

Report of the Chief Medical Officer / Barbados.

Contributors

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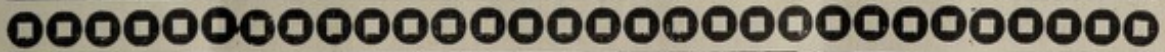
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1941—42



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Chief Medical Officer
FOR THE YEAR 1941-42

No. 257.J.j.53/43.

Chief Medical Officer's Office,
Barbados, B.W.I.
26th February, 1943.

Sir,

Owing to the absence on sick leave of Dr. B. N. V. Wase-Bailey, Chief Medical Officer, I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature, the Medical Report on the health and sanitary conditions of Barbados for the year 1941-42, together with the appendices attached thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. N. GRANNUM,
Acting Chief Medical Officer.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
BARBADOS.

No. 2571/3.3.42

Chief Medical Officer's Office,
Barbados, B.W.I.
25th February, 1942.

Sir,
Owing to the absence on sick leave of Dr. R. N. V. Wasse-Bailly,
Chief Medical Officer, I have the honor to submit for the informa-
tion of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature (the Medical
Board) on the health and sanitary conditions of Barbados for the
year 1941-42, together with the appendices attached thereto.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. N. GRANNUM,
Acting Chief Medical Officer.

The Honorable,
The Colonial Secretary,
BARBADOS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1941—42.

PART I. INTRODUCTORY.

The number and personnel of the staff in the Office of the Chief Medical Officer remained unchanged throughout the year.

2. In accordance with the instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies this report has been considerably curtailed.

3. The system of administration of public health, sanitation and poor relief remains unchanged from last year. The various Poor Law Boards and Commissioners of Health of the eleven parishes continue to function as independent bodies. No steps have, so far, been taken to strengthen the powers of the General Board of Health.

4. The expenditure in relation to medical and sanitary personnel will be found in the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1941—42. Tables summarising the expenditure on sanitation and poor relief with expenditure for the parishes will be found in Appendices I & II.

5. For more detailed information regarding the work and activities of the Barbados General Hospital, reference can be made to the Annual Report of the Barbados General Hospital 1941—42. An Annual Report is also published by the Government Bacteriologist and Pathologist, Dr. J. E. Walcott.

6. The Annual Report of the Port Health Officer will be found in Appendix III.

7. A short summary of the work of the Inspecting Field Force of the General Board of Health for the year is embodied in Appendix IV.

PART II.

General Diseases.

8. Under this head no special comments are necessary. *Cancer and other tumours*, the most important of the diseases under this head accounted for 154 deaths, representing a death rate per thousand of the population of 0.78.

9. *Pellagra* accounted for 43 deaths.

10. *Cerebral Haemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis*, were responsible for 253 deaths, while 97 deaths were due to *aneurysm*.

11. Deaths from *pneumonia* were considerably in excess of those of last year. In 1940 this figure was 114 and 244 in 1941.

Communicable Diseases.

12. *Enteric Fever*:—There were 23 deaths from *enteric* and allied fevers out of a total of 103 cases notified during 1941. This represents a case mortality of 22.3 per cent. During recent years the number of notified cases of enteric fever has shown a downward tendency, thus the number of cases was, in 1938—184, in 1939—118, in 1940—135 and in 1941—103 cases. As the incidence of enteric fever may be taken as a level of the sanitary condition of a place, this tendency may indicate that the instruction in sanitation and hygiene given to sanitary inspectors is gradually bearing fruit, but at the same time much remains to be done along the lines of satisfactory latrine accommodation and the abolition of the unsatisfactory pit hole latrine.

13. *Dysentery* accounted for 92 deaths, whereas last year only 35 deaths occurred from this disease. No differentiation is made as to the type of the disease.

14. *Respiratory Tuberculosis* had a recorded total of 111 deaths with a notification of 99 cases. Of these cases 75 or 75.7 per cent. occurred in the parish of St. Michael. All forms of tuberculosis were responsible for 2.97 per cent. of all deaths. The consideration of preventive measures and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is under consideration and should receive attention as soon as the necessary data can be collected and schemes for modern treatment drawn up.

15. *Diphtheria* accounted for only one death out of a total of 25 notified cases. It is hoped that the new Diphtheria Regulations will reduce the incidence of this disease which has become more prevalent in recent years.

