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— THE —

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

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

For the Year ending 31st December, 1946,

— BY —

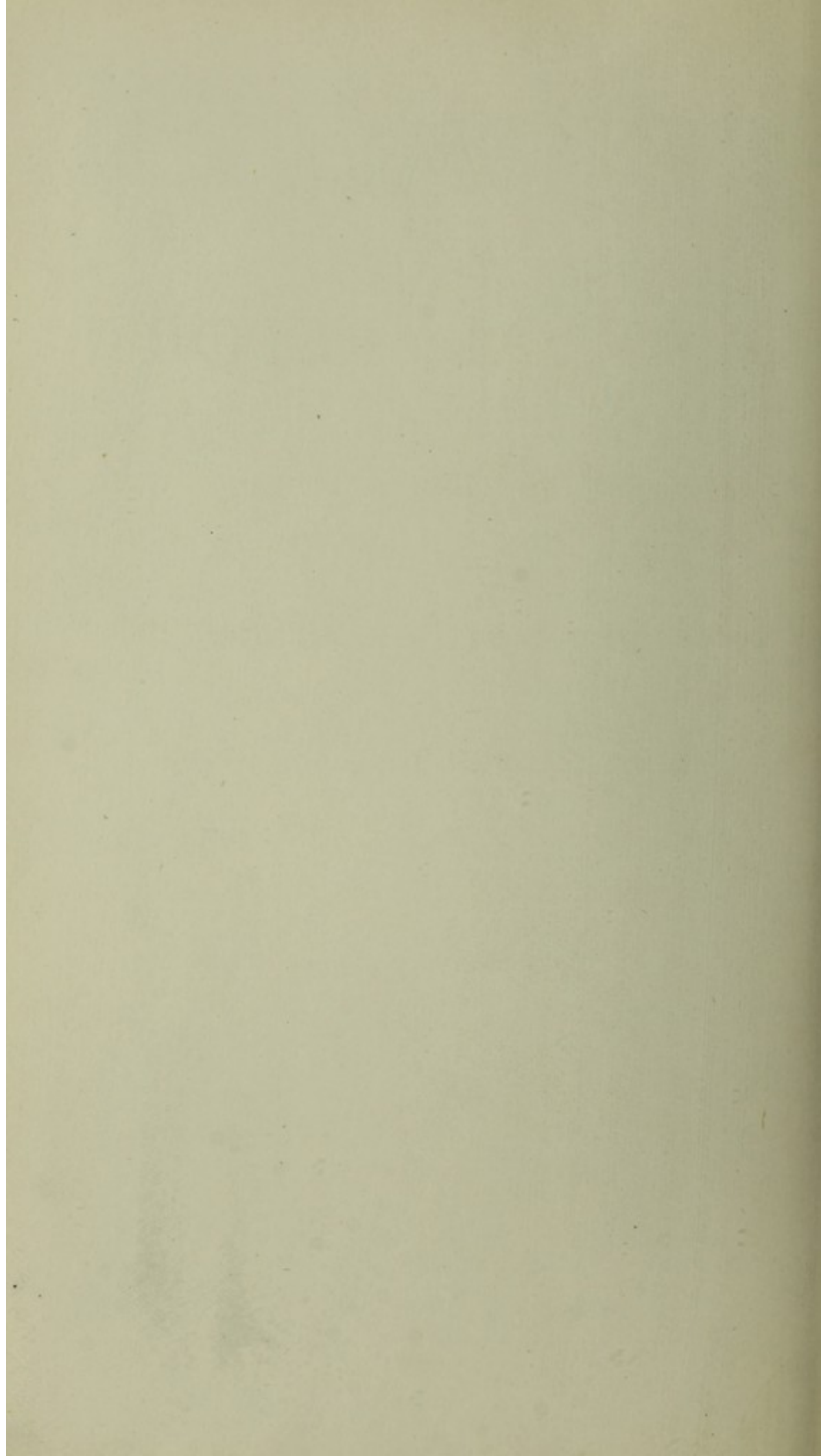
JAMES A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and
Port of Grimsby,

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer
and School Medical Officer

GRIMSBY:

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



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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(56 members.)

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

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN :—COUNCILLOR J. F. S. JONES.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

Hospitals and Tuberculosis Joint .. Alderman C. H. WILKINSON, M.B.E., J.P.

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

Port Health Councillor G. H. THOMPSON

Sanitary Alderman J. W. LANCASTER

Tuberculosis Care Alderman C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

(with 16 co-opted members)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Maternity and Child Welfare (27 members)

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. LARMOUR

Deputy Chairman : Councillor Mrs. GARLICK.

(including 9 co-opted members).

Care of Mental Defectives (17 members)

Chairman : Alderman M. BLOOM.

Deputy-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. GARLICK

(including 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, 1933.
- 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, 1946, 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.*

J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens.*
(With U.N.R.R.A. as from 9-3-1944).

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

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.*

J. GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.*

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

T. W. MORRIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Resident Medical Officer, Corporation Hospital.* (Temporary appointment from 15-1-1946).

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

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

BOROUGH :—

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

*† H. CORMACK, *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

*† E. H. LAND, *Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*

*† E. HOUSECROFT, " " " (Resigned 28-11-1946).

*† A. MANSON " " "

*† T. C. CORMACK " " "

* A. H. RANDES, " " " (Appointed 11-2-1946).

*† R. GROAT, " " " (Appointed 1-1-1947).

*† G. OAKES, " " " (Appointed 6-1-1947).

T. H. R. JOHNSON, *Disinfector*
and 3 rat catchers.

PORT :—

*† J. D. SYME, *Port Health Inspector.*

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

*† T. J. E. FORD, " " "

*† T. BORROWS, " " " (Appointed 1-11-1946).
and 2 rat catchers.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*, ‡||§.

Mrs. C. E. CHAPMAN, ‡||.

Mrs. M. SHANNON, ‡||.

Miss R. E. BRAYBROOKS, ‡||§.

Miss I. SYLVESTER, ‡||§. (Resigned 31-3-1946).

Mrs. F. M. KEARNEY, ‡||§. (Appointed 16-4-1946).

Miss E. M. TIPPLER, ‡||§. (Appointed 29-4-1946).

Miss H. BRAGG, ‡||§. (Appointed 29-4-1946).

Mrs. B. SMITH, *Tuberculosis Health visitor*, ‡||§.

CLERICAL.

T. E. DAVIDSON, Chief Clerk.	Miss J. M. WERGE (M. & C.W.).
R. TULLOCH,	Miss G. M. ROGERS (M. & C.W.
E. BROWN, (also Vaccination Officer).	Resigned 13-8-1946).
W. R. GALE,	Miss M. BELL (M. & C.W. With
D. AMERY,	H.M. Forces).
J. STAMP,	Miss D. CALVERT (M. & C.W.
S. NASH,	Appointed 6-8-1946).
V. A. LEES, (Port Health).	Mrs. J. A. POTTER (M. & C.W.
	Appointed 1-10-1946).
	Mrs. E. NUNDY (M. & C.W.).
	Miss M. Smart (Tuberculosis Dispensary)
Miss J. SHAW	(Temporary).
Miss J. MALLINSON	(Temporary).
Miss D. POPPLETON	(M. & C.W.—temporary).
Miss J. PEGG	(M. & C.W.—temporary).

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Miss E. M. WOULD, *Petition Officer and Mental Welfare Visitor.*
 Miss C. M. GEMMELL, *Supervisor, Occupation Centre.*
 Miss I. WESTOBY, *Assistant at Occupation Centre.* (Resigned 31-10-1946)
 Mrs. L. A. WILLERTON do. do.
 Miss A. Y. FULFORD, (Appointed 22-11-1946).
 Miss M. BARKER, *Trainee* (Appointed 6-1-1947).
 Miss J. PARTINGTON, *Clerk* (Resigned 16-11-1946).
 Miss L. M. KAY, *Clerk.*

V.D. CLINIC.

F. G. RADFORD, *Laboratory Technician.* (Resigned 5-1-1946).
 J. BROOKS, " (Appointed 21-1-1946).
 H. THOMAS, *Orderly.*
 Mrs. M. C. FULFORD, *Nurse.* (Resigned 26-2-1946)
 Miss E. M. POTTER, do. (Appointed 11-2-1946).
 T. BAKER, *Laboratory Assistant.* (With H.M. Forces).
 G. H. CHANDLER, *Laboratory Assistant.* (Temporary).

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

Miss A. WEBSTER, ‡||§. *Superintendent.*
 Miss D. AUTY, ‡|| (Appointed 14-12-1946).
 Miss M. E. BROUGHTON, (Appointed 14-12-1946) ‡ ||
 Miss D. DAVY, ‡||. Miss J. E. REID, ‡||, (Appointed
 Miss I. DRANSFIELD, ‡|| 8-1-1947).
 Miss M. L. FAWCETT, (Appointed 1-8-1946) ‡ ||
 Miss D. G. INKPEN, ‡||. Miss A. SMITH, ‡||.
 Miss E. MARSHALL, ‡||. Mrs. A. THACKER, ‡||.
 Miss M. RAMSDEN, ‡||. Miss P. TOOGOOD, ‡||.
 Miss D. B. McLACHLAN, ‡|| (Appointed 20-6-1946).
 Miss M. M. B. WILLIAMS, ‡||.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

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

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

Miss M. L. ARCHER, ‡ || *Matron.*

* Holds Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Holds certificate for inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

‡ State certified midwife.

|| State registered nurse.

§ Holds Health Visitor's certificate.

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 1946. During the year the majority of the staff on service with H.M. Forces were gradually demobilised, but Dr. J. M. Vine was still on loan elsewhere.

The health of the Borough in 1946 remained satisfactory with no epidemic of major importance, and the improvement in general cleanliness manifest since the end of the war was more than maintained. The number of cases of diphtheria fell to 31, which is the lowest number recorded since 1936. The percentage of children under the age of fifteen who have been immunised against diphtheria has been raised from 58 to 63, thus consolidating the great advance made by the staff working under war-time difficulties.

The birth rate of 24.5 is the highest for a quarter of a century, while the infantile mortality rate of 34 is the lowest ever recorded in Grimsby and compares favourably with that for England and Wales as a whole (43).

The tuberculosis work continues in increasing volume, and the ever diminishing number of nurses available makes the hospital bed situation more acute. The death rate from tuberculosis was 0.64 per thousand of population as compared with 0.55 for England and Wales. The amount of thoracic surgery at the Corporation Hospital continues to be considerable, 147 operations having been carried out as compared with 105 in the previous year. The total new cases of tuberculosis reported (179) is about the same as last year, but the number of deaths shews a slight diminution. Attendances at the Chest Clinic have risen from 9,219 to 13,052: this is partly due to the attendance of cases from a neighbouring authority.

During the year there was, fortunately, a considerable degree of recruitment to the staff of sanitary inspectors apart from those returning from H.M. Forces, and more progress was able to be made with the repair of premises depreciated during the war-time conditions. Unfortunately, however, as with other social workers, there is felt a general sense of frustration owing to all the difficulties associated with the housing shortage.

At the Municipal Maternity Home the shortage of staff became more acute, and with the increased degree of overcrowding in the homes owing to the return of men and women from the Services, and the pressure of the increased birth rate, the local authority had with regret to put into force a system of selection of cases for admission to the maternity home.

The increase in the staff of health visitors was most welcome. The number of new cases seen at ante-natal clinics rose from 1,146 to 1,318. The same extensive and complete service for expectant mothers was carried out as before.

As regards the milk supply, 94 per cent. of the milk is heat treated before reaching the retailer as compared with 63 per cent. before the war. The regional slaughtering scheme functions as before, but owing to the increased number of qualified meat inspectors there is not such an undue strain on certain individuals.

The Borough will have to look ahead so that they are in a position to provide a municipal abattoir as and when the present temporary state of affairs comes to an end. Apart from any question of hygiene such a project is vital to the trade of the borough.

The purity of the town water supply remains above suspicion, and careful precautions are always taken by the staff of the Water Board. It is most unfortunate that post-war conditions prevent an attack being made on the problem of 5,000 houses without an internal water supply. This should surely be the prerogative of every housewife.

Almost all the refuse collection vehicles in the borough are now provided with dust traps. As new vehicles become available the few remaining without dust traps will be taken out of service.

It is to be regretted that Miss F. S. Higley, superintendent health visitor, became seriously ill in August, 1946, and had to be invalided in the following spring. It is hoped that her health will improve in the future.

Although he was not a member of the staff of the Health Department, the whole of the latter remember with gratitude the work done by Mr. S. V. Dolby who died early in 1947. He was one of the pioneers in radiography, was one of the early martyrs and bore his suffering without complaint.

In conclusion, the thanks of the department are due to the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Public Assistance and Mental Health Committees who have always been available for consultation and who have given careful consideration to all the problems put before them. I should particularly like to thank Alderman C. E. Franklin, J.P., who has since retired. Alderman Franklin has the privilege of handing to his successor a local health service which is fully able to take its part with the new hospital and general practitioner services outlined in the National Health Service Act of 1946.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES A. KERR.

Medical officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
1, BARGATE, GRIMSBY.

December, 1947.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)—excluding foreshore.....	5,468
Registrar-General's estimate of Civilian Population, mid-1946..	86,340
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1946) according to Rate Books	24,220
Rateable value	£539,799
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,073

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live births :—	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Legitimate ..	1024	923	1947	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 24·5.
Illegitimate ..	94	77	171	
	<u>1118</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>2118</u>	

Stillbirths :—				
Legitimate ..	33	30	63	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births *30·2
Illegitimate ..	1	2	3	
	<u>34</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>66</u>	

Deaths ..	550	478	1028	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population ..	11·9
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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 ..	2	0·91
No. 30. Other maternal causes ..	2	0·91
Total ..	<u>4</u>	<u>1·82</u>

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

	Legitimate	33	Illegitimate	41	Total	34	Number	Rate
Deaths from Measles	Nil.	..
„ Whooping Cough	Nil.	..
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	5	†
„ Respiratory Tuberculosis	48	0·55
„ Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	0·09
Total Tuberculosis Deaths	56	0·64
Deaths from Cancer	162	1·87
„ Influenza	5	0·05

* 0·76 per 1,000 of the population.

† 2·36 per 1,000 live births.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Grimsby for 1946 is 86,340. 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 1,090.

Births.—A total of 2,118 live births (1,118 males and 1,000 females) were registered, giving a birth rate of 24·5 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 19·1 for England and Wales. The local birth rate in 1945 was 21·6, and is well above the average for the country as a whole. One hundred and seventy-one (8·07 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate.

Still Births.—There were 66 still births, giving a rate of 0·76 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·53 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (live and still) was 30·2, while for England and Wales it was 27.

Deaths.—There were 1,028 deaths (550 males and 478 females), equal to a death rate of 11·9, compared with 11·5 for England and Wales.

549 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in institutions in the Borough, equivalent to 53·4 per cent. of the total deaths.

134 Coroner's inquests or inquiries were held, and the findings were :—Accident or misadventure 37 ; natural causes 85 ; suicide 9 and open verdict 3.

