

Report of the Chief Medical Officer / Barbados.

Contributors

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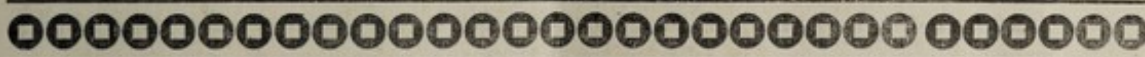
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1943—44



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CONTENTS

	Page
PART I. Introductory	5
PART II. General and Communicable Diseases and Vital Statistics	6
PART III. Institutions:—	
The Barbados General Hospital	8
The Mental Hospital	9
The Leper Hospital	9
The Prison Hospital	9
The Government Industrial Schools	9
The Parochial Almshouses	9
Infant Welfare Clinics and Crèches	10
Venereal Diseases Clinics	10
The General Nursing Council	10
PART IV. Hygiene and Sanitation:—	
(a) Elementary Schools	11
(b) Health Education	12
(c) Housing	13
(d) Food in relation to Health	13
(e) General Sanitation	13
PART V. Training of Health Personnel	13

APPENDICES

1. Parochial Expenditure on Sanitation	14
2. Cost of Parochial Poor Law Administration	15
3. Port Health Officer's Report	16
4. Summary of work done by Inspecting Field	19
5. Causes of Death in each Parish	20
6. Causes of Death in each Age-group	21
7. Summary of main causes of Morbidity treated at the Barbados General Hospital	22

CONTENTS

PART I. Introduction	Page 1
PART II. General and Fundamental Principles and Views	Page 5
PART III. The Principles of Education	Page 11
The Principles of Education (General)	Page 11
The Principles of Education (Special)	Page 12
The Principles of Education (Practical)	Page 13
The Principles of Education (Theoretical)	Page 14
The Principles of Education (Historical)	Page 15
The Principles of Education (Comparative)	Page 16
The Principles of Education (Philosophical)	Page 17
The Principles of Education (Psychological)	Page 18
The Principles of Education (Physiological)	Page 19
The Principles of Education (Sociological)	Page 20
The Principles of Education (Political)	Page 21
The Principles of Education (Economic)	Page 22
The Principles of Education (Legal)	Page 23
The Principles of Education (Moral)	Page 24
The Principles of Education (Religious)	Page 25
The Principles of Education (Artistic)	Page 26
The Principles of Education (Scientific)	Page 27
The Principles of Education (Literary)	Page 28
The Principles of Education (Musical)	Page 29
The Principles of Education (Dramatic)	Page 30
The Principles of Education (Culinary)	Page 31
The Principles of Education (Gardening)	Page 32
The Principles of Education (Fishing)	Page 33
The Principles of Education (Hunting)	Page 34
The Principles of Education (Traveling)	Page 35
The Principles of Education (Dancing)	Page 36
The Principles of Education (Gaming)	Page 37
The Principles of Education (Singing)	Page 38
The Principles of Education (Acting)	Page 39
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 40
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 41
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 42
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 43
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 44
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 45
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 46
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 47
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 48
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 49
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 50
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 51
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 52
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 53
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 54
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 55
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 56
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 57
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 58
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 59
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 60
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 61
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 62
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 63
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 64
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 65
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 66
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 67
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 68
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 69
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 70
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 71
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 72
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 73
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 74
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 75
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 76
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 77
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 78
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 79
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 80
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 81
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 82
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 83
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 84
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 85
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 86
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 87
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 88
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 89
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 90
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 91
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 92
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 93
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 94
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 95
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 96
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 97
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 98
The Principles of Education (Acrobatics)	Page 99
The Principles of Education (Juggling)	Page 100

No. 1284.J.j.56/44.

Chief Medical Officer's Office,
35 Broad Street, Bridgetown, No. 1.
10th October, 1944.

Sir,

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 1943—44, with the appendices attached thereto.

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

F. N. GRANNUM,
for Chief Medical Officer.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
Barbados.

No. 123456789

104 N. 1st St.,
St. Paul, Minn.
August 1, 1901

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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

E. N. BROWN,
Chief Clerk.

The President,
The United States,
Washington.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1943—44

PART 1. INTRODUCTORY

The Chief Medical Officer, Dr. B. N. V. Wase-Bailey, who was on vacation leave in England, was transferred to Sierra Leone in October, 1943.

2. Dr. F. N. Granum continued to act as Chief Medical Officer in conjunction with his substantive office of Sanitation Officer.

