in the totals.

Cause of Death	Age at Death									
	Under 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over
All causes	1,000	500	450	400	350	300	250	200	150	100
Heart disease	100	50	40	30	20	15	10	5	5	5
Stroke	80	40	30	20	15	10	5	5	5	5
Lung disease	120	60	50	40	30	20	15	10	5	5
Cancer	50	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	5
Tuberculosis	150	75	60	50	40	30	20	15	10	5
Diabetes	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Alcoholism	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Drugs	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Accidents	30	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Violence	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Unnatural causes	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Unknown	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Stillborn	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Infants	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Children	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Adults	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Elderly	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Very old	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	1,000	500	450	400	350	300	250	200	150	100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Report on the Deaths in 1910*, Washington, D.C., 1912.

TABLE 2.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1942.
 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES	Certified	..	..	25	3	4	1	33	18	20	9	3	83
	Uncertified	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diphtheria .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of Nervous System .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis				1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	5	6	1	3	15
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of the Stomach .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .. .. .				..	..	..	1	1	5	6	5	..	17
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations				2	1	1	..	4	1	1	1	..	7
Congenital Debility and Sclerema				1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Icterus .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth				9	2	2	..	13	1	..	..	..	14
Injury at Birth				4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Disease of Umbilicus .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis				7	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	8
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how .. .. .				..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Other causes				2	..	..	..	2	1	5	1	..	9
Totals				26	3	4	1	34	18	20	9	3	84

Nett Live Births in the year .. { Legitimate .. 1,395 }
 .. { Illegitimate .. 111 } 1,506

Nett Deaths in the year of .. { Legitimate Infants 78 }
 .. { Illegitimate Infants 6 } 84

TABLE 4.

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1942.

(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns).

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	ENGLAND and WALES.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administra- tive County.	GRIMSBY, C.B.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian population.					
<i>Births :—</i>					
Live	15.8	17.3	18.4	14.0	19.6
Still	0.54	0.66	0.62	0.48	0.80
<i>Deaths :—</i>					
All causes	11.6	13.3	12.1	13.9	13.1
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01
Diphtheria	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.05
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	—
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.15	0.28
Scarlet fever	2.19	2.49	2.34	1.86	3.41
Whooping cough	1.73	1.97	1.58	2.72	2.04
Diphtheria	1.05	1.35	0.91	0.76	1.60
Erysipelas	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.43	0.48
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—
Measles	7.46	9.27	7.39	8.62	12.50
Pneumonia	1.07	1.30	0.94	0.94	0.59
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	49	59	46	60	56
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.2	7.5	4.8	8.6	11.9
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i> (excluding Abortion)					
Puerperal infection	0.42	} Not available.			0.63
Others	1.59				1.27
Total	2.01				1.90
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Puerperal fever	} 12.61	} 15.94	} 10.80	3.10	} 10.2
Puerperal pyrexia				17.69*	

* Including puerperal fever.

TABLE 5 (1942).

NETT DEATHS, *i.e.*, DEATHS ACTUALLY BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.

LOCALITIES.

AGES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

INSTITUTIONS

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Alexandria	Central	Che	Coates	Hampton	Hammer	North-East	Scarbro	South	South-West	Victoria	Wellington	Wendy	Wendy	General Dist. Hospital	Scarbro Infirmery	Corporation Hospital	Other Institutions	Total at all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up					
All causes	Certified	..	..	..	39	38	64	12	41	41	27	22	96	33	30	53	62	36	85	283	32	15	1009	83	5	9	18	34	95	249	516	
	Uncertified	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers			..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever			..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3.	Scarlet Fever			..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough			..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5.	Diphtheria			..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system			..	—	2	3	2	3	3	2	—	5	1	2	5	2	1	—	2	19	—	52	—	—	—	3	13	21	13	2				
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis			..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	9	—	1	—	4	1	2	1	—		
8.	Syphilitic disease			..	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	3	11	3	
9.	Influenza			..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
10.	Measles			..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis			..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis			..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13a.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only)			..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
13b.	Cancer of uterus			..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum			..	..	..	..	..	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	14	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14
15.	Cancer of breast			..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3	2	2	—	1	1	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	10
16.	Cancer of all other sites			..	..	..	..	..	3	2	8	—	1	1	2	2	14	5	2	2	2	1	16	39	—	—	—	1	7	34	58
17.	Diabetes			..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	9
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions			..	..	..	..	..	4	4	9	3	7	2	4	6	12	4	3	8	9	6	3	16	—	—	—	—	1	26	73
19.	Heart Disease			11	5	15	1	8	4	6	5	15	7	8	14	17	12	5	23	—	—	1	—	1	14	48	92			
20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system			..	..	..	..	..	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	2	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	9	5
21.	Bronchitis			3	6	3	—	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	3	5	3	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	35			
22.	Pneumonia			3	2	1	2	2	5	—	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	4	16	2	—	49	15	2	1	4	1	3	12	11
23.	Other respiratory diseases			1	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	3			
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum			..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis			..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases			—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	10	6	—	—	22	2	—	1	—	1	7	10	
28.	Nephritis			2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	7	4	—	—	20	—	—	—	3	4	8	5	
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
30.	Other maternal causes			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—			
31.	Premature birth			—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease			—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	6	—	8	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
33.	Suicide			..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
34.	Road traffic accidents			..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	12	—	—	1	2	—	1	4	4
35.	Other violent causes			3	3	—	—	2	1	1	—	5	1	4	4	1	2	5	9	—	—	1	3	8	9	7	13			
36.	All other causes			7	5	11	—	8	7	3	2	16	3	4	7	15	3	11	87	—	1	190	6	1	2	—	3	9	16	153
Totals				39	38	65	12	41	41	27	22	96	33	30	53	62	36	85	283	32	15	1010	84	5	9	18	34	95	249	516
Subdivisions (included above)				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Senility (in 36)				3	1	3	—	6	4	—	—	5	2	—	2	7	1	—	60	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	