16. No cases of any of the quarantinable diseases were reported during the year 1941—42.

17. *Syphilis* was returned as the cause of death of 214 persons, 155 of these being children under the age of 5 years. Syphilis is a disease which attacks the unborn child, the need for medical advice and treatment of pregnant women through ante-natal clinics, etc., is obvious.

18. The large number of deaths from other causes, such as *cerebral haemorrhage* (253), *aneurysm* (34) and *arterio sclerosis* (97), which have their aetiology in syphilis emphasises the need for more intense treatment of syphilitics before the disease can result in these late manifestations. Of the 155 deaths of children, 112 occurred before the age of one year was reached. Thus infant deaths from syphilis were 52.3 per cent. of all deaths from that disease.

19. *Leprosy*:—Four (4) new cases of this disease were notified during the year. There were also 4 deaths from leprosy.

20. In conclusion it may be said that the general health of the Colony during the year was average.

21. The death rates and infantile mortality rates were noticeably higher than in 1940 but it must be remembered that the figures for that year were well below the average for the Colony.

Vital Statistics.

22. The following are the principal statistical data for the calendar year ending 31st December, 1941.

Estimated population	....	....	....	197,956
Births registered	....	....	....	5,786
Birth-rate per 1,000 living	....	....	....	29.23
Deaths registered	....	....	....	3,902
Death-rate per 1,000 living	..	....	....	19.71
Infantile mortality per 1,000 registered live births				224
Only 0.54% of the causes of deaths was uncertified.				

23. Tables showing a summary of the causes of death in each parish and in age groups for the whole Island are given in Appendices V and VI.

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

Population

24. The estimated population, 197,956, shows a very slight decrease, being 67 less than in 1940. This is due to the excess of emigrants over immigrants.

Births and Birth-rate.

25. In 1941 there were 5,786 births, giving a birth-rate of 29.23 per 1,000 living. The birth-rate this year remains at a satisfactorily high level.

26. The percentage of illegitimate births for the year was 57.65. The parish of St. John has the highest percentage (60.48) while St. Andrew has the lowest (51.10). This percentage although about 2 per cent. below that of the previous year is high.

Deaths and Death-rate

27. In 1941, 597 more deaths were recorded than in the previous year and the death-rate rose by 3.02 per thousand. This relatively high death-rate is influenced largely by the very high infantile mortality rate. The recorded infantile mortality rate for 1941 is 224—44 per 1,000 registered births in excess of the 1940 rate. This high infantile mortality rate emphasises the need for extended social welfare schemes, especially in the direction of an Island-wide maternity and child welfare scheme, where the expectant mother can both be looked after as well as instructed in the welfare of the new born infant.

28. The diseases mainly responsible for the high infantile mortality rate were *diarrhoea* and *enteritis* 423, *congenital debility* 308, *premature birth* 113, *syphilis* 112 and *pneumonia* 94. These diseases were responsible for 81% of all infant deaths (1,296).

29. *Tetanus* caused 38 deaths of infants as compared with 36 last year. This is yet another factor pointing to the necessity for a maternity and child welfare scheme with properly qualified midwives available for attendance on mothers of the working class.

PART III.—INSTITUTIONS

The Barbados General Hospital.

30. The Hospital continues to function satisfactorily. The Medical Superintendent, the Staff and the Hospital Board have continued to work for the successful operation of that Institution. The new X-Ray Department is working satisfactorily and has proved a great asset to the Hospital.

31. In December 1941 the Board approved of the recommendation that a locally trained nurse be appointed permanently for duty in the Radiological Department and that steps should be taken to have this nurse trained abroad as a radiographer if she proved herself suitable for this work.

32. During the year under review Dr. W. F. Kerr and Dr. A. S. Cato resigned their appointments as House Surgeons, while Dr. R. M. Lattey and Dr. R. M. F. Charles arrived in the Island and assumed duty as House Surgeons.

33. A table showing a summary of the main causes of morbidity for which patients were treated at the Barbados General Hospital is given in Appendix VII.

34. Mr. E. D. Bowen, who held the post of Dispenser to the Institution for 39 years, died on the 23rd April, 1941. Mr. A. S. Brooks was appointed to the vacancy on the 30th May, 1941.