3. Miss E. I. Robinson, Second Grade Clerk, Chief Medical Officer's Office, was transferred to the General Post Office on the 18th October, 1943, and Mr. C. E. Smitten was appointed to this office.

4. Mr. H. McE. Gibson joined the Royal Air Force and left the Colony on the 12th July, 1943. Mr. H. B. deC. Jordan was appointed to fill this vacancy.

5. During the year suggestions were put forward for the re-organising of the Sanitary Services of the Island, and these now await implementation by the Legislature. Meanwhile, the system of Public Health, Sanitation and Poor Relief remains as before, and reference should be made to previous reports for further information.

6. Reference should be made to the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1943-44 for expenditure in relation to medical and sanitary personnel. Tables summarising the expenditure on Sanitation and Poor Relief in the several parishes will be found in Appendices I and II.

7. The Annual Report of the Port Health Officer is included in this Report in Appendix III, and a brief report summarising the work of the Inspection Field Force of the General Board of Health for 1943-44 is attached as Appendix IV.

8. The Government Bacteriologist and the Barbados General Hospital publish separate Annual Reports, but a table showing the main causes of morbidity for which patients were treated at the Barbados General Hospital is given in Appendix VII.

PART II.

9. Figures given in this part of the Report with regard to deaths, diseases and vital statistics refer to the calendar year 1943.

General Diseases

10. *Cancer and other Tumours* accounted for 149 deaths, representing 4.80% of total deaths. The death-rate for these diseases per thousand of the population was 0.74.

11. *Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism and Thrombosis* were given as the cause of death of 208 persons (6.67% of total deaths).

12. *Diseases of the Circulatory System* were responsible for 443 deaths or 14.27% of total deaths.

13. *Diseases of the Respiratory System*:—368 deaths were due to diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excluded) representing 11.86% of total deaths. *Pneumonia* was the cause of 250 deaths. 121 deaths from pneumonia occurred in infants under one year of age but no distinction was made between lobar and broncho pneumonia.

14. *Diseases of the Digestive System*:—Deaths under this head were 301 (9.70% of total deaths). *Diarrhoea and Enteritis* were returned as the cause of death of 182 children under the age of one year.

15. *Diseases of the Genito-urinary System* accounted for a total of 218 deaths or 7.02% of total deaths. *Nephritis* was responsible for 176 deaths or 5.67% of all deaths.

16. *Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal state*:—A total of 36 deaths was recorded from these causes.

17. *Nutritional Diseases*:—*Pellagra* accounted for 25 deaths. *Other unspecified vitamin deficiency diseases* accounted for another 24 deaths, 15 of which occurred under the age of one year.

Communicable Diseases

18. *The Enteric Fevers*:—One hundred and two cases of enteric and allied fevers were notified during the year 1943. There were 15 deaths, giving a case mortality of 14.71%. The number of cases of enteric fever reported during this year shows a very slight increase over those reported last year (95). Prophylactic inoculation was given to contacts. The eradication of enteric fever in this Island lies in energetic action against fly-breeding, the strict control of disposal of human excreta and the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in the houses of the poorer classes. During the year the water supply has been satisfactory.

19. *Respiratory Tuberculosis*:—During the year 93 cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system were reported (also one case of tuberculosis of the alimentary system). There were 95 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 7 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. All deaths from tuberculosis represented 3.28 per cent. of the total deaths.

20. *Dysentery*:—Twenty-four deaths from dysentery were reported during the year. No differentiation was made as to the type of the disease.

21. *Diphtheria*:—One death from diphtheria was reported during the year with a notification of 18 cases. Last year 34 cases were notified.

22. *Syphilis*:—One hundred and forty-one deaths were reported as due to syphilis, of these 104 were under five years of age. Of these 104 deaths, 86 were infants under one year of age. In addition it must be remembered that many deaths from such causes as cerebral haemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis and arterio-sclerosis often have a syphilitic origin.

23. *Leprosy*:—One case of this disease was notified, and there were 4 deaths therefrom.

24. *Tetanus* was the cause of 43 deaths, of which 30 occurred in infants under one year of age. This high incidence of tetanus in infants illustrates the need for properly trained midwives working under the supervision of Health Visitors.

25. No cases of quarantinable disease were reported during the year 1943.

Vital Statistics.

26. The following are the principal statistical data for the calendar year ending 31st December, 1943.

Estimated population	....	....	....	202,588
Births registered	....	....	....	5,877
Birth rate per 1,000 living	....	....	....	29.01
Deaths registered	....	....	....	3,104
Death rate per 1,000 living	....	....	....	15.33
Infantile mortality per 1,000 registered live births				164

Only 0.58 per cent of the causes of death were uncertified.

