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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEVONPORT.

Health Report

FOR THE YEAR 1911,

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT

ON THE

Medical Inspection of School Children,

BY

O. HALL,

D.P.H., F.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., ETC.

Fellow (Member of the Council) Royal Institute of Public Health;

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health;

Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute;

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

DEVONPORT:

Josiah Clark & Son, Printers, 16-17 Cumberland Street.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEVONPORT.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Mr. Councillor DAYMOND.*

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„ W. J. MAY*	„ WEEKS*

*Members of the Hospital Sub-Committee.

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Veterinary Inspector—A. H. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S.

Matron of Borough Hospitals—Miss ASPEY.

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JOHN THORNING, Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute, Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, etc.

G. T. GEATON, Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.

W. S. NORTHMORE, Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.

S. SKELTON.

Clerk—G. R. SMITH.

Cleansing Superintendent—W. E. ARSCOTT.

House Disinfectors—

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W. HORNE and W. HODGE.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

DEVONPORT.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEVONPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Seventh Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough, together with the Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children.

The death rate of last year (lowest in the history of the Borough) has been somewhat increased this year by the prevalence of measles and infantile diarrhoea. Alteration of figures necessitated by the Census has introduced a new element into the calculation.

Our good fortune in having only four cases of poliomyelitis and two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, (which were widely prevalent and fatal in some districts of the County), I have no hesitation in ascribing to the promptitude and efficiency with which the necessary sanitary measures for preventing their spread were carried out.

It is still to be deplored that the infantile mortality rate maintains an unnecessarily high level due to preventable conditions. The appointment of a Health Visitor referred to in the body of the Report is one from which I have the most hopeful anticipations.

In connection with the new Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, many essential reforms have been carried out. Frequently unavoidable hardship is inflicted upon the "owner" who holds the property for a period terminable, it may be, in a few months, and who is called upon by the provisions of the Act to effect repairs, often extensive and costly, to improve the property of another.

The number of applications for admission into the Isolation Hospital, which have been steadily increasing since 1905, has during the year under review, reached its maximum, and the resources of the Institution have been taxed to the utmost owing to insufficiency of beds, deficient accommodation for Nurses, and resulting difficulty in carrying out administrative details. It is gratifying to know that the Council contemplate making generous provision to remedy these conditions.

It is greatly to be regretted that nothing has been done to secure a modern method of refuse disposal, and I trust this will receive the attention of the Council at an early date.

Efficient ventilation of the sewers, so often referred to in previous Reports, is a matter of urgent necessity.

The provision of a Public Abbatoir, which would greatly facilitate the inspection of meat, is also a matter of pressing need. Existing slaughter houses are in most cases much too close to dwelling houses, and their situation in other respects is open to serious objection.

I would also refer to the Council Chamber which is seriously defective in cubic capacity, arrangements for ventilation, heating and sanitary conveniences.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

O. HALL,

Medical Officer of Health.



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Geological Features.

The area of the Borough of Devonport is bounded on the south and west by an expanse of estuarine water.

From the shore it rises in a series of somewhat isolated hills, the majority of which attain an elevation of slightly over 175 feet above the sea level.

At Mount Pleasant, on the South, the elevation is somewhat above 200 feet.

At Mount Pellicier, on the East, the ground reaches 275 feet, and at St. Budeaux, on the extreme North, an elevation of 300 feet occurs. Formerly this area was intersected by several tidal creeks, branches of the Hamoaze; in part these still exist, but portions have already been filled and reclaimed and others are now in process of reclamation.

The whole district is occupied by rocks of the Devonian series, the more southerly portion of the Borough lying on limestone of Middle Devonian Age. Northwards are a succession of slate and shales, through which at Ford and Keyham break considerable masses of igneous rock having an East and West trend; still further North at, or near Saltash Passage, several narrow bands of ancient lavas occur coursing in a similar direction.

The whole area may thus be said to be formed of practically impervious rock, although formerly some of the dwellings drew their water supplies from shallow wells.

The extent to which surface waters enter the strata is, however, limited to that small depth to which the slate cleavage is appreciably open.

Vital Statistics.

SUMMARY.

Population, (Census 1911)	81,694
Population estimated by Registrar General, (revised after Census)	81,975
Area (in Acres)	3,152
Density of Population, <i>i.e.</i> , the number of persons per acre	25.72
Number of Inhabited Houses in the Borough ...	10,231
Number of Houses built during the year	107
Rateable Value	£346,649
Borough Rate, including Education Rate	2/2
Street Rate	2/-
General District Rate	1/1
Poor Rate	11d.
Births	2,032
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	24.7
Deaths	1,141
Death Rate per 1,000 living	13.9
Average for 10 years	13.6
Excess of Births over Deaths	891
Death Rate from seven principal Zymotic Diseases	2.72
Infantile Mortality or Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 Births	116.9

Population.

In April, 1911, the Census was taken and revealed the fact that the population had been overestimated, the error amounting to 4,605. The population as corrected was 81,694, or 4,605 less than the Registrar General's figures. Estimated to the middle of the year it was 81,975, and upon this estimate the rates in this report are calculated.

The Ward population is :—

St. Aubyn ...	22,514 or 1,582 less	than the 1901 Census.
Stoke ...	33,895 or 3,488 more	„ „ „
Tamar ...	25,281 or 9,351	„ „ „

It will thus be seen that while Stoke Ward has increased from 24,407 in 1901 to 33,895 in 1911, there has been an actual decrease of 1,582 in St. Aubyn Ward during these periods.

FAMILIES OR SEPARATE OCCUPIERS.				AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.			
St. Aubyn	...	...	4,617	St. Aubyn	...	...	373
Stoke	...	...	8,342	Stoke	...	...	2,270
Tamar	...	...	5,498	Tamar	...	...	509

Density of Population, *i.e.*, the number of persons to each acre according to the Census is 25.72.

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough is 10,232. The average number of persons to each house is 7.98.

Births and Birth-Rate. There were 2,101 births registered in the district during the year. Making the necessary deductions (inward and outward transfers) supplied by the Registrar General, the nett births were 2,032, which gives a birth-rate of 24.7 as compared with 23.5 for the previous year. The natural increase was 891, as against 1,030 in 1910.

Deaths and Death-Rate. The number of deaths from all causes registered during the year was 1,113, giving a death-rate of 13.5 per 1,000. Deducting non-residents registered in the district and adding the number of residents not so registered, the number of deaths thus amended was 1,141, giving a death-rate of 13.9 per 1,000, or 2.5 more than the preceding year. This increase, however, is more apparent than real, inasmuch as the death-rate during the inter-censal period has been calculated on the estimated population, which the Census shows to have been too high. The mortality in males was 589, and in females 552. In 77 large towns it ranged from 9.1 to 20.0.

The Ward mortality from all causes was as follows:—

			MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
St. Aubyn	...	...	198	187	385
Stoke	...	...	230	236	466
Tamar	...	...	161	129	290

Corrected Death-Rate. The crude death-rate multiplied by the factor for correction (1.0486) gives a corrected death-rate of 14.5.

The Zymotic Death-Rate, *i.e.*, the death-rate from seven principal Zymotic diseases (Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Membranous Croup, Enteric, Fever, and Diarrhoea, was 2.72.

Infantile Mortality.

This is measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to 1,000 births, and amounted to 124.5, as compared with 103.1 in 1910. The mortality in the case of males was 147 and in females 106. In 77 large towns it ranged from 80 to 210.

The Ward mortality from all causes was as follows:—

			MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
St. Aubyn	...	...	52	37	89
Stoke	...	...	56	38	94
Tamar	...	...	39	31	70

For the past seven years the infantile death-rate has been steadily declining in Devonport, and the increase recorded in 1911, though possibly in part due to the exceptional meteorological conditions which prevailed—the hot, dry summer and diminished rainfall—was largely caused by measles which was somewhat prevalent during the months of March and April; another contributory cause was diarrhoea, which was responsible for 67 deaths as against 19 in 1910.

From the subjoined table it will be seen that the largest percentage of deaths was caused by diarrhoea. The mortality-rate reached its highest point in August and September, the months of greatest heat.

The Ward mortality from this disease was as follows:—

			MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
St. Aubyn	...	...	18	9	27
Stoke	...	...	17	9	26
Tamar	...	...	6	8	14

TABLE I.

**Giving Number of Births and Deaths of Infants under One Year
during 1911 and 10 previous years.**

Year.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.
1901	1962	289	146.2
1902	2091	256	122.4
1903	2055	154	73.0
1904	2222	256	115.2
1905	1824	248	135.9
1906	2135	238	111.4
1907	2186	226	103.3
1908	2065	241	116.7
1909	2163	206	95.2
1910	1998	206	103.1
1911	2101	253	120.4

The measures employed to reduce infantile mortality continue to be chiefly educational. Pamphlets on the subject of infant feeding and care of children have been distributed, breast feeding has been recommended and simple directions given on the preparation of food, the cleanliness of the home, and other similar matters. The sale of milk in general shops has been discouraged, steps have been taken to ensure its purity by insisting upon properly covered storage receptacles. The whole of the dairies, milk shops, and cowsheds have been regularly inspected, and any defects found have been remedied. House scavenging has received close attention and copious watering to supplant the deficient rainfall has been carried out. The Midwives' Act has resulted in a weeding out of the unfit, and so far as this Borough is concerned, we have a fairly intelligent class of Midwife.

It is natural to expect great reduction in infantile mortality as the old order of Midwife becomes eliminated. The superstitions of the uncleanly and bibulous "Gamp" were readily assimilated by the ignorant mother. How much more impressive should be the wise council of her cleanly, intelligent successor!

Facts observed since my report for 1907 have strengthened the opinion therein expressed that the adoption of the Notification of Births Act would, without doubt, materially diminish the number of deaths of infants due to ignorance of mothers.

The appointment of a Health Visitor has removed much of the difficulty inseparable from the working of the Act. The serious objection remains that the duty of notification rests with the Medical Attendant instead of the parent.

TABLE II.

Distribution of Births.

DISTRICT.	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Total	Rate per 1000 popula- tion
Stoke	254	204	199	234	891	26.2
Tamar	134	152	134	136	556	21.9
St. Aubyn	169	151	157	177	654	29.0

TABLE III.

Distribution of Deaths.

DISTRICT.	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Total	Rate per 1000 popula- tion
Stoke	118	127	125	97	467	13.8
Tamar	96	68	68	56	288	11.4
St. Aubyn	145	90	74	77	386	17.1

TABLE IV.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	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.	of Residents registered in the District.	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
1906	78405	2139	2135	27.3	1029	13.1	—	—	238	111.4	1029	13.1
1907	79959	2186	2186	27.3	1023	12.8	27	—	226	103.2	998	12.4
1908	81525	2065	2065	25.3	1100	13.4	28	—	241	116.7	1072	13.1
1909	83103	2163	2163	26.1	968	11.6	23	16	206	95.2	961	11.5
1910	84695	1998	1998	23.5	1005	11.8	41	4	206	103.1	968	11.4
1911	81975	2101	2032	24.7	1113	13.5	26	54	253	124.5	1141	13.9

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates are not available. The rates for 1911 are calculated per 1,000 of the revised estimated population.

‡“TRANSFERABLE DEATHS” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) are regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement is referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are referred (A) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (B) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred if known; (C) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (D) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1911.

TABLE V. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Age Group							Totals Death under One Year.		
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month.	1-3 month	3-6 month.		6-9 month.	9-12 months
All Causes { Certified { Uncertified	24	7	7	11	69	46	46	44	48	253
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	19	28
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diarrhoea ...	—	1	1	—	2	6	15	3	2	28
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	12	6	39
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4

TABLE V.—continued.

Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—	6
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	—	—	—	35
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	4	1	—	34
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	—	—	3
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	3
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	1	—	14
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	2	4	3	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	5	12	10	29
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	2	2	13
	44	7	7	11	69	46	46	44	48	253		

Nett Births in the year	{	legitimate	...	1,987	Nett Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	...	234
	{	illegitimate	...	...45		{	illegitimate infants	...	19

TABLE VI. Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.							TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.			
	All Ages.	1 and 2 years.		5 and 15 years.		15 and 25 years.		25 and 45 years.		65 and upwards	
		Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	5 years.	15 years.	25 years.	45 years.	65 years.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All Causes { Certified ...	1140	253	108	63	59	43	144	197	273	145	
{ Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	13	—	—	—	2	3	7	1	—	5	
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	105	28	49	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Whooping Cough ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria and Croup ...	18	1	4	8	4	1	—	—	—	13	
Influenza ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	
Acute Ant. Poliomyelitis ...	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Lead Poisoning (Chronic) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	83	—	1	—	9	16	37	17	1	11	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	14	1	2	8	2	1	—	—	—	3	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	20	3	2	—	7	2	4	1	1	2	
Rheumatic Fever ...	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	
Cancer, malignant disease ...	69	—	—	2	—	—	9	38	20	9	
Bronchitis ...	43	8	3	1	—	—	1	7	23	2	
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	57	27	12	6	2	—	1	4	5	5	

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Pneumonia (all other forms) ...	20	2	1	2	2	3	6	2	2	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	13	—	2	1	2	1	3	2	—	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	83	6	2	—	—	1	4	3	1	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	6	
Alcoholism ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	10	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	26	—	—	—	—	5	14	7	6	
Puerperal Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	100	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	29	5	1	4	2	12	2	2	7	
Suicides ...	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	
Other Defined Diseases ...	395	10	4	14	11	48	88	207	61	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1140	253	108	63	59	43	144	197	273	145

Coroners' Inquests.

The following verdicts were recorded at Coroners' Inquests held in the Borough during the year:—

Syncope	10
„ due to commencing Pneumonia	3
„ due to Haemorrhage into Right Lung	3
„ due to Weak Heart	2
Heart Failure	2
„ „ due to Empyema of Left Lung	1
„ „ due to Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	1
„ „ following Epilepsy	1
„ „ from Valvular Disease	3
„ „ from Pneumonia	2
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Rupture of Aorta	3
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	7
Inanition	1
Want of attention at birth	1
Convulsions	7
Malnutrition	2
Premature Birth	1
Non-expansion of Lungs	2
Infantile Diarrhoea	5
Meningitis	2
Bronchial Catarrh (Infant)	1
Acute Pneumonia	3
Acute Inflammation of Right Lung	2
Pleurisy, with Effusion and Pneumonia	1
Empyema	1
Apoplexy, accelerated by heat	1
Peritonitis, due to Perforated Gastric Ulcer	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage... ..	1
„ „ and Accidental Fracture of Arm... ..	1
Puerperal eclampsia	1
Sepsis, following Gangrene of large Bowel	1
Asphyxia, following Acute Tonsillitis	1
Chronic Lead Poisoning	1
Accidents	24
Suicide (Shooting)	1
„ (Gas Poisoning)	2
„ (on Railway)	1
Accidentally Drowned	1

TABLE VII.

Comparative Table,
Showing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the
52 Weeks ended 30th December, 1911.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Principal Zymotic Rate	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births
77 Large Towns ...	25.5	15.5	2.29	141
London	24.8	15.0	2.19	129
Liverpool	30.2	20.0	3.07	154
Manchester	26.2	17.0	2.45	154
Birmingham	28.1	16.8	2.74	164
Leeds	23.8	16.4	2.28	158
Sheffield	27.8	16.1	3.28	140
Bristol	21.8	15.1	2.01	141
Newcastle-on-Tyne	26.6	16.1	2.02	136
Hull	28.6	16.7	3.06	155
Nottingham	24.5	16.1	2.36	162
Leicester	22.7	13.3	1.56	132
Portsmouth	25.0	14.1	1.99	126
Cardiff	26.0	14.0	2.00	135
Bolton	22.8	15.9	2.77	163
Sunderland	29.9	17.9	2.30	151
Salford	27.2	16.7	2.50	149
Stoke-on-Trent	31.5	19.9	4.08	202
Bradford	19.0	14.9	1.40	138
Plymouth	23.3	17.2	2.06	145
Devonport	24.7	13.9	2.72	124

**Deaths of Devonport Residents occurring outside
the District.**

County Asylum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lunatic Asylum, Thorpe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plymouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Totnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Plympton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stonehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
London	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ivybridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plympton St. Mary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Germans	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gosport	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bridgend...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Marriages.

The number of Marriages solemnized was 616.

Illegitimate Children.

Births.

(1) The number of Illegitimate Births registered as reported by the Registrar General was 45.

Deaths.

(2) The number of Deaths of Illegitimate Children was 19.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
St. Aubyn	3	4	7
Stoke	5	5	10
Tamar	2	-	2

Chart showing
Weekly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

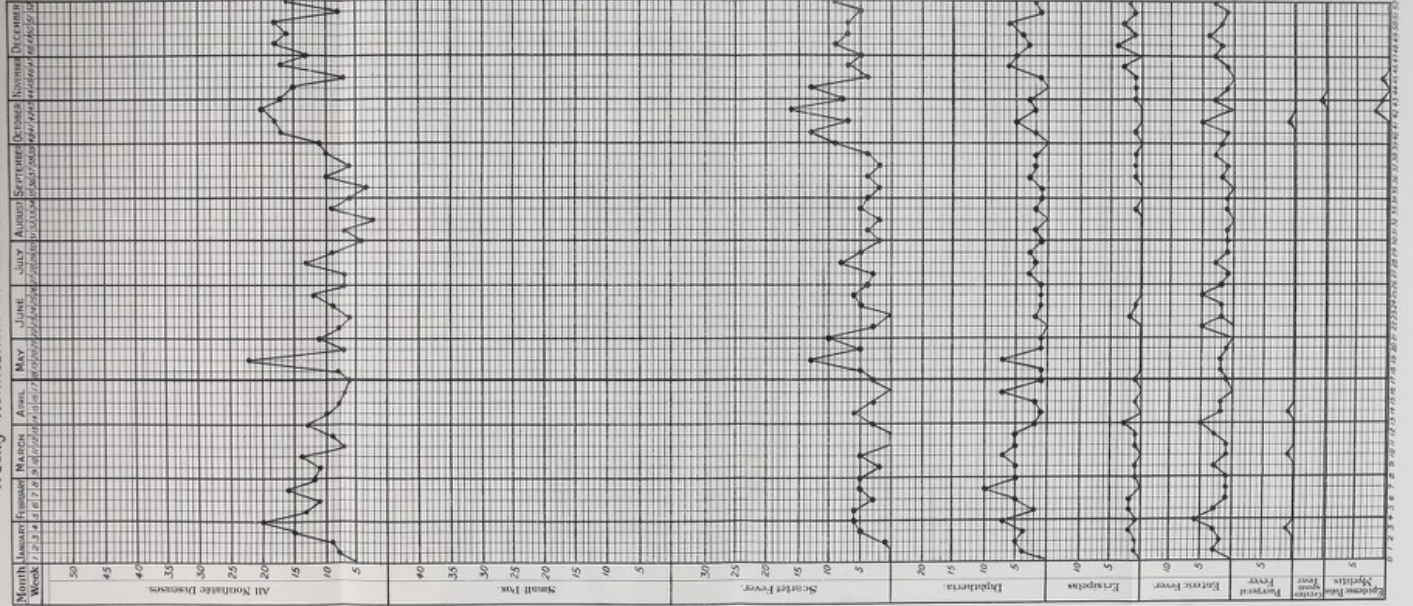


TABLE VIII.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.						Stoke	Tamar	St. Aubyn		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65					65 and upwards
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup ...	154	51	81	14	7	—	—	77	27	50	94	—
Erysipelas ...	43	1	2	4	15	14	6	18	13	12	—	—
Scarlet Fever...	268	76	171	13	4	1	—	113	55	100	192	—
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	102	6	30	25	36	4	1	42	27	33	56	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis {	41	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	11	4	3	1	15	4	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908																					
Phthisis {	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	2	2	—	6	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911																					
Epidemic Poliomyelitis ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	637	6	138	296	68	97	24	8	297	129	231	343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria.

154 cases were notified as against 118 in 1910. Three of these were found on admission into the Hospital to have been erroneously diagnosed. Eighteen deaths occurred, giving a percentage mortality of 11.6, and a death-rate of .21 per 1,000.

Supply of Antitoxin.

The gratuitous supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin has continued throughout the year, fulfilling an urgent requirement of the poor, materially helping in the treatment and prevention of the spread of the disease, and is much appreciated by the Medical Practitioners. To facilitate distribution an ample supply has been stored at the Health Office, and during hours in which this is closed it can be obtained at the Police Station, Borough Hospital, or from the local Chemist.

TABLE IX.

Diphtheria during 1911 and 10 previous years.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage Fatality.	Rate per 1,000.
1901	64	36	52.2	.51
1902	38	15	39.5	.20
1903	40	13	32.5	.17
1904	54	12	22.2	.15
1905	55	7	12.7	.09
1906	42	8	19.0	.12
1907	59	10	16.9	.12
1908	117	13	11.1	.15
1909	132	19	14.4	.22
1910	118	18	15.3	.21
1911	154	18	11.6	.21

Enteric Fever.

The year was noticeable for an unusual number of cases of Enteric Fever, 102 cases being notified, with 13 deaths, representing a case mortality of 12.7. Eleven were treated at the Royal Albert Hospital, 2 of which had a fatal termination; 1 at the Military Hospital; 33 at their own homes, with 9 deaths; and 57 were admitted into the Isolation Hospital, of which 3 terminated fatally. Of the Hospital Cases 8 were found on further examination to have been erroneously diagnosed; the actual number of cases occurring in the Borough was, therefore, 94.

The above figures tend to confirm the generally accepted view that treatment in an Isolation Hospital gives the patient a much better chance of recovery.

The first case was notified on January 3rd, and from this date onwards, cases were reported, the largest number occurring in the month of June, while only 2 occurred in August and 8 in September, the months of ordinary epidemic prevalence.

TABLE X.

No.	Date of Notification.	Approximate date of Onset.	Date of Visit by M.O.H. or Inspector.
1	Jan. 3rd	unknown	Jan. 3rd
2	Jan. 3rd	do.	Jan. 3rd
3	Jan. 7th	Dec. 30th, 1910	Jan. 7th
4	Jan. 9th	Dec. 31st, 1910	Jan. 9th
5	Jan. 12th	Jan. 5th	Jan. 12th
6	Jan. 16th	Jan. 10th	Jan. 16th
7	Jan. 18th	unknown	Jan. 18th
8	Jan. 20th	Jan. 16th	Jan. 20th
9	Jan. 23rd	Jan. 8th or 12th... ..	Jan. 23rd
10	Jan. 23rd	Jan. 13th	Jan. 23rd

TABLE X :—*continued.*

No.	Date of Notification.	Approximate date of Onset.	Date of Visit by M.O.H. or Inspector.
11	Jan. 24th ...	Jan. 19th ...	Jan. 24th
12	Jan. 25th ...	Dec. 28th, 1910 ...	Jan. 25th
13	Jan. 28th ...	Jan. 16th ...	Jan. 28th
14	Jan. 28th ...	Jan. 13th—16th ...	Jan. 28th
15	Feb. 1st ...	Jan. 19th ...	Feb. 1st
16	Feb. 3rd ...	Dec. 17th—20th, 1910	Feb. 3rd
17	Feb. 3rd ...	Feb. 2nd ...	Feb. 3rd
18	Feb. 8th ...	Feb. 4th ...	Feb. 8th
19	Feb. 14th ...	unknown ...	Feb. 14th
20	Feb. 18th ...	Feb. 11th ...	Feb. 18th
21	Feb. 26th ...	Feb. 11th—24th ...	Feb. 26th
22	March 2nd ...	Feb. 20th ...	March 2nd
23	March 2nd ...	March 2nd ...	March 2nd
24	March 7th ...	March 1st ...	March 7th
25	March 17th ...	March 14th ...	March 17th
26	March 20th ...	1st week in March	March 20th
27	March 21st ...	March 7th ...	March 21st
28	March 23rd ...	March 7th ...	March 23rd
29	March 25th ...	March 18th ...	March 25th
30	March 28th ...	March 7th ...	March 28th
31	March 29th ...	March 24th ...	March 29th
32	March 30th ...	March 25th ...	March 31st
33	March 30th ...	March 22nd—25th	March 30th
34	April 2nd ...	March 23rd ...	April 2nd
35	April 7th ...	April 4th ...	April 7th
36	April 11th ...	March 29th ...	April 11th
37	April 13th ...	April 10th ...	April 13th
38	April 28th ...	April 18th ...	April 28th
39	May 5th ...	May 2nd ...	May 5th
40	May 6th ...	April 20th—24th	May 6th
41	May 7th ...	May 5th ...	May 7th
42	May 12th ...	May 6th ...	May 12th
43	May 19th ...	May 14th ...	May 19th
44	May 29th ...	unknown ...	May 29th

TABLE X :—continued.