35. Miss Cotton, Miss Slater and Miss Fishlock assumed duties as Pay Ward Sister, Theatre Sister and Night Sister respectively.

36. For further details see the report on the working of the Barbados General Hospital for the year 1941—42.

The Mental Hospital

37. This Institution is very efficiently conducted by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. S. Birch, and the Assistant Medical Superintendent, Dr. A. L. Goddard.

38. There are 31 dormitories, 4 day rooms and 311 single rooms for the accommodation of patients.

39. At the end of March 1942, there were 731 patients in residence — 303 males and 428 females.

40. The expenditure for the year 1942-43 was £19,089 16. 11. excluding £570 for repairs to buildings.

The Leper Hospital

41. The senior staff remains unchanged and no changes of importance were effected during the year.

42. At the close of the year there were 57 inmates. Admissions during the year were six new admissions and five re-admissions. Six patients were discharged as non-infective or cured while there were eight deaths.

43. Expenditure for the year 1941-42 was £3,061. 0. 8. In addition, provision is made in the estimates of expenditure for this Institution for the payment of small sums to assist patients who have undergone treatment and have been discharged as cured or non-

infective. The amount expended this year under this head was £508. 4. 3.

44. Dr. E. Muir, Medical Secretary, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, arrived in the Colony in January 1942, and paid several visits to the Leper Hospital.

45. On the 13th January, Dr. Muir made the following minute:

"I visited the Lazaretto in company with Dr. Wase-Bailey and the Visiting Surgeon and Superintendent, and examined most of the present 56 patients. Most of them are advanced cases, but a few are earlier cases who could hope for recovery under favourable circumstances. The premises are kept very clean and tidy. I have prepared a report in which I mention in more detail my findings and make recommendations.

(Sgd.) E. MUIR,

Med. Secy., Brit. Emp. Leprosy Relief Asse.

13. 1. 42

Dr. Muir's recommendations are now under consideration.

46. During his visit Dr. Muir also examined the children of St. James Church (mixed) School and the Christ Church Boys' School and some of the boys from Bay Street Boys' School. He discovered no cases of leprosy in any of the schools inspected.

47. In addition Dr. Muir gave a series of lectures and demonstrations on leprosy to members of the medical profession. The lectures and demonstrations were well attended and appreciated. On the 21st January, Dr. Muir gave a public lecture illustrated by a cinematograph film on Leprosy. The meeting was presided over by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Grattan Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B., and was well attended. Dr. Muir's visit did much to stimulate local interest in leprosy and its after care.

The Prison Hospital

48. This hospital continues to be satisfactorily run by the Governor of the Prison and the part-time medical officer. I record with great regret the death during the year of Dr. Lionel Hutson, who for many years efficiently and faithfully performed the duties of Visiting Surgeon of the Prison. Dr. A. L. Stuart was appointed to the vacancy on the 1st December, 1941, and has performed his duties satisfactorily.

49. There are two wards, one for males and one for females. During the year the incidence of sickness was 2.02 among males and 0.08 among females.

Government Industrial Schools.

50. There was no event of importance to record during the year. The two schools—one for boys and one for girls—have been efficiently managed by the Superintendent, Mr. A. G. Kinch.

51. During the year the construction of a new school room and recreational hall was started; when completed it will add considerably to the amenities of the Institution.

52. Dr. A. P. Muir has performed the duties of Medical Officer to the schools with entire satisfaction.

Parochial Almshouses.

53. The several parochial almshouses have been on the whole efficiently conducted and the Parochial Medical Officers have performed their duties satisfactorily. Some of the buildings are, however, antiquated and do not afford the facilities for easy nursing control and supervision.

Infant Welfare Clinic and Crèches.

54. There is no Government controlled clinic or crèche but Government grants are made to the Baby Welfare League, the Children's Goodwill League and the Christ Church Day Nursery. The activities of these welfare centres fill an important gap in local public health schemes, and an Island-wide scheme should receive early attention as it is by work of such a nature that much may be done to reduce the high rate of infantile mortality which exists in the Island. The thanks of the community is due to the various ladies and gentlemen who have so whole heartedly given of their valuable time to the successful operations of these clinics and crèches.

The Venereal Diseases Clinics.