27. 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

28. The estimated population of 202,588 shows an increase of 1,914 over that of 1942, representing a rise of 0.94 per cent. In an already densely populated island the steady rise of the population constitutes a serious problem.

Births and Birth-rates.

29. The number of recorded births (5,877) was 291 in excess of the births recorded in 1942, and the birth-rate rose by 1.17 per thousand of the population.

Death and Death-rates.

30. During the year 3,104 deaths were recorded. This represents 171 deaths less than in the previous year. The death-rate fell from 16.32 in 1942 to 15.33 in 1943. This lowering of the death-rate during the last 2 years is to be especially noted during the present difficult times.

Infant Mortality.

31. The infant mortality rate of 164 this year shows a further reduction of the record low level of last year's rate of 175. Pleasing as this may be, it must be remembered that this rate compares very unfavourably with that of England and Wales and even with that of neighbouring West Indian Islands; and the further reduction of this rate must be a primary consideration. To achieve this the early establishment of an island-wide Maternity and Child Welfare Service is essential. The lack of midwifery training over a period of many years is a regrettable hiatus in the medical and public health services offered to the public of this Island, and it is imperative that facilities for the adequate and proper training of midwives should be established as soon as possible. Sir Frank Stockdale has recommended the necessary funds for the establishment of a small maternity hospital for the purpose of the training of midwives in this Colony. Final approval of this scheme by the Honourable Secretary of State is now awaited. When a supply of trained midwives is available the establishment of a Maternity and Child Welfare Service throughout the Island, under the supervision of trained Health Visitors, should reduce to reasonable limits the present high infant mortality, which is due in large measure to preventable diseases such as Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Congenital Debility, Tetanus, &c.

32. The reduced infant mortality, the lower death rate, the low incidence of deaths from nutritional diseases and the absence of any epidemic of infectious disease are evidence that the health of the Island has been above average during the year, in spite of present unsettled conditions due to the War.

PART III. INSTITUTIONS.

The Barbados General Hospital.

33. The Hospital continues to carry on under great difficulties due to shortage of staff, both Medical and Nursing. Many posts remained unfilled at the end of the year.

34. The Hospital undertakes the free hospitalisation of members of H. M. Forces and those of Allied Nations.

35. A table showing the main causes of morbidity for which patients were treated at the Hospital is given in Appendix VII. For details regarding staff, accommodation and expenditure, recourse should be made to the Annual Report of the Institution.

The Mental Hospital.

36. This Institution continues to be efficiently administered by Dr. W. S. Birch.

37. Dr. A. L. Goddard, Assistant Medical Superintendent, tendered his resignation from office as from the 31st March, 1943, but has consented to continue to act in the same capacity until arrangements can be made to fill his post. I should like to place on record the very efficient manner in which this officer discharged his duties during his term of office at the Mental Hospital.

38. There are about 750 inmates and 2 medical officers. I consider this staff inadequate for the needs of an institution of this size and when conditions permit, an increase of staff should be an early consideration.

39. Expenditure for the financial year 1943-44 was £26,572. 9. 5, excluding the sum of £1,247 for repairs.

The Leper Hospital.

40. There were no changes in staff during the year.

41. At the end of the year there were 55 inmates in residence (30 males and 25 females), a decrease of one on the previous year.

42. During the year there were 4 admissions, of this number 3 were on compassionate grounds.

43. There were 5 deaths in the Institution, 4 from cachexia due to leprosy and 1 from cardiac disease.

44. Expenditure for the financial year amounted to £3,857. 10. 9 and £487. 7. 3 was expended in giving relief to inmates who had been discharged as cured or non-infective.

The Prison Hospital.

45. The Prison Hospital has been efficiently conducted during the year and the rate of sickness was 1.17 among males and 0.05 among females.

The Government Industrial Schools.

46. The Government Industrial Schools have been efficiently supervised by the Superintendent, Mr. A. G. Kinch, and the duties of Matron of the Girls' School have been well performed by Miss Clarke.

47. The latrine accommodation in the Girls' School is unsatisfactory and should, at an early date, be replaced by modern water closets.

Parochial Almshouses.

48. The several parochial almshouses have been satisfactorily conducted and the Parochial Medical Officers have performed their duties efficiently.

49. The almshouse in the Parish of St. Peter calls for urgent attention. I regard the building as unsafe and trust that the Vestry will take immediate steps for the erection of a new almshouse.