During the year 495 persons died at ages varying from 70 to 97, the numbers at age periods being :—

	Males	Females	Total
Between 70 and under 75 years	99	86	185
„ 75 and under 80 years	71	62	133
„ 80 and under 85 years	42	62	104
„ 85 and under 90 years	24	30	54

also 8 males and 11 females at age 90 and over.

This is equal to a rate per thousand of the population of 5·73, and to 48 per cent. of the total deaths.

Infant Mortality.—There were 71 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 34 per thousand live births compared with 43 for England and Wales.

This is a new low record for Grimsby, the previous lowest being 47 in 1945.

(For further information see *Maternity and Child Welfare* page 21.)

Social Conditions.—As in other parts of the country, the degree of overcrowding continued to be marked, pending the provision of additional houses by the local authority. Besides the physical degree of overcrowding, except to those engaged in care or social work, the degree of psychological trauma, particularly to young married couples reunited after years of war service, are not always fully appreciated.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly furnished particulars regarding the number of unemployed persons in Grimsby :—

Total live register in January, 1946,
(males 308 ; females 34 ; juveniles 21) 363

Total live register in July, 1946,
(males 777 ; females 50 ; juveniles 50) 877

Total live register in December, 1946,
(males 894 ; females 123 ; juveniles 35) .. 1052

Total number of persons who have been transferred to employment in other areas on the assumption that such employment would be of a permanent nature, but there is no conclusive evidence to this end 112

The number of juveniles transferred under the last mentioned heading was 15.

Climatic Conditions.—The following data is supplied by courtesy of Mr. A. B. Cooper, Borough Surveyor of Cleethorpes :—

Rainfall.—28·48 inches,—the wettest year since 1930. The driest month was April, and the wettest month was November with 4·57 inches, which is the highest recorded since 1910.

Sunshine.—1,516·7 hours, with an average of 4·16 per day. The best month for sunshine was July.

Special weather feature.—Exceptionally fine spring.

Average relative humidity.—83·5 per cent.

Frosts were recorded on 36 occasions. The wind reached gale force on eight occasions, and the prevailing wind was S.W.

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.

Dr. J. M. Vine is still on service with the World Health Organisation in Greece.

The staff employed in the school medical service is given on page 62

Laboratory Facilities.—By arrangement with the Ministry of Health a scheme was made for the examination of pathological specimens whereby material is now sent to the E.M.S. laboratory established at the Grimsby and District General Hospital. The scheme came into operation on 1st October, 1945. A total of 2,002 specimens were sent for examination in 1946.

In addition to the above the V.D. laboratory examines specimens sent by the City of Lincoln, the Lindsey County Council and Holland County Council as well as those for the Borough. A total of 30,791 tests and serum tests were carried out, and of these 13,274 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. Owing to age two of these vehicles are not suitable for long distance work.

NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—The Borough Ambulance Service came into being on 1st July, 1945. After many difficulties, through the courtesy of the N.F.S. it operates from the Central Fire Station. The vehicles consist of three ambulances and two cars for sitting cases. This service is necessarily somewhat expensive to run because it is maintained on a 24-hours basis. The ambulances of the Grimsby and District Hospital Contributors' Association provide a busy service for their own members during a limited portion of the day.

The Borough service is dealing with about 400 accident cases and about 650 removals per annum. Good routine of vehicle maintenance and other work has been put into operation and a sound foundation laid for taking over wider responsibilities on the appointed day of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

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>New Cases.</i>	<i>Visits.</i>
Maternity	77	587
Ante-Natal	—	4
Post-natal	4	92
Puerperal pyrexia	14	160
General	21	375
<i>Children under 5 years of age.</i>		
Medical	87	825
Surgical	48	365
Discharging eyes	28	390
	<hr/> 279	<hr/> 2798

HOME OF HELP.—Working under difficulties because the original premises had been requisitioned, the district worker did useful service in dealing with unmarried mothers and co-operated well with the health visitors.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—The clinics and treatment centres provided by the local authority and the education authority in the Borough are as follows :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Second Avenue, Nunsthorpe	Monday	..	..	2 p.m.
Hope Street (Tel. 4012)	Tues. & Thurs.	..	..	2 p.m.
Watkin Street (Tel. 4564)	Tues. & Thurs.	..	..	2 p.m.
Old Clee	Friday	..	..	2 p.m.

Ante Natal Clinics.

Municipal Maternity Home	Monday	..	..	9-30 a.m.
Nunsthorpe (Tel. 7222)	Wednesday	..	..	2 p.m.
do. do.				
Hope Street	Monday	..	..	2 p.m.
do.	Friday	..	..	2 p.m.
Watkin Street	Monday	..	..	9-30 a.m.
	Wednesday	..	..	2 p.m.

Post Natal Clinics.

Municipal Maternity Home	Monday	..	..	9-30 a.m.
do. do.	Wednesday	..	..	2 p.m.
Hope Street	Monday	..	..	2 p.m.
do.	Friday	..	..	2 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinics.

Hope Street	Tuesday	..	..	9-30 a.m.
Hope Street (special cases)	Wednesday	..	..	9-30 a.m.
2nd Avenue, Nunsthorpe	Thursday	..	..	9-30 a.m.
Watkin Street	Friday	..	..	9-30 a.m.

Dental Clinic.

Hope Street	Every afternoon (except Saturday)
-------------	-----------------------------------

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics.

Second Avenue, Nunsthorpe	First Monday in each month	2 p.m.
Watkin Street	Last Monday	2 p.m.
Hope Street	Wednesday	2 p.m.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

School Clinic.

Municipal Hall, Burgess Street	Daily (except Saturday)	9 a.m.
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Eye Clinic.

Municipal Hall, Burgess Street	Tuesday (by appointment)	2 p.m.
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Special Investigation Clinic.

Municipal Hall, Burgess Street	Friday	2 p.m.
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Ophthalmological Clinic.

Municipal Hall, Burgess Street	Thursday (fortnightly)		2 p.m.
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Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

Municipal Hall, Burgess Street	Friday (monthly)		2 p.m.
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Rheumatic and Heart Clinic.

Municipal Hall, Burgess Street	Monday (monthly)	..	2 p.m.
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Dental Clinic.

Hope Street	Daily	9 a.m.
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ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE.

Chest Clinic.

Abbey Villa, Abbey Road (Tel. No. 2030)	Tuesday (men only)	..	2 p.m.
	Wednesday (women only)		2 p.m.
	Wednesday (men and women)		5-30 p.m.
	Thursday (children)	..	2 p.m.

Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic.

Abbey Villa, Abbey Road	Monday	(women)	9 a.m.
	Monday	(men)	10-30 a.m.

Ultra Violet Radiation Clinic.

Abbey Villa, Abbey Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday		9 a.m.
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Special Clinic.

Abbey Villa, Abbey Road	Friday (chest screening of expectant mothers)		9 a.m.
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VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinic, 38 Queen Street (Tel. No. 4754)	Monday	(women)	..	2 p.m.
	Tuesday	(men)	..	4-30 p.m.
	Wednesday	(women)	..	2 p.m.
	Thursday	(men)	..	2 p.m.
		(women)	10 a.m. &	4-30 p.m.
	Friday	(men)	..	4-30 p.m.

OTHER SERVICES.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Grimsby & District Hospital	Monday and Thursday (by appointment only)	9-30 a.m.
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Psychiatric Clinic.

Grimsby & District Hospital	First and third Wednesday in month (by appointment only).
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Cleansing Facilities.—During 1946 a small cleansing station was made available by the Education Committee at the school clinic in Burgess Street. It was not often required to be utilized for other than school children. Complicated cases of scabies with secondary infection are always admitted to hospital.

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 1944 shows that there are now available 90 beds for infectious diseases and 130 for pulmonary and surgical tuberculosis, a total of 220 beds. Owing to the drop in the incidence of scarlet fever as one of the serious infectious diseases and the consequent removal of the need for hospitalisation, a block formerly reserved for the nursing of scarlet fever cases was put into service afresh, this time for the reception and nursing of 18 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in females.

Scarcho Road Infirmary.—This institution and infirmary has a total of 439 beds. During the year the daily average of occupied beds was 220 in the infirmary and 150 in the institution.

The medical staff consists of Dr. F. Martyn, medical officer ; one 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. Spencer Harrison, F.R.C.S., ear, nose and throat specialist ;
 Mr. C. R. Macdonald, F.R.C.S., consultant gynæcologist ;
 Dr. W. G. Davidson, D.O.M.S., consultant ophthalmologist ;
 Dr. D. J. Campbell, F.R.C.P., venereal diseases specialist ;
 Dr. J. Glen, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., tuberculosis specialist ; and
 Mr. T. Felton, L.D.S., dental surgeon.

The Infirmary is still feeling the effects of the national shortage of nurses. The establishment which under the Rushcliffe Scheme should be 66 is at present sixteen below strength.

Figures representing the work of the infirmary during the period under review are :—operations 584 ; X-ray examinations 1363 ; and pathological specimens examined 1032.

The innovation of running a gynæcological out-patient department made some years ago has become an established success and is meeting a real public need. The total number of these out-patient attendances was 378.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—At the end of 1945, owing to shortage of staff and the incidence of occasional cases of pemphigus neonatorum, it was decided to reduce the number of available beds from 50 to 38. This involved selection of cases for admission in order of need, consideration being given both to obstetric and environmental factors,

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.

Voluntary Hospital.—A description of the Grimsby and District General Hospital has been given in previous reports. The Secretary-Superintendent has furnished the following notes :—

The number of beds available is 189, plus 48 E.M.S. beds. A total of 3,777 patients—2,160 of which were Grimsby residents—were admitted and treated. The number of new out-patients totalled 14,484 (Grimsby residents 9,845) who made upwards of 37,000 attendances.

During the year Mr. G. Macpherson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.) was appointed surgeon, and Dr. E. Ritter, M.B., M.R.C.P., was appointed dermatologist to take charge of and develop the skin department.

For some time now remuneration has been made to some members of the visiting medical staff, and the Committee record with pleasure that with the co-operation and assistance of members of the visiting medical staff it has been possible to inaugurate a scheme of remuneration for all members. The scheme of payment drawn up has received the approval of the Council of the British Medical Association, and became operative from 1st October, 1946.

A close co-operation has been effected with the University of Sheffield in connection with the post-graduate medical studies scheme, and the following full-time officers have been appointed to the staff for a six months' tenure of office :—Dr. J. Todd, resident gynaecological officer ; Dr. G. F. Stamp, pathologist ; Dr. W. H. N. Heavens, resident gynaecological officer ; and Dr. J. Wilkin, resident house physician.

It was decided that the orthopaedic department needed a full-time orthopaedic registrar instead of a part-time officer, and Mr. T. H. Norton, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed to replace Mr. W. H. Oldershaw.

At the end of the year the total nursing staff was 74, of which 43 were student nurses. 12 night nurses have now taken up residence at the hostel, 13 Queen's Parade, Grimsby. The hospital has received the approval of the General Nursing Council for the training of male nurses, and there are three male students taking their training.

Convalescent home facilities are at present non-existent, and conferences have taken place with the County Executive of the British Red Cross Society on this subject and it is hoped that accommodation will be available soon.

Staffing in many departments is still a problem and has a serious effect on the treatment of patients. Except in a few cases the re-instatement of serving men and women has been completed, and all who have applied have been re-instated.

A campaign to enrol blood donors was inaugurated, and 765 regular donors obtained. So far 637 pints of blood have been drawn by the Ministry of Health Regional team.

During the year the allocation of beds as practised before the war was arranged, and 17 of the extra beds erected during the war were taken down.

The death is recorded with regret of Mr. S. V. Dolby, radiographer at the hospital for over 40 years. A pioneer of radiography, Mr. Dolby exposed himself to the grave risks of early X-ray apparatus, and had on several occasions to undergo operations. He lost his right arm and only the thumb and little finger remained on his left hand.

HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—49 Grimsby residents availed themselves of the facilities offered at the Hull Royal Infirmary—16 in-patients and 33 out-patients.

Poor Law Medical Out Relief.—There has not been any change in the nature of the work of the district medical officers since the transfer of the duties of the Poor Law Authority to the County Borough.

The number of attendances on persons in receipt of medical relief during the year ended 31st December, 1946, was :—

	At Surgery.	At Home.	Medicine supplied without seeing patient.
No. 1 District (Dr. A. Harris)	433	293	130
No. 2 District (Dr. F. E. Hampton)	746	613	183

Care and Treatment of Mental Defectives.—The number of new cases referred to the department during the year was 40.

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 1/1/1946	..	..	..	168
Sent to Institutions during the year	..	..	..	10—196
In Public Assistance Institutions	..	..	..	15
On Licence from Institutions	..	..	..	27
Under Guardianship	..	..	..	40
Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	209
Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	40
Action incomplete on 31/12/1946	..	..	..	3
				<hr/> 530

Not included in the above :—

Discharged from Order	..	..	..	6
Died during the year	..	..	..	3
Withdrawn or removed from area	..	..	..	16
				<hr/> 25
				<hr/>

In addition to the fore-going, 42 children were referred for examination during the year, the greater number at the end of the last term and of these 21 were not examined before the end of the year. Of those tested two were found to be ineducable and were excluded from school; eight were educationally sub-normal; seven were dull and backward; one was maladjusted; one a borderline case; one was not sub-normal and one left the district during the year.

Vacancies for cases requiring institutional care are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain and Harmston Hall Colony was able to take only five cases during the year. The number of outside institutions able to receive cases from this Authority dwindled steadily and the position is becoming acute particularly in respect of low grade patients. A number of children are remaining in their own homes under definitely unsatisfactory conditions and at the same time such children are a very real problem where there are other young children.

There were 35 cases under guardianship at the beginning of the year and a further five cases were placed under Order during the year; one by order of the Court. There are several young children in the town who should be under guardianship but their homes are so unsatisfactory that it is impossible to recommend them for this although in two cases financial assistance is being granted.

Statutory supervision of defectives living in the community has continued as far as shortage of staff permits during the year together with supervision of patients on licence and under guardianship. Work has been found for several patients. The standard of living in a number of the homes visited is distinctly unsatisfactory and a number of cases, particularly juveniles, have been charged before the Petty Sessional Court with various offences.

The Occupation Centre has had a very disturbed year since the premises occupied throughout the war were sold early in the year for conversion to house property and for the summer term the children were taught individually and in small groups in their own homes. New premises were obtained during the autumn term at St. Andrews' old Vicarage in Eleanor Street. The usual Christmas Party and display of work at the end of the year was held there and proved a very popular attraction with the parents.

Licence was granted to 15 patients during the year in addition to one guardianship patient admitted to hospital; of these two were later recalled to the Institution. Six patients who had been Licensed during the previous years were discharged from Order.

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.—The Psychiatric Clinic held 23 sessions during the year at the Grimsby and District General Hospital, under the direction of the Honorary Psychiatrist, Dr. Macarthur, of Bracebridge Heath Hospital, Lincoln.

The new arrangements made last year for a proposed fortnightly clinic have been continued and we have now a regular flow of cases to the clinics held twice monthly.