No.	Date of Notification.	Approximate date of Onset.	Date of Visit by M.O.H. or Inspector.
45	June 1st ...	May 20th ...	June 1st
46	June 2nd...	May 21st ...	June 2nd
47	June 3rd	May 9th ...	June 3rd
48	June 3rd	May 25th ...	June 3rd
49	June 7th	June 2nd...	June 7th
50	June 8th	unknown ...	June 8th
51	June 13th	June 4th	June 13th
52	June 16th	June 14th	June 16th
53	June 17th	June 11th	June 17th
54	June 18th	June 14th	June 18th
55	June 19th	June 16th	June 19th
56	June 22nd...	June 4th—6th	June 22nd
57	June 24th	June 15th	June 24th
58	June 27th	June 12th	June 27th
59	June 27th	June 12th	June 27th
60	July 5th ...	June 29th	July 5th
61	July 10th ...	unknown ...	July 10th
62	July 11th ...	July 6th ...	July 11th
63	July 12th ...	July 5th ...	July 12th
64	July 19th ...	unknown ...	July 19th
65	July 25th ...	July 20th ...	July 25th
66	July 31st ...	July 24th ...	July 31st
67	August 18th	August 15th	August 18th
68	August 23rd	August 14th	August 23rd
69	Sept. 8th	unknown ...	Sept. 8th
70	Sept. 8th	do. ...	Sept. 8th
71	Sept. 11th	Sept. 5th	Sept. 11th
72	Sept. 21st	Sept. 1st	Sept 21st
73	Sept. 22nd	Sept. 18th	Sept. 22nd
74	Sept. 22nd	unknown ...	Sept. 22nd
75	Sept. 23rd	Sept. 16th	Sept. 23rd
76	Sept. 25th	Sept. 20th	Sept. 25th
77	October 3rd	Sept. 15th	October 3rd
78	October 12	Sept. 28th—Oct. 1st	October 12th
79	October 13th	October 3rd	October 13th

TABLE X :—*continued.*

No.	Date of Notification.	Approximate date of Onset.	Date of Visit by M.O.H. or Inspector.
80	October 13th ...	October 3rd ...	October 13th
81	October 13th ...	October 3rd ...	October 13th
82	October 13th ...	October 3rd ...	October 13th
83	October 22nd ...	October 15th ...	October 22nd
84	October 26th ...	October 25th ...	October 26th
85	October 26th ...	October 25th ...	October 26th
86	Nov. 1st ...	October 20th ...	November 1st
87	Nov. 13th ...	Nov. 6th ...	Nov. 13th
88	Nov. 20th ...	Nov. 6th ...	Nov. 20th
89	Nov. 20th ...	Nov. 13th ...	Nov. 20th
90	Nov. 20th ...	Doubtful ...	Nov. 20th
91	Nov. 27th ...	unknown ...	Nov. 27th
92	Nov. 30th ...	Nov. 22nd... ...	Nov. 30th
93	Dec. 5th ...	unknown ...	Dec. 5th
94	Dec. 5th ...	Nov. 27th ...	Dec. 5th
95	Dec. 7th ...	Nov. 20th ...	Dec. 7th
96	Dec. 8th ...	unknown ...	Dec. 8th
97	Dec. 10th ...	do. ...	Dec. 10th
98	Dec. 13th ...	Dec. 6th ...	Dec. 13th
99	Dec. 18th ...	Dec. 11th ...	Dec. 18th
100	Dec. 27th ...	Dec. 20th ...	Dec. 27th
101	Dec. 27th ...	Dec. 20th ...	Dec. 27th
102	Dec. 27th ...	unknown ...	Dec. 27th

Enteric Fever.

Table showing Age and Sex Distribution.

	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and upwards.	At all Ages.
Males ...	—	3	14	13	12	1	—	43
Females ...	—	2	16	11	26	3	1	59
Total ...	—	5	30	24	38	4	1	102

From the figures in above Table it will be observed that the largest proportion of cases occurred between the ages of 25 and 45, the life period of most active work and greatest thirst.

Water Supply. This was obtained from two main sources ; to 6 cases resident in the outer areas (St. Budeaux, King's Tamar-ton), the supply was from Plymouth Corporation ; the remaining 96 from the Devonport Corporation main. One case was supplied from a slate tank connected with the main by a pipe service.

The widespread character of the infection raised a suspicion of water origin, but weekly examinations at the Borough Laboratory, and independent analysis by the Public Analyst gave negative results and dispelled any apprehension in this direction. (See pages 54 and 55). The Plymouth supply was reported to be above suspicion.

Milk. As will be seen from the accompanying table, the milk supply was from a variety of sources :—

Supply.	Cases.	Supply.	Cases.
I.	4	XXI.	1
II.	1	XXII.	1
III.	7	XXIII.	6
IV.	2	XXIV.	3
V.	2	XXV.	6
VI.	4	XXVI.	1
VII.	8	XXVII.	1
VIII.	1	XXVIII.	1
IX.	2	XXIX.	1
X.	4	XXX.	1
XI.	29	XXXI.	1
XII.	3	XXXII.	1
XIII.	3	XXXIII.	1
XIV.	7	XXXIV.	1
XV.	1	XXXV.	1
XVI.	2	XXXVI.	2
XVII.	2	XXXVII.	1
XVIII.	1	XXXVIII.	1
XIX.	1	XXXIX.	1
XX.	1		

In 15 cases the milk was obtained from more than one source.

The largest number of cases (29) were supplied by a Company, who obtained milk from 21 farms.

Case 1 was admitted into the Royal Albert Hospital with obscure symptoms and had been treated for Pneumonia a month prior to notification.

In Case 2 the W.C. pan was found to be defective.

In Case 3 the house drains were found to discharge into a cesspit which receives the sewage of four houses situated on the borders of Kinterbury Creek.

The pit, imperfectly constructed and too small for the amount of sewage it receives, was found at the time of my inspection to be overflowing, discharging on the foreshore of Kinterbury Creek and emitting a very offensive odour. Nuisances are bound to recur here, as the foreshore is dry and exposed, except for short periods at high tides. The Cesspit has been dealt with, but nothing short of its abolition, and connecting the house drains directly with the Septic Tank adjacent, will remedy the evil. This has already been suggested to the Committee.

In Case 4 the W.C. flushing apparatus was defective and its repair was ordered.

In Case 5 the refuse receptacle and courtyard were found to be defective and these have been repaired.

In Cases 6, 7, 11, 15, 29, 64, 65, 69, 70, 87, 89, 91, 96, the drains were found defective and ordered to be relaid.

Cases 9 and 22 members of the same family (mother and son) lived in the same house (old pail closet system).

Case 7. The room occupied by the patient and bedding were in a filthy condition, the bedding being fœcally contaminated and practically rotten. The bedding was destroyed and the house thoroughly cleansed and disinfected after the patient's removal to Hospital.

Case 11. The water was supplied by a slate tank connected with the Corporation main. The tank which was in a foul condition and had evidently not been cleansed for a considerable period, was removed and the water is now taken directly from the main.

Cases 6, 13, 19, 26, 28, 42, 44, 46, 52, 54, 57, 58, 59, had been eating shellfish supplied from a variety of sources. Cases 13 and 20 (brothers) were contacts ; 58 and 59 (mother and daughter) occupied the same house.

Cases 18, 21 (husband and wife) the husband was a fish hawker.

Cases 27, 30, (sisters) lived in the same house.

Cases 34, 36 (mother and daughter) were contacts.

Cases 51, 53, (mother and daughter) were contacts.

Cases 91, 102, (mother and son) lived in the same house.

Cases 100, 101 were sisters.

Cases 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, and 85, were members of the same family and resided in the same house. The history given by the Medical Attendant and subsequent development of events were interesting.—

A month prior to notification the infant was sick with what was apparently infantile diarrhoea. Later the mother became ill and her symptoms suggested an attack of influenza. She complained of headache, pain in the back, but there were no chest nor abdominal symptoms with the exception of some tenderness in the right iliac region. She had been treated with diaphoretics and antipyretics, but the temperature remained elevated, and for ten days prior to notification, varied between 100° and 103° . On October 10th the eldest daughter became ill and exhibited similar symptoms to those of the mother, but in her case abdominal pain was marked, tongue dirty and a temperature of 103° was recorded. On October 12th, the younger child became ill, temperature 102° to 106° with symptoms similar to the other cases. The general appearance and persistence of the temperature were suggestive of Enteric in all the cases. The family were in poor circumstances, and as proper nursing was out of the question they were removed to the Isolation Hospital. From the date of her admission the mother's temperature remained normal, the Widal test gave a negative reaction and I could discover no evidence of Enteric. She was accordingly discharged. The eldest and second daughter presented typical symptoms of Enteric, and in each case the blood gave a marked agglutination reaction. The other two daughters showed no evidence of the disease in Hospital, and were discharged. The history of these cases raises a strong presumption that the infant was a missed case and was the "*fons et origo*" of the other cases.

Cases 46 and 94 occurred in Warleigh Avenue, Keyham, which is one of a series of new streets built in terraces. The arrangement of the ventilating shafts of a large number of the house drains in this locality is open to serious objection, in that they terminate in a line with the upstairs window of the

neighbouring houses. This matter was brought to the notice of the Sanitary Committee about a year ago.

The constant recurrence of such grave Sanitary defects, points to the necessity of placing buildings during construction under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority, especially with reference to drainage and ventilation.

One case (No. 78) visited Portsmouth a month prior to illness but nothing could be ascertained about her movements during her sojourn there.

Cases 58 and 95 (mother and daughter) lived in the same house; both had eaten crab of suspicious character.

It will be observed that in a fair proportion of cases the origin was traced with a reasonable amount of certainty. In the remainder among the ~~causal~~^{causal} agents "carriers" are probably chief. Recent investigations appear to have established that about 2 per cent. of convalescents from Enteric still carry the germ of the disease and are thus potential sources of its propagation. The agency of flies is also undoubtedly a very important factor. The widespread use of gas stoves in this district must lessen facilities for burning vegetable refuse, thus it ferments in dust bins and other places, and in an incredibly short time produces hosts of these pests. It follows, therefore, that every effort must be made to prevent the premature discharge of convalescents and to remove with the utmost despatch accumulations of filth, etc., likely to form a generating station for flies.

Drainage and Excrement Removal. With 2 exceptions the drainage of the affected houses was found to be carried out by means of stoneware pipes discharging into the main sewer and excrement removed by the water carriage System. In 11 cases the drains were found to be defective, and in 2 cases (above referred to), which occurred at Trelawny Place, St. Budeaux, the old pail closet system was in existence. This system of excrement disposal has long been a menace to the health of the people in the neighbourhood. About two years ago, it will be remembered, I brought the matter before the Sanitary Committee, who, with commendable alacrity, ordered a sewer to be laid at once, and this received the approval of the Council the following month. This is at last approaching completion, and a modern system of drainage will shortly replace the obsolete pail system.