55. Venereal disease is still widespread but the clinics continue to perform a very useful function and due to the work of past years the worst types of cases are becoming less frequent.

56. A clinic was opened in the parish of St. Philip during the year which will greatly facilitate the treatment of persons in that parish and remove the inconvenience of the long journey to the Central Clinic in the parish of St. Michael.

57. The failure of the parish of St. Peter to make returns for the work done in that parish makes the total figures for the Island incomplete.

58.

1941—1942

	New Cases	Old Cases	Attend- ed regu- larly	Attend- ed irreg- ularly	Lost sight of	Dis- charged on com- pletion of treat- ment	Gross attend- ances
Syphilis ...	1,094	1,435	335	2,109	960	121	17,349
Gonorrhoea ...	967	409	147	1,135	646	92	13,079
Other V.D. ...	45	23	17	39	18	6	327
Total ...	2,106	1,867	499	3,283	1,624	219	30,755

The General Nursing Council.

59. There was no change in the personnel of the General Council from that of the preceding year.

60. For the year 1941, 378 women were registered under the provisions of the Midwives and Nurses Registration Act. Of these 161 registered as midwives only and 69 as nurses only while 148 registered as both midwives and nurses.

61. During the year the Council discussed plans for a Maternity and Child Welfare Service; this scheme is still under discussion.

62. A new activity was the sponsoring of a scheme for the training of Health Visitors. A lecture and demonstration course was held and an examination conducted. Successful candidates received a local Certificate. For details of the scheme see PART V. (Training of Health Personnel.)

PART IV.—HYGIENE AND SANITATION

(a) ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The School Medical and Dental Service.

63. During the year April 1941 to May 1942 the Sanitation Officer continued to carry out the medical examination of elementary school children as a part-time duty. The number of examinations made was considerably curtailed by the Sanitation Officer having to perform additional duties due to war emergency. The ophthalmic and dental services were carried out as in past years and were of great benefit to the children.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

64. From April 1941—March 1942 a total of 1,831 children were examined, of whom 905 were boys and 926 were girls.

(a) *Nutrition* :—

	Boys = 905		Girls = 926		Total = 1,831	
Good		46 or 5.08 %	101 or 10.91 %		147 or 8.03 %	
Normal		652 „ 72.04 %	569 „ 61.44 %		1,221 „ 66.69 %	
Sub-normal		180 „ 19.89 %	213 „ 23.00 %		393 „ 21.46 %	
Poor		27 „ 2.99 %	43 „ 4.65 %		70 „ 3.82 %	

(b) *Visual defects* :—

Twenty (20) children were referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. C. H. St. John, for eye defects.

(c) About 15 children showed signs of enlarged tonsils but operative treatment was not considered necessary.

DENTAL SERVICE.

65. The dental work was again carried out by Dr. F. M. O. Alleyne and Dr. C. Payne.

(a) Boys:— 2,626 boys had extractions; the number of extractions was 5,363.

54 boys had fillings; the number of fillings was 97.

120 boys received treatments for condition of the gums.

(b) Girls:— 2,556 girls had extractions; the number of extractions was 4,855.

78 girls had fillings; the number of fillings was 130.

98 girls received treatment for condition of the gums.

(c) A total of 5,532 children received dental treatment; of these 5,182 had extractions, 132 had teeth filled and 218 received treatment for gums.

SPECIAL SURVEY.

66. As already referred to, Dr. E. Muir examined the children of St. James Church (mixed) School, Christ Church Boys' School and some of the boys from the Bay Street Boys' School—no case of leprosy was found in any of the schools.

SCHOOL MEALS.

67. The usual school meal of biscuits and condensed or sweetened cows milk was provided and a large percentage of the children took the meal. The continuance of a school meal is of great importance in supplying the fat, protein and vitamins in which the diet of these children is often lacking. The extended use of cows milk during the year necessitates a close control over dairies supplying milk and the Government have under consideration the appointment of trained sanitary inspectors for the purpose of inspection of dairies supplying milk to schools and for taking samples of the milk supplied.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

68. The old type of school still remains but is gradually being replaced by more modern types which afford adequate and satisfactory ventilation and floor space. Open air classes are often held.

(b) HEALTH EDUCATION.

