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Contributors

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— THE —

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

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

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1943,

BY

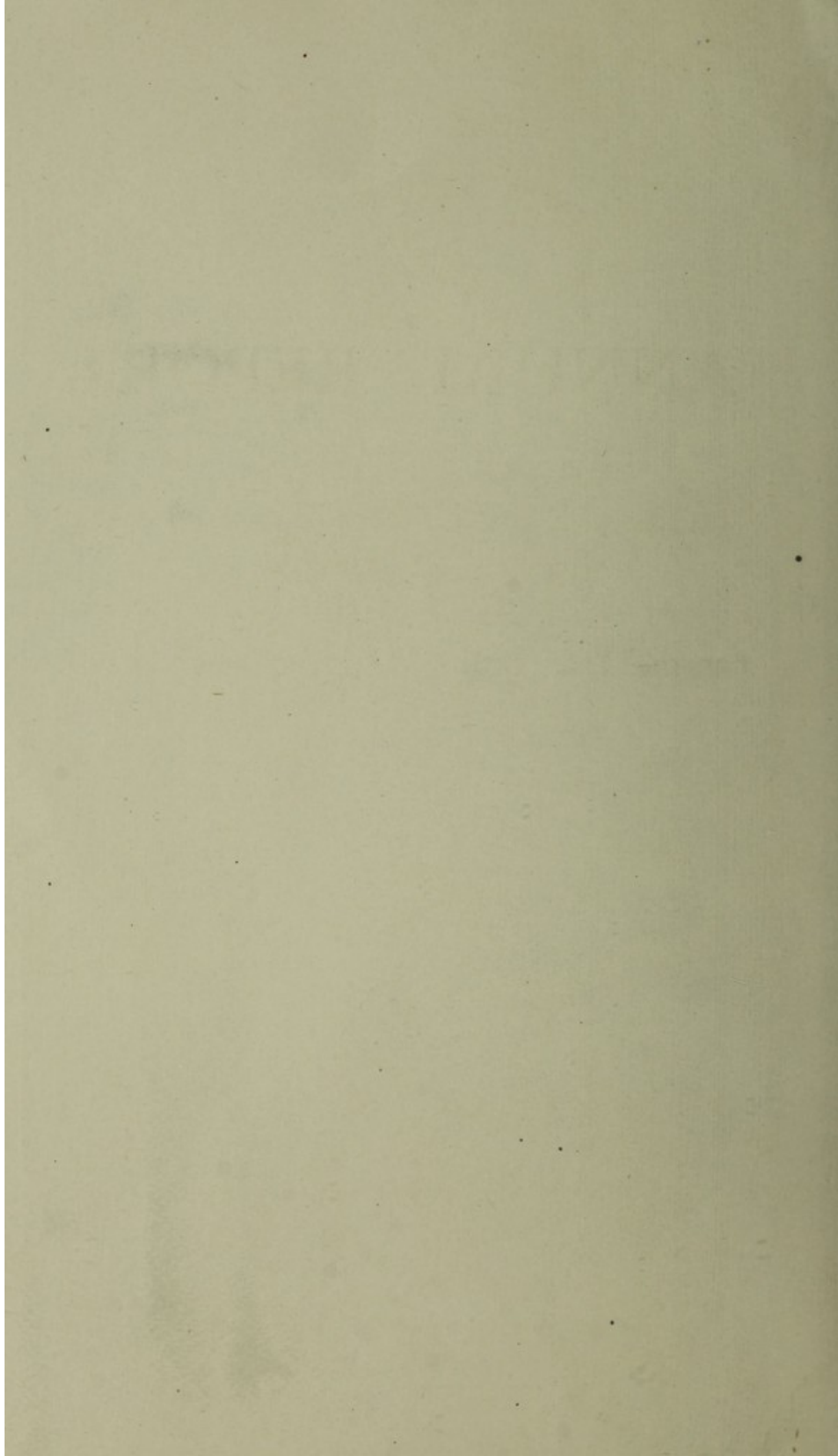
J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Health Committee	4
Legislation in force	5
Public Health Staff.....	6-7
Introductory Letter.....	8-9-10
SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS :—	
Statistical Summary	11
Population.....	12
Births ; Stillbirths	12
Deaths	12
Infantile Mortality	12
Social Conditions	13
SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES :—	
Laboratory Facilities	14
Ambulance Facilities	14
Nursing in the Home.....	14
Clinics and Treatment Centres	15
Cleansing Facilities	15
Hospitals	16-17
Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.....	18
Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives....	18-19
Mental Treatment Act, 1930	19
Maternity and Child Welfare	20-23
SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES :—	
Water	24
Drainage and Sewerage	24
Rivers and Streams.....	24
Closet Accommodation	24
Public Cleansing	24
Sanitary Inspection	24-27
Smoke Abatement	27
Swimming Baths	27
Eradication of Vermin.....	27
Schools	28
Public Conveniences.....	28
SECTION D.—HOUSING	28

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD :—

Milk Supply	28-30
Food Inspection	30-31
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	31-32
Preservatives, etc.	32
Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.....	32

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

Infectious Diseases generally.....	33
Scarlet Fever.....	33
Diphtheria ; Diphtheria Immunisation.....	33-34
Enteric Fever	34
Pneumonia	34
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	34
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	34
Puerperal Pyrexia	34
Erysipelas	34
Poliomyelitis.....	34
Chicken Pox	35
Measles and Whooping Cough	35
Influenza	35
Small-pox	35
Vaccination	35
Venereal Diseases	35-37
Corporation Hospital	37-39
Cancer	39-40
Prevention of Blindness.....	40
Tuberculosis	41-49

SECTION G.—PORT HEALTH SERVICE

..50-55

SECTION H.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

..56-69

STATISTICAL TABLES :—

Cases of Notifiable Diseases (Table 1).....	70
Causes of Death (Table 2).....	71
Infant Mortality (Table 3).....	72
Birth Rate, Death Rate, etc., England and Wales—(Table 4)..	73
Causes of Death : Localities and Age Groups (Table 5).....	74

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 A. DREWRY

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 1943, their work being combined with that of the Health Committee).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Maternity and Child Welfare (22 members)

Chairman : Councillor J. C. B. OLSEN.

Deputy Chairman : Councillor Mrs. C. A. MARKLEW, J.P.

(with 8 co-opted members).

Care of Mental Defectives (18 members)

Chairman : Councillor M. BLOOM.

Deputy Chairman : Councillor H. MITCHELL

(with 2 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, 1943, 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).
- JONA FELDENKRAIS, *Resident Medical Officer, Corporation Hospital.*
(Temporary appointment from 7-9-1943).
- 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.* (Appointed 14-10-1943).
- J. HUGHES, M.B., B.S., B.A.O., D.P.H., *Medical Officer for Civil Defence.*
(Resigned 14-9-1943).
- H. J. BEARD, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., *Acting Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.*
(Resigned 12-6-1943).
- J. GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.*
(Appointed 9-8-1943).
- 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, | <i>Chief Sanitary Inspector.</i> | |
| *† H. CORMACK, | <i>Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.</i> | |
| *† E. E. POTTER | <i>Assistant Sanitary Inspector.</i> | |
| *† J. PESTER, | " " | |
| *† A. CLEGG | " " | (Resigned 12-6-1943). |
| * A. MANSON | " " | (With H.M. Forces) |
| *† J. G. CLEMENTS | " " | (Appointed 24-7-1943). |
| *† E. H. LAND | " " | (Appointed 1-9-1943). |
| * C. D. EALES | " " | (Temporary). |
| T. H. R. JOHNSON, | <i>Disinfectors.</i> | (With H.M. Forces). |

PORT :—

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| *† A. MARTIN, <i>Port Health Inspector.</i> | 19-12-43. |
|---|-----------|
- *† 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.

HEALTH VISITORS.

- Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*, 1, 2, 3.
 Mrs. C. E. CHAPMAN, 1, 2. Miss I. SYLVESTER, 1, 2, 3.
 Mrs. M. A. GREEN, 1, 2. Mrs. I. HALDANE, 1, 2, 3.
 Mrs. M. SHANNAN, 1, 2. Mrs. E. EALES, 1, 2, 3.
 Miss E. SPROSTON, 1, 2. Mrs. B. SMITH, 1, 2, 3.
 Miss R. E. BRAYBROOKS, 1, 2, 3. Tuberculosis Health Visitor.
1. Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
 2. General trained Nurse.
 3. Health Visitors' Certificate of R.S.I.

CLERICAL.

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

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

- Miss E. M. WOULD, *Petition Officer and Mental Welfare Visitor*.
 Miss C. M. GEMMELL, *Supervisor, Occupation Centre*. (Appointed 1-11-1943).
 Mrs. M. L. SCOTT, *Acting Supervisor, Occupation Centre*. (Resigned 20-9-1943).
 Mrs. A. J. FENNER, *Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre*.
 Mrs. M. E. BROWN, *Assistant, Occupation Centre*.
 Miss J. PARTINGTON, *Clerk* (with H.M. Forces).
 Miss L. M. KAY, *Clerk* (Temporary).

V.D. CLINIC.

- L. W. JONES, *Laboratory Technician*. (Resigned 25-12-1943).
 H. THOMAS, *Orderly*.
 Mrs. M. C. FULFORD, *Nurse*.
 T. BAKER, *Laboratory Assistant*. (With H.M. Forces).
 G. W. CHANDLER, *Laboratory Assistant*. (Appointed 1-1-1943).

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

- Miss J. B. B. McLAREN, 1, 2, *Superintendent*.
 Miss L. S. CAMERON, 1, 2. (Resigned 14-3-1943).
 Miss D. DAVY, 1, 2.
 Mrs. P. E. DAVEY, 1, 2.
 Miss D. G. INKPEN, 1.
 Miss E. MARSHALL, 1, 2.
 Miss M. Ramsden, 1, 2.
 Miss A. SMITH, 1, 2.
 Miss C. SHORTAL, 1, 2. (Appointed 18-12-1943).
 Mrs. F. B. STEELE, 1, 2. (Resigned 28-2-1943).
 Miss I. TAYLOR, 1, 2. (Resigned 14-3-1943).
 Mrs. A. THACKER, 1.
 Miss K. E. WELTON, 1. 15-11-1943.
 Miss I. I. WARNER, 1, 2. (Appointed 10-6-1943).
 Miss M. M. B. WILLIAMS, 1.
 Miss D. POWELL, 1, 2. (Appointed 12-3-1943).

1. State Certified Midwife.
2. State Registered Nurse.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

- Miss E. D. MACKENZIE, R.R.C., *Matron*.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

- Miss M. L. ARCHER, *Matron*.

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 1943.

As in earlier war years this report has followed the instructions of the Ministry of Health and has been reduced to a series of tables with a minimum of comment. The number of observations which the Medical Officer of Health would like to make at length is accumulating, and it may be expected that a bulky volume will appear when all restrictions have disappeared and the official in question can spread himself upon his favourite grumbles and pet schemes.

During the year there is little to report on the general health of the Borough which has remained satisfactory with no epidemics of note and a generally improved standard of health and cleanliness among the inhabitants. Towards the end of the year we were warned to expect a severe influenza attack, and preparations to combat this were made. When it arrived it was found that there were but few cases of the extremely dangerous form, and the total number of deaths ascribed to this disease was 15 in the whole year, of which the majority were in old people and were not of the virulent type referred to.

Of easily preventible diseases diphtheria continues to occur among us, and last year the deaths from this disease were above the average. The campaign for immunising children continues and the fact is that we have not yet had a death among children who have been immunised nor have we had what might be called a serious case of diphtheria in an immunised child. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of children under fifteen have been immunised.

In the latter part of the year the new Tuberculosis Dispensary was opened at Abbey Villa in Abbey Road, where the premises are very much more suitable for this work than in the old building in Burgess Street. Abbey Villa is a detached house in three-quarters of an acre of land in a residential part of the town. It is hoped that the large garden may be developed later as part of the activities of the Tuberculosis Care Committee, and there is sufficient room in the house to provide for accommodation for further after-care activities in occupational therapy.

There has been a rise in the tuberculosis death rate from 0.79 to 0.93 per thousand of the population, and we are above the average for England and Wales (0.66). This is almost to be expected as a sequel to the dislocation of life among young people due to war conditions. The tuberculosis scheme in Grimsby has proved adequate in regard to accommodation and treatment facilities for patients, and no extraordinary changes have become necessary owing to war conditions. The Corporation provides all forms of modern treatment for this disease.

The housing situation was not helped by two visits from the enemy during the summer, and the appearance of the town was scarcely improved by the bare areas formerly occupied by buildings which though unlovely in themselves at least contributed to a continuity of line. At the same time it must be admitted that the enemy has performed something of a small service in demolishing many houses which otherwise would have lingered on as an eyesore and a menace to health until after an indefinite delay they had at last fallen to the official slum clearer.

Plans are under way for the rebuilding of a better Grimsby and surely, surely, we are not going to perpetuate the abominable housing practices of our grandfathers but are going to be bold and callous in regard to finance in order that something like decent living conditions may be available for all our people. Already, however, one notes the stirrings of so-called responsible persons who are beginning to shake their heads and talk about costs when such a vital matter is mooted, and who are completely indifferent to the disgrace of living in a town part of which houses people under conditions which would be looked down upon by the lower animals.

A word should be said here about dirty houses as contrasted with houses badly built or arranged. There are in the Borough a small percentage of people who appear to be completely devoid of any house pride or even instincts of decency, and from time to time there are disclosed conditions in houses which are indescribable. This cannot always be blamed on the degree or facility for cleansing as neighbouring houses of exactly the same type can be inspected and found in an excellent state of cleanliness. The root cause of dirty houses is downright laziness, and this when coupled with neglect of children deserves severe punishment. The Health Department work in conjunction with the N.S.P.C.C. in this matter and several prosecutions have resulted, but it cannot be said that we have been successful in dealing with every case which has been brought to our notice. During the year a small group of representative citizens and Corporation officials met several times unofficially to discuss the problem of dirty houses and to consider ways and means of dealing with this nuisance, and it is good to know that such serious concern exists among the outside public.