TABLE XII.

Enteric Fever during 1911 and 10 previous years.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage Fatality.	Rate per 1,000.
1901	25	6	24.0	.08
1902	44	9	20.4	.12
1903	50	3	6.0	.04
1904	50	9	18.0	.11
1905	82	14	17.0	.19
1906	72	8	11.1	.10
1907	34	6	17.6	.07
1908	74	15	20.2	.18
1909	64	7	10.9	.08
1910	53	8	14.0	.09
1911	102	13	12.7	.15

TABLE XIII.

Ward Incidence.

The Ward incidence of the disease was as follows :

WARD.	POPULATION.	NO. OF CASES.
Stoke	33,895	41
Tamar	25,285	28
St. Aubyn	22,514	33

From the above table it will be seen that Stoke Ward furnished the largest number of cases, and again illustrates the remarkable fact that although the houses in this locality are more modern and the sanitation better than the other wards, an outbreak of any infectious disease is usually most manifest here. The increase in the population is not sufficient to explain this, and, unless we accept the theory of acquired immunity it is difficult to explain why relatively fewer cases occur in the more congested and insanitary areas of the town.

TABLE XIV. Showing Monthly Notifications in each Ward.

	STOKE.	TAMAR.	ST. AUBYN.	TOTAL.
January ...	5	4	5	14
February	5	1	1	7
March ...	6	2	4	12
April ...	4	—	1	5
May ...	—	3	3	6
June ...	7	3	5	15
July ...	2	4	1	7
August ...	—	—	2	2
September	2	5	1	8
October ...	2	1	6	9
November	2	3	2	7
December	6	2	2	10

TABLE XV. Giving Occupation of Notified Cases.

OCCUPATION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Iron Driller H.M. Dockyard...	1	—	1
Boilermaker	1	—	1
Labourer	8	—	8
Engine Fitter	2	—	2
Shipwright	1	—	1
Crane Driver	1	—	1
Seamen, R.N.	1	—	1
Seamen, Mercantile	1	—	1
Private, Army	1	—	1
Printer	1	—	1
Attending School	12	16	28
Messenger	1	—	1
Fish Dealer	1	—	1
Domestic	—	2	2
Barman	2	—	2
Tailoress	—	1	1
Painter	1	—	1
Labourer, General	1	—	1
Milliner	—	1	1
Student	—	1	1
At home	—	3	3
Undefined	5	37	42
	41	61	102

Administrative Measures to check the Spread of the Disease.

Immediately on the receipt of a notification, the sufferer is removed to the Isolation Hospital, (unless otherwise ordered by the Certifying Practitioner). All bedding, clothing, and other articles which have been in contact with the patient are removed and disinfected by steam under pressure, the method adopted being that known as the "Washington Lyons" process.

The room occupied by the patient is thoroughly disinfected by means of Formalin. All Sanitary fittings of the house are examined either by myself, my Assistant or Inspector, and notices served where defects are found. The sources of the Milk and Water supplies are investigated and samples sent to the Laboratory for examination, if their purity is suspected. The possibility of infection by other food, especially shellfish, is carefully investigated. The number of inmates, their occupation and place of employment are noted, and subsequent movements watched. Employers are notified of the existence of the disease. In the case of children attending school, the Education Authority is notified and the children compelled to remain at home until the house is certified free from infection. Where books from libraries are found in the infected premises they are confiscated, and the loss made good to the affected library by the Sanitary Authority. In those cases notified as "not for removal to Hospital", the house is similarly visited and note taken as to whether isolation can be efficiently carried out. Workers in the house remain at home till the patient is declared free from infection or obtain lodgings elsewhere after disinfection of their clothing.

In addition to verbal instructions given by the visiting official, printed forms are left at the infected house which emphasize the importance of observing certain precautions for preventing the spread of the disease. On patients recovery, the house, bedding, clothes, and other articles used by him are disinfected. This is not done until the patient is certified free from infection by his Medical Attendant.

Scarlet Fever.

268 Cases were notified during this year. There were only two deaths. This is the largest number of cases which has occurred since 1905. The largest number (113) occurred in Stoke Ward and in the whole district 171 occurred between the ages of 5—15.

TABLE XVI.

Scarlet Fever during 1911 and 10 previous years.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage Fatality.	Rate per 1,000.
1901	94	5	5.3	.07
1902	220	7	3.2	.09
1903	442	11	2.7	.14
1904	370	10	2.6	.13
1905	301	11	3.6	.14
1906	151	3	1.9	.02
1907	171	3	1.8	.02
1908	94	1	1.0	.01
1909	168	1	.59	.01
1910	82	0	0	0
1911	268	2	.74	.02

Diarrhoea or Zymotic Enteritis.

During the year Diarrhoea or Zymotic Enteritis including Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh accounted for 83 deaths., 67 of which occurred in children under 1 year.

Further reference is made to this disease under Infantile Mortality.

TABLE XVII.

Showing Deaths from Zymotic Enteritis during 1911 and 10 previous years.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Under 1 Year of Age.	1 Year and Upwards.	Rate per 1,000.
1901	31	28	3	.43
1902	36	32	4	.49
1903	34	30	4	.46
1904	51	46	5	.67
1905	24	19	5	.31
1906	28	19	9	.35
1907	21	13	8	.26
1908	43	39	4	.52
1909	39	30	9	.46
1910	26	19	7	.3
1911	83	67	16	1.01

Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, 41 notifications were received. Of these, 26 were males and 15 females. 26 cases were notified by the Medical Officer of the Workhouse; 5 by the District Medical Officers. Change of address of persons leaving the Workhouse was reported by the Superintending Officer in 10 cases.

Under the Tuberculosis in Hospitals Regulations Act, 1911, 19 cases were notified by the Plymouth Dispensary Officials.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 83, and from other forms 20.

In all cases which were not under Hospital treatment, and whose residence could be traced, the following preventive measures were employed :

Visit on receipt of notification.

Particulars ascertained with reference to general sanitary condition of dwelling.

Overcrowding, structural defects, etc., enquired into, and, where possible, remedied.

Literature, explanatory of precautionary measures, to be taken by patient and other inmates supplied.

Isolation (as far as practicable) enjoined.

In fatal cases, notices were sent offering free disinfection of apartments occupied, and of bedding, clothing, etc.

TABLE XVIII.

**Deaths from Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases during 1911
and 10 previous years.**

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths from other tubercular diseases.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis.	Rate per 1,000.
1901	92	1.3	37	.52	129	1.8
1902	92	1.2	37	.51	129	1.7
1903	90	1.2	37	.50	127	1.7
1904	81	1.07	40	.53	121	1.6
1905	90	1.1	43	.56	133	1.6
1906	81	1.03	29	.37	110	1.4
1907	63	.8	20	.25	83	1.00
1908	86	1.04	32	.38	118	1.4
1909	65	.78	30	.36	95	1.1
1910	77	.8	30	.35	107	1.2
Average for years 1901-10	81.7	1.03	33.5	.43	115.2	1.45
1911	83	1.01	20	.24	103	1.2

Epidemic Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

In view of the prevalence of these diseases in the Administrative County of Devon, the Council decided in October to make them notifiable for a period of six months and to utilise the Small Pox Hospital for the reception of such cases.

4 cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

2 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified with 2 deaths.

1 case of cerebro-spinal meningitis notified in 1910, died at the beginning of the year under review, making the total deaths from this cause, 3.

Cancer.

69 deaths occurred from this disease, giving a death rate of .84 per 1,000 persons living.

TABLE XIX.

Showing Location of Disease.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Face	...	...	1	Uterus	...	...	9
Jaw	...	...	4	Breast	...	...	6
Mouth	...	...	2	Vulva	...	...	1
Tongue	...	...	2	Stomach	...	...	2
Stomach	...	...	5	Intestines	...	...	3
Intestines	...	...	2	Liver	...	...	3
Liver	...	...	7	Pancreas	...	...	1
Gall Bladder	...	...	1	Gall Bladder	...	...	1
Lip ...	...	...	1	Kidney	...	...	1
Penis	...	...	2	Rectum	...	...	2
Larynx	...	...	1	Nasal Bone	...	...	1
Lungs	...	...	2	Head and Neck	...	...	1
Testis	...	...	3				
Unclassified	...	...	2				
Brain	...	...	3				
			38				31

Borough Hospitals.

The Corporation owns and maintains two Hospitals, viz., a General Fever Hospital situated at Swilley, which provides accommodation for the treatment of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, and a Small-pox Hospital, on the site adjoining the Weston Mill estate.

Owing to the increased number of admissions into the Fever Hospital, it has been necessary to add from time to time to the number of beds, thus proportionately reducing the available amount of cubic space to a very serious degree, especially in the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Wards. As already mentioned steps are being taken by the Council to remedy this undesirable state of affairs.

The number of beds are :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	39
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	10
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	16
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	15

The staff comprises—Matron, 4 Nurses, 5 Probationers, 4 Maids, Cook, Laundress, and Porter, who acts as disinfectant.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

Bacteriological examinations were carried out at the Laboratory, as follows :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	114
Enteric	...	...	...	...	37
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	10
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	8
Gonococcus	...	...	...	...	1
Spermatozoa	...	...	...	...	2
Milk	...	...	...	...	63
Water	...	...	...	...	12
Sewage effluents	...	...	...	...	3
					<hr/>
				Total	250

TABLE XX.

Cases Removed to Hospital from Tamar District.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and upwards	Total at all ages
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup	—	9	9	2	2	—	—	22
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	—	7	29	2	—	—	—	38
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	6	4	5	—	—	15
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis {	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	16	44	8	7	—	—	75

TABLE XXI.

Cases Removed to Hospital from St. Aubyn District.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and upwards	Total at all ages
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup	—	12	18	3	1	—	—	34
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	1	30	54	4	1	—	—	90
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	3	6	3	9	1	—	22
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis {	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	1	45	79	10	11	1	—	147

TABLE XXII.

Cases Removed to Hospital from Stoke District.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and upwards	Total at all ages
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup	—	9	25	2	2	—	—	38
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	1	15	45	3	—	—	—	64
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	1	7	5	5	1	—	19
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis {	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	25	77	10	7	1	—	121

TABLE XXIII.

**Showing Cases sent into the Isolation Hospital
Incorrectly Diagnosed.**

Disease.	Notified as suffering from—		
	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.
Acute Laryngitis ...	—	2	—
Ulcerative Stomatitis ...	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	1
Varicella	—	—	1
Urticaria	—	—	1
Erythema	—	—	1
Acute Dyspepsia ...	2	—	—
Mucous Enteritis ...	1	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	—
Septicæmia	1	—	—
Febricula	1	—	—
	8	3	4

TABLE XXIV.

Showing Admissions into Hospital during the year.

AGE.	Admitted.		Remaining in Hospital at close of 1910.	Total Admis- sions.	Remaining in Hospital at close of 1911.
	Males.	Females.			
Under 1 year ...	—	2	—	2	—
1 to 2 years ...	12	11	—	23	5
2 " 3 " ...	11	16	—	27	1
3 " 4 " ...	15	13	1	28	5
4 " 5 " ...	25	14	1	39	6
5 " 10 " ...	60	71	8	131	22
10 " 15 " ...	20	26	4	46	—
15 " 20 " ...	7	12	2	19	4
20 " 25 " ...	3	5	—	8	—
25 " 30 " ...	5	8	—	13	1
30 " 35 " ...	—	6	1	6	2
35 " 40 " ...	—	6	—	6	2
40 and upwards ...	—	3	—	3	—
Totals ...	158	193	17	351	48

Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Mattress Covers	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sailor Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Combinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bed Screens	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Clothes Baskets	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...							9,193

Showing an increase on the previous year of 3,927 articles.