The number of patients attending is almost twice as many as in previous years, a notable increase being the number of re-attendances.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

HEALTH VISITING.—20,398 home visits were made compared with 17,714 in 1945. The staff was increased by the success of three trainee health visitors in obtaining their health visitor's certificate. Miss Bragg, Miss Tippler and Mrs. Kearney commenced duty as health visitors in April. Miss Mumby was accepted as a trainee health visitor in London and commenced training on 29th April. Despite these additions to the staff we were still short of health visitors during the whole of 1946 and the working of the department was made increasingly difficult by the illness of the superintendent health visitor for the last five months of the year.

MIDWIVES.—Of the 44 midwives who notified their intention to practice 35 were in the service of the local authority, the remainder being in independent practice. Five new appointments were made to the district midwifery staff, three being pupils trained here. Unfortunately two approved district teachers resigned and no new appointment of a district teacher was possible despite numerous advertisements.

There is a very appreciable increase in the amount of work done by the municipal midwifery service, largely due to the fact that admissions to the municipal maternity home were carefully scrutinised and limited as and from June. The very marked rise in the birthrate increased the difficulties of the midwifery service.

1,065 domiciliary confinements were conducted by midwives as follows :—952 by municipal midwives, and 113 by midwives in independent practice. Of the total district confinements 67% were taken by midwives with full responsibility, the remaining 33% being maternity cases. 1,060 confinements took place in institutions, 121 of these in private nursing homes, five in Scartho Road Infirmary, and the remainder in the local authority's maternity home. Medical aid was summoned by district midwives in 312 cases and for 244 cases in institutions.

Municipal midwives made 4,664 ante-natal visits, 14,851 nursing visits and 805 special visits. A total of 20,320 home visits as compared with 16,422 in 1945.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There were four maternal deaths during the year all of which took place in institutions. One death was due to sepsis and the others due to the following causes :—pulmonary embolus, ruptured ectopic gestation, ruptured uterus. The maternal mortality rate was 1.82 per thousand births (live and still) registered, compared with 1.43 for England and Wales. For the year 1945 the rate was 2.89 and 1.79 respectively.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—28 cases were notified, the case rate being 12.8. 16 of these cases occurred in the municipal maternity home and of the total cases 15 were admitted to the Grimsby Corporation Hospital and two to the Scartho Road Infirmary. Home nursing was provided for three of the notified district cases.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.—21 cases were referred for treatment from the health department, 14 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 in a total of 42 cases (some new, some old).

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—During the year four girls were transferred to an institution outside the area through the agency of Sister Tipping of the Home of Help for Girls; the local authority were responsible for their maintenance. All four cases were sent to the Quarry Maternity Home, Lincoln.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—2,027 live births and 66 still births were notified during the year. 91 or 4·5 per cent of the registered births were not notified, information concerning these being obtained from the local registrar of births and deaths.

INFANT MORTALITY.—71 deaths of infants under one year occurred during the year, the infant mortality rate being 34 as compared with 47 in 1945 and 43 in the country as a whole. The chief causes of death were prematurity, congenital defects (including atelectasis, injury at birth and congenital debility) and respiratory diseases.

<i>Percentage of infant deaths.</i>	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.
Prematurity	33·80	13·75	18·61	19·27	16·66
Congenital defects, (including atelectasis, congenital malformation, injury at birth and congenital debility) ..	25·35	17·5	21·27	20·48	27·38
Respiratory diseases	19·71	23·7	20·21	27·7	16·66
Diarrhoea and enteritis	5·63	21·25	10·59	8·44	20·24

The alteration in the chief cause of infant deaths is very noticeable. In past years the chief cause of infant deaths has frequently been respiratory diseases and despite the incidence of gastro enteritis there were very few deaths due to this cause. Deaths due to prematurity have greatly increased and there has also been a marked increase in the deaths due to congenital defects, etc. Of 121 premature infants born, 24 died within the first three weeks. Until it is possible to provide more adequate care for premature infants there is little likelihood of this type of infant mortality being reduced. At present we have no special institutional provision for the care of premature babies and although their admission to the municipal maternity home or Scartho Road Infirmary is obtained wherever necessary, much more specialised treatment is needed. The home nursing of premature infants whenever practicable seems to yield fairly good results, but owing to shortage of staff, even here much more could be done, although too much praise cannot be given to the midwives for the detailed supervision they have given to such cases despite pressure of work.

The neo-natal death rate was 18·3 as compared with 14·82 in 1945. The chief cause was prematurity. Of the total 71 infant deaths 64·8 occurred within the first month.

STILL BIRTHS.—There were 66 still-births during the year, 29 of these took place at the municipal maternity home. As usual investigations were made into all cases of still-birth.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—1946 saw the return of all clinics to their original premises, although the examination of toddlers was not resumed at Watkin Street owing to shortage of staff. Hope Street continued to deal with most of the examination of toddlers for its own area as well as that of Old Clee and Watkin Street, but a special toddlers clinic was resumed at Nunsthorpe.

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

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Hope Street	10,031	9,135	11,876	11,481	10,753
Watkin Street	6,170	6,416	7,034	6,787	6,765
Nunsthorpe	5,465	6,904	8,657	8,442	6,713
Old Clee	3,192	3,604	4,339	3,934	4,240
Toddlers	792	885	885	1,168	1,207

The only clinic at which there was an increase in attendance was Hope Street, but I have no doubt with the increased number of health visitors available, in due course attendances will attain their former proportions.

Voluntary workers again gave much appreciated assistance at all sessions.

MOTHERCRAFT.—Owing to shortage of staff very little mothercraft work has been carried out, except at the ante-natal sessions held at Hope Street. There has been no attempt to conduct cookery classes or sewing classes.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.—Distribution of dried milk at cost or assisted rates still continues, although mothers take full advantage of the Government milk scheme. The work of the distribution of national dried milk, codliver oil and orange juice is undertaken by the Food Office clerks. Facilities are still afforded to the Food Control officers at the infant welfare centres to enable them to carry out this work.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.—As noted above the Nunsthorpe toddlers clinic was re-opened, but at Watkin Street the examination of toddlers was conducted during the ordinary infant welfare sessions and a similar procedure was carried out at Old Clee, although on the whole every attempt is being made to confine the examination of toddlers from those areas to the Hope Street clinic.

There was a considerable drop in the number of new cases seen and also in the total attendances, there being 260 new cases and a total of 792 attendances.

TEST FEEDING CLINICS.—These were held at the various infant welfare centres and a total of 377 test feeds were carried out.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.—In August ante-natal work was rearranged so that Watkin Street clinic was re-opened for two sessions for ante-natal work to be carried out. Owing to the intensive type of ante-natal

care now given it is not possible for many cases to be seen at any one session and so district cases have now four ante-natal clinics which they may attend, two at Hope Street and two at Watkin Street.

Throughout the whole of 1946 the following investigation was made in every ante-natal case attending the local authority's clinics, whether attached to the maternity home or on the district :—

Blood examination for the rhesus factor, red cell count and hæmoglobin content, blood grouping, and the usual tests for V.D., Wasserman, Kahn and complement fixation.

An analysis of 1,201 Rhesus tests carried out is as follows :—

Rh. positive . . 986 Rh. negative . . 213

also one Rh. positive for donation showed genotype R'' and one Rh. negative for transfusion showed genotype R' R'' or Rr.

In addition 32 Rh. negative patients had tests repeated at thirty-six weeks ; 54 husbands were tested, of whom 46 were Rh. positive ; and 19 babies (cord blood after delivery) were tested, 13 of whom were Rh. positive and 6 Rh. negative.

The number of specimens of blood sent to the venereal diseases laboratory was 1,335. Of these 9 (0.67 per cent.) were positive for Wassermann reaction, and 6 (0.45 per cent.) were positive for gonococcal fixation test.

In addition to this the practice of screening every new case soon after the first attendance was continued.

During the year the following attendances were made :—

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Attendances New Cases</i>	
Hope Street	.. 2,979	772
Watkin Street	.. 243	84
Municipal Maternity Home	2,443	462

POST NATAL CLINICS.—It has not yet been found possible to establish a special post natal clinic, although there is no doubt that for the health of the mother, post natal examination is essential. Whenever a woman is desirous of having a post natal examination arrangements are made for this to be carried out during the latter part of an ante-natal session.

The following attendances were made during the year :—

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Attendances New Cases</i>	
Hope Street	17	17
Watkin Street	2	2
Municipal Maternity Home	4	3

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—948 cases were admitted during the year of which 820 were delivered by midwives and 114 by doctors. There were five B.B.A.'s. Medical assistance was sought in 244 cases. 3 maternal deaths occurred during the year.

There were 29 still-births and nine deaths of infants within 10 days of birth, the causes being :—

Still Births.—(a) Fœtal abnormality 14, (b) anoxæmia from (i) accidental hæmorrhage 3, (ii) prolapsed cord 3, (iii) placenta prævia 2, (iv) impacted transverse 1, (c) maternal toxæmias 3, (d) intra cranial hæmorrhage 1, (e) delayed labour 1, (f) pre-natal trauma 1.

Neo Natal.—prematurity 6, spina bifida 1, atelectasis 1, intra cranial hæmorrhage 1.

During the early months of 1946 the incidence of staphylococcic infection was serious and it was not until special steps had been taken to reduce the number of admissions, to alter the method of handling new born infants and to transfer immediately all cases showing the slightest sign of infection, that any improvement was obtained. Towards the end of March the infection seemed to have been controlled, but unfortunately there was a fresh out-break in April. This, however, was speedily controlled. There was also about this time a minor out-break of gastro enteritis among both mothers and babies. This, too, yielded to treatment and was controlled within a week or ten days without any mortality.

Complete bacteriological investigations were made in all staff, both nursing and domestic, and also in all cases of babies showing signs of infection however mild.

The assistance of the Ministry of Health was obtained and a full enquiry made by two of their medical inspectors into the origin of the outbreak and its spread. As a result of this much helpful advice was obtained as to method of control, but insistence was laid on the need for speedy provision of better nursery accommodation.

This need was already known and plans had been made for the provision of new nurseries but these had not then been approved by the Ministry, nor was there any likelihood of their immediate provision owing to post-war difficulties. The inspectors of the Ministry urged the importance of priority provision.

The shortage of nursing staff was acute and although the Ministry of Health advocated special holiday leave for all the staff this could not be carried out, much though it was needed, owing to the fact that new recruits were not obtained.

Sixteen pupil midwives joined the staff for the purpose of taking part of the training course laid down by the Central Midwives Board, and all completed their three months of training in the municipal maternity home. Of this number 10 passed the examination and one abandoned the course shortly after commencement of district training. The remaining five commenced training during the latter part of the year. Of seven pupils who commenced in 1945, three passed their examination in 1946, and four abandoned the course.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

No. of patients inspected	..	..	..	..	257
No. of patients selected for treatment	..	..	..	..	257
No. of attendances made at the clinic	..	..	..	..	1110
No. of extractions of permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	1590
No. of fillings in permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	116
Administrations of anæsthetics for					
extractions—General	..	..	..	..	168
Local	..	..	..	..	84
Other operations—dressings, scalings, etc.	..	..	..	..	815
No. of patients supplied with dentures	..	..	..	..	100

Summary of dentures supplied :—

Full upper dentures	..	..	..	..	..	52
Full lower dentures	..	..	..	..	..	38
Part upper dentures	..	..	..	..	..	3
Part lower dentures	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dentures re-modelled	..	..	..	..	..	1
Repairs to dentures	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	302

SECTION C—Sanitary Circumstances.

Mr. Harold Parkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has compiled this part of the report :—

Water.—The public supply provided by the Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District Water Board comes from the Lincolnshire Wolds to artesian wells in Grimsby. The water has a hardness of 24°. The supply has been adequate at all times for the needs of the Borough, and its purity proved by periodical examinations at two independent laboratories.

17 samples were submitted for chemical analysis and 22 for bacteriological examination. The samples were taken at various parts of the Borough at pumping stations and dwellings.

The water was not treated before distribution and danger from plumbo-solvent action is extremely remote.

As in previous years blood and faeces from Water Board employees, working in direct contact with water in wells, tanks and reservoirs, were examined by the Area Pathologist with negative results.

Approximately 5,000 houses are without internal water supply. The occupiers of these working class dwellings obtain water from stand-pipes in back yards ; at some premises only one tap is available for three or four families.

Drainage and Sewerage.—A full description of the system is in the 1932 report. During the year progress was maintained in the construction of an intercepting sewer in the Grant Thorold Sewerage Scheme which is expected to obviate flooding during storm periods. The estimated cost of these works is £157,000.

Sewers were also extended at Nunsthorpe, Old Clee and Little Coates to receive the drainage of the new housing estates.

Rivers and Streams.—Reports to the Council about the foul condition of the River Freshney resulted in a temporary improvement in its condition. A special committee was appointed to deal with the matter and at the end of the year the legal responsibilities were being investigated.

Closet Accommodation.—At a few houses, flushing cisterns and water supply were provided to "hand flushed" closets. There are less than 100 similar closets still remaining in the Borough—some at houses which will be dealt with in due course under the Housing Act and in Reconstruction Schemes.

Public Cleansing.—The Cleansing Superintendent reports the collection of 26,273 tons of refuse (1945–23,772 tons). 24,356 tons were disposed of by "controlled tipping" 24 tons were burnt and 26 tons (including "night soil") used on farms and allotments. Salvage materials amounted to 2,561 tons and realised £9,162. 914 tons of household scraps were collected for pig and poultry feeding.

General Sanitary Work.—1946 was another difficult year for the depleted staff of sanitary inspectors; the same principle of deciding the priority of work to be attempted was applied as in 1945.

Sanitary Inspections.

Accumulations	187	Animals	60
Ashbins	1241	Caravans	30
Complaints received and investigated	4006	Dirty houses and persons ..	193
Drain tests	75	Drainage	2759
Infectious disease enquiries ..	860	Factories and outworkers ..	442
Offensive smells	97	Lodging houses	25
Passages and yards	798	Miscellaneous matters ..	896
Public conveniences	25	Offensive trades	39
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	229	Piggeries and stables	441
Water supply	63	Rats and mice	392
		Smoke observations	51
		Verminous premises	102

Housing.

Houses, defects and nuisances (Public Health Act)	3547
Houses (Housing Act)	3852
Overcrowding (Housing Act)	61

Notices.

Informal notices served	3514
Statutory notices served	715
(387—Public Health Act. 328—Housing Act).	

Work in default was carried out by the Corporation at the cost of the owners in respect of 95 notices.

Defects remedied and nuisances abated included :—

Accumulations cleared ..	35	Animals (nuisances abated)	9
Ashbins provided	537	Chimney repairs	57
Doors and frames renewed or repaired	198	Drains cleared	717
Drain repairs	89	(involving 2720 houses)	
Eavesgutters new and repaired	326	Drain and inspection chambers (new)	25
Fireplace and range repairs	220	Floor repairs or renewals ..	267
Handrails provided and refixed	7	Houses cleansed	8
Offensive smells abated ..	14	Passages paved and repaired	8
Plaster repairs	458	Rain water pipes repairs and renewals	125
Roof repairs	356	Stairway repairs	7
Sink and pipe repairs ..	43	Washboiler repairs and renewals	126
Wall repairs	76	Window repairs	253
Water closet repairs ..	498	Yard walls and gates repaired	40
Water pipes and taps repaired	274		
Yards repaired and repaved	154		

Passages.—Throughout the town the paving and drainage of many private passages at the back of houses are in a very insanitary state after years of neglect. Work was started in the last quarter of the year on some of the largest passages in the Borough when the Corporation let tenders for £1,941.