Our children appear to be standing the rigours of war satisfactorily and no deterioration either mental or physical can be ascribed to present day conditions, in fact, it is probable that the reverse is the case, and that the rising generation will be bigger, healthier and better looking than their fathers and mothers. Under the appropriate section a note has been made on cleanliness as requested in Ministry of Health Circular 2831 (*see Cleansing Facilities*, page 15), and reference can also be made to the School Medical Report embodied in this volume.

The Government regulations in regard to the distribution of milk under the zoning scheme and the proposals of the Ministry of Food in regard to the provision of a pure milk supply were discussed towards the end of the year. Meetings were held with the local dairymen, and

a good deal of plain speaking was indulged in on the subject of safe milk. The positions cannot be said to be satisfactory, neither in quality of milk nor in cleanliness of production and distribution. I am firmly of opinion that the supply of milk to a town of any size should rank as a public utility and be in the hands of the municipality. This has been done with great success in other countries and especially in Wellington, New Zealand, where a municipal pasteurising plant has been operating since 1918.

The regional slaughtering scheme continues to function and the number of slaughterhouses is diminishing. Here again I would make an appeal for consideration at the earliest possible moment of a municipal abattoir conducted under humane and hygienic conditions, and where the necessary but repulsive killing of animals for food may be conducted in a proper place away from residential quarters.

Once more I would express my appreciation of the work of the Health Department staff throughout the year. It is coming to be expected that additional problems are tackled without question and carried through efficiently. The Health Office, as promised at the beginning of the war, has kept its doors open day and night.

Finally, I would express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee for their continued support and kindly tolerance when I have put my difficulties and opinions before them, and I would repeat with sincerity the expression with which I finished the report for 1942, that 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.

AUGUST, 1944.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)—excluding foreshore.....	5,468
Registrar-General's estimate of Civilian Population, mid-1943..	76,460
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1943) according to Rate Books	22,712
Rateable value	£544,227
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,971

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live births :—	Males.	Females.	Total.	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population 20.1.
Legitimate ..	716	678	1394	
Illegitimate ..	85	60	145	
	<hr/> 801	<hr/> 738	<hr/> 1539	

Stillbirths :—				} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) *36.9
Legitimate ..	30	26	56	
Illegitimate ..	3	—	3	
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 59	

Deaths ..	644	500	1144	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population	14.9
-----------	-----	-----	------	--	------

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	0.62
No. 30. Other maternal causes ..	2	1.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	3	1.87

Death rate of Infants under one year of age :—

	Rate.
All infants per 1,000 live births ..	54
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	54
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	48
	<hr/>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..	133
„ Measles (all ages) ..	6
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	Nil
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	7

* 0.77 per 1,000 of the population.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Grimsby for 1943 is 76,460. 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 395.

Births.—A total of 1,539 live births (801 males and 738 females) were registered, giving a birth rate of 20·1 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 16·5 for England and Wales. This compares with a rate of 19·6 recorded in 1942, and is well above the average for the country as a whole. One hundred and forty-five (9·42 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate.

Still Births.—There were 59 still births, giving a rate of 0·77 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·51 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (live and still) was 36·9.

Deaths.—There were 1,144 deaths (644 males and 500 females), equal to a death rate of 14·9 ; for England and Wales it was 12·1.

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."

596 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in institutions in the Borough, equivalent to 52 per cent. of the total deaths.

120 Coroner's inquests or inquiries were held, and the findings were :—Accident or misadventure 51 ; natural causes 62 ; suicide 6 and open verdict 1.

During the year 440 persons died at ages varying from 70 to 97, the numbers at age periods being :—

Between 70 and under 75 years	..	..	..	142
„ 75 and under 80 years	..	..	..	139
„ 80 and under 85 years	..	..	..	95
„ 85 and under 90 years	..	..	..	48

also five at 90, six at 91, one at 92, one at 93, one at 94, one at 95, and one at 97.

This is equal to a rate per thousand of the population of 5·75, and to 38·4 per cent. of the total deaths.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 83 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 54 compared with 49 for England and Wales. (For further information see *Maternity and Child Welfare* page 20).

Social Conditions.—The social conditions show no great change during the past 12 months. There is ample employment available for all employables. It is not possible for security reasons to comment further on this point.

The general standard of living still continues 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.

There is little improvement in the problem of providing labour for civil purposes, and in regard to housing repairs it is still only the more urgent demands that can be complied with. The inevitable result is that numbers of houses are becoming more dilapidated, and it is certain that in many cases it would cost more to demolish and rebuild than to make the premises habitable as they are.

During the year we have become used to varying numbers of our Transatlantic guests who provide an atmosphere which will be noticeably missed when the war is over and they return to their homes. Many friendships have been made which it is hoped will be enduring, and thus Grimsby will have made its contribution towards that mutual understanding of each other's problems upon which a firm base for collaboration may be built.

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 58.

Dr. H. J. Beard, Acting Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, resigned his appointment in June, 1943, to take over the position of Senior Assistant Resident Medical Officer to the Kelling Sanatorium, Holt, Norfolk. Dr. J. Glen was appointed to fill the vacant post, the appointment being a permanent one.

Dr. J. Hughes, Medical Officer for Civil Defence, resigned in September, 1943, and Dr. W. R. Taylor returned to this post, which was formerly held by him prior to going to Brighton in a similar capacity.

Towards the end of the year, Mr. L. W. Jones, Technician at the V. D. Laboratory, resigned to take up an appointment at the Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital.

It is recorded with regret that two members of the staff died during the year, Mr. Andrew Martin, Port Health Inspector, and Miss K. E. Welton, Municipal Midwife, the latter as a result of a fatal accident whilst on duty.

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

A total of 6,523 examinations were made, the bulk of which in regard to diphtheria and tuberculosis were carried out in the Council's laboratories. Following is a summary :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria—throat and nose swabs ..	651	4865	5516
Tuberculosis—sputa	287	486	773
Typhoid	2	5	7
Other specimens	57	170	227
	<hr/> 997	<hr/> 5526	<hr/> 6523

In addition to the above the V.D. Laboratory examines specimens sent by the City of Lincoln and the Lindsey County Council as well as those for the Borough. A total of 26,435 tests and serum tests were carried out : of these 10,279 related to persons residing in Grimsby.

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 is now operated from the Victoria Street First Aid Post, Civil Defence Casualty Service, by specially trained personnel from the post staff. The same conditions of its employment remain 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 an 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 as follows :—

<i>Mothers.</i>				<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Visits.</i>
Maternity .. ..	..	..	..	62	552
Ante-Natal .. ..	..	..	..	3	40
Post-natal .. ..	..	..	..	18	413
Puerperal pyrexia ..	..	..	..	5	79
General .. ..	..	..	..	45	289
<i>Children under 5 years of age.</i>					
Medical .. ..	..	..	..	81	758
Surgical .. ..	..	..	..	39	427
Discharging eyes ..	..	..	..	43	740
				<hr/> 296	<hr/> 3298

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 during 1943 for part of the Watkin Street First Aid Post to be used again as an infant welfare centre. This centre has not been easily worked owing to the alterations made to the building, but is at least better than the temporary premises used until the end of 1942.

Since 31st July, 1942, all dental work has been carried out at Hope Street Clinic.

Preliminary arrangements were made to house the Tuberculosis Dispensary in new premises purchased in Abbey Road.

Cleansing Facilities.—The Cleansing Centre at Victoria Street first-aid post has continued to do excellent work throughout the year.

Scabies.—Our clients are almost entirely school children, though in many cases we have been able to deal with the whole family as well as odd adults. The figures for scabies among school children showed no fall in the incidence of this trouble, but it can be safely said that the degree of infestation on each child was less and the time taken to clear it up was shorter than in previous years. (Also see *School Medical Service*, (page 60).

Head Lice.—Routine inspections of school children plus the regular use of the latest remedies for this trouble have resulted in what might be called a relatively satisfactory state of affairs in Grimsby. Figures which have been reproduced from annual reports for 1943 of the authorities below mentioned show that Grimsby is in a far better position in regard to head cleanliness than might ordinarily have been expected. In many midland towns the position has been complicated by the influx of evacuees, but in at least one town in the list below this problem has not had to be faced.

It is no grounds for complacency or relaxation of continued effort to eradicate vermin from the heads of our people that we appear to have something only in the nature of 6.5 per cent. of our school children infested. After all six and a half per cent. in 36,856 inspections represents 2,369 children found with nits, a formidable number.

For comparison, however, the following percentages are given :—

Middlesbrough	34	per cent. of children on the school roll infested.			
Stockport	27	do.	do.	do.	do.
Smethwick	23	do.	do.	do.	do.
Leeds	15	do.	do.	do.	do.

while the M.O.H. of Leicester without giving his percentage says that his city is three-and-a-half times as lousy as before the war.

It need hardly be emphasized that this result in Grimsby has followed careful and persistent efforts on the part of health visitors and school nurses who visit homes from which lice are suspected to have come, and give advice and instruction to parents.

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

CORPORATION HOSPITAL. A survey of this hospital in 1942 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 37, for a description of the work of the hospital).

SCARTH ROAD INFIRMARY.—This Infirmary is graded as an E.M.S. 1A hospital with 439 beds, plus 50 beds available for E.M.S. purposes. During the year the daily average of occupied beds was 201 in the infirmary and 129 in the institution, leaving a margin of beds ready for use throughout most of the year.

The medical staff consists of Dr. S. W. Swindells, medical officer ; Dr. F. Martyn, assistant medical officer ; Dr. R. Strauss, resident medical officer, and the following consultants and specialists :—Mr. S. E. Duff, F.R.C.S., surgical consultant ; Dr. J. W. Brown, M.D., consultant physician and cardiologist ; Mr. R. G. Pulvertaft, F.R.C.S., consultant orthopædic surgeon ; Mr. C. R. Macdonald, F.R.C.S., consultant gynæcologist ; Dr. W. G. Davidson, D.O.M.S., consultant ophthalmologist ; Dr. P. S. Silver, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., venereal diseases specialist ; Dr. J. Glen, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., tuberculosis specialist ; and Mr. F. C. Waddingham, L.D.S., dental surgeon.

The adoption of the Rushcliffe Scheme has necessitated an increase in the nursing staff to 66. The eight nurses who entered for the State Final Examination have all been successful.

The medical and surgical equipment continues to improve, and additions made during the year include a vertical screening stand, a Potter Buckie couch, an electric therapeutic switch table and a modern Boyle's anæsthetic apparatus.

Figures representing the work of the Infirmary during the period under review are:—Operations 592; X-ray examinations 1,149 and pathological specimens examined 1,082.

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.

An official "blood bank" was opened in July, 1943, under the direction of Dr. Silver, and since that time local blood donors have provided 416 pints of blood. Most of this has been forwarded for use by the Armed Forces, the remainder being used for emergencies admitted to the Infirmary.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—As the result of various alterations at this Home during 1943, the number of beds was increased to 41, and further alterations are now proceeding.

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 of the Brighowgate Homes.

Voluntary Hospitals.—A description of the Grimsby and District General 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—has been available throughout the year.

A total of 4,022 patients—2,366 of which were Grimsby residents—were admitted and treated, an increase of 253 over the previous year. The number of new out-patients totalled 12,254 (7,992 Grimsby residents), and these patients made 40,264 attendances.

Following the loss of Weelsby Annexe it was decided to purchase Scartho Hall. These freehold premises on approximately nine acres of land will serve a useful purpose as soon as adaptations can be undertaken. An appeal launched for the purchase of these premises produced the magnificent sum of £26,000.

Additions and alterations in respect of the Honorary Medical Staff were: Mr. C. Roy Macdonald, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G., and Mr. J. J. Rainforth, F.R.C.S., have been appointed honorary gynæcologist and honorary aural officer respectively. Dr. Ross Mackenzie, pathologist, has been succeeded by Dr. F. Hampson, and the loss is recorded with sincere regret of Dr. J. N. Wilson-Smith, honorary dental surgeon, on active service.

The Committee of Management of the Boston General Hospital has requested affiliation with this Hospital in the training of their nurses,

and approval has been obtained from the General Nursing Council. The Hospital agreed to adopt the Hetherington Committee's report in regard to salaries and conditions of service of its domestic staff.

Rehabilitation.—In accordance with the national policy recently stimulated by Ministerial encouragement, the Hospital has made considerable strides in its rehabilitation scheme. A pre-fabricated building was supplied by the Ministry of Health for erection on the new annexe site, and the cost of erection and the interior fittings will fall on the Hospital fund, against which tenders for over £3,000 have already been passed.

Cancer treatment.—The Hospital was accepted by the Ministry as an approved centre for the treatment of cancer under the Cancer Act, 1939. Local arrangements now ensure that a contributor will receive benefit under this scheme free of cost.

Appointment system for out-patients.—Towards the end of the year a scheme was inaugurated whereby all out-patients attend by appointment. A special department of the hospital has been set up to deal with this, and over a thousand appointments were made in the first month. This is a great step forward in the elimination of the very wasteful waiting time at the hospital, and the overcrowding of the out-patient department has ceased.

In addition to the above, 68 Grimsby residents availed themselves of the facilities offered at the HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY—15 in-patients and 53 out-patients. The number of out-patient attendances was approximately 160.

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, 1943, was :—

	At Surgery.	At Home.	Medicine supplied without seeing patient.
No. 1 District	256	192	331
No. 2 District	434	345	58

Care and Treatment of Mental Defectives.—The number of new cases referred to the Department during the year was 33.