Midwives' Act, 1902.

The supervising Authority is the Sanitary Committee, and the Inspector under the Act is the Medical Officer of Health. There are practising in the Borough 31 registered Midwives. Of these 8 were admitted to the Roll under Section 2, Midwives' Act, 1902, the rest qualified by examination. 20 reside in the Borough, 3 in Plymouth, and 8 in Stonehouse. As required by the Act, all these persons notified their intention to practise during the year.

The residence of each Midwife has been visited quarterly, her bag, case, book, instruments, and appliances inspected, and instructions given where necessary. For the most part these were found satisfactory. In three cases, however, the bags were found to be without washable linings; in one the appliances were insufficient and unclean and the register kept in a somewhat desultory fashion. One midwife was from home in attendance on a patient and another who has temporarily left the town has signified her intention of retiring from the practice of Midwifery at an early date.

Still Births.

The number of Still Births reported by Midwives practising in the Borough, was 21. In every case visits were made and particulars obtained as to the Midwives management of the labour, etc.

Medical Help.

The number of cases in which Midwives sent for Medical help was 33.

Puerperal Fever.

4 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified :

- 1 in the practice of a Midwife, and
- 3 were attended by a Medical Practitioner.

TABLE XXVI.

**Showing Conscientious Objections during 1911
and 2 previous years.**

1909	...	Conscientious Objections	...	241
1910	...	„	„	288
1911	...	„	„	440

These figures show a lamentable increase in the number of so-called conscientious objectors. We must apprehend that the legal facilities afforded for evasion of vaccination will, at a future period, provide material for a much more disastrous epidemic than we have yet experienced.

TABLE XXVII.

Table Showing Number of Vaccinations in each Registration District.

Registration District.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Conscientious Objections.	Postponed.	Removals.	Unvaccinated.
Stoke	891	539	5	222	17	29	37
Tamar	556	336	2	121	10	23	22
St. Aubyn ...	654	426	1	97	6	27	45
Total	2101	1301	8	440	33	79	104

Water Supply.

An upland supply obtained from the upper reaches of the West Dart, Cowsic, and Blackbrook Rivers, about 3 miles from Princetown.

The gathering ground comprises 4,716 acres ; the West Dart being 1,539 ; the Cowsic 1,524 ; and the Blackbrook, 1,653 acres. It is of granite formation. The supply is by gravitation, and, with the exception of 660 yards of tunnel, is conveyed in an open leat, 17 miles long, from the gathering ground to the New Service Reservoir at Dousland.

Between the two Reservoirs at Dousland and Belliver, the water is conveyed by a line of pipes, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, thence from Belliver to Crownhill Storage Reservoirs for a length of about 2 miles.

The Reservoirs are 6 in number, viz., Dousland, Belliver, Crownhill, New Crownhill, Beacon, and Rowdens ; the total storage being just over $43\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons—about 15 days' supply.

There are 7 Filter Beds, each of an area of 1,000 square yards ; another is under construction and will shortly be completed.

Analysis of Sample of Devonport Water.

CHEMICAL.

Qualitative Physical Characters :—

Colour	...	...	...	...	...	yellow tint
Taste	...	...	...	...	...	natural
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	none
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	...	none

Quantitative Chemical Data :—

GRAINS PER GAL.

Mineral Matter	...	...	...	...	5.8
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	...	1.4
Total Solid Residue	...	...	...	...	7.2
Characters on ignition:—	slight trace of organic matter charred				

Chlorides, expressed as Chlorine	...	0.6
(Equivalent to 0.99 grains of Sodium Chloride).		
Temporary Hardness	... ..	...0.6
Permanent Hardness (after boiling)	...	0
Total Hardness, expressed as Calcium Carbonate	... ..	0.6
Nitrites	... ..	0
Nitrates, expressed as Nitrogen	...	traces
Saline Ammonia	... ..	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0.0022
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	...	0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	... ..	0.151
Poisonous Metals	... ..	absent
Phosphates	... ..	0
Iron	... ..	0

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

†Number of colonies per cubic centimetre	...	...	250
†Number of liquefying organisms per cubic centimetre			25
*Welch Bacillus	...	absent in 100 cubic centimetres	
Streptococcus	...	.. .. .
Colon Bacillus	...	5 per 100 cubic centimetres	

†Developed in nutrient gelatine at 70 degrees Fah.

**Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes*.

The results of analysis are very satisfactory, especially in regard to the total absence of saline or free ammonia and also the very low proportion of albuminoid ammonia. These observations prove that the water is free from all effects of pollutive matter and products of organic decay. Its natural quality of extreme softness is unaffected by conditions of rainfall or climate and continues without change.

The results of bacteriological examination are of a satisfactory nature, conforming to the characters of moorland water from an unpolluted watershed.

Register of Rainfall, 1911.

Date, 1911.	White Tor No. 1 Gauge Level 1640-ft.	Devil's Tor No. 2 Gauge Level 1785-ft.	Beardown Tor No. 3 Gauge Level 1550-ft.	Cowsic Head No. 4 Gauge Level 1580-ft.	Black Dunghill No. 5 Gauge Level 1590-ft.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January	2.00	2.60	1.90	2.80	2.20
February	3.40	3.95	2.90	4.90	3.80
March	3.50	3.45	3.40	4.00	3.55
April	3.30	3.20	3.40	4.10	2.90
May	1.80	1.90	1.60	2.00	1.20
June	3.30	4.00	3.20	4.30	3.80
July ... ..	.60	1.10	.65	1.10	1.20
August	1.70	4.90	3.50	5.20	1.60
September	3.00	3.30	2.80	3.00	3.10
October	5.80	5.90	5.40	6.85	5.20
November	6.95	6.20	6.40	8.30	6.80
December	12.80	13.25	12.85	14.40	11.80
Total	48.15	53.75	48.00	60.95	47.15

Cowsic Valley Gauge.

LEVEL, 1352.46 FT. ORD. DATUM. RAINFALL.

	Inches.		Inches.
January	4.05	August	5.80
February	4.35	September	2.60
March	6.60	October	7.35
April	4.60	November	10.40
May	1.90	December	18.90
June	3.80		
July ... ..	.60	Total	<u>70.95</u>

Lowery Gauge.

LEVEL, 890 FT. ORD. DATUM. RAINFALL.

	Inches.		Inches.
January	2.44	August	4.31
February	4.03	September	3.09
March	4.98	October	5.47
April	3.86	November	7.39
May	1.86	December	15.83
June	3.49		
July	1.02	Total	<u>57.77</u>

Rowden's Reservoir Gauge.

LEVEL, 201 FT. ORD. DATUM. RAINFALL.

	Inches.		Inches.
January	1.33	August	2.26
February	2.37	September	2.49
March	3.12	October	3.52
April	1.97	November	4.60
May	1.06	December	8.41
June	2.26		
July	1.38	Total	<u>34.77</u>

Meteorology.

Air Temperature. The mean temperature for the year was above the average—1.4 degrees. February, May, June, July, August, September, October, and December were warm months. The greatest excess was 4.6 degrees in August. The warmest day was July 13th, the shade temperature being 85.0 degrees.

Duration of Bright Sunshine. Bright Sunshine during the year was 320 hours above the average of 25 years. The greatest excess occurred during July, 356 hours being recorded. The mean daily sunshine was 5.42 hours. The sun shone on 314 days.

Relative Humidity of the Air. The air was driest during July, the mean Relative Humidity being 72. The driest air recorded was on 11th July and 14th August, when it contained 34 per cent. of moisture. On 30 days during the year the moisture in the air was under 60 per cent.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Closet Accommodation.

The sewage of a part of the Borough is discharged into the sea by seven outfalls. For drainage purposes the Borough is divided into seven districts or drainage areas, each having its own outfall. A small Septic Tank receives the sewage from those dwellings west of St. Budeaux Station, the effluent being discharged into Kinterbury Creek. New Septic Tanks have been constructed at Camel's Head, and these deal with the sewage of St. Budeaux and Ford Valley, East of Ford Hill, and a part of the Crownhill district outside the Borough.

All the houses in the Borough are provided with the water carriage system, with the exception of 14 at St. Budeaux, which have pail closets. About two years ago the Council decided to include these in the general scheme, but for reasons difficult to understand, it has taken a phenomenally long time to carry this resolution into effect.

Cleansing and Refuse Disposal.

A prominent feature of the year's work has been the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleansing of thoroughfares, etc.

Collections from dwelling houses have been made twice weekly, and conveyed by hopper to sea. The amount of refuse collected was as follows :—

House Refuse	...	...	...	...	27,986 loads
Street and Macadam Sweepings	...			...	5,835 loads
Mud from Gullies	...	...	...	...	2,226 loads
Weeds from Lanes and Pathfields	...			...	250 loads

The disposal of refuse is in the hands of a Contractor and during the past year has been unsatisfactory, owing to delay in removing it from the tip. At certain periods of the year, serious nuisances have occurred in connection with the accumulation of organic material at Pottery Quay and the necessity of acquiring a new Hopper Barge has been recognised by the Council. This will enable the Superintendent to deal with the refuse more expeditiously, and will, it is hoped, obviate any similar nuisance in future.

Street and road cleansing have been effected by hand sweeping, hose washing or by machine brooms. The gravelling of streets, washing of wood paving, disinfecting cab-stands and gullies, are other matters which received attention.

The summer drought and enforced curtailment of the supply, caused some suspension of street washing, and it was necessary to resort to sea water for this purpose. The amount used was 2,690,510 gallons.

TABLE XXVIII.

General Sanitary Work.

SHOWING DETAILS OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1911.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
No of Complaints ...	12	16	7	8	7	13	15	11	14	18	12	17	150
„ Houses Inspected	118	115	142	142	184	122	96	50	97	116	105	104	1391
„ „ Re-inspected	165	151	152	193	255	154	105	51	143	163	130	151	1813
Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments ...	7	17	7	4	6	9	10	—	25	25	12	26	148
Houses Cleaned & Lime-washed ...	5	5	3	5	5	4	2	2	5	9	2	5	52
No. of drains tested ...	51	56	36	44	152	50	75	79	93	41	76	78	831
„ „ new drains laid ...	11	18	9	9	10	13	22	11	11	13	11	14	152
„ „ drains repaired ...	15	6	19	12	24	15	12	6	16	12	13	18	168
„ „ „ intercepted	11	15	9	12	10	11	18	10	10	15	9	13	143
„ „ „ ventilated	16	14	11	10	22	13	18	7	12	15	10	12	160
„ „ „ choked ...	19	23	18	20	13	15	14	6	11	16	23	17	195
„ „ „ cleared ...	19	23	18	20	13	15	14	6	11	16	23	17	195
„ „ gullies fixed ...	38	40	27	26	24	33	39	17	29	30	24	27	354
„ „ W.C. pans fixed ...	23	21	17	12	20	21	22	12	18	19	20	16	221
Floors of W.C.'s repaired	24	11	16	13	22	17	21	13	19	21	17	19	213
Flushing Cisterns fixed ...	21	10	15	16	19	18	9	8	10	12	16	13	167
New Sanitary Ash Bins ...	14	16	11	18	13	15	5	9	11	13	25	19	169
No. repaired ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
No. of Preliminary Notices served ...	32	27	25	20	33	42	55	38	15	23	23	34	377
Courtyards repaired ...	16	7	9	14	8	17	9	8	17	11	8	14	136
Courtyards Cleaned and Limewashed ...	3	5	4	11	10	19	—	—	8	3	3	2	68
Houses unfit for Habitation ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	9
Notices served ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	9
No. of visits ...	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	4	18	—	34
Result ...										Condemned	Reported to Committee		
Visits to Bakehouses ...	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	764
„ „ Slaughterhouses	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	432
Sanitary Amendments ...	217	190	170	180	202	215	191	110	177	191	179	198	2230
Total Notices served ...	41	44	34	24	39	51	65	39	40	49	40	71	537
Overcrowding ...	3	2	2	2	2	2	—	1	—	1	2	2	19
Result ...													
No. of Piggeries ...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	264
„ of Butcher Shops ...	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	1080
„ of Milk Shops and Dairies ...	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	1452
„ of Cowsheds ...	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	756

House Disinfection.—The number of rooms disinfected during the year was 560, or 110 more than in 1910.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

Systematic inspection of houses has been continued since the year 1904, and since May last has been carried out under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909. The requirements set out in the Order of the Local Government Board, under this Act. "The Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910," are more searching than those which have been in vogue under the inspection hitherto adopted in this Borough, although the enquiries which are now made are practically the same as regards the Sanitary condition of premises, water supply, etc. During the eight months that the Act has been in force, some 216 houses have been inspected, and notices served where defects were discovered or repairs found necessary, (Sec. 15).