Infant Welfare Clinics and Crèches.

50. The Baby Welfare League, the Children's Goodwill League and the Christ Church Baby Welfare League continue to perform very useful work in the community.

51. I am glad to be able to record the opening of a new Baby Welfare Clinic in Christ Church. The high infantile mortality indicates the need of several of these clinics in all parishes.

52. To the several ladies and gentlemen, whose interest and charity have made this work possible, the thanks of the community is due.

The Venereal Diseases Clinics.

53. The Venereal Diseases Clinics continued to operate in the several parishes, and the appended table summarises the cases dealt with during the year.

Disease	New Cases	Old Cases	Attended regularly	Attended irregularly	Lost Sight of	Discharged on completion of treatment	Gross attendances
Syphilis ...	1,393	1,648	415	2,626	1,003	112	19,710
Gonorrhœa ...	1,008	420	320	1,108	529	252	14,086
Other V. D. ...	69	14	29	54	17	24	328
All V. D. ...	2,470	2,082	764	3,788	1,548	388	34,124

54. During the year Lt. Colonel Williams of Canada and Lt. Colonel Wenger of the United States of America visited the Island and inspected some of the clinics. They also gave lectures to the medical fraternity, the Hospital Nurses and the troops of the Barbados Battalion of the South Caribbean Force. When staff becomes available, an extensive campaign against Venereal Diseases should be undertaken.

The General Nursing Council.

55. The General Nursing Council continued to function during the year, and submitted for the approval of the Legislature Rules and Regulations under the Midwives and Nurses Registration Act for the training and enrolment of midwives.

56. At the end of the year 378 women registered under the provisions of the Midwives and Nurses Registration Act ; 161 as midwives only and 85 as nurses only while 132 registered as both midwives and nurses.

57. Owing to the lack of facilities for training midwives, a scheme for the establishment of a small maternity hospital as a training centre has been put forward, and assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act has been approved by the Comptroller

PART IV. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(a) Elementary Schools.

The School Medical and Dental Service.

Medical Service.

58. The School Medical Service was in abeyance during the year owing to the lack of staff. It was still possible, however, to carry on the treatment of children suffering from visual defects, and these were referred for treatment by Head Teachers. Under this scheme the School Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. C. H. St. John, treated 43 children.

Dental Service.

59. Dr. Charles Payne and Dr. F. M. O. Alleyne were again appointed School Dentists, and performed their duties satisfactorily. The following table sets out in concise form the work done by the School Dentists during the year 1943-44.

Table showing summary of Dental treatment.

BOYS					GIRLS				
Extractions		Fillings		Treat- ment of Gums	Extractions		Fillings		Treat- ment of Gums
No. of Boys	No. of Extrac- tions	No. of Boys	No. of fillings	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	No. of Extrac- tions	No. of Girls	No. of fillings	No. of Girls
3,558	6,240	38	59	121	3,389	5,665	78	132	168

60. Thus a total of 7,352 children received dental treatment; of these 6,947 had 11,905 teeth extracted; 116 had 191 teeth filled, and 289 received treatment for conditions affecting the gums.

School Meals

61. The school meal still consists of milk and biscuits. Condensed milk is used in some schools, while in others boiled and sweetened cows' milk is given. I would like to see the daily ration of milk increased to at least 10-12 ounces per day. Milk is one of the protective foods, and is a great asset to the diet of the child, but in the quantities given it cannot supply the daily requirements of the child. A high percentage of the school children avail themselves of this meal. If it were possible for arrangements to be made to provide a hot, well balanced meal to the children, in addition to making a milk ration available to those children in particular need of this important food, then this would be a great step forward in the nutritional standard of this most vulnerable group of persons in the community.

62. I am glad to record that the experiment which was tried out in two schools of replacing milk and biscuits by fancy molasses and biscuits was abandoned on the 9th December, 1943. The reasons for condemning the scheme were given in last year's report.

School Buildings.

63. The latrines in many schools are not of a modern type, and in many cases are not sanitary. A full report on the latrines at all elementary schools, with recommendations for their improvement, has been submitted, and it is hoped that some active measures will soon be possible for the improvement of school latrines. It is understood that a scheme including provision for increased and improved lavatory accommodation is shortly to be submitted from the Department of Education.

(b) HEALTH EDUCATION.

64. Pupils of elementary schools receive instruction on Hygiene and Sanitation. This instruction is given by the school teachers, and should be of great benefit to the children. This instruction should, as far as possible, follow practical lines.