TABLE OF DEATHS

Year	Month	Day	Age	Sex	Cause of Death	Certified	Buried
1911	12	31	30	M	Heart Disease	Yes	Yes
1911	12	30	25	F	Stroke	Yes	Yes
1911	12	29	45	M	Pneumonia	Yes	Yes
1911	12	28	60	F	Old Age	Yes	Yes
1911	12	27	35	M	Accident	Yes	Yes
1911	12	26	20	F	Scarlet Fever	Yes	Yes
1911	12	25	55	M	Heart Disease	Yes	Yes
1911	12	24	40	F	Stroke	Yes	Yes
1911	12	23	70	M	Old Age	Yes	Yes
1911	12	22	30	F	Pneumonia	Yes	Yes
1911	12	21	15	M	Scarlet Fever	Yes	Yes
1911	12	20	65	F	Heart Disease	Yes	Yes
1911	12	19	50	M	Stroke	Yes	Yes
1911	12	18	80	F	Old Age	Yes	Yes
1911	12	17	40	M	Pneumonia	Yes	Yes
1911	12	16	25	F	Scarlet Fever	Yes	Yes
1911	12	15	60	M	Heart Disease	Yes	Yes
1911	12	14	45	F	Stroke	Yes	Yes
1911	12	13	75	M	Old Age	Yes	Yes
1911	12	12	35	F	Pneumonia	Yes	Yes
1911	12	11	20	M	Scarlet Fever	Yes	Yes
1911	12	10	55	F	Heart Disease	Yes	Yes
1911	12	9	40	M	Stroke	Yes	Yes
1911	12	8	85	F	Old Age	Yes	Yes
1911	12	7	45	M	Pneumonia	Yes	Yes
1911	12	6	30	F	Scarlet Fever	Yes	Yes
1911	12	5	65	M	Heart Disease	Yes	Yes
1911	12	4	50	F	Stroke	Yes	Yes
1911	12	3	90	M	Old Age	Yes	Yes
1911	12	2	55	F	Pneumonia	Yes	Yes
1911	12	1	40	M	Scarlet Fever	Yes	Yes

TABLE 6.
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1942.

<i>Throat Swabs for Diphtheria :—</i>	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	992	4907	5899
Private Practitioners	33	319	352
Scarthoe Road Infirmary	8	99	107
School Clinic	3	28	31
Contacts	4	356	360
<i>Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli :—</i>			
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	286	352	638
Tuberculosis Dispensary	30	187	217
Private Practitioners	5	67	72
	1361	6315	7676
<i>Specimens sent to Grimsby and District Hospital :—</i>			
Hæmolytic Streptococci	3	87	90
Cerebro-spinal Fluid for routine examination	—	4	4
Pus for organisms	—	1	1
Smear for Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	1	1
Hair for Ringworm	—	1	1
Widal Reaction	—	3	3
Fæces for Typhoid Fever	—	1	1
<i>Bacteriological examinations of milk sent to Grimsby and District Hospital</i>	6	26	32
Totals	1370	6439	7809

TABLE 5.
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1942

Throat Swabs for Diptheria —			Total
Positive	Negative		
592	4907	Grange Corporation Hospital	5499
39	319	Private Practitioners	358
8	99	Scarboro Road Laboratory	107
3	25	St. Andrew's Home	28
4	286	Controls	290
Specimens for Typhoid Fever —			Total
Positive	Negative		
286	372	Grange Corporation Hospital	658
30	157	Private Practitioners	187
5	67	Scarboro Road Laboratory	72
1361	6148	Specimens sent to Grange and District Hospital —	7509
3	57	Hemolytic Streptococci	60
—	—	(Group-specific) and for routine examinations	—
—	4	Staphylococcus aureus	4
—	1	Staphylococcus epidermidis	1
—	1	Staphylococcus saprophyticus	1
—	1	Staphylococcus albus	1
—	3	Staphylococcus sciuri	3
—	1	Staphylococcus carnosus	1
0	20	Bacteriological examination of milk sent to Grange and District Hospital	20
1370	6168	Total	7538