The houses were taken in order of urgency and in many cases marked improvements made.

I have reported several houses to the Housing Committee as extensively dilapidated, and closing orders have been served in two. In only one case was it found necessary for the Local Authority to demolish the property. (Sec. 18). Three were demolished by the owners, the other properties being repaired and made habitable. In addition to the above, several old houses have been taken down on expiration of leases, when the Manor Authorities compel the new owner to put the premises throughout in thorough Sanitary repair. Thus from time to time a number of old houses are dealt with without the intervention of the Local Authority, with the exception of construction and testing of drains, etc.

For number of defects discovered and remedied, see Table XXIX.

TABLE XXIX. Action taken under Section 17 of the Housing Town Planning &c. Act, 1909.

Name of Street.	No. of Houses dealt with.	No. of Closing Orders served.	No. of Demolition Orders served.	Result.
6 St. Stephen's Street ...	1	1	1	House demolished by owner
9 Clowance Lane ...	1	1	1	House demolished by Local Authority
10 Pembroke Street ...	1	1	1	House repaired by owner
13 Prospect Row ...	1	1		House closed and not demolished; owner does not intend to let it again
6 Jessamine Lane ...	1	1	—	Demolition Order to be served
18a St. Stephen's Street ...	1	1	—	Demolition Order to be served
7a Rear Prospect Row ...	1	1	—	House repaired by owner
7b Rear Prospect Row ...	1	1	—	House repaired by owner
60 James Street ...	1	1	—	House demolished by owner
Total ...	9	9	3	

**List of New Houses Inspected from 1st January to
31st December, 1912.**

Names of Streets.	No. of Houses.
Alma Road	2
Beresford Street	26
Beechcroft Road	8
Beaumont Street	14
Belair Villas	2
Chard Road	5
Edgcumbe Avenue	1
Elphinstone Road	2
Forest Avenue	2
Fleet Street	2
Keyham Road	1
Meredith Road	2
Monument Street	1
Northesk Street	21
Onslow Road	3
Ryder Road	6
St. Barnabas Terrace	5
Sithney Street	1
Tavistock Road	3
Total ...	107

I am indebted to the Inspector of Buildings (Mr. H. J. S. Worth) for the above information.

Chief Occupations.

Some 10,000 men are employed by the Government in constructing, reconstructing, and repairing battleships, etc., in the Dockyards. Many of these especially boilermakers, suffer from some degree of deafness. There is a striking absence of occupational disease in the Borough.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

The whole of the Workshops, etc., have been regularly inspected, and for the most part found in a satisfactory condition. In two cases where overcrowding was found, on the employer's attention being drawn to the matter, it was abated.

H.M. Inspector has from time to time reported certain defects, which have received prompt attention.

Frequently I find the ventilation of the rooms insufficient usually due to the practice of closing windows, doors, etc., which the employers' state is done by the workers, contrary to their express orders. To avoid this, some simple method of mechanical ventilation appears to be necessary.

The outworkers apartments have been inspected twice yearly, and it was seldom necessary to complain of the condition of the rooms. The largest amount of outwork is that provided by the Naval Authorities, as the tradesmen of the town have practically all the work done on their premises.

TABLE XXX.

Factories and Workshops Act, 1901.

I.—INSPECTION.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES—including Factory Laundries	36	—	—
WORKSHOPS—including Workshop Laundries	352	2	—
WORKPLACES	—	—	—
HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES ...	340	4	—
Total ...	728	6	—

TABLE XXXI.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred to H. M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness	9	9	—	—
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—
Other Nuisances	12	12	—	—
Sanitary { Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Accommo- { Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	—	—
dation { Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Total ...	26	26	—	—

TABLE XXXII.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.		NUMBER.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors	(Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	7
as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory Act. (Sec. 5)		7
Homework :—		
Lists received twice in the year from Local Employers, and number of Outworkers (Sec. 107)		4
Lists received once in the year from Local Employers, and number of Outworkers (Sec. 107)		0
Addresses of Householders	{ Forwarded to other Authorities Received from other Authorities	2
		4
Homework in Unwholesome or Infected Premises :—		
Notice prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (Sec. 108)		Wearing Apparel.
Cases of Infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises		0
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (Sec. 110)		0
		0
Total number of Workshops on Register		194

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The following table shows the number and nature of the principal classes of Workplaces, etc., in the Borough.

Nature of Work carried on.	Number.
Bakers and Confectioners	30
Boot Makers	19
Cycle Makers	4
Plumbers and Gasfitters	4
Milliners	8
Piano Makers	2
Printers	7
Builders and Undertakers	14
Tailors	22
Dairymen	2
Dressmakers	27
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	3
Tailoresses	3
Smiths	6
Monumental Masons	7
Laundry Proprietors	4
Carpenters and Joiners	3
Cap Makers	6
Other Trades	23
Total ...	194

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894—1903.

Two cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported, the first on 4th June, occurred at Swilley, where 37 pigs were kept.

Our suspicion was confirmed by the Government Inspector, who ordered them to be slaughtered.

The other case, in July, was reported to the Board of Agriculture, whose Inspector decided that it was not Swine Fever.

Piggeries.

Everything possible has been done to ensure that they are kept in an approximately sanitary condition.

The whole of the sties have been limewashed, and owners urged to have spaces around them brushed daily, etc.

A complaint was received in July, about the smell emanating from pigs' food whilst boiling. This was notified to the owner, and the nuisance was immediately abated.

Slaughterhouses.

The slaughterhouses are 9 in number. They have been visited 3 times weekly and have been found on the whole to be maintained in fairly satisfactory condition considering their surroundings. It is to be regretted that some of these premises are situated at the rear of dwelling houses, with a space of only a few feet between. The provision of a Public Abattoir is the only solution to the difficulty and would be greatly appreciated by the slaughtermen and the general public, as most of those existing at present are small, cramped, and undesirably situated.

The following gives the number of carcasses, etc., inspected during the year in the slaughterhouses:—

	Beef.	Pork.	Mutton.	Veal.
Whole Carcasses ...	257	12	408	95

Meat and Food Inspection.

The slaughterhouses are visited three times weekly, and, as far as possible, when slaughtering is taking place, thus affording an opportunity for inspection of viscera, etc., as well as carcases. The butchers' shops and stalls are also inspected weekly, so that stale, as well as diseased meat, can be detected and destroyed. The Market, especially on Saturdays, is visited, as a considerable amount of pork is brought from Cornwall and the country districts, which, if not examined here, would escape inspection.

Frequent inspections have been made of all shops and places where food of any description is sold, or prepared for sale, and in a few instances the occupiers have been requested to remove and destroy various articles of food found to be unfit for consumption. The street hawkers' barrows have also received due attention, particularly those selling fish and fruit in the summer months.

During the year the following meat was surrendered, condemned, and destroyed by the Inspector.

1 carcase of sheep, 2 carcases of beef, half-carcase of pork, and 48 lbs. of scrap beef.

Bakehouses.

There are 62 bakehouses in the Borough. These have been inspected monthly, and, with trifling exceptions, the bye-laws have been strictly complied with. In a few cases limewashing at the proper periods has been neglected. This, however, has been done in every case on the attention of the person responsible being drawn to the omission. The ceilings of a few of these bakehouses are low and this has necessitated limewashing at more frequent intervals—five or six times in the year.

Offensive Trades.

The number of these trades remain exactly as last year, viz. :—

Blood Boiling—1.

Gut Scraping—1.

Tripe Boiling—1.

The premises have been visited weekly, and suggestions made for the abatement of anything approaching a nuisance. This has occasionally occurred in the case of the Gut Scraping Factory, due largely to defects in the storage receptacles, and in the process of soaking. The whole of the interior of these factories has been limewashed at the regulation periods, and, with the exception already mentioned, the premises were found in a fairly clean condition.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

There are 63 cowsheds, 32 dairies, and 72 milkshops in the Borough, all of which are regularly visited and inspected. In the early part of the year all vendors of milk were requested to keep the pans, etc., covered, especially those selling potatoes, briquettes, and anything of a dusty nature, or articles giving off a strong smell. This has been done in all cases ; in the small general shops muslin covers have been provided, in the higher class dairies hinged covers.

The condition of the cowsheds is decidedly improved, and it is hoped with constant supervision, that a much higher standard will be attained.

TABLE XXXIII.

Giving details of Samples taken during 1911.

Number of Samples.	Description of Article.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated
43	Milk	*23	20
22	Scald Milk	11	11
1	Machine Skimmed Milk ...	1	0
26	Butter	25	1
16	Cheese	16	0
18	Preserves	18	0
12	Cream	12	0
2	Syrup	2	0
2	Brandy	1	1
8	Gin	6	2
2	Whisky (Irish)	2	0
2	Whisky (Scotch)	2	0
1	Rum	0	1
8	Lard	8	0
8	Vinegar	8	0
4	Margarine	4	0
1	Honey	1	0
6	Demerara Sugar	4	2
2	Sausages	2	0
2	Fruit Cordials	2	0
4	Tinned Meats	4	0
4	Mustard	4	0
4	Pepper	4	0
1	Tinned Crab	1	0
1	Tinned Lobster	1	0
200		162	38

*4 Samples of milk were certified on 17th August as decomposed and have been included as genuine.

TABLE XXXIV.

Showing Adulteration and Actions taken during 1911.

Description of Article.	Submitted for Analysis.	Extent of Adulteration.	Date of Proceedings.	Fines.	Costs.
Scald Milk ...	5th January ...	27 per cent. added water	1st February ...	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 1 0 6
" ...	5th January ...	" " " "	1st February ...	2 0 0	1 0 6
" ...	10th April ...	" " fat abstracted	17th May ...	Case dismissed	
" ...	25th April ...	" " " "	31st May ...	1 0 0	1 9 6
Gin ...	29th April ...	10.5 " " "	31st May ...	Cost of Case	0 19 0
" ...	1st May ...	51.02 degrees under proof	31st May ...	1 0 0	1 18 0
" ...	1st May ...	24 per cent. fat abstracted	31st May ...	1 10 0	2 2 0
" ...	6th June ...	" " " "	19th July ...	10 0 0	1 10 0
Scald Milk ...	6th June ...	9 per cent. added water	19th July ...	1 0 0	(inclusive)
" ...	6th June ...	" " " "	10th August ...	25 0 0	2 6 6
" ...	8th June ...	" " " "	10th August ...	1 0 0	1 3 6
" ...	8th June ...	" " " "	10th August ...	25 0 0	1 0 6
" ...	20th June ...	" " " "	30th August ...	2 0 0	1 10 6
Milk ...	31st July ...	" " " "	30th August ...	5 0 0	1 1 6
" ...	2nd August ...	" " " "	30th August ...	5 0 0	1 1 6
" ...	2nd August ...	" " " "	30th August ...	5 0 0	1 1 6
" ...	22nd August ...	" " " "	27th September ...	1 0 0	0 19 6
" ...	22nd August ...	" " " "	27th September ...	1 0 0	0 19 6
" ...	7th December ...	" " " "	16th January, 1912	—	1 2 0
" ...	11th December ...	" " " "	16th January "	10 0 0	1 4 6
" ...	18th December ...	" " " "	25th January "	—	1 0 6
Rum ...	1st January, 1912	32.5 degrees under proof	24th January "	2 2 0	(inclusive)
Scald Milk ...	9th February 1911	30 per cent. added water	Informal		
" ...	13th February "	30 per cent. fat abstracted	" "		
" ...	21st February "	16.5 per cent. added water	" "		
Scald Milk ...	1st March "	12.8 " " "	" "		
Gin ...	1st March "	64.37 degrees under proof	" "		

TABLE XXXIV.—continued.