65. During the month of February 1943, a Health Week Campaign was held throughout the Island. The campaign was carried out under the auspices of the General Board of Health with the co-operation of the several Boards of Commissioners of Health of the parishes. Instructive lectures were given by many Medical Practitioners and moving pictures were shown on various topics of Public Health interest. Attendances at all meetings were excellent, and the campaign afforded an opportunity to a large number of people to become acquainted with many aspects of Public Health and Sanitation. I should like to record my thanks to the Commissioners of Health for their co-operation, and to the various lecturers for their willing assistance.

(c) HOUSING

66. The Housing Board continued to function during the year, but owing to war conditions the scarcity of building materials coupled with high prices, have considerably restricted activities of the Board.

67. A housing Committee was appointed on the 12th April 1943, by His Excellency the Governor with the following terms of reference:—

“To submit recommendations for the general improvement of housing and domestic sanitation in Barbados, including proposals for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.”

68. The Committee met under the Chairmanship of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary and reported in August, 1944. The Report is of a very comprehensive nature, and its findings and recommendations have already been published. The Report is receiving the attention of Government.

(d) FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH

69. During the year there has been some scarcity of meat and fresh fish which, with the rising cost of living, has lead to some difficulty in maintaining satisfactory diet-levels. Citrus fruit, tomatoes, &c. have not been plentiful.

70. The rationing of rice has resulted in an equitable distribution of this staple commodity. The control of prices and subsidisation have kept many staple foods within the purchasing power of the poor classes. The Grow More Food Campaign has also proved of great benefit in maintaining a local supply of ground provisions. These schemes have materially assisted in maintaining the diet levels of the community.

71. I regret to have to draw attention to the unsatisfactory types of latrines at the Public Market. These latrines are a disgrace and should be demolished.

72. The usual inspections of foods and pickled meats, as well as bake-shops, have been carried out.

(e) GENERAL SANITATION

73. The usual standard of Sanitation has been maintained, and the usual mosquito control work has been carried out.

74. The Staff of Inspectors of the General Board of Health continues to do useful work, and their reports keep the Chief Medical Officer in touch with the detailed work of Sanitation in the several parishes.

PART V. TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL

75. During the year 1943-44 lack of staff prevented the usual courses of lectures and demonstrations being given, but it is hoped that conditions will soon permit of the resumption of the usual lecture courses and demonstrations to Sanitary Inspectors.

F. N. GRANNUM,
Acting Chief Medical Officer.

APPENDIX I.

Parochial Expenditure on Sanitation for 1943-44.

Parish	1943-44.		
St. Michael		£ 16,089	7 9
Christ Church		2,471	6 11½
St. George		644	6 3½
St. Philip		620	5 3½
St. John		528	11 7
St. James		692	19 2½
St. Thomas		423	17 9
St. Peter		706	17 5
St. Lucy		600	18 9
St. Joseph		652	3 11½
St. Andrew		636	8 5
Total		24,067	3 4½

BARBADOS.

APPENDIX II.

COST OF PAROCHIAL POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION, 1943—44

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 Almshouse 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	6,248	4,205	2,286	643	414	1,266	253	£32,714 15 1½
Ch. Church	2,715	2,508	467	4	72	91	40	6,192 16 10½
St. George	1,060	722	337	24	60	249	26	3,308 16 9
St. Philip	2,190	1,699	604	13	55	254	33	6,257 2 0
St. John	2,343	2,261	126	242	43	188	22	2,613 4 9
St. James	968	422	359	—	53	242	18	2,724 9 1½
St. Thomas	1,064	982	93	2	25	216	9	3,087 7 6
St. Peter	1,366	1,260	142	2	18	144	4	2,391 3 8
St. Lucy	663	389	351	2	18	248	16	3,102 8 3½
St. Joseph	1,205	1,105	159	60	41	164	5	1,674 7 0
St. Andrew	416	228	56	17	40	100	8	1,788 1 3
Total	20,240	15,781	4,980	1,009	839	3,162	434	65,854 12 4

APPENDIX III.

The Annual Report of the Port Health Officer for the Year 1943.

Staff.

There has been no change in the staff since the last Annual Report. Dr. A. G. Bancroft and Dr. A. L. Stuart continue to act as Port Health Officer and Assistant Port Health Officer respectively.