The sanitary inspector's work to secure the re-paving of passages is rarely a straight forward matter.

Plans and specifications must be prepared, legal notices served under Section 56 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and when work is to be completed in default of the owners, tenders and contracts obtained and later apportionments made, accounts issued, and sometimes visits to the Registrar's Court to recover the cost.

Derelict Buildings.—In addition to the risks of physical injury from dangerous structures, members of the Council were concerned about the insanitary state of partially cleared sites and damaged buildings (war damaged and wilfully destroyed) which had been derelict and neglected during the war years. After a preliminary survey by the sanitary inspectors, lists relating to 296 premises were sent to the Borough Engineer for action under Section 58 of the Public Health Act.

Air Raid Shelters.—The removal of these from back yards and common courts had become a problem which had not been solved at the end of the year. In many parts of the Borough the shelters had become foul with stagnant liquid, dumps for filth were harbouring rats, particularly where Anderson shelters had been left amongst wrecked properties.

Many brick surface shelters in streets were demolished, but this programme had not been completed in 1946.

Keeping of Animals.—Again it is necessary to record the need of adopting and applying a stringent set of byelaws to obviate unsatisfactory domestic poultry and rabbit keeping in all parts of the Borough. Although there are fewer dogs about than in 1939 another nuisance on the increase is the fouling of public footpaths and grass verges by dogs. A mere glance at the grass verges in the most respectable parts of the Borough suggests the absence of civic pride amongst the neighbouring dog owners.

Offensive Trades.

Tripe dressers	..	..	..	4
Fish meal makers	..	..	..	1
Fat melters	..	..	..	2
Fish curers	..	..	..	36
Hide & skin dealers	..	..	..	2
Gut scraper	..	..	..	1
Rag & bone dealers	..	..	..	6

The Sanitary Sub-Committee reluctantly granted permission, for a limited period of six months, for the establishment of the trade of fish curing at three premises which had previously been used for this purpose. Two of the applicants' original premises had been destroyed during an air raid in 1943.

Late in 1946 the Reconstruction Committee took the first step in an attempt to concentrate fish curing works near the fish docks and away from dwellings by making the Orwell Street Compulsory Purchase Order under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944. There are 73 dwellings on the proposed site, which is adjacent to the docks. Eventually it is intended to demolish all the existing buildings and erect modern fish curing houses.

On several occasions it was necessary to warn lorry drivers about carelessness during collection and transporting of fish offal through the streets of the town. Consideration should be given to the provision of a direct road from the docks to the fish meal works at Pyewipe and obviate the necessity of carting fish offal through built up areas of the Borough.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.—Six samples (5 inspectors and 1 official) of feeding stuffs and four samples (1 official and 3 inspectors) of fertilisers were examined.

Samples which did not comply with the Statutory statements were:—

Palm kernal cake	7.54%	oil instead of 5.5%
Cotton cake	26.38%	albuminoids instead of 22%
Naptha lime	52.46%	calcium hydroxide instead of 64.9%
	47.9 %	calcium carbonate instead of 13.3%
	39.9 %	calcium hydroxide instead of 64.9% and
Pig meal No. 1	4.56%	oil instead of 3.7%
Meat and bone meal	5.73%	nitrogen instead of 45%

Rag Flocks Acts.—Rag flocks are not made in the Borough.

Factories.—Many improvements in the sanitary arrangements were effected in 1946. Close collaboration continued with Mr. Wayne-Heapy, the resident H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Rat Repression.—The Corporation appointed two assistant rat catchers in June 1946 in anticipation of the main event of the year in this work—the treatment of all the public sewers throughout the Borough.

A brief summary of the results is set out below :—

First treatment—1,355 manholes were treated, in which it was necessary to fix 1,326 trays. In 762 manholes the baits were taken. (The wards badly affected were North-East, Humber, Central, Weelsby, Hainton, Victoria). In 593 manholes the baits were not taken (chiefly in Scartho, Wellow and South Wards).

Weight of bait used was $8\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. (sausage rusk) and 35 lbs. poison (zinc phosphide). Estimated number of rats killed—5,795.

Second treatment—(a month later with change of bait and poison). 1,355 manholes treated and in 1,296 the baits were not touched. In 59 manholes the baits were taken (though only partially in all except one manhole).

Weight of bait used $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. (damaged wheat) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (arsenic).

Estimated number of rats killed—192.

Total Cost — £648 6s. 3d.

Labour (3 ratcatchers, 1 sewer man, 5 casual labourers)	£610 5s. 1d.
Materials (baits, poison, ropes, etc.)	£38 1s. 2d.

Period of Campaign. 1.7.1946—26.10.1946.

At the end of the year arrangements were being made for systematic "block" control throughout the town, although to a very limited extent this had been carried out in several wards of the Borough.

During the summer a short training course in rat destruction was held in Grimsby at which men from local firms and adjoining districts attended.

After its operation for many years the Council abolished the scheme for the payment of twopence for every dead rat delivered to the Corporation destructor.

Attempts were made to deal with the rat problem over a large area, including the Borough, the Dock Estate, Grimsby Rural District and Cleethorpes, but after preliminary discussions, difficulties raised by the Ministry of Food rendered the scheme unworkable.

Atmospheric Pollution.—When compared with many industrial towns Grimsby cannot be classed as dirty and sooty but much pioneer work has still to be attempted to obtain a smoke-free atmosphere. After the analysis of the monthly rain water fall in the gauge at the back of the Health Office, Bargate, the estimated average solid deposit (including tarry particles, grit etc.,) over a square mile was 14.5 tons.

Public Swimming Baths.—Four out of the nine samples of water taken at the Orwell Street baths during afternoons and evenings were found to contain *B. coli* after examination by the Area Bacteriologist of the Ministry of Health. The dosage of chlorine solution was increased and added to the bath at shorter intervals.

After considerable discussion in Council meetings it was decided that an efficient continuous filtration plant should be installed at the Orwell Street Bath. At the end of the year, the plant was in the making and is expected to be installed in the early spring of 1947.

Samples from the Eleanor Street bath (which has an efficient filtration plant) were satisfactory.

Eradication of Vermin (Bed bugs, etc.).—50 premises (including 4 council houses) were treated for bugs and 12 premises sprayed for fleas. Before vacant council houses were re-let sanitary inspectors examined them for the presence of vermin. When notified by the Town Clerk the houses of families who had been granted new municipal houses were inspected and if vermin was found disinfestation was carried out by spraying with D.D.T. solution and using Gammaxene smoke.

Other methods employed are described in the 1938 report.

Moth and cockroach infestations were dealt with on request of householders.

Schools.—Sanitary conditions at the local schools remained unchanged, although improvements in many respects are necessary.

Public Conveniences.—Members of the Sanitary Sub-Committee considered the needs of the public and formulated a scheme for the provision of new conveniences, but until many more new houses are erected there appears to be little hope of making a start with the building programme.

At the end of the year negotiations were in progress for obtaining sites near Carr Lane and at Scartho but the finding of a suitable site in the centre of the town for a women's convenience was not realised.

Wanton damage occurred at most conveniences throughout the year, the police failed in apprehending the offenders.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has prepared this section of the report:—

In 1946 357 houses were erected (82 by private enterprise and 275 by the local authority). 71 dilapidated war damaged houses were demolished in eight wards of the Borough.

On the Corporation's housing estate at Nunsthorpe 224 temporary pre-fabricated houses and 51 permanent houses were completed. The construction of sewers, roads, etc. continued at Nunsthorpe for the extension of the present estate and similar work commenced at Old Clee and Little Coates.

Under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, 26 houses in Eastgate Terrace were represented as unfit in November 1946 as Eastgate Clearance Area No. 1-1946.

There was a slight improvement in the position regarding housing repairs. Certain owners seized on any observations made by the Minister of Health about priorities and shortages of materials, when seeking to evade their responsibilities as property owners.

Many tenants (some impatiently) are looking forward to the time not only when dilapidations will be remedied without difficulty and delay but when reasonable facilities, such as internal water supply and sink, hot water systems and baths will be provided in working class houses. To install these in countless houses in the borough will necessitate major reconditioning and alterations. As a first step in this direction it appears necessary for the Council to make suitable byelaws under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936.

As was expected overcrowding and sub-letting continued and at many houses circumstances became very difficult as young families increased.

Sanitary inspectors continued their enquiries at every house visited during the year and 282 (11.4%) out of 2,466 were found to be occupied by more than one family. These houses were not necessarily overcrowded, nor does this total include any of the 242 (14%) noted in 1944 and 353 (12%) noted in 1945.

Requisitioning of house property—very often in a neglected and dilapidated condition, continued in 1946. After reconditioning and adaptation under the direction of the sanitary inspectors better accommodation was provided for 34 families who had been living in unsatisfactory conditions.

The Grimsby Town Council adopted the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts in 1946 and the Chief Sanitary Inspector issued certificates on the sanitary condition of 19 houses.

Queries continued to be submitted by the War Damage Commission.

SECTION E.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

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

Inspections.

Bakehouses	110	Cowsheds	60
Dairies and milk vendors ..	409	Fish curers	203
Fish shops	62	Food preparers	165
Fried fish shops	198	Green grocers	6
Grocers	106	Ice cream makers and	
Markets	140	Vendors premises	504
Meat shops and stores ..	278	Slaughterhouses	1708
Other matters	108		

Milk Supply.

7 Registered cowkeepers (167 cows).

11 Registered wholesalers.

330 Registered retail purveyors including :—

28 dairymen with premises in Grimsby.

10 dairymen with premises outside Grimsby.

292 bottled milk vendors.

1 Licensed producer of Tuberculin Tested Milk (Attested Herd)

2 Licensed producers of Accredited Milk.

4 Licensed pasteurisers (2 Holder process, 2 High Temperature Short Time process).

1 Licensed pasteurised milk dealer (Supplementary).

An enquiry made during 1946 showed that about 94% of the milk supply of the Borough was heat treated before sale to householders (In 1938, 63% was heat treated).

The Town Council cancelled the registration of a retail purveyor of milk because of failing to observe the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order regarding cleanliness (notice of appeal was given by the dairyman). This man was also an unsatisfactory cow keeper but it was not possible to cancel this registration, because of faulty legislation, which obviously needs immediate amendment to enable local authorities to deal effectively with offenders.

A retail purveyor and his roundsman from Louth Rural District were found filling dirty milk bottles in a motor van in the Borough. The magistrates fined each man £5 and 15/- costs.

Reports from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries shewed that the herds in the Grimsby cowsheds were clinically examined as follows :—

One herd	5 times.	Three herds	3 times.
Three herds	4 times.	Two herds	twice.
One herd (T.T)	once.,		

Three cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order two of which were discovered after two calves had been condemned by the sanitary inspectors in the Grimsby slaughterhouses because of congenital tuberculosis.

It was necessary to write to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries about the delay in sending notices to the local authority about animals found to be suffering from scheduled diseases.

Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples.

- 11 Biological examinations (all satisfactory).
- 21 Bacteriological examinations (16 satisfactory).
 - 4 failed methylene blue tests.
 - 5 contained *B. coli* in 0.01 ml. in more than one tube.

Accredited Milk Samples.

- 16 Biological examinations (all satisfactory).
- 24 Bacteriological examinations (19 satisfactory).
 - 5 failed methylene blue tests.
 - contained *B. coli* in 0.01 ml. in more than one tube.

Pasteurised Milk Samples.

- 21 Biological examinations (Grimsby C.B. 14 and Grimsby R.D.C. 7) (all satisfactory).
- 82 Bacteriological examinations (70 Grimsby C.B. and 12 Grimsby R.D.C.) (78 were satisfactory 67 Grimsby C.B. and 11 Grimsby R.D.C.).
 - 2 failed methylene blue tests (1 Grimsby C.B. and 1 Grimsby R.D.C.).
 - failed phosphatase test.
 - 3 contained *B. coli* in 0.01 ml. in more than one tube (Grimsby C.B. 2, Grimsby R.D.C. 1).

Heat Treated Milk Samples.

- 21 "Sterilised" milk (Grimsby C.B.)—all satisfactory.
(21 bacteriological and 2 biological examinations).

Meat and Food Inspection. Slaughterhouses.—Control by the Ministry of Food of slaughterhouses and slaughtering continued in 1946. In four former Grimsby private slaughterhouses the carcasses and organs of 103 bulls, 2,916 bullocks, 1,363 cows, 1,381 heifers, 17,074 sheep, 215 pigs and 2,079 calves were examined and as a result it was necessary to make the following condemnations in accordance with Memorandum 62 Foods,

Tuberculosis.—The complete carcasses and organs of 3 bulls, 19 bullocks, 13 heifers, 47 cows, 11 pigs and 13 calves and 1 sheep were condemned because of generalised tuberculosis.

42 bulls, 602 bullocks, 319 heifers, 649 cows and 29 pigs were found to be tubercular in varying degrees.

Total weight of tuberculous meat —55 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. 51% of the cow carcasses and offals were found to be tubercular.

As in previous years the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries officers were informed about 13 calves found by the sanitary inspectors in Grimsby slaughterhouses to be affected with congenital tuberculosis. The veterinary inspectors found some of the dams at dairy farms both in Grimsby and in Lindsey.

Lindsey County Council was notified of cows found by sanitary inspectors in Grimsby slaughterhouses to have tuberculosis of the udder in a marked degree, but action was not taken against the farmers after investigation by the County Council's officer.

Other Diseases.—The complete carcasses and organs of 1 bull, 4 bullocks, 4 heifers, 7 cows, 15 pigs, 46 sheep and 26 calves were condemned.

32 bulls, 1,386 bullocks, 426 heifers, 646 cows, 100 pigs, 4,325 sheep, 32 calves were found to have localised diseases.

The diseases included :—pneumonia, pleurisy, mastitis, dropsy, Johnes disease, actinomycosis, pericarditis, nephritis, angioma and various parasitic conditions of livers and lungs.

Weight 26 tons 8 cwts. 3 qrs. 6 lbs.

Meat Depots.—All meat dressed in Grimsby was distributed to various districts in North Lincolnshire from the central meat depot in Brighowgate. Meat coming into the depot from Lincoln, Louth, Barton, Gainsborough, Skegness, was examined and 1 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. (tubercular) and 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. (other diseases) were condemned. Other meat condemned (chiefly bone taint) weighed 1 ton 12 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs.

Stores and Shops.—Set out below are details of various foods condemned during the year.