69. The teaching of hygiene forms part of the curriculum of all elementary schools. Teachers receive instruction in hygiene at the Rawle Institute. The instruction in hygiene would be of greater benefit if it were taught more from a practical point of view and each child encouraged to inculcate the principles of hygiene into his daily habits as well as into his homelife.

70. Owing to war emergency no Health Week was held during this year, but a health campaign will be held as soon as conditions permit.

(c) HOUSING.

71. The Housing Board continued to function during the year. The scheme at Deacon's Road has been very successful and the houses are in great demand. The majority of the houses have well kept kitchen gardens. The lay-out is very pleasing to the eye besides affording satisfactory living conditions to the occupiers.

72. An area of land was also acquired at Belfield, Black Rock. This area of land has been purchased with a view to the accommodation of houses removed from congested areas. The land now has to be laid out in 2,400 square feet lots and the necessary roads constructed before it can be used.

(d) FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH.

73. The usual routine inspection of salt and pickled meat, fish, etc., as well as other food stuffs and of fruit continued to be carried out by the sanitary inspectors of the Health Commissioners of St. Michael.

74. The need for closer inspection of shops, cook shops, bakeries and aerated water factories still remains.

75. The lack of rural abattoirs and the absence of any ante or post mortem meat inspection in parishes other than St. Michael calls for early attention.

76. There are no properly constructed fish markets and even in St. Michael the fish market should be condemned and rebuilt on proper lines.

77. The new Dairies Act (Dairies Act 1941) should go far in improving the production of milk in the Colony. The Board of Health has under consideration the drafting of new regulations under this Act.

78. Owing to war conditions the supply of citrus fruits has not been as plentiful or cheap as in pre war years. The need of proper fruit markets still remains.

(e) GENERAL SANITATION.

79. Under the present system of sanitary administration progress in sanitation continues to be slow but a gradual improvement is to be noted.

80. The fly problem continues to receive attention and practical instruction continues to be given to householders by sanitary inspectors, especially as householders are now called on to keep kitchen gardens.

81. The usual anti-mosquito work continues to be carried out. No Anopheline mosquitoes or larvae were found during the year.

PART V. TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL.

82. During the year a course of lectures and demonstrations was held in terms of Section 8 (4) of the Poor Relief and Public Health (Amendment) Act 1928. Lectures were given by the Chief Medical Officer, Sanitation Officer, and two by Dr. A. P. Muir, Parochial Medical Officer, St. George. At the close of the lecture course an examination (written and oral) was held in October 1941. Forty (40) candidates presented themselves for the examination for the Local Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors and 23 reached the required standard.

83. A course of lectures and demonstrations were also given for a Local Health Visitors' Certificate. The Chief Medical Officer, the Sanitation Officer, Dr. Muir and Miss Cotton of the Barbados General Hospital, conducted the course. At the subsequent examination 12 candidates presented themselves for the Health Visitors' Examination and 8 were successful.

84. In December 1941 the examinations of the West Indies branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute were held in Barbados and 19 candidates presented themselves for the Diploma for Sanitary Inspectors and 9 passed the examination. For the Diploma for Meat and Other Food Inspections, 3 candidates entered and 2 were successful. For the Health Visitors Certificate 11 local candidates entered and of them 6 obtained the Certificate. These results are considered to be satisfactory.

F. N. GRANNUM,
Acting Chief Medical Officer.

APPENDIX I.

PAROCHIAL EXPENDITURE ON SANITATION FOR 1941—42

Parish	1941—42		
St. Michael	£ 13,849	14	2
Christ Church	2,574	8	1½
St. George	583	10	8
St. Philip	504	3	5½
St. John	520	10	11
St. James	475	6	1½
St. Thomas	448	5	8½
St. Peter	613	5	0
St. Lucy	390	1	1½
St. Joseph	565	9	6
St. Andrew	537	19	6½
Total	£ 21,062	14	4

BARBADOS.

APPENDIX II.

Cost of Parochial Poor Law Administration, 1941-42.