2. Dr. A. G. Bancroft was away on thirteen days vacation leave from the 19th—31st of January, and four days casual leave from the 20th—23rd of June. Dr. A. L. Stuart and Dr. A. S. Cato acted as Port Health Officer and Assistant Port Health Officer respectively. Dr. A. L. Stuart went on one month's vacation leave from the 15th of October to the 15th of November. During this time Dr. A. S. Cato acted as Assistant Port Health Officer.

No. of Arrivals.

Increase of Arrivals.

3. During the year 509 vessels arrived at Bridgetown and were boarded by the Port Health Officer and Assistant Port Health Officer. (Please refer to Table "A" *re* Rig of vessels, of what nationality they were etc.). This year's arrivals show an increase of twenty-four 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
1939	1,163
1940	936
1941	781
1942	485
1943	509

No. of planes and passengers.

4. This year saw the arrival of 768 B.W.I. Airways planes. 7,175 passengers arrived by air, and were inspected. 100 passengers were placed under Medical Surveillance. There were also 222 passengers intransit.

Arrivals from infected ports.

5. There were eight arrivals from ports infected or suspected of being infected with Quarantinable diseases.

Medical inspection carried out.

6. 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 3rd class and deck passengers arriving at this port on steamships and also on passengers and crews of sailing vessels.

Total No. of crews for the year.

7. The total number of crews of vessels, with the exception of warships, that arrived at the port of Bridgetown during the year was 6,267. Of these 3,756 were medically inspected.

Number of passengers for Barbados.

8. The number of passengers who arrived for Barbados during the year was 1,797. Of these 10 were 1st class and 1,787 were 3rd class and deck. There were no 2nd class passengers.

9. The passengers intransit totalled 4. All were 3rd class and deck passengers. Intransit passengers.
10. The total number of passengers medically inspected was 1,790. There were also two stowaways who were medically inspected. Passengers and stowaways medically inspected.
11. During the year one person was placed under Medical Surveillance. He was a passenger from Brazil. Passengers placed under Med. Surv.
12. There were no vessels boarded by the Port Health Officer at night for the purpose of allowing the Customs Authorities to seal the Wireless. Vessels boarded to seal Wireless.
13. Fourteen vessels were fumigated under Careenage Regulations free of charge during the year. No rats were destroyed. Fumigations.
14. Quarantine measures were enforced throughout the year against Venezuela, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Haiti, Colombia, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Quarantine Measures enforced.
15. The total tonnage of vessels that arrived during the year is 146,505 (steamships being 123,230 and sailing vessels 23,275). Tonnage.

A. G. BANCROFT,
Acting Port Health Officer,
Barbados.
18th February, 1944.

TABLE "A"

Nationality	S. S.	Schooners	3 Mast Schooners	4 Mast Schooners	Sloops	Yachts	Tankers	Warships	Sea- planes	Total
British	60	367	9	1	36	3	—	1	—	477
American	3	11	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	19
Dutch	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Norwegian	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Spanish	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	73	379	10	1	36	3	5	1	1	509

APPENDIX IV.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE INSPECTING FIELD FORCE
FOR THE YEAR 1943-44.

(a) Inspections:—

Houses inspected	....	....	....	....	....	24,977
Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	1,714
Pit Closets	....	....	....	....	....	2,705
Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	....	2,989
Pails or Buckets	....	....	....	....	....	1,882
Pit Holes	....	....	....	....	....	4,879
Privy middens	....	....	....	....	....	268
Using in common	....	....	....	....	....	1,638
Premises keeping animals *	....	....	....	....	....	7,162
Urinals to stables	....	....	....	....	....	2,102
Manure heaps	....	....	....	....	....	1,456
Water receptacles	....	....	....	....	....	5,042
Surface Wells	....	....	....	....	....	142

(b) Nuisances :—

Full Pit closets	....	....	....	....	....	291
Insanitary Pit closets	....	....	....	....	....	11
Full and/or insanitary Pails	....	....	....	....	....	410
Full and/or insanitary Pit holes	....	....	....	....	....	101
Insanitary Privy middens	....	....	....	....	....	10
Premises with no sanitary arrangements	....	....	....	....	....	211
Premises with disused Tins, Bottles, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	514
Structurally defective Latrines	....	....	....	....	....	1,049
Manure heaps breeding flies	....	....	....	....	....	819
No. of Premises on which mosquitoes were found breeding	....	....	....	....	....	740
Premises keeping animals contrary to the Byelaws	....	....	....	....	....	294
Total number of Nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	<u>4,450</u>

APPENDIX V.