Description of Article.	Submitted for Analysis.	Extent of Adulteration.	Date of Proceedings.	Fines.	Costs.
Milk	6th March	7 per cent. added water	Informal		
Brandy	10th March	35.57 degrees under proof	"		
Scald Milk	20th March	16 per cent. added water	"		
"	20th March	7.5 "	"		
Milk	25th April	11.18 per cent. added water	"		
"	25th April	36 per cent. fat abstracted	"		
"	19th May	13	"		
Demerara Sugar	20th June	Coloured Crystals	"		
"	20th June	"	"		
Milk	10th July	24 per cent. added water	"		
"	10th July	13 "	"		
"	15th September	10.5 "	"		
Butter	29th November	2.5 per cent. excess of water	"		

TABLE XXXV.

**Giving Prosecutions and Fines inflicted during 1911
and previous years.**

Year.	Prosecutions.	Fines Inflicted.
		£ s. d.
1893	Nil.	Nil.
1894	5	5 5 0
1895	4	2 6 0
1896	2	6 0 0
1897	4	2 6 0
1898	6	3 0 0
1899	Nil.	Nil.
1900	8	6 5 0
1901	3	1 16 0
1902	2	1 1 0
1903	5	2 8 0
1904	Nil.	Nil.
1905	1	0 10 0
1906	2	2 0 0
1907	12	33 0 0
1908	17	44 4 6
1909	16	33 0 0
1910	19	163 0 0
1911	21	98 14 6

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year 200 samples (including 139 informal) were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of this number 22 official and 16 informal were certified as adulterated, representing a percentage of 36 and 11.5 respectively. This is exactly 19 per cent. of the whole number analysed, as compared with 21 per cent. for the previous year. One of the informal samples of butter was certified as containing 18.5 per cent. of water, being 2.5 per cent. in excess of that allowed by the Act, (viz., 16 per cent). This was the first sample of butter adversely reported against during the past 10 years. The official sample obtained from the same vendor was, however, returned as genuine.

All the samples of milk were certified free from preservatives.

From Table XXXV it will be seen that there were 21 prosecutions, the fines amounting to £98 14s. 6d., and costs £21 7s. od.

Of the milk prosecutions, one case was dismissed, a warranty being produced.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEVONPORT.

—
EDUCATION AUTHORITY.
—

Annual Report

ON THE

Medical Inspection of School Children,

FOR THE YEAR 1911,

BY

O. HALL,

D.P.H., F.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., ETC.

Medical Officer to the Education Authority.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEVONPORT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the requirements of the Board of Education, I beg to submit my Annual Report as School Medical Officer.

It will be remembered that the work of Medical Inspection under the new Act, was commenced in March, 1908, and was directed to the examination of children—

- 1—Newly admitted ;
- 2—About to leave ;
- 3—At the end of their third year of school life.

As the year under review is the fourth during which the Act has been in operation, it is possible to make some deductions concerning the value of Medical Inspection.

There is the clearest evidence, even at this early stage, that the inspection has been attended with beneficent results, and, as these are of a progressive nature, we may hope for great results in the future.

In October, the Committee recognised the necessity of appointing a School Nurse, and by agreement with the Sanitary Committee, finally decided to combine her duties with those of Health Visitor.

In response to advertisement, three candidates appeared before the Joint Committee, with qualifications and credentials of such a high order that made the selection a matter of great difficulty. After a lengthened deliberation the Committee appointed Miss Matton, of Huddersfield, and subsequent events

have shown that the selection was wisely made. This lady is a fully-trained Nurse (Medical and Surgical), holds the Certificates of the Central Midwives' Board, and the Royal Sanitary Institute (Inspector of Nuisances), and her previous experience qualifies her admirably for the work she has undertaken.

During the year 2,961 children were examined, (1,430 girls and 1,531 boys) as compared with 2,802 in 1910.

Apart from the regular inspection any unusual condition existing in other children to which my attention has been drawn by the teacher, was immediately examined and appropriate advice given.

At the Health Office 2,382 exemption Certificates were granted to children unable to attend school in consequence of illness. Here we find a considerable amount of malingering and great ingenuity shown in the production of fictitious symptoms, revealing a subtlety almost beyond the intelligence of a child. Careful questioning, however, clears up many of these obscure cases and unmasks the fraud.

Five were certified fit for industrial training, viz., National Nautical School, Bristol, 3 ; Mount Edgcumbe Training Ship, 2.

At the Special School for Defectives, the half-yearly examinations required by the Board of Education, were carried out in the months of May and December. 111 children were examined ; 25 new pupils were admitted during the year, and 14 discharged.

It is gratifying to observe that manifest improvement has been made in so many cases. Occasionally we meet a teacher who regards the school as a reformatory for backward or troublesome children *e.g.* a child 6 years of age, put forward as suitable for the School, who has made but little advance in his education. On enquiry it is found that he commenced attending at 5 years and was very irregular in his attendance, but no apparent mental defect. Apart from the depressing effect of placing such a child in the Special School there is to be considered the imitative habits of childhood, and the possible stigma that might attach itself to him in after life. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to discriminate between the child backward from delicacy or other causes, and the actual mental defective.

On the subject of cleanliness, whilst some improvement has undoubtedly been made, it is disappointing to find that a condition so revolting and at the same time so remediable should exist in such magnitude. During the short time the School Nurse has been visiting the homes, such is the lethargy of some of the parents that she has had to make three or more visits to a particular case, before any effort was made in the cleansing direction. Where the system has been adopted of plaiting the hair, great improvement has followed, in the cases of girls, as it protects in some measure, the clean from the unclean. This is especially noticeable at Ford and Johnstone Terrace Schools, where the figures are 7.3 and 9.7 respectively, as compared with 18.6 and 10.7 in 1910. York Street School it will be observed from the Tables is *facile princeps* for uncleanliness, and on the other hand, St. Joseph's is the best example of a clean school in a poor locality. I have, on a previous occasion, alluded to the remarkable cleanliness in this particular school.

If parents understood that plaiting the hair is not an admission of uncleanliness, but a protective measure, it might become more popular, and teachers as a body should take the matter up with more enthusiasm.

A common source of infection, not only of pediculi, but still more serious diseases, is the overcrowded cloakroom in some of the schools, and in the construction of new schools, this should be borne in mind.

In all cases where treatment was indicated, this was strongly urged and directions given as to the best means of obtaining it.

Those unable through lack of means to avail themselves of the services of a private practitioner, were for the most part treated at local Institutions.

I desire to thank the Chairman (Alderman Littleton), for his continued support throughout the year; the Director of Education (Mr. W. H. Crang) for his valuable assistance in preparing the statistical part of the Report; and my Assistant, (Dr. S. K. McKee) for the able manner in which he has discharged his duties.

I have the honour to be,
 Your Obedient Servant,
 O. HALL,
 School Medical Officer.

Table Showing number of Children Examined at each age period.

Age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
3—4	108	91	199
4—5	208	178	386
5—6	300	256	556
6—7	215	194	409
7—8	164	208	372
8—9	59	75	134
9—10	56	62	118
10—11	60	54	114
11—12	61	74	135
12—13	80	90	170
13—14	150	117	267
14—15	67	29	96
15—16	3	2	5
Total at all ages	1531	1430	2961

Personal History.

Age Groups.	Measles. Per cent.	Whooping Cough. Per cent.	Chicken Pox. Per cent.	Scarlet Fever. Per cent.	Diphtheria Per cent.	Enteric Fever. Per cent.
3—7	70.5	39.5	25.6	14.2	9.0	0.15
8—15	72.1	39.4	25.0	19.5	5.0	—
All ages	71.3	39.4	25.3	16.3	7.0	0.07

The following Table shows the percentage of children examined at each school who have already suffered from Measles and Whooping Cough.

	Cornwall St.	Ford.	Johnston Ter.	Ker St.	Keyham R.C.	Montpelier.	Morice Town.	Naval and Military.	Paradise Rd.	St. Budeaux.	St. James'.	St. John St.	St. Joseph's.	St. Mary's.	St. Stephen's.	Somerset Pl.	Stuart Rd.	Victoria Rd.	Weston Mill.	York St.	Higher Elementary.
Measles ...	70.3	69.5	79.1	63.2	92.5	70.2	77.0	75.0	83.7	78.5	67.7	72.3	60.4	89.1	85.7	72.6	75.8	54.1	31.2	52.8	65.5
Whooping Cough ...	33.3	45.9	54.8	47.1	53.5	50.0	29.5	25.0	32.5	33.3	41.7	57.4	44.8	54.0	45.2	31.8	43.0	25.3	12.5	25.9	36.5

Table showing percentage of parents present at the Examination of Children at each School.

Percentage	54.0	48.2	60.0	52.8	55.8	40.5	50.9	43.5	55.8	35.7	55.5	39.4	62.5	51.3	53.2	54.2	61.0	31.4	88.0	50.0	22.8
	Cornwall St.	Ford.	Johnston Ter.	Ker St.	Keyham R.C.	Montpelier.	Morice Town.	Naval and Military.	Paradise Rd.	St. Budeaux.	St. James'.	St. John St.	St. Joseph's.	St. Mary's.	St. Stephen's.	Somerset Pl.	Stuart Rd.	Victoria Rd.	Weston Mill.	York St.	Higher Elementary.

PARENTS WERE PRESENT IN 1,527 CASES.

A PERCENTAGE OF 51.5.

Boots and Clothing.

	Good.		Indifferent.		Bad.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Boys	1480	96.6	44	2.9	7	.5
Girls	1383	96.7	39	2.7	8	.6

Insufficient clothing was noted in 98 instances, a percentage of 3.3.

Excessive clothing was noted in 6 instances, a percentage of .20.

189 pairs of boots were supplied from the Education Fund to those unable to provide them.

I would again draw attention to the poor judgment exercised by parents in the selection of suitable garments, and would emphasise the importance of protecting the limbs and chest. It is remarkable that parents cannot be induced to abandon the pernicious system of imprisoning girls in rigid corsets, etc. Apart from injurious effects, they are quite unnecessary, and it would be very desirable to clothe girls in combination garments which hang from the shoulders, and thus avoid constricting bands around the waist.

Comparative Table.

Showing Height and Weight of Different Sexes, in Centimetres and Kilograms.

	3 years.		4 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.	
	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.
BOYS ...	94.1	15.4	99.3	16.8	104.0	18.2	110.6	19.7	113.5	21.4	119.3	23.6	126.0	24.9	131.0	29.2	135.0	31.0	136.1	33.2	143.3	37.8	150.8	43.1	156.6	45.2
GIRLS ...	91.8	15.1	98.5	16.3	102.5	17.1	110.1	19.9	113.2	21.1	118.0	23.3	127.7	26.1	129.1	28.4	135.1	31.1	143.6	36.9	144.4	40.6	150.1	41.7	148.9	43.5

Table Showing Height and Weight.

BOYS.

Age.	Number Examined.	Height in Centimetres	Height in inches	Weight in Kilos.	Weight in lbs.
3—4	108	94.1	37.0	15.4	34.0
4—5	208	99.3	39.1	16.8	37.0
5—6	300	104.0	40.9	18.2	40.2
6—7	215	110.6	43.5	19.7	43.4
7—8	164	113.5	44.7	21.4	47.2
8—9	59	119.3	47.0	23.6	52.0
9—10	56	126.0	49.6	24.9	54.8
10—11	60	131.0	51.5	29.0	64.0
11—12	61	135.0	53.0	31.0	68.2
12—13	80	136.1	53.5	33.2	73.2
13—14	150	143.3	56.4	37.8	83.2
14—15	67	150.8	59.4	43.1	94.5
15—16	3	156.6	61.6	45.2	99.6

GIRLS.