Parish	No. of persons who received any kind of Poor Relief	No. of persons who received Medical Relief	No. of persons who received Cash Relief	No. of persons who received Relief in Kind	No. of persons housed in Almshouses for non-Medical reasons (Destitute)	No. of persons who received Medical Relief in Almshouse	No. of persons buried at Parish expense	Total cost of Relief
St. Michael	9,213	5,859	3,831	907	473	1,448	261	£29,140 15 8
Ch. Church	3,006	2,642	546	6	113	111	41	5,441 17 7
St. George	1,600	1,260	379	43	66	323	43	3,050 13 11
St. Philip	2,337	2,125	538	128	35	7	36	4,727 12 10
St. John	1,919	1,724	180	128	52	210	29	2,047 12 10½
St. James	1,164	665	389	—	53	219	22	2,911 3 2
St. Thomas	1,365	1,277	141	222	33	308	22	2,388 1 4½
St. Peter	1,658	1,488	160	1	30	248	8	1,711 15 6½
St. Lucy	836	513	373	—	36	231	14	2,670 3 1½
St. Joseph	1,228	1,137	164	76	31	185	13	1,488 5 2
St. Andrew	545	359	72	19	44	90	11	1,685 16 8½
Total	24,881	19,049	6,773	1,530	966	3,381	500	£57,263 17 11½

APPENDIX III.

The Annual Report of the Port Health Officer for the Year 1941.

There has been more than one change in the staff since the last Annual Report, Mr. R. G. Mapp was replaced in June by Mr. E. St.E. Thompson, and in October Mr. Thompson was succeeded by Mr. H. B. deC. Jordan. Mr. Jordan was further replaced by Mr. W. G. Goddard in December. Dr. A. G. Bancroft, Assistant Port Health Officer acted as Port Health Officer from August 1st to 14th, and again during the month of December, Dr. J. D. Alleyne, M.B.E., being away on 14 days casual leave, and one month's leave of absence respectively. Dr. A. L. Stuart acted as Assistant Port Health Officer during the above periods, and from February 8th to 15th, and April 6th to 26th during which periods Dr. A. G. Bancroft was away on casual leave.

2. During the year 781 vessels arrived at Bridgetown and were boarded by the Port Health Officer. (Please refer to Table "A" re Rig of vessels, of what nationality they were etc.). This year's arrivals show a decrease of 155 as compared with those of the previous year. The following is a statement of the arrivals for the past five years including the year under review.

Year	Arrivals			
1937				1,142
1938				1,134
1939				1,163
1940				936
1941				731

3. This year saw the arrival of 304 B.W.I. Airways planes. 2871 passengers arrived by air, and were inspected. 43 passengers were placed under surveillance.

4. There were 20 arrivals from ports infected or suspected of being infected with Quarantinable diseases.

5. Medical inspection was carried out on passengers and crews of all ships that arrived from infected ports. There was also a routine inspection of all third class and deck passengers arriving at this port on steamships, and also on passengers and crews of sailing vessels.

6. The total number of crews of vessels, with the exception of warships, that arrived at the port of Bridgetown during the year was 26,780. Of these 3,569 were medically inspected.

7. The number of passengers who arrived for Barbados during the year was 5,516. Of these 2,231 were 1st class; 662 were 2nd class; 2,623 were 3rd class and deck.

Staff

Number of arrivals.

Decrease in arrivals.

No. of planes and passengers.

Arrivals from infected ports.

Medical inspection carried out.

Total number of crews for the year.

Number of passengers for Barbados.

Number
of passengers
intransit.

8. The passengers intransit totalled 8,520. Of these 4,964 were 1st class; 2,133 were 2nd class; 1,423 were 3rd class and deck.

Passengers
and stowaway
inspected.

9. The total number of passengers medically inspected was 2,263. There were also two stowaways who were medically inspected.

Number
of passengers
placed under
surveillance.

10. During the year 16 persons were placed under surveillance. They were chiefly passengers, and the majority were from Venezuela.

Vessels
boarded to seal
wireless.

11. During the year 31 vessels were boarded by the Port Health Officer immediately on arrival in port at night to permit the Customs Authorities to seal the wireless.

Fumigation

12. Thirty-four (34) vessels were fumigated under The Carenage Regulations free of charge during the year.

Persons sent
to Quarantine
Station.

13. During the year 3 crew from the S.S. "Nordal" were sent to the Quarantine Station under observation. One of them died.

Quarantine
measures
enforced.