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 1/1/1943	160
Sent to Institutions during the year	13—173
In Public Assistance Institutions	20
On Licence from Institutions	23
Under Guardianship	33
On Licence from Guardianship	1
Under Statutory Supervision	150
Under Voluntary Supervision	61
Action incomplete on 31/12/1943	8

Not included in the above :—

Discharged from Order	..	..	..	..	4
Died during the year	..	..	..	..	8
Withdrawn or removed from area	..	..	..	..	11
					—
					23
					—

In addition to the above 71 school children were referred for examination during the year. Of these 22 were feeble minded ; 35 dull and backward ; 1 was normal and 11 were borderline cases ; 2 children were not examined. 3 children have been admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year.

Harmston Hall Colony has now considerably more patients than the maximum number of peace-time places, and as most outside institutions are now full we have a waiting-list of patients needing institutional care or training.

The 31 cases under guardianship at the beginning of the year have now been increased to 33, three new patients having been placed under guardianship during the year. Of the original cases one is still on licence and one has been transferred to institutional care.

Further applications for Exception under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, have been made as patients reached the appropriate age groups or are referred by that Department.

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

The premises at the Occupation Centre have again been extended further, two more rooms having been put into use. The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 42. Another allotment has been added to the ground cultivated by the bigger boys and most of the vegetables eaten by the children are grown on the garden and allotments attached to the Centre. Some of the new crafts introduced have been abandoned, owing mainly to restriction of materials but more wool for knitting and rug work is now obtainable. More frequent medical inspections have been introduced.

Licence was granted to 13 patients during the year, two of these being later recalled to the Institution. In addition, one patient was on licence from Guardianship and one to the State Institution. Four patients were discharged from Order. The total number on licence at the end of the year was 25.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.—The Psychiatric Clinic has been open for several sessions during the year at the Grimsby and District Hospital under the direction of Dr. Macarthur, Medical Superintendent of Bracebridge Heath Hospital, Lincoln.

Cases in need of specialised advice and treatment have been referred by private practitioners, hospitals, parents and this department. 14 new cases and 1 old one attended 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.—28,551 home visits were made, compared with 27,898 in 1942. No additions to the staff were made during the year.

MIDWIVES.—Of the 39 midwives who notified their intention to practice 34 were in the service of the local authority. The remainder being in independent practice. During 1943 there were considerable changes in the municipal midwifery staff. Nurses Cameron, Taylor, and Steele resigned in February, and Nurse Welton had a fatal accident towards the end of the year. Nurses Powell, Warner, and Shortal were appointed to take their places.

751 domiciliary confinements were conducted by midwives as follows :—660 by municipal midwives, including 150 with pupil-midwives, and 91 by midwives in independent practice. 790 confinements took place in institutions, 77 of these in a private nursing home, the remainder in the local authority's maternity home. Medical aid was summoned by district midwives in 200 cases, and for 290 cases in institutions.

Municipal midwives made 4,881 ante-natal visits, 11,694 nursing visits, and 776 special visits. A total of 17,351 home visits as compared with 18,491 visits in 1942.

The supervisor of midwives made 31 visits of inspection to municipal midwives and 7 visits to independent midwives.

District teaching of Part II pupil-midwives was carried out by the superintendent midwife assisted by Nurses Williams, Marshall and Davey, who were given temporary approval from March till November, 1943. 11 pupil-midwives completed their Part II training during the year, and 9 were successful in passing their examination. In addition to this, 6 pupil-midwives had received training varying from 1 to 4 months by December, 1943. In October, 1943, the Central Midwives Board's approval of the district part of the Part II training school was withdrawn and arrangements were made for this part of the training to be done at Hull; as the result of this 4 pupil-midwives accordingly were transferred to Hull for district training on November 1st, 1943.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There were three maternal deaths during the year, one due to post-abortive sepsis and the other two to (a) ante-partum hæmorrhage and post-partum hæmorrhage, and (b) eclampsia. All three deaths took place in institutions. The maternal mortality rate was 1.85 as compared with 1.90 in 1942, and 2.29 for England and Wales in 1943, as compared with 2.01 in 1942. There were in addition two deaths from cardiac disease associated with pregnancy, but in both those cases the cardiac condition was known to be of long standing.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—28 cases were notified, the case rate being 16.2; 23 of these cases occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home, and of the total cases 4 were admitted to the Grimsby Corporation Hospital. Home nursing was provided for one of the notified district cases. The

pyrexias notified in the Municipal Maternity Home were all of very short duration and in the main due to mild mastitis.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.—7 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.—Circular 2866 "The Care of Illegitimate Children" was considered at the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and arrangements were made for the use of a maternity home at Lincoln. In addition 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, continued to give valuable help with this work.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—1,462 live births and 57 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.—83 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred during the year, the infant mortality rate being 54, as compared with 56 in 1942.

The chief causes of death were respiratory diseases, congenital defects (including atelectasis, injury at birth and congenital debility) and prematurity.

<i>Percentage of infant deaths.</i>	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.	1939.
Prematurity	19.27	16.66	18.75	21.25	13.25
Congenital defects, including atelectasis, congenital malformation, injury at birth and congenital defects ..	20.48	27.38	11.25	23.75	28.91
Respiratory diseases	27.7	16.66	32.50	30.00	24.09
Diarrhoea and enteritis ..	8.44	20.24	10.00	3.75	15.66

The neo-natal death rate was 20.79 as compared with 22.57 in 1942 and accounted for 39% of the total infant deaths. The chief causes of death were :—prematurity and congenital defects.

STILL BIRTHS.—There were 59 still births during the year, 40 of these took place at the Municipal Maternity Home. As usual investigations were made into the causes of still birth.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—Hope Street is the only centre to be conducted in its own building, although the Watkin Street Clinic is now being held in the Watkin Street Centre in its modification as a First Aid Post. Most of the work of examination of Toddlers continues to be done at Hope Street, though a certain amount is still carried out at Watkin Street and Old Clee.

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

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Hope Street	11,481	10,753	11,278	10,646	10,923
Watkin Street	6,787	6,765	6,698	6,957	9,988
Nunsthorpe	8,422	6,713	6,449	4,895	7,159
Old Clee	3,934	4,240	4,541	4,330	4,671
Toddlers	1,168	1,207	1,421	1,425	1,710

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

MOTHERCRAFT.—Mothercraft classes were held at Hope Street Clinic, but no cookery classes, etc., have been held.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.—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, codliver oil and orange juice is undertaken by the Food Office clerks. 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.

There were new 392 cases and a total of 1,168 attendances.

TEST FEEDING CLINICS.—These were held at the various infant welfare centres, and a total of 319 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 there were 676 new cases and a total of 2,508 attendances, and at the Municipal Maternity Home there were 377 new cases and a total of 2,137 attendances.

POST-NATAL CLINICS.—These are combined with the ante-natal clinics held at Hope Street and the Municipal Maternity Home. During the year at the district clinic there were 26 new cases making a total of 33 attendances. At the Municipal Maternity Home there were 15 new cases making a total of 16 attendances.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—734 cases were admitted during the year, of which 652 were delivered by midwives and 62 by doctors. There were 8 B.B.A's. Medical assistance was sought in 290 cases. Three deaths occurred but one of these was due to Mitral Stenosis and does not count as a maternal death. Of the other two, one died of ante-partum hæmorrhage and post-partum hæmorrhage, despite blood and plasma transfusions and the other of eclampsia.

There were 40 still births and 17 deaths of infants within ten days of birth, the causes being — *Still Births*—foetal deformity 7, (a) anencephaly 4, (b) hydrocephaly 2, (c) exomphalus 1; macerated 5, maternal toxæmia 5, maternal pyelonephritis 1, intracranial hæmorrhage (a) forceps 2, (b) breech 1; anoxæmia from placenta prævia 7, accidental

hæmorrhage 5, prolapsed cord 3, short cord 1, cause unknown 3. *Neo-Natal*—prematurity 9, idiopathic hæmolytic anæmia 2, spina bifida 1, icterus neonatorum 1, intracranial hæmorrhage 2, enlarged thymus 1, atelectasis 1.

14 pupil-midwives joined the staff for the purpose of taking Part II of the training course laid down by the Central Midwives Board, and of this number 11 were successful in passing the examination at their first attempt.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.—During the year 41 cases were referred to the consultant ophthalmologist. Glasses were prescribed in 28 cases and 3 cases were given assistance with the cost of glasses.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—27 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. All cases made good recoveries, and there was no damage to sight. Home nursing was provided for 18 cases and 5 cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

HOME HELP SERVICE.—Home helps were employed to assist in 43 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 1943 :—

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

No. of children referred for treatment..	..	..	..	186
No. of children selected and treated	..	..	..	168
No. of attendances made at clinic	..	..	..	312
No. of temporary teeth extracted	..	..	..	142
No. of administrations of general anæsthetics	..	..	..	78
No. of fillings in temporary teeth	..	..	..	57
No. of silver nitrate applications	..	..	..	211
Other operations—dressings, etc.	..	..	..	176

(2) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

No. of patients inspected	..	..	..	208
No. of patients selected for treatment	..	..	..	208
No. of attendances made at the clinic	..	..	..	864
No. of extractions of permanent teeth	..	..	..	1341
No. of fillings in permanent teeth	..	..	..	24
No. of anæsthetics :—				
General	..	..	..	144
Local	..	..	..	23
Other operations—dressings, scalings, etc.	..	..	..	1065
No. of patients supplied with dentures	..	..	..	44

Summary of dentures supplied :—

Full upper dentures	..	..	..	..	39
Full lower dentures	..	..	..	..	31
Part lower dentures	..	..	..	..	7
Part upper dentures	..	..	..	..	5
Dentures re-modelled	..	..	..	..	3
Repairs to dentures	..	..	..	..	4
No. of Sessions	..	..	..	..	125

SECTION C—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

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

Water.—Throughout the year the supply of water from the Grimsby Cleethorpes and District Water Board was adequate and pure. The public supply is not softened before distribution, the total hardness of the water is 24°.

Drainage and Sewerage.—A full description is in the 1932 report.

Rivers and Streams.—Factory effluents do not discharge into the Freshney, the only river in the Borough.

Closet Accommodation.—Conversion of the remaining pail closets and hand flushed closets has not been attempted during the year.

Public Cleansing.—The Cleansing Superintendent reports that collections of refuse amounted to 18,231 tons of which 1,964 tons were burnt, 14,712 tons disposed of by "controlled tipping," and 123 tons worked on farm land and allotments. 3,166 tons of assorted materials were salvaged (including 690 tons of waste paper and 742 tons of household waste food scraps) which brought in an income of £7,512.

In 1943 greater difficulty was experienced in securing supplies of ashbins, as only a restricted quota of metal was allowed for the manufacture of bins.

Sanitary Inspection.—With a much reduced staff of inspectors, inspections were made as follows :—

Accumulations	141	Animals	45
Ashbins	218	Caravans.. ..	32
Dirty persons	18	Dirty houses	325
Drain tests	33	Drainage	5288
Lodging houses	72	Factories.. ..	537
Offensive smells	83	Offensive trades	34
Outworkers	212	Passages	70
Piggeries and stables	180	Places of entertainment	16
Public Conveniences	119	Rats and mice	951
Schools	6	Shops (Shops Act)	13
Smoke observations	24	Water supply	78
Various matters	2287	Verminous premises	293

Housing.

Houses, defects and nuisances (Public Health Act)	456
Houses (Housing Act)	467
Overcrowding (Housing Act)	6

Note.—For security reasons it is not possible to state the number of houses inspected for war damage repairs.

General.

Complaints received and investigated	2109
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	482
Cases of infectious disease kept at home (1942—109)	96

Notices.

Informal notices served	2458
Statutory notices served	70
(including Public Health Act 19, Housing Act 35, Factories Act 1, Rats and Mice (Destruction Act) 15).	

Work in default was carried out by the Corporation in respect of 15 notices.

On several occasions it was necessary to attend the County and Registrar's Courts to secure the recovery of costs of work carried out in default by the Corporation.

Resort to court proceedings was necessary to obtain a Magistrate's authority to enter premises where the existence of a nuisance was suspected. The occupier refused to allow access, so entrance was made after forcing open a window, the premises were found to be in a disgusting and filthy condition.

Again there was active co-operation with the local N.S.P.C.C. inspector in cases of neglect.

Repairs.—Again considerable difficulty was experienced in securing even the completion of urgent repairs although at one period it was particularly galling to find garden walls being erected when many roofs, floors, etc., at other houses required attention. This state of affairs almost ended when all efforts were directed to "first aid" repairs after air attack.

The use of metal for war purposes resulted in housewives being greatly inconvenienced when supplies of wash boilers were not available for replacing defective and worn out "coppers."

Repairs completed and nuisances abated under the Public Health Acts and Housing Act included :—

Accumulations cleared	29	Window repairs & re-corded	26
Ashbins provided	529	Yard walls and gates repaired	6
Dampness abated	7	Animal nuisances abated	7
Doorsteps (new)	4	Chimneys repaired	21
Drains repaired	54	Doors and frames repaired	33
Eavesgutters (new and repaired)	24	Drains cleared	647
Floors repaired and renewed	40	(involving 2136 houses)	
Houses cleansed	25	Fireplaces and ranges repaired	22
Passage repaired	1	Handrails refixed	2
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	15	Offensive smells abated	6
Sink pipes repaired	10	Plaster repaired	32
Stairways repaired	3	Roofs repaired	50
Wash boilers repaired or renewed	15	Smoke nuisance abated	1
Water closets (new)	3	Walls rendered and repointed	12
		Water closets repaired	221
		Water pipes and taps repaired	82
		Yards repaved and repaired	18

Offensive Trades.—Three applications to establish the trade of fish curing were granted for periods of six months.

Factories.—As in the previous year complaints received attention and routine inspections made when other duties permitted.

Rag Flock Acts.—Rag flocks are not made in Grimsby.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act.—Six samples of food and three of fertilizers were taken informally by the inspectors.

Four samples of scheduled foods were found to comply with the Act. Two other samples taken were "off the ration" feeding stuffs for which there was no legal standard. One of these was reasonably satisfactory as poultry food, whilst the other has a very low nutritive value. Both commodities were sold at the same price.