1149 cans of vegetables.	1 jar malted milk
1222 " " milk.	1 tin Ovaltine
275 " " fish	68 chickens.
70 " " fruit	8 lbs. beef sausage
254 " " tomatoes	36½ lbs. bacon
1101 " " meat	2 lbs. beef
70 " " preserves	¾ lb. tongue
8 " " pudding	4 tons fish

2151 packets of pudding and cake mixtures	3 tons peas
12 meat pies	7 tons 3 cwts. 2qrs. dried fruit
8 beasts' tripes	4 cwts. fruit
2 barrels pigs maws	14½ stones oats
3 loaves of bread	8 lbs. oat meal
134 cakes and buns	3 cwts. 2 qrs. 20 lbs. flour
9 crumpets	6 lbs. haricot beans
1326 pikelets	½ lb. tea
52 jars pickles	8 lbs. sugar
26 bottles sauce	38 lbs. cocoa and chocolate
12 bottles flavouring	93 lbs. biscuits
7 tins mustard	36¾ lbs. butter
3 jars fish paste	18 lbs. margarine
5 packets gravy salt	44 lbs. boiled sweets
1 tin dried egg	2 lbs. curry powder
	6 lbs. honey
	11 lbs. ham

Total weight of all diseased and unsound food condemned was :—

103 tons 7 cwts. 0 qr. 15 lbs.

Unsound and diseased meat was taken to a meat and bone meal factory in Glanford Brigg Rural district. When possible damaged and unsound (not diseased) food was used for animal feeding after satisfactory safeguards had been made to prevent its use as human food.

The action of the Ministry of Food's Salvage Officer was strongly criticised by the Town Council by releasing for use by bakers 7 tons of dates which were condemned by the Chief Sanitary Inspector as weevil infested and unfit for food. After this action had been notified to the Ministry of Food an official visited Grimsby and invoked the aid of the Medical Officer of Health but his opinion coincided with that of the Council's Chief Sanitary Inspector. Eventually the dates were removed from the bakehouses and fed to pigs.

It was again necessary to complain to the Ministry of Food officials about the inadequate staining of raw diseased meat sent to "Pet Stores" in Grimsby.

It is a serious state of affairs that raw diseased meat can be obtained so freely by the general public.

Ice Cream.—25 registered premises for the making and sale of ice cream. 33 registered premises for the sale of ice cream.

The commodity sold in Grimsby in 1946 as "ice cream" belied its name and certainly did not contain cream. The materials allowed for making this product had little food value.

There were not any legal standards as regard bacteria present or food content,

If the traders could not offer a better food product in my opinion there was no reason why it should not be bacteriologically safe and clean. Set out below are the results of 92 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

42 samples considered satisfactory (No B. coli and less than 100,000 bacteria per ml.).

38 samples contained B. coli.

12 samples with plate counts of over 100,000 or uncountable per ml.).

More than half of the samples did not reach a bacteriological standard adopted as reasonable by the Medical Officer and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

When bad reports on samples were received the sanitary inspectors went through the process of manufacture stage by stage to find out where contamination occurred.

Invariably the presence of B. Coli in the sample was proved to be as a result of inadequate sterilising of equipment and careless methods.

When the methods advised by the inspectors were applied satisfactory samples were produced.

Most of the makers were willing to co-operate with the inspectors. Two makers voluntarily suspended business until they could obtain the necessary equipment.

The Council cancelled the registration of one vendor for uncleanness.

Five samples of "Cold Mix" ice cream powder were found to contain B. coli. This term "Cold Mix" is a snare, giving the impression that the use of cold water is all that is necessary in ice cream making.

The general principles which should be applied to produce ice cream of a satisfactory bacteriological standard are :—

- (a) Efficient steam sterilising of all equipment.
- (b) Boiling or pasteurising of mixture—followed by immediate freezing.
- (c) Wrapping or packing ice cream in sterile containers before sale.
- (d) Storage of ice cream at all times at a constant low temperature.
- (e) Strict cleanliness observed by workers at all stages of production and distribution.
- (f) Examination of all workers to eliminate possible "carriers" of disease.

Samples of Food and Drugs.—156 samples (42 formal and 114 informal) were taken for analysis. 9.7% were found to be unsatisfactory (2 were broken in transit).

The genuine samples were :—Apple juice 1, aspirin tablets 2, baking powder 1, bicarbonate of soda 2, black puddings 1, bacon 2, butter 2, breakfast spread 1, castor oil 2, chloral hydrate 1, chlorate of potash tablets 2, cocoa 2, cod liver oil 2, coffee 2, colouring matter 1, condensed milk 5, dried milk 3, epsom salts 2, fat saver 1, fish cakes 2, gelatine (powdered) 2, glauber salts 2, glycerine 2, gravy salt 2, golden eye

ointment 2, ground ginger 2, halibut liver oil 2, hazlett 1, ice cream powder 2, lard 3, lemon squash 1, liquorice powder 2, marmalade 1, margarine 1, malt extract 2, malt vinegar 1, meat pie 1, milk 48, mincemeat 1, olive oil 1, orange squash 1, Parrish's chemical food 2, paregoric 2, pepper 2, pineapple jam 1, saccharine tablets 1, salt petre 2, sausages 3, sal volatile 2, sultanias 1, sherbet 1, smoked haddock 2, tincture of iodine 2.

The unsatisfactory samples were :—

Informal sample of milk	4.5% added water
" " "	22.3% " "
" " "	23.7% " "
" " of baking powder	Deficient in carbon dioxide
" " sal volatile	15% deficient in ammonia
" " sausage	25% deficient in meat
" " sausage	12½% deficient in meat
" " milk	Very slight addition of added water
" " milk	4.8% added water
" " lard	Not lard—but vegetable fat
Formal sample of milk	20.4% added water
" " "	22.7% " "
" " "	20.9% " "
" " "	10.9% " "
" " "	4.0% " "

Legal proceedings were taken against a farmer in the Grimsby Rural District area who sent in milk to a Grimsby dairy. The samples involved were the first four formal samples mentioned in the list above. The magistrates dismissed the case.

Public Health (Condensed) Milk Regulations.—Two tins of full cream sweetened milk, two tins of unsweetened full cream milk and one tin of machine skimmed milk examined were found to be genuine, although the milk produced in U.S.A. had not been marked in accordance with the Regulations.

Public Health (Dried) Milk Regulations.—One sample of full cream dried milk and one sample of half cream dried milk were reported as genuine by the Public Analyst.

Public Health Preservatives, etc. in Food Regulations.—Samples examined were found to comply with the regulations.

Chemical Analyses.—Capt J. A. Foster who had for many years been Public Analyst for this Borough died early in 1946. In April 1946 Mr. Hugh Childs B.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 67 Surrey Street, Sheffield, was appointed Public Analyst and Mr. Archibald Orton Jones, M.A., F.R.I.C., of the same address was appointed Deputy Public Analyst.

Bacteriological and Biological Examinations.—were made by Dr. Frank Hampson, Ministry of Health Area Pathologist at the Grimsby and District Hospital.

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

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

Diseases.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet fever	55	41	—
Diphtheria	31	31	1
Typhoid fever	1	1	1
Acute Pneumonia	37	5	37 (all forms)
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	2	—
Acute poliomyelitis	2	2	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	22	3	—
Puerperal pyrexia	28	19	—
Erysipelas	10	3	—
Chicken pox	241	6	—
Measles	81	—	—
Whooping cough	216	10	—
Typhus fever	1*	1	—
Malaria (contracted abroad)	2	1	—

* The case of typhus fever was a non-civilian.

No notifications were received of other notifiable diseases not specified in the Table above (e.g. small pox).

Table 4 on page 78 gives an analysis of the total notified cases under various age groups and in Wards.

Table 7 on page 81 gives a comparison of the death rates and case rates of certain infectious diseases.

Scarlet Fever.—55 notifications relating to civilians (24 males, 31 females) and one concerning a male non-civilian were received, compared with 76 and two respectively in 1945. The attack rate was 0·63 per thousand of the population ; for England and Wales it was 1·38. 41 cases (74·5 per cent.) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. No deaths were attributed to scarlet fever, which was of a mild type.

The following table shows the comparative prevalence of scarlet fever over a period of ten years :—

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year	Estimated Population	Total No. of Cases Notified	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths Regd.	Mortality per 100 Cases Notified	Mortality per 1,000 Population	No. of Cases treated in Hospital	Percentage removed to Hospital
1937	92,760	215	2.31	2	0.93	0.02	155	72.0
1938	92,320	185	2.00	—	—	—	149	80.5
1939	90,520	141	1.55	—	—	—	119	84.3
1940	82,560	110	1.33	1	0.90	0.01	90	81.8
1941	78,680	141	1.79	1	0.70	0.01	98	69.5
1942	76,800	262	3.41	—	—	—	177	67.5
1943	76,460	206	2.69	1	0.48	0.01	144	69.9
1944	76,150	153	2.00	1	0.65	0.01	121	79.0
1945	78,030	76	0.97	—	—	—	50	65.7
1946	86,340	55	0.63	—	—	—	41	74.5

Diphtheria.—Only 31 cases occurred (13 males, 18 females), compared with 53 in 1945 and 150 in 1944. This is the lowest number of cases notified since 1936. The local attack rate was 0.35 and for England and Wales it was 0.28. All the cases were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

One death occurred giving a death rate of 0.01, the same as for England and Wales.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.—During the year 1,296 children were immunised against diphtheria by the medical staff of the department, using material supplied by the Ministry of Health. Of this number 951 were under five years of age and 345 were between five and fifteen. It is estimated that 63 per cent. of children under fifteen have been immunised.

Efforts are being made to publicize the fact that one "booster" dose should be given to each child immunised in infancy shortly after it has entered school.

The table appended shows the prevalence of Diphtheria over a period of ten years :—

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year	2 Estimated Population	3 Total No. of Cases Notified	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population	8 No. of Cases treated in Hospital	9 Percentage removed to Hospital
1937	92,760	86	0.92	5	5.81	0.05	82	95.3
1938	92,320	126	1.36	3	2.38	0.03	119	94.4
1939	90,520	90	0.99	8	8.88	0.08	83	92.0
1940	82,560	87	1.05	2	2.29	0.02	85	97.7
1941	78,680	90	1.14	5	5.55	0.06	88	97.7
1942	76,800	123	1.60	1	0.81	0.01	123	100.0
1943	76,460	167	2.18	10	5.98	0.13	160	95.8
1944	76,150	150	1.96	2	1.33	0.02	150	100.0
1945	78,030	53	0.67	1	1.88	0.01	52	98.1
1946	86,340	31	0.35	1	3.22	0.01	31	100.0

Pneumonia.—37 notifications were received—32 of primary pneumonia and five of influenzal pneumonia—giving an attack rate of 0.42 as against 0.89 for England and Wales. Five cases were treated in hospital, two being admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary and the remainder to the Corporation Hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Two sporadic cases were notified, a boy aged 12 and a girl aged 3, both being treated in the Corporation Hospital and recovered. The local attack rate was 0.02 and for England and Wales it was 0.05.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Two notifications of this disease were received. The cases were non-residents, having come to Grimsby on holiday, and both were females aged 10 and 17 years respectively. The latter, a mill hand, complained of not feeling well some weeks prior to her arrival here. Both patients were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment and recovered.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—28 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, compared with 18 in 1945. The attack rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 12.82, compared with 8.50 for England and Wales. When a case is nursed at home the services of a district nurse are offered by the local authority, but 19 of the cases notified were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—22 cases of this disease were reported, three of which were treated in the Corporation Hospital. In one case vision was slightly impaired. The services of a nurse from the District Nursing Association are offered by the local authority in all cases nursed at home.

Erysipelas.—10 cases of erysipelas were notified (6 males, 4 females), compared with 17 in 1945. The local attack rate was 0·11, while for England and Wales it was 0·22. Three cases were treated in the Corporation Hospital. No deaths were ascribed to erysipelas.

Malaria.—Two notifications of malaria were received, and in both cases the disease had been contracted abroad during service in H.M. Forces.

Typhoid Fever.—One sporadic case of typhoid fever was notified. The case, a female aged 26, was admitted to the Corporation Hospital and died the same day. The infection could not be traced to any definite source.

Typhus Fever.—One case was reported in a non-civilian—a Skipper in the R.N.V.R.—who had just come to Grimsby on leave from Holland. All contacts were put under surveillance and some of them received protective inoculation. The patient was admitted to the Corporation Hospital under another diagnosis, but as there was no louse infection the question of utilising the protective clothing retained at the hospital did not arise. The appropriate hospital staff all received protective inoculation.

Measles.—Only 81 notifications of measles (42 males, 39 females) were received, compared with 1,488 in 1945. The attack rate for Grimsby was 0·93, while for England and Wales it was 3·92. No deaths were ascribed to measles.

Whooping Cough.—We received 216 notifications (117 males, 99 females), compared with 199 for the previous year. The attack rate was 2·50, while for England and Wales it was 2·28. There were no deaths from whooping-cough in the Borough, consequently the local death-rate from this disease was 0·00; for England and Wales it was 0·02. 10 cases were treated in the Corporation Hospital.

Chicken Pox.—241 notifications were received (111 males, 130 females), compared with 160 for the previous year. Six cases were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Influenza.—This is not a notifiable disease unless complicated by pneumonia. Five deaths were attributed to influenza (four in 1945), giving a death rate of 0·05; for England and Wales it was 0·15.

Small Pox.—There were no cases of smallpox or suspected smallpox in Grimsby during 1946, but a number of notices were received by the Department from other ports in regard to persons who were considered to have been contacts of the disease. These were persons returning to Grimsby from overseas, and they were kept under observation.

Vaccination.—Of the 1,717 infants whose births were reported by the local Registrar to the Vaccination Officer 388 were successfully vaccinated, equal to 22·5 per cent., a decrease of 8 per cent. on the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the farce of compulsory vaccination is shortly to come to an end. It is not always appreciated that it may be necessary in adult life to be vaccinated, with a good deal of inconvenience if one wishes to proceed overseas.

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

Venereal Diseases.—By arrangement the Queen Street clinic treats cases from part of Lindsey County Council area, and also deals with diagnosis and continued treatment of Services personnel in the district. In-patient treatment for patients referred from the clinic is provided at the Scartho Road Infirmary, to which hospital are also admitted, by arrangement, patients from Lindsey, Lincoln, and Holland with Boston. Hospital treatment is under the supervision of the V.D. Medical Officer.

513 Borough residents attended for the first time during the year. The classification of these cases was as follows :—

Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis	41	36	77
Chancroid	—	1	1
Gonorrhœa	103	61	164
Other than venereal	194	77	271
	<hr/> 338	<hr/> 175	<hr/> 513

The above numbers of males and females shew a reversion to the pre-war proportions and a marked contrast to the figures obtaining during the war years when, with so many local men absent on war service the numbers of women attending were proportionately, and actually, very much higher.

Including Borough residents a total of 1,285 new patients (1,003 men and 282 women and children) attended for the first time during the year.

Numbers of attendances by all patients were :—

	Borough Residents.	Other Areas.	Total.
Males	2976	2046	5022
Females	3343	512	3855
	<hr/> 6319	<hr/> 2558	<hr/> 8877

92 patients defaulted during the year, 62 of whom had completed treatment but failed to complete tests of cure. Of the 35 women included in the above total 19 had completed treatment.