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR, 1943

NUMBER REGISTERED IN													
Diseases	St. Michael	Christ Church	St. George	St. Philip	St. John	St. James	St. Thomas	St. Peter	St. Lucy	St. Joseph	St. Andrew	Total	
I	258	32	20	33	33	20	8	11	7	15	11	448	
II	70	16	12	12	8	9	6	6	3	7	—	149	
III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IV	52	—	7	3	3	1	2	2	4	4	—	78	
V	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
VI	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
VII	134	23	17	13	12	20	6	4	17	11	4	261	
VIII	218	20	33	17	31	25	21	30	11	15	22	443	
IX	158	24	29	24	20	19	22	32	15	10	15	368	
X	114	21	20	23	16	43	12	21	21	6	4	301	
XI	114	17	7	12	4	16	11	7	3	22	5	218	
XII	23	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	30	
XIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XIV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XV	3	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	
XVI	167	51	41	37	23	24	23	24	29	22	31	472	
XVII	169	35	13	21	4	1	2	13	2	9	1	270	
XVIII	20	1	—	3	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	31	
	2	3	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	15	
Total, All Groups	1,506	250	203	201	160	184	116	152	114	124	94	3,104	

BARBADOS.

APPENDIX VI.

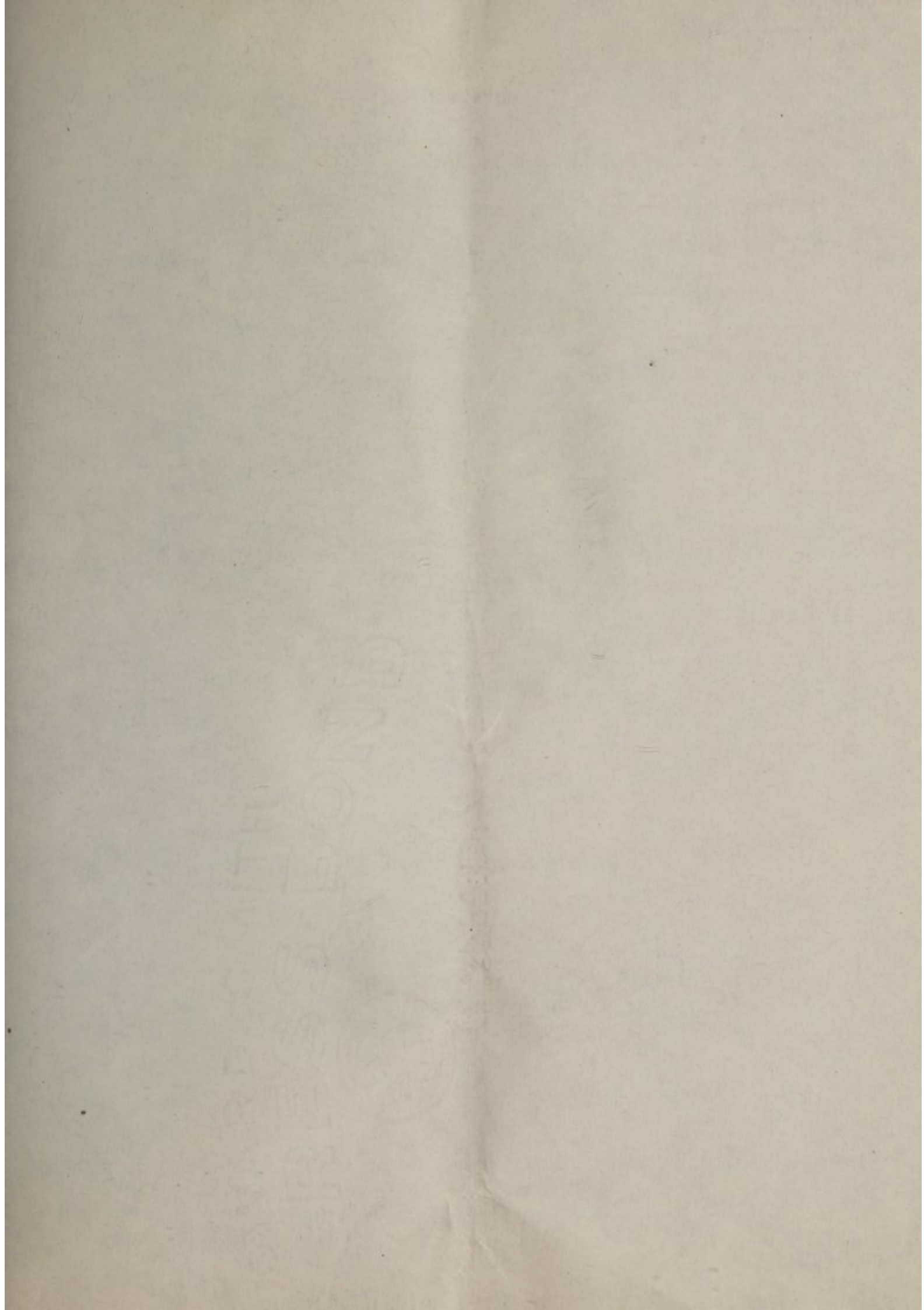
Causes of Death arranged in Age-Groups, registered in the Island during 1943