There are some "off the ration" feeding stuffs which do not come under the provisions of the Act and often these are almost useless as food.

Two samples of food were taken at a farm and one "in course of delivery."

The fertilizer samples were satisfactory.

The attention of vendors was again drawn to the necessity of declaring the constituents of scheduled foods and fertilizers as required by the Act.

Places of Entertainment.—A report on the existing sanitary accommodation was submitted to the Watch Committee for consideration, but the fixing of definite standards of accommodation was deferred until a more opportune time.

Shops Act.—Routine inspections were made when possible.

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

Army Billets.—Inspection of the premises occupied by the Forces shewed that on the de-requisitioning of these houses very extensive re-conditioning will be necessary to put them in a reasonably fit state of repair.

Rat Repression.—In April the Town Council appointed Mr. R. A. Grebby as the Corporation rat catcher, and during the nine months of his service he caught 2,783 rats with dogs, ferrets and traps. It is not possible to estimate the number of rats poisoned through his efforts by modern approved methods (pre-baiting measures, baiting with Zinc Phosphide or Red Squill and then post-baiting) but many premises in the Borough were cleared of rats.

In addition 3,674 rats were delivered to the Corporation destructor making a total of 6,457 for the year in the Borough against 4,037 in 1942.

The Ministry of Food became the responsible Ministry concerned with rodent destruction, and at the request of the Ministry a survey of the Borough was made and a report and plan submitted indicating the rat infested areas. Before the intervention of the Ministry of Food action was already being taken by the sanitary inspectors in these areas.

There has also been co-operation with Dr. Frank Hampson, Pathologist at the Grimsby and District Hospital, who is conducting research work in connection with Weil's disease which is spread by rats.

In a study of Rodent Destruction in Cities (including ports) made by the Keeper of Zoology at the National Museum of Wales, published in 1943, it is interesting to note that he observes about the rat repression measures in the Borough "The only other town where the figures come anywhere near those for Liverpool is Grimsby with a total of 264,000 as against 327,000 at Liverpool during the same period (1921-41)".

Smoke Abatement.—The relaxation of the provisions of the Public Health Act relating to smoke nuisances ceased in 1943, but with the poor quality of fuel available little improvement in atmospheric pollution could be expected. The position of the soot gauge was changed from Grant Thorold Park to 1 Bargate, and the resultant change for the worse in the quantity and quality of its content was marked.

Public Swimming Baths.—Three samples of bath water were examined and all circumstances considered were found to be reasonably satisfactory, although the installation of a continuous filtration plant is imperative at the Orwell Street Public Baths.

Eradication of Vermin (Bed Bugs, etc.).—In the 1938 Annual Report there is a description of the methods employed to clear premises of bugs. In 1943 62 houses, including one council house, were so disinfested.

The number of premises needing disinfecting because of fleas increased. Several civil defence posts and firewatching quarters at business premises were found to be infested with vermin. Where possible attempts were made to trace the persons bringing the vermin to these premises, and the sanitary inspectors were successful in securing the cleansing of dirty and verminous houses following these investigations.

Firms were also advised as to methods necessary to prevent infestations in firewatching sleeping quarters.

Again the inspectors examined furniture from damaged houses following air raids in an attempt to prevent the transfer of vermin into billets.

Four houses were disinfested following the discovery of lice after the billeting of transferred war workers.

It was not necessary to apply to the Justices for compulsory orders to secure the cleansing of verminous persons, usually such persons went voluntarily to the Scarthoe Road Institution for cleansing.

Schools.—Sanitary conditions at the public elementary schools remained unchanged.

Public Conveniences.—Again the increased bathing facilities for H.M. Forces were not adequate to meet all demands. The maximum accommodation, six slipper baths, were available at the Men's Conveniences in the Borough when the Orwell Street Public Baths were closed.

The needs for additional women's conveniences was again discussed by the members of the Sanitary Sub-Committee, and attempts were being made at the end of the year to secure suitable premises for adaptation into women's conveniences in the centre of the town, but certain owners were unwilling to let premises for this purpose.

SECTION D—HOUSING.

During 1943 two houses were completed and Habitation Certificates issued.

163 houses were demolished, which total included some dwellings already scheduled for Slum Clearance.

A survey of a number of requisitioned houses (some in a derelict condition) for reconditioning was made by the Sanitary inspectors, and by the end of the year repair work was in progress.

General housing inspections, by force of circumstances, could not be carried out as in previous years, although the need for repairs became greater and more apparent as the months passed.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Mr. Harold Parkinson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, is responsible for this section of the work.

Sanitary inspectors visits included :—

Bakehouses	66	Cowsheds	56
Dairies and milk shops ..	211	Fish curers	93
Fish shops	8	Food preparing premises ..	284
Fried fish shops	52	Greengrocers' shops	12
Grocers' shops	167	Markets	174
Meat shops	191	Restaurants	26
Slaughterhouses	2102	Various matters	151

Milk Supply.—During the last quarter of the year the rationalised delivery of milk in the Borough came into force resulting in fewer dairy-men selling milk in the Borough.

Generally speaking most house-holders were reluctant to change their dairyman compulsorily, especially in one neighbourhood.

Throughout the year the officers in charge of the supervision of the milk supply were greatly perturbed about the safety of the milk supply, and on numerous occasions adverse reports on samples were submitted to the Health Committee.

Arising out of the discussions a resolution of the Council was sent to the Ministry of Health asking that a bacteriological standard for all milk should be fixed, and failing compliance with this condition the dairyman could be struck off the register. This step, in the opinion of the Council, would improve on the cumbersome, vague and involved method provided by present legislation.

Late in 1943 the Ministry of Food made a request to the local War Time Dairymen's Association that a scheme should be prepared for the heat treatment of milk. Two joint reports from the Acting Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector were submitted to the Council indicating the deficiencies of the suggested proposals, and a special committee was set up to deal with matters affecting the town's milk supply.

At the end of the year negotiations with the Dairymen's Association were in progress.

A local veterinary surgeon in private practice was employed part time by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to examine cows at farms, and from the official reports received the accredited herds were examined three times during 1943, and the other herds twice in the year.

Two cows were removed from accredited herds and three from other herds and subsequently killed under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, and five cows were found to be affected with Mastitis.

Special Designated Milks.—Licences issued included :—

Producers of Accredited milk	5	Pasteurised milk dealer	..	1
Dealer in Tuberculin Tested milk	..	(Supplementary)		
..	1	Pasteurising of milk	..	5
Dealers in Accredited milk	..	Accredited milk dealer	..	1
		(Supplementary)		

Accredited Milk Samples.

Bacteriological examinations	..	..	..	45
Number satisfactory	..	..	..	30
Number failed Methylene Blue Test	..	..	..	8
Number containing B. Coli in 0.01 ml	..	..	..	8

Two samples were found to contain *Staphylococcus aureus*. At one farm an infected milker was found to be the cause of this trouble, and cows with udder trouble the cause at another farm.

Biological examinations—6 samples were found to be free from *M. Tuberculosis*.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.—4 samples produced in an adjoining district were examined bacteriologically and were satisfactory as far as satisfying the Methylene Blue and B. Coli Tests, but one sample taken from a school supply examined biologically was found to contain *M. Tuberculosis*. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Surgeons were informed, but their examinations failed to trace any tuberculous cows.

Pasteurised Milk.

Number examined bacteriologically	..	..	..	57
Number satisfactory	..	..	..	33
Number containing more than 100,000 bacteria per ml.				10
Number failed the Phosphatase Test	..	..	..	14
Number containing B. Coli in .01 ml.	..	..	..	13

11 samples examined biologically were not infected with M. Tuberculosis.

During the year the Town Council considered revoking two licences to pasteurise milk and two licences to produce Accredited milk because samples failed to comply with the bacteriological standards of the licences. The Council warned the pasteurisers about the necessity of complying with the terms of the licence and permitted them to continue as licensed pasteurisers of milk; the licences of the two producers of Accredited milk were revoked.

Meat and Food Inspection.—Grimsby continued to be the Ministry of Food's slaughtering and distribution centre for meat in this part of the country for a population of about 150,000.

In spite of the difficulties at the slaughterhouses, which are inadequate in size and facilities for the large amount of meat dressed, meat inspection has continued almost daily and during evenings and at week-ends to ensure disease free supplies of meat reaching the public.

The carcasses and organs of 23,265 animals were examined in the slaughterhouses during 1943, and 380 pigs were inspected which had been killed for home consumption. Inspectors have at various times advised householders on the fitness or otherwise of their home cured bacon.

Tuberculosis.—The complete carcasses and organs of 14 bullocks, 14 heifers, 61 cows, 6 pigs and 1 calf were condemned because of generalised tuberculosis. 44 bulls, 455 bullocks, 190 heifers, 525 cows, 74 pigs and 10 calves were found to be tubercular in varying degrees, and condemnations were made in accordance with Memorandum 62 Foods.

Weight of tubercular meat—53 tons, 17 cwts., 2 qrs., 6 lbs. 36 pigs for home consumption were found to be affected with tuberculosis in slight degrees.

Other Diseases.—The complete carcasses and organs of 4 bullocks, 5 heifers, 8 cows, 43 sheep, 18 pigs and 7 calves were condemned.

20 bulls, 412 bullocks, 175 heifers, 384 cows, 1,829 sheep, 154 pigs and 5 calves were found to be affected with other diseases, but often localised.

Weight of meat so affected—17 tons, 18 cwts., 1 qtr., 3 lbs. 23 pigs for home use were affected with localised disease.

Meat coming into the Central Meat Depot from outside the Borough was regularly inspected and in consequence 3 tons, 13 cwts., 2 qrs. were condemned because of diseased and unsound conditions.

All unsound and diseased meat was converted into meat meal at a factory outside Grimsby.

Other food found to be unfit included :—5,619 tins of meat, fish, vegetables, soups, fruit, milk, etc., 270 jars of jam, 526 lbs. vegetables, 197 lbs. cheese, 10½ lbs. butter, 88 fish cakes, 20 stones of kippers, 359 beasts tripes, 40 sets cow heels, 28 lbs. chickens' offals, 101 lbs. luncheon sausages, 232 lbs. bacon and ham, 95 chickens, 2 rabbits, 155 meat pies, 691 lbs. meat, 2 gallons liquid eggs, 66 shell eggs, 6 packets dried eggs, 56 lbs. meat extract, 21 jars meat paste, 9 gallons cooking oil, 134 lbs. cereals, 79 lbs. biscuits and sweets, 15 packets dried milk, 684 loaves of bread, 28 lbs. mustard, 46 jars sauces and pickles, 2 lbs. sugar, 33 lbs. spaghetti, 23½ gross soup powders, 86½ dozen packets pudding mixtures, 122 tins vegetable extract, 7 jars of cod liver oil malt, 148 lbs. flour, 551 cakes and pastries, 3,250 lbs. fish paste, 7 lbs. pepper, 3 lbs. baking powder, 6 lbs. albumen, 21 lbs. cocoa, 44 lbs. tea, 2 jars gelatine, 5 lbs. coffee, 1 bottle coffee essence. Weight—10 tons, 11 cwt., 3 qtrs., 8 lbs.

In most instances damaged and unsound (not diseased) food was used for animal feeding after safeguards had been made that it was not possible to be used for human food.

Again the sanitary inspectors were required to examine food in shops and stores after air attack.

Total weight of food condemned in the Borough from all causes was—86 tons, 5 cwt., 9 lbs.

Foods and Drugs Act.—190 samples were analysed and 8 were found to be adulterated (4·2%).

The genuine samples were :—Ale 2, anti-gas ointment 1, arrowroot 3, asperin tablets 2, bacon 1, baking powder 2, blackcurrant syrup 2, black puddings 3, boracic ointment 1, bread 2, butter 3, calcium lactate tablets 1, cascara sagrada tablets 1, cheese powder 1, chlorophyll tablets 1, chlorate of potash tablets 1, cider 2, cocoa 2, cod live oil 1, cod liver oil emulsion 1, coffee 3, condensed milk 3, confection of senna 1, curry powder 1, disinfectant 1, dried milk 6, edible oil 1, egg (dried) 2, Epsom salts 2, fish cakes 3, flour 3, flowers of sulphur 2, formalin tablets 1, friar's balsam 1, fruit puddings 2, gelatine 2, glauher salts 1, glucose, ipecac and lemon 1, grape fruit squash 1, ground ginger 1, halibut liver oil capsules 1, hazlett 2, health salts 1, lard 3, lemon squash 1, liquorice root 2, liver sausage 1, luncheon sausage 2, lysol 1, malt vinegar 3, margarine (special) 3, marmalade 1, meat paste 1, meat pie 1, milk 65, "milk water" powder 1, mustard (compound) 2, orange crush 1, orange juice 1, Parrishes chemical food 2, polony 3, potassium bromide tablets 1, potted meat 1, rose hip syrup 1, salted fish (dried) 1, sausage meat 2, semolina 1, sodium citrate tablets 1, spice (mixed) 1, spirits of sal volatile 3, sugar 1, tea 1, thyroid tablets 1, tincture of iodine 1, vitamin "A & D" capsules 1, vitamin "C" tablets 1, white pepper 1, yeast tablets 1, zinc ointment 1.

The unsatisfactory samples were:—4 milk (formal), 1 milk (informal), 1 glauber salts (informal), 1 spirits of sal volatile (informal), 1 "milk water" powder (informal).

Three of the milk samples contained added water (15%, 8.4% and 3%). Two of the samples were taken from churns on a lorry delivering milk to a wholesaler. The Milk Marketing Board arranged the transport and it was difficult to establish who was the actual owner of the milk at the time of sampling, therefore legal proceedings were not taken. A follow up sample of the third sample mentioned was genuine.

Two other samples of milk were 23.7% and 20% deficient in fat. Proceedings were taken by the County Authorities against the producer whose premises were outside the Borough. The County Magistrates dismissed the case.