The continuity of attendance of women is again largely due to the energetic follow-up work done by the clinic nursing sister.

Sending out of follow-up letters to men which was discontinued on the outbreak of war was resumed in November.

Regulation 33B.—Appropriate action continues to be taken in regard to contacts reported under this regulation. Contacts notified during the year numbered 29 (2 males and 27 females).

As in the previous year, proceedings were instituted against one contact for failure to submit to and continue treatment. The case was heard by the Magistrates on 17th July, 1946, when the defendant was committed to Scartho Road Infirmary for a period of treatment. Subsequently, the V.D. medical officer attended before the Magistrates and reported that the person concerned had complied with treatment as ordered, and the case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.

Treatment.—In the treatment of syphilis 1,848 doses of approved arseno-benzene compounds were administered, also 168 other arsenicals and 2,080 bismuth injections. 35 males and 19 females were treated with penicillin. Eight males and nine females received penicillin at the Scartho Road Infirmary.

Gonorrhœa continued to be sulphonamide resistant. Large numbers of seamen developing the disease at sea receive chemo-therapy as advocated in the pamphlet issued by the Ministry of War Transport, but shew little signs of recovery when they report at the clinic. Penicillin was administered to 277 males and 52 females at the clinic with very satisfactory results. One male and three females were admitted to hospital.

Unfortunately, penicillin abolishes so rapidly the clinical manifestations of syphilis and gonorrhœa that there has been, and will be, a greater tendency on the part of patients to default before the completion of adequate surveillance and tests of cure.

V.D. Laboratory.—By arrangement the laboratory examines specimens sent in by general practitioners, V.D. clinics, ante-natal clinics and hospitals in Grimsby, Lindsey, Holland and Lincoln. In addition specimens are received from various Service medical units. 5,644 specimens were received from the Grimsby V.D. clinic. Of a total of 30,791 specimens examined, 13,274 were from the Grimsby district.

Blood tests were done on 1,335 specimens from expectant mothers in the Grimsby district, and the Wassermann test was positive in 0·67 per cent. and the gonococcal complement fixation test in 0·45 per cent. The total of tests performed was higher than the previous year, but the percentage of positive results was less than half.

Mr. J. Brooks commenced duty as laboratory technician on 22nd January after 8½ years experience in general pathology in the regular Royal Army Medical Corps. Praise is due to the nursing and technical staff of the clinic and laboratory for the efficient standard of work maintained throughout a very busy year in which considerable work was done in assessing various types and courses of penicillin therapy.

Corporation Hospital.—I am indebted to the Matron Miss E. D. Mackenzie, R.R.C., for the following table showing the number of cases admitted to the fever side of this hospital for treatment :—

Disease	Borough	Other areas	Service	Total
Scarlet fever	41	13	1	55
Diphtheria	31	30	1	62
Typhoid fever	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	3	2	—	5
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	6	—	8
Acute poliomyelitis	2	—	—	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	—	—	3
Puerperal pyrexia	17	7	—	24
Erysipelas	3	5	—	8
Chicken pox	6	1	2	9
Measles	—	1	1	2
Whooping cough	10	11	—	21
Typhus fever	—	—	1	1
Malaria	1	—	2	3
Dysentery	—	10	1	11
Pemphigus	22	—	—	22
Other cases	69	37	11	117
	211	123	20	354

13 infants were admitted with the puerperal pyrexia cases, and 17 mothers with the pemphigus cases.

In addition to the above, two cases of pneumonia and two cases of puerperal pyrexia from the borough were admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary for treatment.

Cancer.—The number of deaths in Grimsby due to cancer was 162, giving a death rate of 1·87 per thousand of the population compared with 1·84 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 work of the centre has continued to expand, and plans are being made for additional accommodation and plant.

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 radio-therapy, and thus much suffering and disfigurement has been relieved.

Statistical results of treatment at the Centre will not be available until an adequate number of years have passed as it is typical of this disease that recurrences develop sometimes after several years of freedom from symptoms.

As with tuberculosis so with cancer it is essential that early treatment should be obtained in order that every chance of cure is available. Research work on cancer still goes on and it is hoped that some time in the future a specific agent to combat the disease will be found and thus avoid the mutilating surgical work which delay in seeking treatment renders necessary.

For the year ended 31st December, 1946, the number of Grimsby residents treated at the Scunthorpe Treatment Centre was 88 in-patients (36 males and 52 females) and 46 out-patients (27 males and 19 females), a total of 134 patients.

At the Grimsby and District General Hospital, which is an approved hospital under the joint scheme, the number of Borough residents who received in-patient treatment was 88 (45 males and 43 females).

Prevention of Blindness.—No action was taken by the Health Department under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1943, in regard to the prevention of blindness, as none was considered necessary.

The welfare of the blind is delegated by the Council to the Grimsby Society for the Blind, and at the end of the year the number of blind persons in the Borough was 139 (75 males and 64 females).

During the year the Society's Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. W. Gordon Davidson) made 11 examinations, as a result of which 8 persons were certified as blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act. Two of the latter have since been de-certified.

The death rate from tuberculosis has decreased slightly, but still remains a little above that for England and Wales, as it has done for over the last twenty years.

Included in the deaths were five cases that had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. The proportion of non-notified deaths is 8.9, as compared with 15.8 in 1945.

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 as follows :—

Year.	Total primary notifications.	Notifications per thousand of population.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	
				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary
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%
1944	153	2.00	1.8%	1.8%	—
1945	176	2.25	15.8%	14.3%	1.5%
1946	179	2.07	8.9%	8.9%	—

The following Table is a general analysis of the work done through the Chest Clinic in 1946 :—

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (exclud- ing contacts):													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	44	46	10	6	7	19	6	5	51	65	16	11	
(b) Diagnosis not com- pleted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18	3	2	1815
(c) Non-tuber- culous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	265	1141	129	105	

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	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1	5	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	5	—
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	482
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	158	125	123	—
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :													
(a) Recovered	9	23	5	1	7	9	12	7	16	32	17	8	73
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339	1308	260	233	2140
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	221	220	37	24	25	41	24	22	246	261	61	46	614
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25	5	5	45

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1946 654
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years .. 23
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" 42
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) .. 60
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 13,052
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December Nil
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—
 - (a) Personal 71
 - (b) Otherwise 2548

8. Number of visits by Nurses to homes of cases for Dispensary purposes 1629
9. Number of :—
- (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined :—
- Positive 262
- Negative 295
- (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work :—
- Films 1666
- Screens 5808
10. Number of " Recovered " cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above Nil
11. Number of " T.B. plus " cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1946 187

During the year 2,976 individual persons attended the Dispensary, making a total of 13,052 attendances. The following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Total number of persons who attended.	Number of new Cases.	Total Attendances.
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
1944	1809	1126	6,904
1945	1902	1291	9,219
1946	2976	2320	13,052

APPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT.

During the year under review 179 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 attended the Dispensary.

It will be noted in Grimsby there has been a more or less steady increase in the number of notifications since 1940. This upward trend shows no signs of abating and is a very strong argument in favour of routine X-raying, especially of people at risk (factory workers, etc). Despite this increase it does not give rise to any great anxiety as it is well known that the number of notifications is largely influenced by the vigilance of the general practitioner and the Tuberculosis service,

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

During 1946 applications were received from 119 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, including 13 which were discovered in the examination of contacts. In the previous year there were 111 new cases diagnosed, including 10 discovered in contact examinations.

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

	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942
(1) T.B. Minus (Sputum negative or absent)	87	79	75	76	58
(2) T.B. Plus 1 (Positive early case)	3	7	3	2	—
(3) T.B. Plus 2 (Positive intermediate case)	21	15	20	17	22
(4) T.B. Plus 3 (Positive advanced case)	8	10	15	10	15
	—	—	—	—	—
	119	111	113	105	95
	—	—	—	—	—

(b) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

There were 37 cases diagnosed as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, during the year as compared with 30 in 1945.

The following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Bones.	Abdomen.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
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
1944	3	—	9	5	17
1945	8	3	12	7	30
1946	5	5	14	13	37

It will be noted there is still a very definite increase in this form of tuberculosis. It is difficult to understand all the factors responsible, but the increased number of cases do give rise to a considerable amount of concern. In the case of tuberculous glands of the neck I think it is possible that a large number of these were dealt with previously by the surgeons at the General Hospital, whereas they are now referring such cases more frequently to the Dispensary for advice.

CONTACTS.—There is some increase in the number of contacts examined, no doubt due to the re-organisation of the Tuberculosis Health Visitor's work. During 1946 a total of 482 contacts were seen, as compared with 413 in the previous year. As a result of these examinations 13 persons were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (six adults and seven children). In 1945 11 persons were found to be suffering from tuberculosis as a result of this form of examination.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.—At the end of 1946 there were 100 tuberculous persons for whom disability pensions had been granted on the Tuberculosis Notification Register, as compared with 88 twelve months previously. 25 Pensioners received institutional treatment in the Corporation Hospital during 1946.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.—This form of treatment was brought into full use between January-June and October-December, 1946, when the attendances numbered 4,857. The Mercury Vapour lamp provided by the Grimsby Tuberculosis Care Committee continues to give splendid service.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX CLINIC.—The work at this weekly session is increasing yearly. During 1946 patients made a total of 2,197 attendances (1,477 Grimsby and 720 Lindsey County Council), as compared with a total of 1,963 in 1945. These figures do not include refills carried out at a "workers' clinic" held on Sunday mornings at the Corporation Hospital.

X-RAY WORK.—This is another branch of the service which continues to expand. During 1946, 7,474 Grimsby and 408 Lindsey County Council cases were X-rayed and reported upon, as compared with a total of 5,910 in the previous year.

The following table shows an analysis of the work done so far as Grimsby cases are concerned in this department :—

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Screening :— Pulmonary	1954	3153	387	314	5808
Films :— Pulmonary	721	808	93	44	1666
Totals	2675	3961	480	358	7474

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 1946:—

No. of patients referred to the dental clinic	5	
No. of attendances made at the clinic for treatment ..	18	
No. of extractions of—		
Permanent teeth	26	
Temporary Teeth	4	Total 30
Number of fillings in —		
Permanent teeth	3	„ 3
Administrations of anæsthetics for extractions—		
General	2	
Local	4	„ 6
Miscellaneous treatments		16
Dentures re-modelled		1

We are indebted to the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution for the help they have given with regard to tuberculosis patients ill at home during the current year, and also for the considerable number of visits that have been paid on our behalf, despite shortage of staff.

MEMO. 266/T.

We continue to make the widest possible application in this Memorandum and have the Town Council's backing in this respect. It is disappointing that family allowances require to be taken into account when assessing the scale under 266/T when one considers the meagreness of the grants paid under the Memorandum.

During 1946 payment was made to 166 cases, as compared with 164 in the previous year, under the following headings:—

Maintenance Allowances	131
Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances ..	17
Discretionary and Special Payments	—
Special Payments	18
	<hr/> 166

REHABILITATION.—The services of the Ministry of Labour through their Rehabilitation Officers have been extended since the previous report. We have to thank these Officers for their sympathetic consideration in dealing with the very difficult aspect of the Tuberculosis Service. There is good reason to believe that during the coming year a considerable step forward in the rehabilitation of the tuberculous will be initiated in this district, which is one of great difficulty regarding re-employment as many industries are barred from this class of patient because of their connection with food.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL, SCARTHO.

Staffing difficulties have persisted at this hospital during the year. Approximately 20 beds have had to remain unoccupied for this reason.

The amount of chest surgery performed has again been slightly increased and the facilities are available to patients from the Lindsey County Council and the Norfolk County Council. In a hospital of this size we are now near the limit of the amount of work which can be undertaken. The hospital does not fully serve the areas mentioned as there is almost always a small waiting list of persons requiring surgical treatment. The leeway has been made good so far as Grimsby cases are concerned and our main activities are directed toward new cases coming under treatment in the current year.

A total of 147 operations were carried out, consisting almost entirely of chest work, most of these being performed by Mr. E. C. Wynne-Edwards, F.R.C.S., who very kindly undertakes the major operations. The arrangement is of great advantage to patients from the three authorities. It is hoped that during the course of the coming year an X-ray apparatus will be installed in the sanatorium, this being an essential requirement with so much thoracic surgery being carried out.

	Thoraco- plasty	Thoraco- scopy	Phrenic Crush	Thoraco- scopy with separation of adhesions	Others	Total
Grimsby Borough	19	7	9	46	7	88
Lindsey County	16	3	3	23	4	49
Norfolk County	8	—	1	1	—	10
Totals.	43	10	13	70	11	147

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

		1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
<i>Admissions :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	140	140	149	133	148
	(b) Observation cases	30	26	49	34	32
	Total admissions	170	166	198	167	180
<i>Discharges :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	119	87	110	110	117
	(b) Observation cases	28	24	59	41	25
	Total discharges	147	111	169	151	142
<i>Deaths :—</i>	(a) Definite cases	23	35	33	23	28
	(b) Observation cases	1	1	1	3	3
	Total deaths	24	36	34	26	31

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

			1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Adult Males	..	..	54	58	56	27	31
Adult Females	..	..	17	25	38	31	29
Children	..	..	3	3	12	13	3
Total admitted	..	..	74	86	106	71	63

The following table shews the number of Service cases of tuberculosis dealt with during the year :—

	Under Treatment 1-1-46	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining 31-12-46
Grimsby Residents	7	13	16	—	4
Lindsey County Council Residents	5	6	7	—	4
	12	19	23	—	8

The total number of cases admitted to this section of the Corporation Hospital during 1946 was 262, as compared with 252 in 1945.

Grimsby cases.

Outside cases.

	<i>Patient days.</i>	<i>Bed case days.</i>	<i>Patient days.</i>	<i>Bed case days.</i>	
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)
1944 ..	30,036	21,420	11,951	8,093	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	114.6)
1945 ..	25,237	16,457	14,376	9,283	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	111)
1946 ..	28,360	19,491	13,762	8,489	
	(Average daily number cases whole institution			..	115.4)

The handicraft scheme of diversional and occupational therapy instituted in 1945 on the tuberculosis wards has continued to make good progress during the year under the part-time supervision of a teacher. The scheme is financed by the Tuberculosis Care Committee. The patients have shewn great interest in the work, the quality of the goods made being very high.

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 1945 relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.
Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1946, to the 31st December, 1946, in the
area of the County Borough of Grimsby.

Formal Notifications.												
AGE PERIODS	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis										Total Notifications.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total (all ages)
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	9	4	6	10	14	11	9	4	3	70
Females ..	—	1	4	6	8	20	14	7	5	1	3	69
Non-pulmonary Males ..	—	3	2	1	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	13
Females ..	—	3	—	1	10	4	5	3	—	1	—	27
												30

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	4
Females ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The source of information from which the above-mentioned was obtained is as follows:—Death Returns—From Local Registrars, Pulmonary 3, Non-Pulmonary 0; Transferable deaths from Registrar-General, Pulmonary 2.