14. Quarantine measures were enforced throughout the year against Venezuela, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Haiti, Colombia, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic.

Tonnage

15. The total tonnage of vessels that arrived here for the year is 1,094,750 (steamships being 1,073,958 and sailing vessels 20,792).

(Sgd.) JAMES D. ALLEYNE,
March 21st, 1942.

TABLE "A"

Nationality	S.S.	Schooners	3 Mast Schooners	4 Mast Schooners	Sloops	Yachts	Tankers	Warships	Naval Tankers	Total
British ...	173	327	18	...	35	1	11	9	...	574
American ...	91	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	103
Dutch ...	39	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	52
Swedish ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Greek ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Venezuelan ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Norwegian ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Panamanian ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hondurian ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Danish ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Latvian ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Yugoslav ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chilean ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Finnish ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	354	347	21	...	35	3	12	9	...	781

APPENDIX IV.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE INSPECTING FIELD
FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1941—42.

(a) Inspections:—

Houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	....	24,729
Water closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	884
Pit closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	9,646
Pails or buckets	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,679
Privy middens	....	....	....	....	....	....	614
Pit holes	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,548
Using in common	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,430
Premises keeping animals	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,094
Collections of manure	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,573
Water receptacles	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,889
Surface wells	....	....	....	....	....	....	373

(b) Nuisances:—

Full pit closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	128
Full or insanitary pails	....	....	....	....	....	....	408
Full or insanitary pit holes	....	....	....	....	....	....	154
Insanitary privy middens	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Structurally defective latrines	....	....	....	....	....	....	372
Premises with no sanitary arrangements	....	....	....	....	....	....	185
Premises with disused bottles and tins	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,197
Collections of manure breeding flies	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,685
Water receptacles breeding mosquitoes	....	....	....	....	....	....	572
Surface wells breeding mosquitoes	....	....	....	....	....	....	54
Open collections breeding mosquitoes	....	....	....	....	....	....	983
Keeping pigs contrary to the bye-laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	474
							6,242

The percentage of nuisances for 1941—42 is 21.2 while that for 1940—41 was slightly less than 23.

BARBADOS.

APPENDIX V.
Causes of Deaths Registered during the year 1941

	St. Michael	Christ Church	St. George	St. Philip	St. John	St. James	St. Thomas	St. Peter	St. Lucy	St. Joseph	St. Andrew	Total
I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases ...	298	57	33	44	21	20	12	20	24	19	22	570
II. Cancer and other Tumours ...	75	18	9	13	6	7	2	6	9	8	1	154
III. Rheumatic Diseases, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases ...	43	7	4	7	3	1	1	2	4	6	6	84
IV. Diseases of the Blood and Hematopoietic Organs ...	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	10
V. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
VI. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ...	169	36	19	20	5	31	4	3	18	9	2	316
VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	204	31	46	54	28	32	11	42	24	8	20	500
VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	165	24	29	25	13	17	30	24	19	14	7	367
IX. Diseases of the Digestive System ...	195	56	69	67	36	80	37	47	43	9	20	659
X. Diseases of the Genitourinary System ...	145	28	11	11	15	27	23	13	2	5	7	287
XI. Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal State ...	24	2	2	2	—	1	2	1	1	1	3	39
XII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ...	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	7
XIII. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
XIV. Congenital Malformations ...	3	3	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	17
XV. Early Infancy ...	179	57	59	32	28	40	31	26	40	29	28	549
XVI. Senility ...	156	42	8	39	3	—	—	7	2	14	1	272
XVII. Violent or Accidental Deaths ...	32	2	2	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	43
XVIII. Causes of Death not Determined ...	1	2	2	2	—	2	5	—	2	5	—	21
Total All Groups ...	1,700	367	296	320	167	260	160	193	190	130	119	3,902

APPENDIX VI.
Causes of Death arranged in Age-Groups, registered in the Island during 1941

BARBADOS.