An informal sample of spirits of sal volatile was found to be deficient in ammonia (NA3). A follow-up formal sample taken several days later was genuine.

An informal sample of a powder best described as "milk water" powder (but not labelled as such) was submitted for examination, and the analyst reported that it was "only a mixture of wheat and maize flour." The commodity (packed in an adjoining Borough) was not named by the packer and the directions were so cleverly worded that there was no breach of the Food and Drugs Act, but yet they were so ambiguous that it was almost impossible to discover what the resultant mixture would be. Regulations designed to become operative later were issued by the Ministry of Food at the end of the year, deal with such spurious articles of food. The sample was worth less than a farthing but was sold at 4½d. per packet.

A sample of glauber salts (BP) did not comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoea so a formal sample was taken in 1944.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.—One tin of skimmed and sweetened condensed milk and two tins of full cream condensed milk sampled and examined were genuine.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.—Four samples of full cream dried milk and two samples of half cream dried milk were analysed and proved satisfactory.

Public Health Preservatives, etc., in Food Regulations.—151 samples were examined and complied with the Regulations.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.—Chemical analyses were made by Captain J. A. Foster, F.I.C., F.C.S., 23 Chapel Lane, Hull.

Bacteriological examinations and biological tests were carried out 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	206	144	1
Diphtheria	167	160	10
Para-typhoid fever ..	1	1	—
Acute Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)	31	11	58 (all forms)
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	7	7	3
Acute poliomyelitis ..	1	1	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	27	5	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	28	6	—
Erysipelas	29	7	—
Chicken pox	303	7	—
Measles	640	20	6
Whooping cough	305	8	—

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

Table 1 on page 70 gives an analysis of the total notified cases under various age groups and in Wards.

Table 4 on page 73 gives a comparison of the death-rates and case rates for certain infectious diseases.

Scarlet Fever.—Two hundred and six notifications (including those of 8 non-civilians) were received, compared with 262 in 1942. The attack rate was 2·69 per thousand of the population ; for England and Wales it was 3·01. One hundred and forty-four cases (69·9 per cent.) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. One death was attributed to scarlet fever, an infant of 11 months.

Diphtheria.—There were 167 notifications of diphtheria (three of which were non-civilians) against a total of 123 in 1942. The attack rate was 2·18 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·88 for England and Wales.

Unfortunately, the death rate was very high : 10 deaths occurred giving a death rate of 0·13 compared with 0·03 for England and Wales. It is at least satisfactory to know that there were no deaths among children who had been immunised, and in fact a proportion of the notified cases of diphtheria can scarcely be said to be suffering from the disease at all but are children immunised in whom the germs have been found from examination of their throats as contacts,

One hundred and sixty cases (95·8 per cent.) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

The provision of antitoxin is issued free to general practitioners in necessitous cases.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—During the year 1,540 school children and 2,123 pre-school children were immunised by the medical staff of the department, using material supplied by the Ministry of Health. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of children under fifteen have been immunised.

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 31—27 of primary pneumonia and 4 of influenzal pneumonia—giving an attack rate of 0·40 as against 1·34 for England and Wales. Eleven cases were treated in hospital, one being admitted to the Scartho Road Infirmary, five to the Grimsby and District General Hospital and the remainder to the Corporation Hospital. Deaths registered from all forms of pneumonia totalled 58.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Seven cases were notified ranging in ages from 2 to 35 years, and all were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. The attack rate was 0·09 compared with 0·08 for England and Wales. One of the patients was a non-civilian. Three deaths of Borough residents were certified as due to this disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—The only notification of this disease related to a girl of 5 years who was removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were notified 28 cases of puerperal pyrexia, giving a case rate of 17·5 per thousand total births (live and still); for England and Wales it was 11·6.

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.—Twenty-seven cases of this disease were reported, five of which were 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.—Twenty-nine cases were notified, 7 of which were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. The attack rate was 0·37; for England and Wales it was 0·31.

Chicken Pox.—There were notified 303 cases of chicken pox (397 in 1942). Seven cases were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Measles.—640 notifications of measles were received as against 961 in 1942. The attack rate was 8.37 as compared with 9.88 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 20 cases were thus admitted,

Six deaths occurred from measles, giving a death rate of 0.07 as compared with 0.02 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.—305 notifications of whooping cough were received as against 157 in 1942. The attack rate was 3.98 compared with 2.54 for England and Wales. Eight cases were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. There were no deaths.

Influenza.—Influenza is not a notifiable disease unless complicated by pneumonia. Fifteen deaths were attributed to this disease (4 in 1942), giving a death rate of 0.19 compared with 0.37 for England and Wales.

Small Pox.—There were no cases of small pox or suspected small-pox in Grimsby during the year.

Vaccination.—Of the 1,526 infants whose births were reported by the local Registrar to the Vaccination Officer during the year under review, 199 were successfully vaccinated, equal to 13.04 per cent.

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

Venereal Diseases.—438 Borough residents attended for the first time during the year at the Queen Street Clinic. The classification of these cases was as follows :—

Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis	28	61	89
Soft Chancre ..	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa ..	43	63	106
Other than venereal	118	125	243
	<hr/> 189	<hr/> 249	<hr/> 438

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

Including Borough residents, a total of 1206 new patients (833 men and 373 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	..	2356	2327	4683
Females	..	3817	593	4410
		<hr/> 6173	<hr/> 2920	<hr/> 9093

116 patients defaulted during the year. Of these 48 completed treatment but failed to complete tests of cure.

In the case of men the number of defaulters is thought to be due to movement of labour ; that of women has again been kept low by the " follow-up " work done by the Clinic Nursing Sister.

The total of 249 new female patients shewn above represents 63 over last year's previous record high number.

In the treatment of syphilis 2,472 doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds were administered, also 942 other arsenical and 3,683 bismuth injections.

4,994 specimens from patients attending the clinic were sent to the approved V.D. Laboratory for examination.

Weekly clinic sessions have continued at the ante-natal clinic, Hope Street. 1,057 women attended the ante-natal clinics at Nuns-thorpe and Hope Street, and of these 19 cases were investigated, of which number 4 were found to be suffering from gonorrhœa, 4 from conditions other than venereal, and there were 11 cases of syphilis against the 6 of last year and the 18 cases of 1941.

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

10,279 specimens from the Grimsby district were included in the total of 26,435 specimens examined, an increase of 7,758 on the total of the previous year.

The laboratory assistant, A. Baker, was called up for service with the R.A.F. in October and the laboratory technician, Mr. L. W. Jones, left in December to take up a post at Scunthorpe. It has not been possible to fill the latter staff vacancy, and, with an increasing number of specimens to be examined the work has become difficult to cope with.

Despite these handicaps the efficient standard of laboratory and clinic work has been maintained throughout a very busy year.

REGULATION 33B.—This regulation was added to the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, by the Minister of Health at the beginning of the year, and makes compulsory the treatment of venereal diseases in certain circumstances. The following extract quoted from Circular 2727 of the Ministry of Health dated 8th January, 1943, explains the position :—

"While the system of voluntary attendance for treatment under conditions of secrecy and free of charge has obtained in this country since 1916 has met with a large measure of success, there remains the problem presented by infected persons who decline to attend voluntarily for treatment and who consequently act as sources of infection. In the special circumstances of war-time the Minister regards it as essential to be able if necessary to require such persons to undergo examination and treatment. Powers have accordingly been taken by Defence Regulation 33B, under which it is the duty of Medical Officers of Health of Counties and County Boroughs to require the attendance of persons named as the source of infection by two separate patients under treatment."

After experience of nearly a year's working it has been found that the Regulation has been satisfactory in bringing in cases for treatment on the first information, and we have been successful in every instance where it has been possible to trace the suspect. No person has objected to the visit paid by the nurse in the first instance, though a few have had to be encouraged on more than one occasion before coming to the centre for treatment.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in tracing many of the persons notified through insufficient description. It is suggested that special practitioners might be encouraged to obtain more detailed information when the name and address of the suspected source of disease is not given.

The whole-time nurse employed at the Grimsby Treatment Centre acts as almoner-social worker.

Contacts notified during the period 8th January, 1943, to 31st December, 1943, numbered 38 females. Twenty of these contacts were found and examined at the treatment centre, five of which were the subject of two or more notifications. In two instances the persons concerned were served with Form 2—notice of requirement to submit to medical examination.

Nine notifications on Form 1 were transferred to other areas, and 9 persons could not be traced owing to insufficient information.

Proceedings were instituted in one instance. The young woman concerned was charged with a contravention of the requirement of a Treatment Notice served on her and failing to comply with the direction given to her, although every effort had been made to persuade her to undergo treatment. The case was heard at the Borough Court on 6th April, 1943, and the defendant was committed to prison for three months.

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.—144 cases, including eight non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough; and 64, including ten non-civilians, from outside areas, a total of 208. The average stay in hospital was 41 days as compared with 36 in 1942. One death occurred of an infant aged

11 months. Complications were :—Chicken-pox 24, pneumonia 1, measles 5, facial eczema 1, rheumatism 1, endocarditis 2, rubella 2, adenitis 12, mumps 1, otorrhœa 6, broncho-pneumonia 1, K.L.B. nose 2, K.L.B. throat 1.

DIPHTHERIA.—160 cases, including two non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and 56, including 12 non-civilians, from outside areas, a total of 216. Nine deaths occurred, all of which were Grimsby residents. This gives a case mortality of 4.1 as compared with 1.8 in 1942. The average stay in hospital was 47 days. Complications were :—Palatal paresis 12, pharyngeal paresis 3, ciliary paresis 1, foot drop 1, head drop 1, quinsy 1, adenitis 1, otorrhœa 1, albuminuria 1, serum rash 3, chicken-pox 1, pneumonia 1, strabismus (left) 1, cardiac collapse 2, mumps 3, tachycardia 1, psoriasis 2, scarlet fever 8, tonsillitis 6, pleural effusion 1, measles 4, rheumatism 1, scabies 1, and asthma 1.

TYPHOID FEVER.—One case of Paratyphoid B. was admitted from the Borough and five cases of typhoid fever from outside areas. All recovered after an average stay in hospital of 49 days.

PUERPERAL CASES.—15 cases were admitted, six of which were Grimsby residents. The average stay in hospital was 18 days. In six instances babies were admitted with mothers.

ERYSIPELAS.—Seven cases, including two non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and five (four non-civilians) from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 11 days.

MEASLES.—20 cases, including five non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and 34 (30 non-civilians) from outside areas. There were two deaths of Grimsby residents and the average stay in hospital was 22 days. Complications were :—Croup 1, bronchitis 2, whooping cough 1, nephritis 2, otorrhœa 1, pneumonia 4, otitis media 1, and abscess of neck 1.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Seven cases, including one non-civilian, were admitted from the Borough ; and 8 (two non-civilians) from outside areas. Four deaths occurred, three of which were Grimsby residents. The average stay in hospital was 20 days. Complications were :—nephritis 1.

PNEUMONIA.—Five cases, including one non-civilian, were admitted from the Borough. The average stay in hospital was 19 days, and there were two deaths.

CHICKEN-POX.—Seven cases, including three non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and nine (eight non-civilians) from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 30 days.

POLIOMYELITIS.—Three cases were admitted, one of which was from the Borough. The average stay in hospital was 75 days. There were no deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH.—18 cases were admitted, eight of which were from the Borough. The average stay in hospital was 23 days. Complications were:—Broncho-pneumonia 3, pneumonia 2, measles 1, bronchitis 1, chicken-pox 1 and marasmus 1. There were three deaths of cases from outside the Borough.

Other diseases admitted were:—*Borough*: Ophthalmia neonatorum 1, septic abortion 1, diphtheria contacts 9, Vincent's angina 4, enteritis 5, tonsillitis 5, acute nephritis 1, cerebral abscess 1, meningismus (unknown origin) 1, reaction to immunisation 1, P. U. O. 1, quinsy 1, meningitis (not C.S.M.) 1, coryza 1, rubella 1, mumps 2, pemphigus 2, acidosis 1, and N.A.D. 4. *Outside the Borough*: Dysentery 3, tonsillitis 3, septic abortion 1, mumps 1, colitis 1, Vincent's angina 1, pemphigus 1 (died), dermatitis 1, rubella 1, and N.A.D. 1. *Non-civilians*: Diphtheria contacts 2, Vincent's angina 7, tonsillitis 5, mumps 19, quinsy 1, dysentery 3, food rash 1, catarrhal jaundice 2, typhoid contact 1, influenza 1, fibrositis 1, dermatitis 1, glandular fever 1, facial eczema 1, and miscellaneous diseases 5.

Cancer.—The number of deaths in Grimsby due to cancer was 133, giving a death-rate of 1.73 per thousand of the population compared with 1.89 for England and Wales.

The Radiotherapy Centre for the treatment of cancer at the Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital continues to perform valuable services under the direction of Dr. James Z. Walker, Medical Director to the Lincolnshire Joint Cancer Committee. 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.

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, has met regularly at Lincoln; while the sub-committee for dealing with immediate requirements has met several times at Scunthorpe in the hospital itself.

In addition to the treatment of cancer the services of the officers and equipment of the Joint Committee have been freely used for the treatment of non-cancerous cases susceptible of improvement or cure by radiotherapy, and thus much suffering and disfigurement has been relieved.

As in so many other conditions the full benefit of treatment cannot be properly achieved unless the morbid process is attacked in its early stages. We have not any conclusive method of diagnosing cancer by blood tests or other laboratory means other than examination of part of the cancer itself, and as a result many cases do not come forward for treatment until the disease—which in its early stages imitates many other less dangerous conditions—has reached a stage where it is almost incurable. At the same time there is no question whatever of the tremendous benefit which has followed treatment by radiotherapy and the great advantage which has come to the people of Lincolnshire through the establishment of the radiotherapy centre at Scunthorpe.