The following is the Ward distribution of cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1946 :—

	Alexandra	Central	Clee	Coates	Hailinton	Humber	North East	Scartho	South	South West	Victoria	Weelsby	Wellow	Wellington	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.															
Males	3	8	9	1	3	13	3	2	12	3	3	4	3	3	70
Females	3	-	9	3	11	6	4	-	16	3	1	5	2	6	69
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.															
Males	1	-	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	13
Females	2	4	2	-	1	3	3	-	2	3	1	2	2	2	27

TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN GRIMSBY AS COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE SINCE 1922.

Year.	Population.	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
		GRIMSBY.		England and Wales.	GRIMSBY.		England and Wales.
		No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	Rate per thousand of population.	No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	Rate per thousand of population.
1922	83,600	89	1.06	.89	117	1.39	1.12
1923	84,650	82	.96	.84	102	1.24	1.06
1924	85,620	83	.97	.84	99	1.16	1.06
1925	86,810	77	.91	.83	98	1.21	1.04
1926	87,190	92	1.04	.77	127	1.43	0.96
1927	88,340	86	.97	.74	105	1.19	0.95
1928	90,270	72	.79	.75	102	1.12	0.92
1929	91,440	96	1.05	.79	115	1.25	0.95
1930	91,440	85	.93	.73	109	1.19	0.89
1931	92,280	85	.92	.74	108	1.16	0.89
1932	92,250	81	.87	.68	106	1.14	0.84
1933	93,090	71	.76	.69	89	.95	0.83
1934	93,700	58	.62	.63	72	.77	0.76
1935	93,900	61	.65	.60	74	.78	0.71
1936	93,690	49	.52	.58	64	.68	0.68
1937	92,760	53	.57	.58	63	.67	0.69
1938	92,320	61	.66	.53	69	.74	0.63
1939	92,230	57	.62	.53	66	.72	0.63
1940	82,560	64	.78	.59	76	.92	0.70
1941	78,680	56	.71	.60	65	.82	0.73
1942	76,800	52	.67	.54	61	.79	0.66
1943	76,460	65	.85	.55	71	.93	0.66
1944	76,150	50	.66	.52	56	.73	0.62
1945	78,030	53	.68	.52	63	.80	0.62
1946	86,340	48	.55	.46	56	.64	0.55

SECTION G.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

**Report of the School Medical Officer
FOR THE YEAR 1946.**

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 1946, the major portion of which was written by Dr. W. G. Southey.

The health of the school population has remained highly satisfactory and there has been an absence of any serious epidemic of infectious disease. In regard to nutrition, the percentage of children in the A. category of "excellent" continues to slowly increase, although there is still just over 8 per cent. whose nutrition is not satisfactory. The provision of milk and school meals continues to expand rapidly.

Owing to increased medical staff the number of routine medical inspections carried out has been more than doubled since 1945, and a good deal of the arrears have been made up, particularly that relating to the Wintringham Secondary School. Unfortunately, it is not yet possible to provide treatment in orthoptics and speech therapy owing to the non-availability of the technical workers trained in these branches. Owing to the shortage of trained health visitors in the country generally it has not yet been possible to amalgamate the health visitor and school nursing staff into one cohesive whole.

Towards the end of the year a small cleansing station was opened at the school clinic in Burgess Street, which is available if necessary for other than school cases who do not require hospital treatment. The number of cases of scabies has much diminished but impetigo is still prevalent. Unfortunately, the number of children found to be unclean in school has risen from seven to ten per cent. The only extenuating circumstances to be advanced is that soap rationing bears very heavily on a town with a naturally hard water supply like Grimsby.

During the course of the year negotiations on a regional basis were initiated for the provision of institutional accommodation for the various types of handicapped children in the area. The dental service continued to carry out its full sustained drive as will be seen from the report of

Mr. L. N. Alley, and as usual the latter found time to organise the annual conference which this year dealt with the mal-adjusted child.

I cannot close this report without stating the regret with which the members of the Education Committee and the officers of the department felt when they learnt of the serious illness of Miss F. S. Higley, superintendent health visitor and school nurse, which necessitated her subsequent retirement. I should like to close these introductory remarks with thanks to the chairman and members of the School Welfare Sub-Committee for the interest they have taken in the work, and to the Director and his staff for their help and co-operation.

JAMES A. KERR,

School Medical Officer.

Health Department,

St. James' House,

Bargate, GRIMSBY.

June, 1947.

GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN M. BLOOM.

Deputy-Chairman—ALDERMAN J. H. FRANKLIN.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION—

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

EDUCATION WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

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Deputy-Chairman—COUNCILLOR REV. J. JONES, M.A.

THE MAYOR—ALDERMAN J. W. LANCASTER, J.P.

Alderman M. BLOOM	Councillor Mrs. A. GARLICK
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" W. H. WINDLEY	" J. C. OLSEN
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" C. BRADLEY	Mr. S. NEAL
" J. T. CARR	Mrs. N. TROUGHT

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER—

JAMES A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., 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).

ASSISTANT SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICERS—

W. G. WALCH, L.D.S.

Mrs. E. FINLAY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Res. 31.8.46).

H. Y. McCARTHY, L.D.S. (Appointed 1.11.46).

SCHOOL NURSES—

Miss F. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*, NURSES—A. ABBEY, C. M. CAPES (Resigned Jan. 1946); D. CROWE, H. M. SCARLETT, A. C. NICHOLSON, F. J. WYATT (Appointed Jan. 1946).

DENTAL STAFF—

Miss R. HENFREY, Mrs. O. CURR, Miss B. ROWBOTHAM (Resigned 31.10.46); Miss B. BUTLER.

CLERICAL STAFF—

Miss A. ROBERTS, Mrs. D. MILLWARD, Mrs. P. WILLIAMS (Resigned 30.6.46); Miss J. ROBINSON (Appointed 1.8.46).

MENTAL WELFARE VISITOR—

Miss E. M. WOULD.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Mrs. C. M. Capes resigned in January, 1946, after about five years service with the Education Authority.

Miss F. J. Wyatt was appointed as a School Nurse in January, 1946.

Mrs. P. Williams left the clerical staff in June, 1946.

Miss J. Robinson was appointed as records clerk in August, 1946, in place of Mrs. P. Williams.

In the report for 1945 it was mentioned that two ladies—Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Bird—had joined the clinic staff as voluntary helpers on three mornings each week.

It is a great pleasure to be able to report that although there have been no additions to the ranks of voluntary helpers, the two ladies mentioned above have continued to give us their time and energy throughout 1946. We are extremely grateful to them : and only wish they could be multiplied, so that similar assistance might be available on the two mornings each week when they are not present.

It is interesting to read in the Press, that the idea of voluntary welfare helpers additional to trained personnel in the gradually widening scope of school medical services everywhere, seems to be catching on : and that the L.C.C. is already making considerable use of such help.

The number of children on the Register on the 1st April, 1946, was 11,655.

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 preceeding years.

Year	No. examined	"A"		" B "		" C "		" D "	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1946	4355	837	19.23	3164	72.65	351	8.06	3	0.06
1945	2321	434	18.69	1688	72.73	198	8.54	1	0.04
1944	3522	588	16.69	2653	75.34	281	7.97	—	—

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

At the end of the year 2,541 children were paying for school dinners, and 881 children were receiving them free. Milk has been free for all children since September.

The total children drinking school milk was 10,174,

Uncleanliness. The total inspections of school children during 1946 was 21,114, to effect which the nurses paid an average of 15.9 visits per school. The number found to be unclean was 2,001.

At routine school medical inspections only 270 children out of 4,355 examined, showed evidence of louse infestation, and none were really 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.					
		1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
All skin diseases	..	14.0	12.9	20.5	16.7	24.9	10.1
Scabies	..	7.5	7.5	10.1	5.1	5.6	2.7

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.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Ringworm (Scalp)	1	3	1	9	10	3
Ringworm (Body)	5	6	9	5	9	10
Scabies	635	1082	978	373	241	188
Impetigo	63	79	51	27	16	21

Minor Ailments Clinic. The figures for attendance at the school clinic during 1946 were as follows:—

Total Attendances 17,810 (comparing with 17,077 in 1945).

Special Inspections 1,997 (cases seen by the Medical Officer).

Re-inspections at the clinic totalled 4,089.

1,355 were dealt with by one or other of the nurses in attendance, and not seen by the Medical Officer.

Defects of Vision and Diseases of the Eye. Refraction Clinics were held every Tuesday afternoon, as in

previous years. 408 children (of which 290 were new cases) had refraction carried out, and 398 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 171 children (of whom 45 were new cases) had refraction—156 had glasses prescribed, and 142 obtained glasses. 39 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, 21 were supplied free in the first eight months of the year. Since last August, under the Education Act of 1944, approximately 15/- has been paid by the Authority for each pair of spectacles prescribed at the school clinic—since August 234 pairs of glasses have been prescribed and obtained under this new arrangement.

Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat. In July, Mr. M. Spencer-Harrison, F.R.C.S. was appointed consultant to the Authority for these diseases. A clinic has been held by him every five or six weeks since. 29 cases made a total of 37 attendances at this clinic. Operative treatment was provided for 72 cases at the Grimsby and District Hospital under the Authority's scheme.

Nose and Throat Defects. The number of cases found at routine and special inspections to require treatment was 391. These were classified as follows:—

Chronic tonsillitis	53
Adenoids only	8
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	57
Other conditions	273

The nasal hygiene clinic continued to be held daily throughout the year, under the supervision of the Senior Clinic Nurse (Miss Abbey). Successful results were obtained in all types of cases showing catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat.

The number of children treated was 241, and total attendances 3,419. In addition 114 children (2,655 attendances) have had diastolisation treatment. In addition to these cases, a further 165 children were treated for otorrhœa and chronic otitis media, making an attendance of 1,502.

Heart Diseases and Rheumatism. A clinic every five or six weeks was held by Dr. J. W. Brown, the consultant physician for these diseases.

72 cases (of which 22 were new) made a total of 120 attendances,

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. Long term cases are transferred to special orthopædic hospitals where they receive the benefits of educational training along with their treatment.

During the year 88 cases were referred to the out-patient department of the Grimsby and District Hospital, of which 26 were admitted for operative treatment. Five patients were admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital for treatment.

Mentally Defective Children (Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945). The number of children reported during the year ended December, 31st, 1946, to the local mental deficiency authority was 11.

42 children were referred for examination during the year, of whom two were found to be ineducable and were excluded from school; eight were educationally sub-normal seven were dull and backward; one was a maladjusted child; one borderline; one was not sub-normal and one left the district during the year; the remaining 21 had not been examined at the end of the year as the majority had been referred during the last term.

Of the 11 reported to the Mental Deficiency Committee one girl was sent to an Institution; nine were placed under statutory supervision and one boy was sent to the occupation centre. (one boy and two girls will be admitted later).

Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children.

The following children were dealt with during the year:—

Name.	Date of Birth.	Institution.
Cole, Janet	16 10 33	Royal Blind School, Sheffield.
Gear, Maurice	24 8 34	"
Cox, Brian	17 6 32	Birmingham Royal Institution for Blind.
Ingham, Katherine	11 8 32	"
Thomason, Fred	22 5 26	School of National Institution for Blind.
Cotter Elizabeth	24 4 37	St. John's Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa.
Friskney, Kenneth	4 7 34	Yorkshire Institution for Deaf, Doncaster.
Gresham, Sheila	30 3 40	"
Mogg, Pauline	22 8 36	"
Mogg, Barbara	22 8 36	"

Name.	Date of Birth.	Institution.
Johnson, Sheila	12 2 35	Maghull Homes for Epileptics, Liverpool.
Garrity, Iris	19 7 39	Lingfield Epileptic Colony, Lingfield.
Fieldsend, George	3 12 30	Chalfont St. Peter Epileptic Colony, Bucks
Thomas, Gloria	14 10 34	Bethesda Cripples Home, Colwyn Bay.
Boggis, George	18 4 34	Monyhull Residential School, Birmingham.
Gibson, A. Clarke	24 12 34	"
Mastin, David	31 12 30	Howlish Hall, Residential Special School, Caundon.
Hammond, Noel	25 12 30	Beacon Residential School, Lichfield.
Walden, David	11 5 36	"
Tindall, Judith	1 7 34	Allerton Priory Special School, Woolton, Liverpool.
Cotterill, Geoffrey	15 10 32	Hostel for Difficult Boys, Kirby Muxloe, Leicester.
Cross, Barbara	7 8 36	Oak Bank Open Air School, Seal, Sevenoaks
Preston, Barry	30 5 35	Children's Hospital Gringley-on-the-Hill.
Aitkin, Peter	28 9 39	"
Dixon, Gordon	10 8 30	Queen Elizabeth Training College for Disabled, Leatherhead.
Beacock, Norman	5 11 30	Dinsdale Park Residential School, Nr. Darlington.

Employment Certificates. 214 certificates were given to school children during the year, who were engaged in partial employment after school hours.

Wintringham Secondary School. During the year a big attempt was made to overtake the arrears of inspection, and 660 children were examined. The number of parents who attended, however, was not large, there being only 78 present.

The percentage of children found to require treatment other than dental treatment was high (10.6) as would be anticipated because of the arrears, the girls being considerably

higher than the boys. Full dental inspection and treatment are now carried out by the department.

The former Principal, Dr. J. H. Walter, was keenly interested in the health of the school, and there has been active co-operation between the teaching staff and the officers of the school medical service.

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 to present my eighth annual report of the work of the School Dental Service.

During the year the service has again proved its worth as an important unit of the educational health services of the town.

It is evident from experience that there is much less caries in teeth than in pre-war years. This is partly due to the care that has been taken over a number of years of the expectant mother, and the pre-natal child. Another factor has been the diet. This improvement has not been noticeable with the gums, for if anything, I believe that they have suffered during the last few years. This may be due to the lack of fresh fruit, and possibly shortage of fats.

In considering the possible causes of the improvement in the health of the teeth in relation to diet, one significant fact stands out, that is the definite decrease in commodities which is generally believed could have a deciding influence, such as foods of high sugar content, especially highly sugared fancy cakes and biscuits.

It is now understood that the greatest danger period with regard to caries is the growing period of childhood and adolescence, this being repeated in later life in the case of women, who, when pregnancy begins, have growth once more in their bodies. This is considered to be due to the acidity produced by growth, but the cause is not so important as accepting the obvious fact that caries is more prevalent at those times.

These periods are therefore the ones to be safeguarded, and children and expectant mothers are termed "priority cases."

It is realised that to a large extent the future dental health of this town depends on whether it will be good or otherwise, upon the efforts put forward by the members of the dental service. The work is planned in the light of this responsibility, and in order to achieve the desired aim, the dental service has worked in the closest co-operation with the medical officers of the other departments.

Also every effort has been made to carry out the dental plan as a public service in the true sense of the word, and all restrictions which might hamper its aim are being overcome.

STAFF. There has been some change in the personnel as will be seen from the list of staff of the school medical service department. The prosthetic work, dentures, regulation appliances etc. are made at Mr. H. R. Rawet's dental laboratory in Grimsby. Cases requiring X-ray are referred for same to the Grimsby and District Hospital.