	Under one year	1 year and under 3 years	3 years and under 5 years	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 etc.	30 etc.	40 etc.	50 etc.	60 etc.	70 etc.	80 etc.	90 etc.	Not stated	Total
I. Infections and Parasitic Diseases	198	56	8	9	36	74	60	35	34	38	14	7	1	—	570
II. Cancer and other Tumours	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	25	33	42	41	7	—	—	154
III. Rheumatic Diseases, Diseases of Nutri- tion and of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases	4	7	—	1	4	4	5	8	14	23	10	4	—	—	84
IV. Diseases of the Blood and Haemato- poietic Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Chronic and other Poisonings	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	10
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and Organs of Special Sense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System	12	3	2	2	4	5	23	47	54	62	75	24	3	—	316
VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	5	1	—	—	4	5	25	36	69	130	146	71	8	—	500
IX. Diseases of the Digestive System	162	49	15	7	10	12	22	15	21	22	19	9	4	—	367
X. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	429	87	2	1	7	9	18	17	14	26	34	14	1	—	659
XI. Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal State	16	14	5	—	9	9	18	38	37	52	89	17	3	—	287
XII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	—	—	—	—	6	17	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
XIII. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
XIV. Congenital Malformations	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
XV. Early Infancy	13	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
XVI. Senility	439	107	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	549
XVII. Violent or accidental Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
XVIII. Causes of Death not determined	3	3	—	—	8	—	4	7	4	21	107	110	30	—	43
	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	21
Total all Groups	1,296	333	37	23	91	146	196	232	286	425	520	226	51	—	3,902

APPENDIX VII.

Table showing a summary of the main causes of morbidity for which patients were treated at the Barbados General Hospital.

Diseases	Cases	Diseases	Cases
Abortion	74	Gastro-Enteritis	39
Abrasions	11	Glaucoma	25
Abscesses	202	Haematoma	3
Adenitis	36	Hernia	175
Adenoids	119	Hydrocele	19
Anaemia	9	Jaundice	71
Aneurism	14	Marasmus	50
Appendicitis	240	Menorrhagia	32
Arthritis	48	Meningitis	7
Bronchitis	58	Nephritis	64
Broncho-Pneumonia	92	Neuritis	19
Burns	39	Oedema	11
Carbuncle	20	Orchitis	5
Cardiac Disease	89	Osteomyelitis	37
Carcinoma	46	Paraphimosis	15
Cataract	58	Pelvic Cellulitis	7
Cellulitis	39	Peritonitis	36
Colic	10	Phimosis	8
Colitis	8	Pleurisy	14
Conjunctivitis	27	Pneumonia	304
Constipation	25	Poisoning	50
Convulsions	7	Pyrexia	15
Cysts	51	Salpingitis	8
Cystitis	24	Septicaemia	4
Diabetes	50	Stricture	22
Diarrhoea	44	Syphilis	69
Dysentery	23	Tetanus	58
Dysmenorrhoea	13	Tonsillitis	50
Endometritis	12	Toxaemia	55
Enteric Fever	78	Tuberculosis	26
Fibroid	172	Tumour	29
Fractures	185	Ulcers	166
Gangrene	32	Uraemia	18

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Abortion	74	Gastro-Enteritis	89
Abcesses	11	Glaucoma	25
Acidosis	202	Haematomata	3
Adenoids	36	Hernia	175
Adenoma	119	Hydrocele	19
Aggravation	9	Jandice	71
Aggravation	14	Marsupium	50
Aggravation	210	Meningitis	32
Asthma	18	Meningitis	7
B. coli	58	Meningitis	68
B. coli-neumonia	92	Meningitis	19
B. coli	39	Oedema	14
Carbuncle	20	Ostitis	5
Cervical Disease	89	Osteomyelitis	27
Cervical Disease	46	Trachoma	15
Cervical Disease	58	Typhoid	7
Cervical Disease	39	Typhoid	35
Cervical Disease	30	Typhoid	8
Cervical Disease	8	Typhoid	14
Cervical Disease	27	Typhoid	305
Cervical Disease	25	Typhoid	50
Cervical Disease	7	Typhoid	15
Cervical Disease	51	Typhoid	8
Cervical Disease	24	Typhoid	4
Cervical Disease	50	Typhoid	22
Cervical Disease	44	Typhoid	69
Cervical Disease	33	Typhoid	58
Cervical Disease	13	Typhoid	50
Cervical Disease	12	Typhoid	55
Cervical Disease	78	Typhoid	36
Cervical Disease	178	Typhoid	30
Cervical Disease	185	Typhoid	166
Cervical Disease	82	Typhoid	18