For the year ended 31st December, 1943, the number of Grimsby residents treated at the Scunthorpe Treatment Centre was 63 in-patients (29 males and 34 females) and 50 out-patients (27 males and 23 females), a total of 113 patients.

The Grimsby and District General Hospital was made an approved hospital under the joint scheme as from 1st June, 1943, and the number of Borough residents who received in-patient treatment there to the end of the year was 35 (19 males and 16 females).

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 128, comprising 67 males and 61 females.

During the year the Society's Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. W. Gordon Davidson) made 13 examinations, as a result of which 10 persons were certified as blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act. One of these persons, however, was operated on by Dr. Davidson and has since regained partial sight, so that he is no longer a registered blind person.

TUBERCULOSIS.

I am indebted to Dr. Glen, Tuberculosis Officer, for the following report :—

TABLE SHEWING NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1943 FOR THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	2
5—10	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
10—15	1	3	1	5	—	—	—	2
15—20	9	9	—	2	2	2	—	1
20—25	8	11	—	—	3	4	—	—
25—35	12	13	—	1	8	6	—	—
35—45	20	5	—	2	7	7	—	—
45—55	11	3	1	—	14	4	—	—
55—65	7	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—
Totals . . .	74	46	4	14	39	26	1	5

TOTAL NEW CASES ..	138	TOTAL DEATHS ..	71
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Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	Pulmonary	..	0.85
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"	"	"	Non-Pulmonary	0.08
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"	"	"	All Forms	..	0.93
---	---	---	-----------	----	------

Included in the deaths were 4 cases that had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. The proportion of non-notified deaths therefore is 5.6, as compared with 6.5 per cent. in 1942.

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%
1943	138	1·80	5·6%	4·2%	1·4%

The following Table is a general analysis of the work done by the Tuberculosis Department at the Dispensary, Burgess Street, during 1943:—

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	55	31	2	4	2	5	2	6	57	36	4	10	107
(b) Diagnosis not com- pleted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	35	21	21	106
(c) Non-tuber- culous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	120	36	49	340
B.—CONTACTS ex- amined dur- ing the year :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	4	1	14
(b) Diagnosis not com- pleted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	23	17	60
(c) Non-tuber- culous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	117	87	68	296
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :													
(a) Recovered	1	4	1	1	3	1	3	5	4	5	4	6	19
(b) Non-tuber- culous (in- cluding any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dis- pensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	239	125	120	644
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	196	171	17	9	27	28	36	29	223	199	53	38	513
(b) Diagnosis not com- pleted ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	48	45	39	173

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st .. 507
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years .. 13
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) 71
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 6473
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December Nil
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—
 - (a) Personal 117
 - (b) Other 1773
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) 364
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 890
10. Number of :—
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined :—
 - Positive 289
 - Negative 478
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 3984
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 165

During the year 1,443 individual persons attended the Dispensary, making a total of 6,473 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
1943	1443	936	6,473

APPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT.

During the year under review 138 cases were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, as suffering from tuberculosis (all forms). It is pleasing to record that each of these cases attended the Dispensary.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

During 1943 applications were received from 105 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, including 13 which were discovered in the examination of contacts. In the previous year there were 95 new cases diagnosed as suffering from this form of 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 :—

	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.	1939.
(1) T.B. Minus (Sputum negative or absent)	76	58	44	50	34
(2) T.B. Plus 1 (Positive early case)	2	—	2	6	2
(3) T.B. Plus 2 (Positive intermediate case)	17	22	18	5	20
(4) T.B. Plus 3 (Positive advanced case)	10	15	17	14	21

(b) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

There were 16 cases diagnosed as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, including 1 discovered in the examination of contacts, as compared with 23 new cases in 1942.

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
1943	5	—	7	4	16

CONTACTS.—During 1943, 370 contacts were examined, a number which shows a slight increase on the previous year when the total was 345. Of equal importance is the fact that 14 cases were found to be suffering from tuberculosis (13 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) as compared with 10 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary cases in 1942. I am pleased to say that of the definite pulmonary contacts discovered the majority were early cases.

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 1943 to be tuberculous again emphasises the importance of the systematic examination of these persons.

HOME VISITS.—The number of home visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officer was 364, of which 117 were 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. Instances have been noted where the interval between the case being called up for service and entering the local sanatorium has been a matter of a comparatively few months. 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 1943 there were 55 tuberculous ex-service patients, for whom disability pensions had been granted by the Ministry of Pensions, on the current Tuberculosis Notification Register, as compared with 40 in December, 1942. Twenty of these cases received institutional treatment in the Corporation Hospital, Scartho, during the year.

NURSE'S VISITS.—The Tuberculosis Nurse made a total of 890 visits during the year as compared with 907 in 1942.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.—During the course of the year 767 specimens were examined in the Council's laboratories for the presence of tubercle bacilli as compared with 924 in 1942.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX CLINIC.—During 1943 patients made a total of 1,229 attendances (937 Grimsby and 292 Lindsey County Council) at this clinic which is held weekly in the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

X-RAY WORK.—This branch of the service continues to increase yearly. During 1943, 3,984 Grimsby and 259 Lindsey County Council cases were X-rayed and reported upon. At the request of the American Red Cross in Great Britain examinations have been conducted on 58 of their personnel.

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	1224	1587	104	87	3002
Films :— Pulmonary	520	373	38	51	982
Totals	1744	1960	142	138	3984

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.

DENTAL WORK.—The following is a brief report on cases referred to the Senior Dental Officer from the Dispensary during 1943 :—

No. of patients referred for inspection ..	..	4
No. of attendances made for treatment ..	..	23
No. of anæsthetics :—		
Local ..	13	
General ..	1	
	Total ..	14
No. of extractions ..	..	15
No. of fillings ..	..	5
No. of patients supplied with dentures ..	..	1
Full upper dentures ..	1	
Part lower dentures ..	1	
Miscellaneous treatments, scalings, dressings, etc. ..	..	14

MEMO. 266/T.

This is perhaps the most important single document dealing with tuberculosis published by the Ministry of Health since the last war.

Whilst welcoming the new arrangements it came as rather a surprise to find that no provision had been made to assist the "chronics," which is generally acknowledged to be a great mistake as it places on the Tuberculosis Officer the onus of refusing help to a case and thereby telling him quite plainly he is in any case unlikely to recover from the disease within a reasonable time or unlikely to recover at all.

In order that the chronic type of patient should not be penalised the Grimsby Town Council has agreed to give them the same consideration as those outlined in the memorandum. When the time comes for Government audit, money which has been expended to aid the chronic cases will be covered by local rates if not passed for full reimbursement by the audit.

The first payment to cases under the memorandum was made on the 15th June, 1943. Between this date and the 31st December, 1943, payment was made to 85 cases under the following headings:—

Maintenance Allowances	.. .. .	57
Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances	..	20
Discretionary and Special Allowances	.. .. .	1
Special Payments	.. .. .	7
		<hr/> 85

Of this figure 26 cases, through various circumstances, ceased receiving help by the end of the year.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

The accommodation at this hospital (98 beds for all forms of tuberculosis, which is supplemented in summer months by the use of shelters) remains as in the previous year. There is a possibility that consideration will have to be given shortly to the provision of extra beds for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in women. Latest methods of treatment are available, including major chest surgery. The non-pulmonary cases are under the supervision of an orthopaedic surgeon, who follows-up his treatment on their discharge from sanatorium at the out-patient department at the General Hospital.

The increase in the amount of chest surgery performed at this hospital has been maintained during the year. These facilities are available for both Grimsby and Lindsey County Council patients. 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 cases of both authorities.

A total of 72 operations were carried out during 1943, consisting of special chest and general operations. Mr. Wynne-Edwards performed operations on 64 cases (30 Grimsby and 34 Lindsey County Council cases).

The increase in major thoracic surgery makes it even more essential than before for a modern X-ray plant to be installed in the Sanatorium.

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

		1939.	1940.	1941	1942.	1943.
<i>Admissions :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	125	116	114	140	140
	(b) Observation cases	30	29	30	30	26
	Total admissions	<hr/> 155	<hr/> 145	<hr/> 144	<hr/> 170	<hr/> 166
<i>Discharges :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	96	88	81	119	87
	(b) Observation cases	21	29	29	28	24
	Total discharges	<hr/> 117	<hr/> 117	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 111
<i>Deaths :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	33	37	35	23	35
	(b) Observation cases	4	2	2	1	1
	Total deaths	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 36

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

			1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Adult Males	..	..	22	62	54	54	58
Adult Females	..	..	1	4	11	17	25
Children	..	..	5	2	6	3	3
Total admitted	..	..	28	68	71	74	86
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The total number of cases admitted to this section of the hospital during 1943 was 252, as compared with 244 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)
1943 ..	24,844	18,415	10,228	6,816	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution ..				96)

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.

TABLE T. 3. TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1943 of all patients remaining on the Dispersary 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 Dispersary 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 1943 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

[illegible]

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1943, to the 31st December, 1943, in the area of the County Borough of Grimsby.

Formal Notifications.													
Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
AGE PERIODS	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis											Total Notifica- tions.	
	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	—	4	1	9	8	12	20	11	7	1	74	80
“ Females ..	—	1	—	3	9	11	13	5	3	—	1	46	49
Non-pulmonary Males ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	4
“ “ Females	—	3	—	5	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	14	14

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	1	2
“ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
“ “ Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The source of information from which the above-mentioned were obtained are as follows:—Local Registrar, Pulmonary 2, non-pulmonary 1; transferable deaths from Registrar-General, pulmonary 1.

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	7
Number inspected by the Health Inspector	1,380
Number reported to be defective	110
Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	95
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	120
Number of vessels fumigated	46

Public Health Act, 1936. (Canal Boats).—During the year 34 canal boats were inspected and no case of infectious disease occurred on any of them. Infringements of the Act dealt with were :—

Cabins to be painted	2	Defective stove chimneys ..	1
No Certificates	2	Inefficient natural lighting ..	1
No marks and numbers	3	Cabins to be reconstructed ..	1
Marks and numbers to be repainted	2	Change of ownership not endorsed on Certificate ..	2

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 291 attendances were made by 105 foreign seamen at the Grimsby Venereal Disease Clinic. Of this number 52 were found to be suffering from syphilis, 30 from gonorrhœa, 1 from soft chancre, and 22 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	351	6,074
do. examined	12	Nil
do. found to be infected with plague ..	—	—

5 black rats and 7 brown rats were sent for examination, and the report of the Analyst certified these rodents to be free from B. Pestis or other disease.

175 traps were set on 13 vessels and 22 rats were caught, and 30 were recovered after fumigation, the balance of 299 from fishing vessels and Admiralty vessels, making a total of 351 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 1,820 traps were set on other vessels.

During the year 9 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	..	..	1,380
Defects of original construction	..	..	8
Structural defects through wear and tear	..	..	81
Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	..	..	88

Sanitary improvements were:—

STEAMERS.

Verminous quarters fumigated	22	Seat lockers provided	..	30
Verminous quarters sprayed ..	7	Seat lockers repaired	2	
Dirty bunks cleansed	86	Seats provided	21	
Bunks repaired	18	Seats repaired	1	
Bunks renewed	60	Tables provided	23	
Food lockers cleansed ..	37	Lighting (artificial) improved	57	
Food lockers renewed ..	46	Port frames repaired	30	
Food lockers repaired ..	9	Port frames renewed	78	
New beds provided	25	Bulkheads repaired	6	
Dirty beds destroyed ..	47	Bulkheads renewed	123	
Dirty quarters cleansed ..	40	Doors renewed	43	
Quarters painted wholly or in		Doors repaired	21	
part	26	Lining or sheathing renewed..	74	
Portlights repaired	28	Tanks renewed	1	
Portlights renewed	80	Tanks cleaned	7	
Decklights renewed	4	Skylights renewed	1	
Decks repaired	2	Ventilation improved ..	64	
Decks renewed	49	Dirty galleys cleansed.. ..	5	
Stoves and chimneys renewed	15	Heating arrangements provided	37	
W.c.'s cleansed	24	Clothes lockers renewed ..	65	
W.c.'s painted	18	Clothes lockers repaired ..	2	
W.c. basins repaired	2	Quarters renewed	4	
W.c. basins renewed	10	Galleys renewed	1	
W.c. seats repaired	6	Slop sinks renewed	3	
W.c. seats renewed	6	Ladders to accommodation re-		
W.c. flush pipes renewed ..	11	newed	6	
W.c. connections repaired ..	1	Quarters cork sprayed ..	4	
W.c. soil pipes renewed ..	16	Defective drainage remedied	2	
Wash houses cleansed ..	12	Dirty meat safes cleansed ..	1	
Wash houses painted ..	10	Scupper pipes renewed ..	4	
Wash basins renewed ..	36	Taps and fittings renewed ..	8	
Sideplates repaired	3	Scuttle hatchways renewed ..	2	
Store-rooms (food) renewed ..	1	Fresh water pumps provided..	3	
Store-rooms cleansed ..	1	Flushing cisterns fixed ..	5	
New door locks	10	New baths	1	

TRAWLERS.