DENTAL WELFARE CENTRES. All the treatment has been carried out at the Hope Street Centre, the Watkin Street Centre still being in the hands of the renovators. It is hoped to have these facilities available for the schools, and for those who come within this scheme in the West Marsh area of the town, early in 1947.

The Authority makes provision for the dental inspection and treatment of scholars attending:—

- A. Primary Schools.
- B. Secondary Modern Schools.
- C. Wintringham Secondary Grammar School.
- D. Junior Technical School.

In addition young people with scholarships to universities and colleges are permitted to attend the dental centres during their training for periodic inspection and treatment.

In co-operation with the other health services, the dental service facilities are used by the maternity and child welfare service for inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, and toddlers, tuberculosis and mental defective cases (all ages—referred by the medical officers concerned) and cases from the remand home.

The statistical details of the work done in co-operation with the other services may be seen in their respective reports.

From the statistical returns of the school dental service on page 14 it will no doubt be noted that we have not been able to carry out normal routine inspections. The year 1941 was the last year when we were able to inspect half the children in the schools in the one year—and then because of the shortage of qualified staff it was impossible to keep up routine inspections at all. However a large number of parents bring their boys and girls regularly to the clinic for periodic inspections. In fact it can definitely be stated that although war conditions naturally interfered with the arrangements, the priority which was given to those in greatest need, and to those who came regularly, has been well repaid by the end results. We are now able to look forward with confidence to resuming the annual inspections during the year 1947.

The following appeared in a newspaper some time ago, "We are reminded that too much is made of teeth troubles and that pre-historic man never had to worry over artificial teeth. Well, we may be making mountains out of molars, but we would rather pay the dentist than be pre-historic."

That is an attitude of mind we wish to change—not that we wish to return to the pre-historic, but that to pay the dentist for "artificial teeth" so called, as an alternative is all wrong. To be healthy is much more than to be free from recognisable disease. It is to be purposeful in living, and to entertain the hope of achieving this purpose. To be healthy in every respect, in body and mind, for a diseased body can provoke disorders of the mind, just as a disordered mind can lead to a defective body. The part that the dental service plays in this is to endeavour to assist in keeping in good working order the different organ systems of the body—respiratory, digestive, muscular, nervous, excretory etc. Each of these make its own special contribution to the well being of the whole, but no one of them is independent of the others. They are all co-ordinated and if any one of them is defective, the whole body becomes affected and diseased.

Very often parents bring toddlers to the dental centre asking us to take out so many teeth because they are decayed and "they are only the first teeth." Now these first teeth are every bit as important as the permanent ones, and too early extractions predisposes to further trouble.

In fact the incidence of defects requiring orthodontic treatment—regulation—is influenced to a certain extent by the early loss of the deciduous (milk) teeth. Of course there are other factors which contribute to these conditions, such as dummies, thumb or finger sucking etc., but the care of the first dentition is of first rate importance. When it is realised that this dentition is prepared in the baby's mouth before birth, the necessity of good facilities for the care of the expectant mother will be appreciated.

It is because such ideas as the above have proved sound, that the committees concerned have consistently supported the measures advocated for the gradual development of the dental service to cover all these priority cases, and it permits anticipation of continued development during the difficult times ahead, of a sound and comprehensive dental service to assist in helping everyone to confront the adventure of life with a healthy body and a healthy mind.

TABLE I.

Medical Inspections of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(Regulation 49 (2) of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945).

(1) No. of Inspections :						
Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	1,338
Second age group	..	..	..	..	..	1,584
Third age group	..	..	..	..	..	1,433
Total	..	..	..	..	..	4,355
(2) No. of other routine inspections	..	..	..	..	..	584
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	4,939

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of special inspections and re-inspections .. 6,164

TABLE II.

Classification of the nutrition of pupils inspected during the year in the routine age groups.

Number of pupils Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
4355	837	19.2	3164	72.6	351	8.06	3	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 .. 3,083

Group II.—Treatment of defective vision and squint.
Under the authority's scheme.

Errors of refraction (including squint)	..	..	..	591
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in group I)	..	..	..	39
Total	..	..	..	630

Under the authority's scheme.

No. of pupils for whom spectacles were

(a) Prescribed	..	..	..	..	575
(b) Obtained	..	..	..	..	540

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

Received operative treatment	..	..	..	..	72
Received other forms of treatment	..	..	..	..	241
Total number treated	..	..	..	..	313

TABLE IV.

Dental inspection and treatment.

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Dentist :—						
(a) Routine age groups	1465					
(b) Specials	1804					
(c) Total (routine and specials)	3269					
2. Number found to require treatment	2707					
3. Number actually treated	2678					
4. Attendances made by pupils for treatment	7824					
5. Half-days devoted to :—						
Inspections	10					
Treatment	994					
	Total	1004				
6. Fillings						
Permanent teeth	1429					
Temporary teeth	159					
	Total	1588				
7. Extractions :—						
Permanent teeth	1781					
Temporary teeth	5241					
	Total	7022				
8. Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	2224					
9. Other operations :—						
Permanent teeth	3028					
Temporary teeth	2117					
	Total	5145				

TABLE V.

Verminous conditions.

(i.) Total number of examinations of pupils in the schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	21114
(ii.) Number of individual pupils found unclean	2001

TABLE VI.

School medical and dental staff.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Proportion of whole time (expressed as a percentage) devoted to	
	School health service.	Public health.
S.M.O. Dr. James A. Kerr, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.	15%	85%
A.S.M.O.s. Dr. W. G. Southey, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	100%	—
Dr. R. Halperin, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	50%	50%
Dr. M. D. Gardner.	10%	90%
Senior Dentist. Leonard N. Alley, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)	90%	10%
Other Dentists W. G. Walch, L.D.S. H. Y. McCarthy, L.D.S.	95% 95%	5% 5%

School nursing staff.

(excluding specialist nurses such as orthopaedic nurses).

	Number of Officers.	Aggregate of time given to S.H.S. work in terms of whole time officers.
Supt. School Nurse ..	1	50 per cent.
School Nurses ..	5	Whole time.
District Nurses ..	—	—
Nursing Assistants ..	—	—
Dental Attendants ..	4	90 per cent.

WINTRINGHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection.

DEFECT.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.			
	Referred for Treatment.		Referred for Observation.	
	M	F	M	F
MALNUTRITION	—	—	—	—
UNCLEANLINESS	—	—	—	—
Head	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
SKIN.				
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—
" Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	2	—	1	1
EYE.				
Blepharitis	—	—	4	2
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	3	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	8	11	40	192
Squint	1	1	4	5
EAR.				
Defective Hearing	2	—	—	—
Otitis Media	2	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	—	11	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT.				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	—	1	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	—	1	—	—
Other Conditions	1	—	—	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—
Defective Speech	—	—	2	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION.				
Heart Disease :				
Organic	—	2	1	4
Functional	—	—	2	2
Anæmia	—	1	—	1
LUNGS.				
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS.				
Pulmonary :				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	1	—
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
DEFORMITIES.				
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	1
Other Forms	3	8	3	1
Other Defects and Diseases	4	7	1	7
MENTAL DEFICIENCY	—	—	—	—

Number of Children Examined (not including Specials).

AGE GROUPS.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Males ..	4	71	74	57	39	28	3	—	—
Females ..	8	72	69	72	68	59	21	14	1
Total	12	143	143	129	107	87	24	14	1

Referred for Treatment 70 Reinspections nil. Specials nil.
 Parents present 78.

Routine medical inspection	Number inspected.	Number req. treatment.
Boys at all ages	276	27
Girls at all ages	384	43
Total ..	660	70

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1946 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR	* Population	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District 8	of Residents not registered in the District 9	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1926	87,190	..	1728	19.8	1058	12.1	59	54	157	91	1053	12.0
1927	88,340	1660	1654	18.7	1042	11.7	88	82	109	66	1036	11.7
1928	90,270	1733	1702	18.8	1052	11.6	75	48	132	77	1025	11.3
1929	91,440	1696	1673	18.2	1324	14.4	107	56	148	88	1273	13.9
1930	91,440	1745	1745	19.0	1125	12.3	69	44	129	74	1100	12.0
1931	92,280	1634	1650	17.8	1126	12.2	53	37	100	61	1110	12.0
1932	92,250	1584	1652	17.9	1198	12.9	88	48	111	67	1158	12.5
1933	93,090	1608	1671	17.9	1201	12.9	89	48	114	68	1160	12.4
1934	93,700	1753	1738	18.5	1096	11.6	89	32	86	49	1039	11.0
1935	93,900	1656	1621	17.2	1165	12.4	96	45	102	63	1114	11.8
1936	93,690	1677	1677	17.9	1153	12.3	105	30	113	67	1078	11.5
1937	92,760	1514	1516	16.3	1123	12.1	96	40	86	57	1067	11.5
1938	92,320	1628	1613	17.4	1141	12.3	116	29	79	49	1054	11.4
1939	92,230	1576	1563	16.9	1161	12.8	108	51	83	53	1104	12.1
1940	82,560	1501	1558	18.8	1250	15.1	168	55	80	52	1137	13.7
1941	78,680	1398	1403	17.8	1195	15.1	148	61	80	57	1108	14.0
1942	76,800	1500	1506	19.6	1076	14.0	124	58	84	56	1010	13.1
1943	76,460	1529	1539	20.1	1246	16.2	154	52	83	54	1144	14.9
1944	76,150	1745	1752	23.0	1062	13.9	110	49	94	54	1001	13.1
1945	78,030	1714	1686	21.6	1111	14.2	122	47	80	47	1036	13.2
1946	86,340	2121	2118	24.5	1120	12.9	133	41	71	34	1028	11.9

* Resident population at mid-year estimated by Registrar-General.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	5,468	Total population at all ages			At Census of 1931
		Number of inhabited houses			
		Number of families, or separate occupiers ..			
		..	..	92,458	
		..	..	21,129	
		..	..	22,027	

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND GRIMSBY, 1936-1946.
BIRTH RATES.

Year	Number of Births	BIRTH RATE	
		Grimsby	England & Wales
1936	1677	17.9	14.8
1937	1516	16.3	14.9
1938	1613	17.4	15.1
1939	1563	16.9	15.0
1940	1558	18.8	14.6
1941	1403	17.8	14.2
1942	1506	19.6	15.8
1943	1539	20.1	16.5
1944	1752	23.0	17.7
1945	1686	21.6	16.1
1946	2118	24.5	19.1

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND GRIMSBY, 1936-1946.
DEATH RATES.

Year	Nett Deaths	GRIMSBY		England and Wales Death Rate
		Crude Death Rate	Adjusted Death Rate	
1936	1078	11.5	12.3	12.1
1937	1067	11.5	12.3	12.4
1938	1054	11.4	12.2	11.6
1939	1104	12.1	13.0	12.1
1940	1137	13.7	14.4	14.3
1941	1108	14.0	*	12.9
1942	1010	13.1	*	11.6
1943	1144	14.9	*	12.1
1944	1001	13.1	*	11.6
1945	1036	13.2	*	11.4
1946	1028	11.9	*	11.5

* 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 Area Comparability Factors, and the preparation and issue of such factors are being suspended under present conditions."

TABLE 6.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1946
 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 ..	26	5	7	1	39	15	4	10	3	71
	Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of Nervous System		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Convulsions .. ..		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Pneumonia		1	1	..	..	2	4	2	3	1	12
Other Respiratory Diseases ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of the Stomach ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations ..		3	1	..	..	4	1	2	1	1	9
Congenital Debility and Sclerema .. ..		..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Icterus .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth		17	2	5	..	24	..	..	..	..	24
Injury at Birth		5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Disease of Umbilicus .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis .. ..		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4
Other causes .. ..		..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	4
Totals		26	5	7	1	39	15	4	10	3	71

Live Births in the year—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1,024	923	1,947
Illegitimate	94	77	171
Totals ..	1,118	1,000	2,118

Nett Deaths in the year—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	32	32	64
Illegitimate	3	4	7
Totals ..	35	36	71

TABLE 7.

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1946.

(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	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5	24.5
Still	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.54	0.76
<i>Deaths :—</i>					
All causes	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7	11.9
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	—
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Influenza	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.05
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	—
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.02
Scarlet fever	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42	0.63
Whooping cough	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22	2.50
Diphtheria	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.35
Erysipelas	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.11
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35	0.93
Pneumonia	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75	0.42
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	43	46	37	41	34
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2	2.36
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Puerperal fever	8.50	10.35	7.63	1.62	12.82
Puerperal pyrexia				9.68*	
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i>					
Abortion with sepsis	0.13	Not available.			—
Abortion without sepsis	0.06				—
Puerperal infections	0.18				0.91
Other	1.06				0.91
Total	1.43				1.82

* Including Puerperal Fever

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

TABLE (8) 1946

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

LOCALITIES.

AGES.

Outward Transfers.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Alexandria	Central	Cairo	Cinobia	Heliopolis	Hammur	North East	North	South	South West	Victoria	Willingdon	Woolley	Woolley	INSTITUTIONS				Total at all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 42	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up	Deaths occurring within but not belonging to the District but recorded in previous columns		Total Deaths Registered	
														General District Hospital	South Infirmary	Corpuscular Hospital	Other Institutions										Private Residents	Inmates of Public Institutions		
40	29	90	11	44	38	25	26	107	25	19	47	54	40	88	291	39	15	1028	71	6	5	14	27	74	249	582				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—				
—	2	6	1	—	3	—	—	5	1	—	2	1	1	—	26	—	—	48	—	1	—	2	9	18	12	6				
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	8	—	2	1	1	3	1	—	—				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6				
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4				
—	2	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	2				
4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	3	1	3	3	1	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10				
—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	7				
2	4	12	—	5	1	1	3	14	4	2	4	8	1	7	36	—	—	104	—	—	—	1	1	6	32	64				
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	4	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9				
6	2	11	1	8	3	3	4	20	4	2	5	2	12	8	25	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	1	4	29	82				
13	4	16	3	10	4	5	5	15	1	4	12	13	5	7	28	—	—	145	—	—	—	2	1	10	60	72				
1	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	8	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	8	11			
2	2	6	1	1	5	3	1	5	2	—	5	1	—	1	12	—	—	47	2	—	—	—	—	2	19	24				
1	2	3	1	—	2	1	—	4	1	—	3	2	1	5	11	—	—	37	11	2	—	—	1	1	4	18				
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1				
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—				
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	15	1	—	—	1	—	1	6	6				
1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	5	2	—	—	21	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	12				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—				
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	8	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	3	5	1	5	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3				
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	1				
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	1	7	4	—	—	21	5	—	1	1	3	5	2	4				
7	6	23	3	15	10	7	10	16	1	7	10	12	7	13	121	—	—	268	3	—	1	1	5	6	16	236				
40	29	90	11	44	38	25	26	107	25	19	47	54	40	88	291	39	15	1028	71	6	5	14	27	74	249	582				
1	1	5	—	3	4	3	1	7	—	2	4	3	3	—	89	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126				