	Diseases	Under one year	1 year and under 3 yrs.	3 years and under 5 yrs.	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 etc.	30 etc.	40 etc.	50 etc.	60 etc.	70 etc.	80 etc.	90 and over	Not Stated	Total
I	Infectious and Parasitic Disease	164	36	4	8	20	57	61	47	21	15	11	4	—	—	448
II	Cancer and other Tumors	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	18	34	42	36	8	1	—	149
III	Rheumatic Diseases, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases	15	9	—	—	1	3	4	10	14	8	11	3	—	—	78
IV	Diseases of the Blood and Hematopoietic Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
V	Chronic Poisonings and intoxications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
VI	Diseases of the nervous system and Organs of Special Sense	8	11	2	2	5	7	15	29	38	57	62	24	1	—	261
VII	Diseases of the Circulatory System	4	1	2	1	3	5	17	39	66	93	129	74	9	—	443
VIII	Diseases of the Respiratory System	196	44	14	9	6	8	16	17	12	24	14	6	2	—	368
IX	Diseases of the Digestive System	185	42	1	1	4	6	8	16	4	14	19	1	—	—	301
X	Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	8	6	—	3	6	4	30	26	28	52	39	14	2	—	218
XI	Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal State	—	—	—	—	4	15	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
XII	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV	Congenital Malformations	7	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
XV	Early Infancy	362	106	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
XVI	Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
XVII	Violent or accidental Deaths	—	3	—	3	7	4	4	3	3	19	123	97	28	—	31
XVIII	Causes of Death not determined	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	15
	Total, all Groups	963	260	27	30	57	112	172	210	226	327	444	233	43	—	3,104

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	101	Glaucoma	41
Abrasions	43	Haematoma	9
Abscesses	198	Hernia	194
Adenitis	19	Hydrocele	31
Adenoids	51	Jaundice	93
Anæmia	8	Marasmus	50
Aneurism	9	Meningitis	17
Appendicitis	251	Menorrhagia	37
Arthritis	40	Nephritis	33
Bronchitis	66	Neuritis	15
Broncho-pneumonia	43	Oedema	12
Burns	67	Orchitis	5
Carbuncle	22	Osteomyelitis	33
Cardiac Diseases	70	Paraphimosis	10
Carcinoma	64	Pelvic Cellulitis	18
Cataract	73	Peritonitis	24
Cellulitis	73	Phimosis	9
Colic	22	Pleurisy	29
Colitis	10	Pneumonia	208
Conjunctivitis	14	Poisoning	40
Constipation	16	Pyrexia	13
Convulsions	12	Salpingitis	10
Cysts	49	Septicaemia	8
Diabetes	27	Stricture	26
Diarrhoea	22	Syphilis	63
Dysentery	13	Tetanus	42
Dysmenorrhoea	11	Tonsillitis	17
Endometritis	11	Toxaemia	71
Enteric Fever	64	Tuberculosis	20
Fibroid	204	Tumours	23
Fractures	192	Ulcers	110
Gangrene	28	Uraemia	28
Gastro-enteritis	40		



The following is a list of the main causes of death in London, as recorded in the Registrar-General's Office, for the year 1899.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
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All causes	1,145	1,045	2,190
Diseases of the heart	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the lungs	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the stomach and intestines	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the liver	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the spleen	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the pancreas	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the gall bladder	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the kidneys	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the bladder	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the prostate gland	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the uterus	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the ovaries	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the vagina	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the cervix	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the fallopian tubes	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the peritoneum	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the pleura	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the lungs	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the heart	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the lungs	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the stomach and intestines	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the liver	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the spleen	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the pancreas	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the gall bladder	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the kidneys	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the bladder	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the prostate gland	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the uterus	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the ovaries	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the vagina	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the cervix	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the fallopian tubes	1,045	945	1,990
Diseases of the peritoneum	1,045	945	1,990

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