Quarters painted wholly or in part	112	W.c.'s painted	21
Dirty bunks cleansed	675	W.c. seats repaired	1
Bunks repaired	55	W.c. seats renewed	4
Bunks renewed	106	W.c. basins renewed	4
Dirty seat lockers cleansed	136	W.c. basins repaired	1
Seat lockers repaired	6	W.c. soil pipes renewed	3
Seat lockers renewed	38	Transom lockers cleansed	52
Dirty beds destroyed	356	Dirty galleys cleansed	55
Decks renewed	37	Galleys painted	3
Decks repaired	62	Verminous quarters fumigated	14
Food lockers cleansed	246	Verminous quarters sprayed	1
Food lockers repaired	9	Tables renewed	10
Food lockers renewed	36	Ladders renewed	3
Dirty quarters cleansed	114	Lining or sheathing repaired	29
Doors renewed	20	Lining or sheathing renewed	198
Clothes lockers renewed	7	Stoves and chimneys repaired	7
Clothes lockers repaired	4	Stoves and chimneys renewed	50
Ventilation improved	6	Lighting (artificial) improved	49
Bulkheads renewed	71	Port frames repaired	2
Bulkheads repaired	25	Port frames renewed	66
Skylights renewed	27	Portlights repaired	6
Skylights repaired	9	Portlights renewed	70
Tanks cleansed	112	Side plates renewed	162
W.c.'s cleansed	21	Side plates repaired	4
Decklights renewed	4	Defective pumps renewed	1
Scuttle hatches renewed	4	Rat runs destroyed	6
Scuttle hatches repaired	3	Food lockers tinned through- out	3
Defective pumps repaired	3		

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, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :—

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>							
(Fish Market) ..	492	14	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to Fish Meal Works
Fish for Salting purposes ..	274	2	0	1	—	—	Sent to Salters

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Stns.			
Mixed Fish ..	—	10	—	—	Decomposed	Forfeited	Sent to Fish Meal Works
Herrings	—	17	2	—	"	"	"
Kippers	—	13	1	1	"	"	"
Mackerel	—	6	—	—	"	"	"
Lobsters	—	2	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"
Mussels	1	3	3	$\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	"
Shrimps	—	—	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"
Milk	7-14 oz. tins				Blown and leaking	Forfeited	Destroyed
Milk	12-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tins				"	"	"
Milk	17-16 oz. tins				"	"	"
Milk	6-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. tins				"	"	"
Spam	1-3 lb. tin				"	"	"
Beans	4 tins				"	"	"
Luncheon Meat ..	2-6 lb. tins				"	"	"
"	7-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins				"	"	"
Tongues	2-1 lb. tins				"	"	"
Heinz Beans ..	10 tins				"	"	"
Ruskit	3 sacks				Damaged by water	"	"
Evaporated Milk	19 tins				Blown and leaking	"	"
Condensed Milk	158 tins				"	"	"
Heinz Soup ..	1 tin				"	"	"
Eyne Soup ..	2 tins				"	"	"
Batchelor's Peas	15 tins				"	"	"
Sausage Meat ..	1 tin				"	"	"
Cook's Tongue ..	1 tin				"	"	"
Swift's Meat ..	4 tins				"	"	"
Hunter's Steak					"	"	"
Pudding	1 tin				"	"	"
Pilchards	1 tin				"	"	"
Shredded Wheat	63 Cartons				Damaged by water	"	"
Bacon	82 lbs.				Decomposed	"	"
Tea	10 lbs.				Mouldy	"	"
Chocolate	1 lb. 3 oz.				Contaminated	"	"

FOOD INSPECTION—contd.

Nature of Article.		Why Condemned.	Whether Seized or Forfeited.	How Disposed of.
Mixed Peas, Beans, Dried Fruit, etc. . .	10 cwts.	Contaminated	Forfeited	Destroyed
Flag Sauce . .	5 large bottles	Damaged by enemy action	"	"
Flag Sauce . .	14 small bottles	"	"	"
Rowntree's Cocoa	17- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins	"	"	"
Coffee . .	2- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins	"	"	"
Golden Syrup . .	5-1 lb. tins	"	"	"
Baking Powder . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	"	"	"
Lemon Curd . .	3 lbs.	"	"	"
Marmalade . .	1-2 lb. jar	"	"	"
Victoria Plums . .	1-2 lb. tin	"	"	"
Mustard . .	1- $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tin	"	"	"
Mincemeat . .	1-2 lb. jar	"	"	"
Gravy Salt . .	16 small tins	"	"	"
Gravy Salt . .	3 large tins	"	"	"
Bonnyboy Oats . .	13-2 lb. packets	"	"	"
Egg Custard Powder . .	4- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins	"	"	"

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

Public Health Act, 1936.

District.—I am indebted to Mr. T. J. E. Ford, Port Health Inspector, for details of the sanitary work carried out in the port district. 575 inspections and re-inspections have been made regarding defects and nuisances, 100 notices were served on owners or occupiers, 46 being written and the remainder verbal. 56 of these were remedied. The following sanitary improvements were effected during the year :—

DRAINAGE.

Choked drains cleared	4	Intercepting chamber lids re-	
New eaves gutters (sections) . .	6	placed	1
Gullies cleared	6	Intercepting chambers cleaned	1
New gullies provided	9	Intercepting chambers cleared	1
New drains laid	3	Intercepting covers provided	1
Eaves gutters cleared	2	Rainwater spouts repaired . .	3
Soil pipes fixed	4	Rainwater spouts fixed . .	2
Intercepting chambers rebuilt	2	New eaves gutters bearers fixed	16

GENERAL.

Curing houses limewashed ..	26	Doors repaired ..	5
Stores limewashed ..	31	New doors provided ..	2
Fish cleansing houses lime-washed ..	7	Doors plated at bottom ..	4
Dirty offices cleansed ..	4	Fanlights renewed ..	1
Dirty offices painted ..	4	Concrete floors relaid ..	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed ..	7	Concrete floors repaired ..	2
Workshops limewashed ..	3	Dirty rooms limewashed ..	3
Dirty stores cleansed ..	18	Dirty stairways limewashed ..	2
Dirty yards cleansed ..	2	Verminous premises fumigated ..	1
New concrete steps ..	1	Firewatchers' bed disinfected ..	2
Windows repaired ..	7	Skylights provided ..	8
New windows (complete) ..	11	Ventilation improved ..	1
Roofs repaired ..	3	Exhaust ventilating fans fitted ..	1
Defective ceilings repaired ..	1	Hot and Cold water systems installed ..	1
Rat harbourage removed ..	13		

WATER CLOSETS.

Choked urinals cleared ..	1	W.c. intervening vent-spaces ..	1
Dirty w.c.'s cleansed ..	5	W.c.'s provided for women workers ..	1
Choked w.c.'s cleared ..	3	New flushing cisterns ..	1
New w.c. seats ..	1	Dirty urinals cleansed ..	1
New w.c. basins ..	2	W.c.'s limewashed ..	5
W.c. overflow pipes renewed ..	1	Outside screens renewed ..	1
Water supply pipes repaired ..	1	New flush pipes ..	1
New water supply pipes ..	2	New wash basins ..	2
Flushing pipes repaired ..	1		
W.c. door fastenings made good ..	1		

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 include the following :—Fish Merchants' stands cleansed 60, fish merchants' barrows cleansed 126, fish merchants' ice bins cleansed 25, fish curers' kits cleansed (lots) 37.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—Under this Act 779 inspections and re-inspections were made, and 6,074 rats were caught. Approximately 25% of these were black, the remainder brown or unspecified. 28 informal notices were served on occupiers, and all were remedied.

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 101 inspections were made under this Act, and 10 written and informal notices were served on occupiers. 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 1943.**

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 1943.

Again, I have to report that after four years of war conditions the school population continues to enjoy a satisfactory state of health. There has been no serious epidemic of infectious disease, with the exception of an increase in the number of cases of diphtheria in children of school age.

The Cleansing Station, opened in 1942 in the Victoria Street First Aid Post, has continued to function most satisfactorily. There has been a diminution in the incidence of scabies, and the rapid improvement under treatment has been a direct result of the teaching and action taken by this Station during the year.

The position with regard to dull, backward and feeble-minded children is still unsatisfactory. We look forward to the time when we shall have a special school within the borough, but in the meantime a more urgent need is the establishment of special classes at existing schools for children ineducable in the ordinary way.

Again, there has been nothing to complain of with regard to the standard of nutrition of the children. The meals in school programme is going forward steadily and the supply of milk to school children throughout the year has been maintained.

It will be noted that we have been unable to bring the professional dental staff to full establishment and this has militated against a satisfactory dental service. The emergency work and work requiring immediate attention has been got on with, but until we have a full staff we cannot hope to cover this important field in a completely satisfactory manner.

The routine medical inspection has continued on a peacetime basis and no action has been necessary under Board of Education Circular 1559 in relation to the pooling of staffs with adjacent areas, 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 continue and from 70 to 80 per cent. of the school population have been immunised. 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. On the other hand there have been four deaths of children of school age who were not immunised.

The Conference between the School Medical Services Staff and the Committee and teachers was again held in March, 1943. The organisation of this was in the capable hands of Mr. Alley, who initiated this interesting and useful departure in our School Medical Service. There seems no doubt now that this has become an annual feature. The Chairman of the Education Committee presided, and we had the pleasure of the presence of Dr. Robert Weaver, Board of Education, and his assistance in the discussions.

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.

J. M. VINE,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
St. James' House, Bargate, Grimsby.
April, 1944.

GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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

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

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION—

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

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR J. KEAY.

Deputy-Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. ROBERTS.

THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR M. BLOOM.

Alderman	J. H. CURRY, J.P.	Councillor	Mrs. M. LARMOUR.
"	I. ABRAHAMS, J.P.	"	W. H. WINDLEY.
Councillor	J. H. CARR.		Mr. A. COLLINSON.
"	W. HARRIS		Mrs. D. KNOTT.
"	E. E. JOHNSON		Mrs. F. SNOWDEN.
"	J. C. B. OLSEN.		Mr. S. NEAL.
"	H. D. MITCHELL.		

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 OFFICER (part time).—

F. C. WADDINGHAM, L.D.S.

SCHOOL NURSES—

Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*. NURSES E. RANDS
(retired Sept., 1943), J. UPTON, A. ABBEY, C. CAPES, D. CROW,
H. M. SCARLETT, A. C. NICHOLSON (appointed Nov., 1943).

DENTAL ATTENDANTS—

Miss R. HENFREY, Miss A. M. ROBERTS, Mrs. O. CURR.

OFFICE CLERKS—

Miss J. COOKE, Miss M. HART (left July, 1943), Miss M. ION
(appointed 4th Feb., 1943), and Mrs. ABLOTT (appointed 31st Aug.,
1943).

MENTAL WELFARE VISITOR—

Miss E. M. WOULD

The number of children on the Register on the 1st April, 1943, was 11,387. Approximately 227 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.

Miss E. Rands retired in September, 1943, after thirty years service with the Education Authority.

Mrs. Nicholson was appointed November, 1943.

Miss Hart left the clerical staff to take up nursing as a career and Mrs. N. Ablott was appointed in her place.

Miss M. Ion was appointed records clerk in place of Miss B. Teasdale, 4th February, 1943.

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.	%
1943	3457	583	16.86	2577	74.55	295	8.53	2	0.06
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

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, 5 children were recommended for free milk, 6 children for free dinners, and 30 children for milk and dinners. At the end of the year 560 children received dinners for payment, and 9,517 milk for payment; 423 children were receiving free milk, none were receiving dinners alone, and 394 were receiving milk as well as dinners, comparing with 553 and 243, the respective figures at the end of 1942.

Uncleanliness. The total of inspections of school children during 1943 was 27,425, to effect which the nurses paid an average of 21.5 visits per school. The number found to be unclean was 1751. At school medical inspections 161 children out of a total of 3,457 examined showed signs of louse infestation. Relatively few of these cases were bad.

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.					
		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
All skin diseases	..	3.4	11.3	8.1	14.0	12.9	20.5
Scabies	..	1.06	5.5	3.2	7.5	7.5	10.1

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.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Ringworm (Scalp)	4	4	nil	1	3	1
Ringworm (Body)	6	3	1	5	6	9
Scabies	78	144	251	635	1082	978
Impetigo	29	45	49	63	79	51

It will be noted that there was a decrease in the number of cases of scabies treated at the Clinic during 1943—104 less than in 1942. Of these 124 cases represented recurrences of previous attacks.

The temporary Cleansing Station at the Victoria Street First Aid Post staffed by volunteers of the personnel at the

Post, has continued to do sterling work throughout the year, and we are very grateful to the Staff for the help they have given, in enabling us to gain some measure of control of the ravages of the disease.

Of the cases treated during the year, a total of 966 were cured—773 through the Clinic and 193 through the Cleansing Station. At the end of the year, 12 cases were still receiving treatment.

Minor Ailments Clinic. The figures for attendance at the School Clinic during 1943 were as follows :—

Total attendances 21,122

as compared with 22,175 in 1942.

There were 2,456 special inspections, *i.e.*, cases seen by the medical officer, while 1,081 were not seen by the medical officer but dealt with by one or other of the nurses in attendance. Reinspections at the Clinic totalled 5,978.

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

319 children (of whom 255 were new cases) had refraction carried out and 190 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 162 children (of whom 78 were new cases) had refraction, 158 had glasses prescribed and 129 obtained glasses. 8 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 34 were supplied free, and 3 at half cost.

Nose and Throat Defects. The number of cases found at routine and special inspections to require treatment was 344. These were classified as follows :—

Chronic tonsillitis	36
Adenoids only	12
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids ..	31
Other conditions	265

Operative treatment was provided for 30 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 108, and the total attendances 2,663. In addition 42 children—1218 attendances—have had diastolisation treatment.

Ear Diseases and Defects of Hearing. In addition to the cases mentioned above, a further 108 children were treated at the Nasal Hygiene Clinic for otorrhœa and chronic otitis media, making a total attendance of 1,146.

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 50 cases were referred to the out-patient department of the Grimsby and District Hospital, of which 3 were admitted for operative treatment. Five patients were admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital for treatment.

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

38 cases, of which 9 were new, made a total of 71 attendances.

Dental Defects. See report of Senior Dental Officer.

Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928. Number of children notified during year ending 31st December, 1943, to the local mental deficiency authority—9.

In addition to the above, 71 children were referred for investigation during the year. Of these, 22 were found to be feeble-minded; 35 were dull and backward; 1 child was of normal intelligence; 11 were borderline cases; 2 were not examined.

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

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

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

Yorkshire Blind School	1
Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital	5
Allerton Priory R.C. Special School, (M.D.),	
Liverpool	4

Monyhull Residential School (M.D.)	..	..	3
Royal Blind School, Sheffield	..	..	1
Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind			2
Worcester College for the Blind	..	..	1
Yorkshire School for the Deaf	..	..	2
Beacon Residential School, Lichfield	..	..	1

and during the year 13 children were admitted to institutions as follows :—

Beacon Residential School, Lichfield	..	..	1
Fordhall Special School	..	..	2
Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital	..	..	5
Hull Royal Infirmary (Sutton Annexe)	..	..	1
Maghull School for Epileptics	..	..	1
St. John's Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Boston			1
Yorkshire School for the Deaf	..	..	2

The Secondary School. During the year, 119 girls were inspected by Dr. R. Halperin. The percentage of girls found to require treatment other than uncleanliness and dental defects was 7.56 as compared with 10.1 in 1942 and 7.4 in 1941. There was no medical inspection for boys.

Employment Certificates. 300 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 fifth annual report as Senior Dental Officer.

The year 1943 has left much to be desired in the dental service. Continued shortage of qualified staff, and illness, has made it impossible to cope with all the demands on the service. Priority is being given to those in the greatest need of treatment, but it is to be regretted that the facilities have had to be curtailed, and many hundreds of children deprived for the time being of so essential a service for the prevention of disease, and the promotion of good health. This state of affairs will continue to exist until such time as the supply of dental officers for public dental service is increased. In the meantime no effort is being spared by the Committee to obtain additional assistance, and every effort is being made by the existing staff to provide efficient service.

There has been no change in the dental staff, which

consists of one full time officer, and one part time officer (three sessions a week) and three dental attendants.

During the year 1,930 children of school age were inspected at the clinic, as time is not available for the dental officer to visit the schools. 1,655 of the children inspected were found to require treatment, and all these children, plus fifteen others carried over from the previous year, received treatment. Treatment consisted of 401 restorations, and 3,996 extractions, 1,142 general anæsthetics were administered, and other operations amounted to 2,927. Forty six children received special treatment for the regulation of the position of their teeth, and ten partial dentures were supplied.

The item "other operations" includes dressings, crowns, inlays, etc. Statistical details will be found in Table IV. on page 66.

In addition to the above the dental service treated five patients from the Remand Home, 186 pre-school age children, 272 expectant and nursing mothers, four patients referred by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, and eight mental defectives. Details of the treatment carried out for these cases will be found in the Health Report under their respective headings.

TABLE I.

Medical Inspections of Children attending Public Elementary Schools.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) No. of Inspections :					
Entrants	..	..	..	..	1,345
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	1,336
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	776
Total	..	..	..	..	3,457
(2) No. of other Routine Inspections	..	..	..	..	Nil
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	3,457

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections .. 8,665

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.	%
3457	583	16.86	2577	74.55	295	8.53	2	0.06

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 .. 2975

Group II.—Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint.

					Under the Authority's Scheme.
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	..	..	..	..	481
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	..	..	..	..	8
Total	..	..	..	..	489

Under the Authority's Scheme.

No. of Children for whom spectacles were

(a) Prescribed	..	..	..	..	472
(b) Obtained	..	..	..	..	319

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

Received Operative Treatment	..	..	..	..	30
Received other forms of Treatment	..	..	..	..	150
Total number treated	..	..	..	..	180

TABLE IV.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

1. Number of children inspected by the Dentist :—						
(a) Routine Age Groups	590					
(b) Specials	1340					
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	1930					
2. Number found to require treatment	1655					
3. Number actually treated	1670					
4. Attendances made by children for treatment	2242					
5. Half-days devoted to :—						
Inspections	5					
Treatment	581				Total	586
6. Fillings						
Permanent Teeth	369					
Temporary Teeth	32				Total	401
7. Extractions :—						
Permanent Teeth	1006					
Temporary Teeth	2990				Total	3996
8. Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	1142					
9. Other Operations :—						
Permanent Teeth	960					
Temporary Teeth	1921				Total	2881

TABLE V.

Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons	21.5
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons..	27425
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	1751
(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	Nil

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

TABLE VII.

School Medical and Dental Staff.

NAME OF OFFICER.				Proportion of whole time devoted to	
				School Medical Service.	Public Health.
S.M.O.	Dr. J. M. Vine .. ..	..	..	15% approx.	85%
A.S.M.O.s.	Dr. W. G. Southey .. ..	..	..	100%	—
	Dr. R. Halperin .. ..	..	..	50%	50%
Senior Dentist.	Leonard N. Alley, L.D.S., R.C.S.			100%	—
Dentist.	F. C. Waddingham, L.D.S.			part-time (3 Sessions of 2½ hours per week)	—

School Nursing Staff.

(excluding Specialist Nurses such as Orthopædic Nurses).

	Number of Officers.	Aggregate of time given to S.M.S. work in terms of whole time officers.
School Nurses ..	6	Whole time.
District Nurses ..	—	—
Nursing Assistants ..	—	—
Dental Attendants ..	3	2 whole time, 1 Maternity and Child Welfare.

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	—	—
Body	—	—
SKIN		
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—
" Body	—	—
Scabies	—	—
Impetigo	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	—	1
EYE.		
Blepharitis	—	2
Conjunctivitis	—	—
Keratitis	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—
Other conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	6	41
Squint	—	2
EAR.		
Defective Hearing	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	1	—
NOSE AND THROAT.		
Chronic Tonsillitis only	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	1
Defective Speech	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION.		
Heart Disease :		
Organic	—	—
Functional	—	—
Anæmia	—	1
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	—	—
DEFORMITIES.		
Rickets	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—
Other Forms	1	—
Other Defects and Diseases	1	—
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	—	—
TEETH	13	—

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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	24	55	30	6	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	24	55	30	6	—

Referred for Treatment 22 Reinspections Nil. Specials Nil.
 2 Parents present.

TABLE B.

	Number Inspected.	Number requiring Treatment.	% requiring Treatment.
Boys at all ages ..	nil	nil	nil
Girls at all ages ..	119	22	18.48
Total (Code Groups)	119	22	18.48
Other Routine Insp.	nil	nil	nil
Totals	119	22	18.48

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 ..	1	nil	nil
Leavers	118	9	7.56
Total (Code Groups)	119	9	7.56
Other Routine Insp.	nil	nil	nil

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1943.

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.	Scarcho.	South.	South-West.	Victoria.	Wellington.	Weelsby.	Wellow.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		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 ..	206	2	4	7	8	15	89	43	13	18	5	2	—	18	3	29	1	9	10	1	4	65	11	14	13	21	7	144
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	167	—	5	9	7	15	56	33	23	14	2	3	—	18	9	11	4	9	18	10	1	33	13	10	13	15	3	160
Paratyphoid B. . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Prim. Pneumonia	27	—	2	3	2	—	4	1	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	11
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	7	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	7
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	2	5	1	—	2	4	1	3	—	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	1	1	—	6
Erysipelas ..	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	18	1	6	—	4	1	2	2	3	1	4	2	—	—	2	—	7
Chicken Pox ..	303	12	13	18	23	25	174	25	8	5	—	—	—	25	25	22	8	14	11	8	5	78	57	11	16	9	14	7
†Measles ..	640	40	73	113	82	108	183	23	5	12	1	—	—	33	47	103	39	40	76	40	15	72	38	32	67	11	27	20
Whooping Cough ..	305	23	36	31	41	47	118	3	1	5	—	—	—	25	8	41	7	16	10	10	4	95	28	6	15	28	12	8
Totals ..	1745	104	133	182	164	211	626	128	61	92	14	28	2	131	96	216	64	95	135	77	30	380	154	75	135	92	65	377*

* Includes 1 case pneumonia, 4 cases ophthalmia neonatorum and 1 case puerperal pyrexia admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary; also 5 cases pneumonia treated in Grimsby and District General Hospital. † One case in the Port Health District.

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

Scarlet Fever ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Diphtheria ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chicken Pox ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., 1901.

Cause of death	Number of deaths		Rate per 1,000		Percentage of total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis	145	105	14.5	10.5	14.5	10.5
2. Pneumonia	120	85	12.0	8.5	12.0	8.5
3. Consumption	110	75	11.0	7.5	11.0	7.5
4. Cancer	95	65	9.5	6.5	9.5	6.5
5. Heart disease	85	55	8.5	5.5	8.5	5.5
6. Stomach disease	75	45	7.5	4.5	7.5	4.5
7. Liver disease	65	35	6.5	3.5	6.5	3.5
8. Kidney disease	55	25	5.5	2.5	5.5	2.5
9. Diabetes	45	15	4.5	1.5	4.5	1.5
10. Rheumatism	35	10	3.5	1.0	3.5	1.0
11. Nervous system	25	10	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.0
12. Skin diseases	15	5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5
13. Intestine	10	5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
14. Blood	5	2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
15. Bones	3	1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
16. Muscles	2	1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
17. Senses	1	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
18. Unknown	1	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	1,000	650	100.0	65.0	100.0	65.0

TABLE 3.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1943.
 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	..	..	22	3	3	4	32	17	15	13	6	83
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	7
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	4	1	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of the Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	7
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	5	2	..	1	1	9
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	5
Icterus	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	..	..	..	14	..	1	2	17	..	..	..	..	17
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Disease of Umbilicus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Other causes	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	..	3	1	1	11
Totals				22	3	3	4	32	17	15	13	6	83

Live Births in the year	..	..	..	Legitimate	..	1,394	} 1,539
				Illegitimate	..	145	
Nett Deaths in the year of	..	..	..	Legitimate Infants	..	76	} 83
				Illegitimate Infants	..	7	

TABLE 4.

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1943.

(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	16.5	18.6	19.4	15.8	20.1
Still	0.51	0.63	0.61	0.45	0.77
<i>Deaths :—</i>					
All causes	12.1	14.2	12.7	15.0	14.9
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Whooping cough	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
Diphtheria	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.13
Influenza	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.27	0.19
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.09
Scarlet fever	3.01	3.29	3.54	3.80	2.69
Whooping cough	2.54	2.82	2.25	2.68	3.98
Diphtheria	0.88	1.12	0.77	0.74	2.18
Erysipelas	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.42	0.37
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	9.88	9.23	9.77	9.17	8.37
Pneumonia	1.34	1.62	1.16	1.27	0.40
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	49	58	46	58	54
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.3	7.9	4.4	10.4	4.5
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i>					
Abortion with sepsis	0.34	Not available.			0.62
Abortion without sepsis	0.11				—
Puerperal infections	0.39				—
Others	1.45				1.25
Total	2.29				1.87
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Puerperal fever	11.68	15.11	9.26	3.05	17.5
Puerperal pyrexia				15.23*	

* Including puerperal fever.

TABLE 5 (1943).

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

LOCALITIES.

AGES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		LOCALITIES.																AGES.										
		Alexandria	Central	Qise	Cosmos	Hawton	Humber	North East	Scartho	South	South West	Victoria	Wellington	Wesby	Wellow	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
																General Dist. Hospital	Scartho Infirmary	Corporation Hospital	Other Institutions									
All causes	Certified	46	37	79	13	54	48	49	16	105	34	41	51	66	36	115	279	55	20	1144	83	9	15	21	38	104	301	573
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	2	2	4	—	3	1	4	2	1	4	2	2	3	—	1	4	30	—	65	1	—	—	1	12	27	21	3
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	
8.	Syphilitic disease	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	13	1	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	
9.	Influenza	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	4	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	9	
10.	Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	
13F.	Cancer of uterus	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	—	2	3	1	—	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	—	9	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	19	
15.	Cancer of breast	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	
16.	Cancer of all other sites	2	—	9	1	2	1	1	—	9	1	2	1	3	3	11	28	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	8	22	44	
17.	Diabetes	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	8	3	8	2	5	5	—	2	11	3	1	5	10	9	6	29	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	81	
19.	Heart Disease	8	10	18	2	23	17	10	3	14	6	5	9	18	3	8	24	—	179	—	2	—	1	4	12	49	111	
20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system	3	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	1	4	—	3	4	—	24	1	—	—	1	1	—	9	12	
21.	Bronchitis	2	4	6	2	2	4	4	—	8	4	1	5	2	1	1	3	—	49	7	—	—	—	1	1	13	27	
22.	Pneumonia	3	2	4	—	1	1	5	—	4	2	3	5	1	1	5	19	2	58	16	—	2	3	3	4	15	15	
23.	Other respiratory diseases	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26.	Appendicitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	
27.	Other digestive diseases	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	3	—	5	3	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	2	10	6	
28.	Nephritis	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	1	1	17	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	6	
29.	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
30.	Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
31.	Premature birth	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	7	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33.	Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	
34.	Road traffic accidents	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	
35.	Other violent causes	7	5	1	—	1	5	15	—	15	3	20	8	1	6	39	10	—	136	1	1	3	4	8	27	58	34	
36.	All other causes	4	6	13	—	8	6	2	—	18	4	2	6	12	8	7	107	2	206	4	2	4	1	3	7	12	173	
Totals		46	37	79	13	54	48	49	16	105	34	41	51	66	36	115	279	55	20	1144	83	9	15	21	38	104	301	573
Subdivisions (included above) :—																												
Senility (in 36)		1	4	6	—	4	3	—	—	7	1	1	2	10	7	—	78	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths			
	1890	1891	1892	1893
Unexplained	1	1	1	1
Cholera	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1
Consumption	1	1	1	1
Heart Disease	1	1	1	1
Stroke	1	1	1	1
Apoplexy	1	1	1	1
Paralysis	1	1	1	1
Diabetes	1	1	1	1
Gravel	1	1	1	1
Gout	1	1	1	1
Obesity	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism	1	1	1	1
Drugs	1	1	1	1
Accidents	1	1	1	1
Violence	1	1	1	1
Old Age	1	1	1	1
Infancy	1	1	1	1
Childhood	1	1	1	1
Adulthood	1	1	1	1
Senility	1	1	1	1
Death	1	1	1	1