Age.	Number Examined.	Height in Centimetres	Height in inches.	Weight in Kilos.	Weight in lbs.
3—4	91	91.8	36.2	15.1	33.2
4—5	178	98.5	38.8	16.3	36.0
5—6	256	102.5	40.1	17.5	38.6
6—7	194	110.1	43.3	19.9	43.8
7—8	208	113.2	44.5	21.1	46.5
8—9	75	118.0	46.3	23.3	51.2
9—10	62	127.7	50.3	26.1	57.4
10—11	54	129.1	50.8	28.4	62.6
11—12	74	135.1	53.2	31.1	68.5
12—13	90	143.6	56.6	36.9	81.3
13—14	117	144.4	56.8	40.6	89.6
14—15	29	150.1	59.1	41.7	91.7
15—16	2	148.9	58.6	43.5	95.7

Table showing Average Height and Weight in Centimetres and Kilograms, at Different Schools, (1911).

BOYS.

SCHOOL.	P. INDEX %	3 years		4 years		5 years		6 years		7 years		8 years		9 years		10 years		11 years		12 years		13 years		14 years		15 years			
		Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.	Ht.	Wt.		
Cornwall St. ...	12	92.2	15.4	90.9	15.8	—	—	111.8	18.6	113.1	21.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ford ...	149	—	—	103.5	18.1	108.7	17.7	110.6	18.6	115.0	21.6	119.1	24.8	127.7	28.2	132.0	29.0	136.3	31.2	137.2	35.5	160.1	42.4	163.9	57.3	—	—	—	—
Johnston Terr.	195	95.6	16.1	99.3	16.9	104.6	18.8	111.6	20.9	113.0	21.1	121.0	24.0	130.0	29.2	133.0	29.6	136.5	31.2	138.5	32.3	150.2	41.4	140.6	34.2	—	—	—	—
Ker Street ...	46	93.0	15.2	98.5	17.5	102.8	17.8	102.0	19.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keyham R.C. ...	20	95.7	16.2	97.7	16.6	106.6	19.0	112.7	20.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montpelier ...	43	—	—	102.9	16.7	106.2	17.3	113.1	18.8	123.3	24.0	122.6	25.0	127.0	25.4	134.6	31.0	141.4	28.0	144.8	34.4	143.5	32.6	155.0	47.0	—	—	—	—
Morice Town ...	97	93.0	15.5	100.0	16.4	104.7	17.4	108.6	18.4	110.2	19.4	108.0	19.2	120.4	23.5	122.0	25.1	128.9	29.0	139.7	31.3	143.3	33.4	139.7	32.9	—	—	—	—
R.N. & Military	48	—	—	99.9	17.0	102.4	18.1	111.0	20.4	115.5	21.9	121.2	25.6	124.5	24.9	128.7	27.2	134.6	31.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paradise Road	19	—	—	105.4	17.7	107.0	19.6	109.2	20.1	109.4	19.7	126.7	27.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Budeaux ...	24	99.5	16.3	107.4	16.7	109.6	18.6	113.2	20.2	114.5	22.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. James' ...	179	—	—	97.8	17.2	104.1	18.3	108.1	19.6	116.7	22.2	124.3	24.8	125.8	26.0	133.4	28.8	135.2	29.9	138.6	33.4	144.8	37.2	151.2	44.3	158.1	48.1	—	—
St. John's ...	22	94.7	14.4	96.3	15.9	102.5	17.4	111.9	20.4	115.5	20.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Joseph's ...	44	92.6	15.3	95.2	16.9	100.5	19.7	112.4	21.4	107.9	21.9	121.5	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	107.9	17.6	108.4	20.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen's...	80	92.7	14.9	95.2	16.1	104.9	18.8	109.8	20.7	115.2	21.8	116.9	22.3	126.4	24.7	134.6	32.1	134.1	31.9	137.2	33.2	142.3	37.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somersset Place	101	90.2	13.4	101.7	17.5	107.4	18.9	114.3	21.1	113.9	21.3	118.2	23.2	127.5	26.5	127.3	29.3	136.9	34.0	128.7	35.4	148.1	39.3	147.3	39.7	—	—	—	—
Stuart Road ...	164	94.6	16.4	97.8	16.0	101.6	16.9	117.0	21.4	116.2	22.1	122.7	23.8	128.3	27.3	129.0	28.4	135.7	33.2	139.3	34.5	149.6	37.9	151.5	41.3	—	—	—	—
Victoria Road	84	94.3	15.7	99.3	17.7	103.0	18.0	106.9	20.1	113.1	21.2	117.0	19.5	129.9	25.7	132.0	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston Mill ...	7	96.3	15.7	99.3	16.3	106.5	17.2	110.4	17.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York Street ...	48	93.4	15.7	98.0	16.1	99.7	17.5	110.6	19.2	109.6	20.7	111.5	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Elementary	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In this and the following Table are given the heights and weights of 2861 children arranged according to age and sex who were examined at the different schools during 1911.

Nutrition.

BOYS.				GIRLS.			
Age.	Good per cent.	In-different per cent.	Bad. per cent.	Age.	Good. per cent.	In-different per cent.	Bad. per cent.
3—4	98.2	1.8	—	3—4	100.0	—	—
4—5	93.4	3.3	3.3	4—5	94.3	4.0	1.7
5—6	85.1	12.3	2.6	5—6	92.2	5.1	2.7
6—7	90.7	5.6	3.7	6—7	88.7	7.7	3.6
7—8	90.9	6.1	3.0	7—8	91.9	6.7	1.4
8—9	94.9	1.7	3.4	8—9	93.4	5.3	1.3
9—10	89.3	7.1	3.6	9—10	93.6	6.4	—
10—11	91.7	5.0	3.3	10—11	88.9	11.1	—
11—12	91.9	6.5	1.6	11—12	92.0	6.7	1.3
12—13	93.8	3.7	2.5	12—13	96.7	3.3	—
13—14	98.8	.6	.6	13—14	98.3	1.7	—
14—15	95.5	4.5	—	14—15	100.0	—	—
15—16	100.0	—	—	15—16	100.0	—	—
All ages	93.4	4.4	2.2	All ages	94.6	4.4	1.0

The figures this year show considerable improvement on those of previous years. The correct ratio may exist between height and weight without the possession of a good physique, as it may be accompanied by poor development, flabby muscles, anaemia, etc.

It must not be assumed that the thinness an active boy presents is a sign of ill-health or bad nutrition.

Condition of Head and Body Cleanliness.

			PEDICULI CAPITIS.		BODY CLEANLINESS.	
			Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Boys	...	...	15	1.0	41	2.6
Girls	...	...	237	16.5	40	2.8
Total	...	...	252	8.7	81	2.7

This has been dealt with already in the prefatory remarks.

Condition of Teeth.

BOYS.

AGE.	Number Examined	Good.	Per cent.	Indifferent	Per cent.	Bad.	Per cent.
3	108	91	84.3	7	6.5	10	9.2
4	208	147	70.7	20	9.6	41	19.7
5	300	184	61.4	36	12.0	80	26.6
6	215	127	59.1	31	14.4	57	26.5
7	164	80	48.8	29	17.7	55	33.5
8	59	28	47.5	10	16.9	21	35.6
9	56	17	30.4	20	35.7	19	33.9
10	60	22	36.7	13	21.7	25	41.6
11	61	30	49.2	17	27.9	14	22.9
12	80	42	52.5	23	28.8	15	18.7
13	150	82	54.7	33	22.0	35	23.3
14	67	30	44.9	18	26.8	19	28.3
15	3	1	33.4	1	33.3	1	33.3
Total	1531	881	57.6	258	16.8	392	25.6

GIRLS.

AGE.	Number Examined	Good.	Per cent.	Indifferent	Per cent.	Bad.	Per cent
3	91	79	86.9	4	4.4	8	8.7
4	178	131	73.6	21	11.8	26	14.6
5	256	160	62.6	39	15.2	57	22.2
6	194	103	53.2	40	20.6	51	26.2
7	208	102	49.0	48	23.1	58	27.9
8	75	29	38.7	19	25.3	27	36.0
9	62	31	50.0	11	17.8	20	32.2
10	54	33	61.1	5	9.3	16	29.6
11	74	47	63.5	6	8.1	21	28.4
12	90	61	67.8	14	15.5	15	16.7
13	117	62	53.0	24	20.5	31	26.5
14	29	17	58.7	5	17.2	7	24.1
15	2	1	50.0	—	—	1	50.0
Total	1430	856	59.9	236	16.5	338	23.6

The condition of the teeth is certainly one of, if not the most, important problems with which we are engaged. Decayed teeth in children are regarded by many parents as natural and harmless features of childhood, and some who admit that they should have attention, have sentimental objections on account of the possible suffering that might be involved in the treatment.

Vision.

115 children were found to be suffering from defective vision in both eyes, a percentage of 6.3.

20 pairs of spectacles were supplied from the Education Fund, in the case of parents too poor to provide them.

Tables showing Condition of Vision.

BOYS.

AGE.	No. examin'd	Satisfactory ($\frac{a}{b}$)		Slightly Defective ($\frac{c}{12}$)		Seriously Defective ($\frac{d}{18}$ and worse)	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
6	215	209	97.3	2	9.9	4	1.8
7	164	156	95.2	3	1.8	5	3.0
8	59	53	89.8	5	8.5	1	1.7
9	56	55	98.2	—	—	1	1.8
10	60	57	95.0	2	3.3	1	1.7
11	61	56	91.9	4	6.5	1	1.6
12	80	77	96.3	2	2.5	1	1.2
13	150	140	93.4	4	2.6	6	4.0
14	67	60	89.6	2	2.9	5	7.5
15	3	3	100.0	—	—	—	—
Total	915	866	94.7	24	2.6	25	2.7

From this table it will be seen that the percentage of defectives, varies very little from that of previous years, the largest percentage occurring in St. Joseph's and in the Naval and Military Schools. In both the lighting was bad. St. Joseph's from the presence of plants in the windows, and the Naval and Military from position and structural defects which are about to receive due attention.

GIRLS.

AGE	No: examin'd	Satisfactory ($\frac{6}{6}$ — $\frac{6}{9}$)		Slightly Defective ($\frac{6}{12}$)		Seriously Defective ($\frac{6}{18}$ and worse)	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
6	194	187	96.4	5	2.6	2	1.0
7	208	192	92.3	10	4.8	6	2.9
8	75	71	94.7	3	4.0	1	1.3
9	62	53	85.5	7	11.3	2	3.2
10	54	50	92.7	3	5.5	1	1.8
11	74	69	93.2	3	4.1	2	2.7
12	90	84	93.4	3	3.3	3	3.3
13	117	107	91.5	5	4.2	5	4.3
14	29	24	82.8	—	—	5	17.2
15	2	2	100.0	—	—	—	—
Total	905	839	92.7	39	4.3	27	3.0

External Eye Diseases.

STRABISMUS.—23 cases of Strabismus or "Squint" were found.

BLEPHARITIS.—26 cases of Ciliary Blepharitis were found.

Other conditions were noted as follows:—

CONJUNCTIVITIS, 7 cases ; CORNEAL ULCERATION, 4 cases ; PHLYCTENULAE, 2 cases ; ECCHYMOSIS, 1 case.

Hearing.

	Good		Indifferent		Bad	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Boys ...	1435	93.8	51	3.3	45	2.9
Girls ...	1345	94.1	50	3.5	35	2.4
Total ...	2780	93.9	101	3.4	80	2.7

181 children were found to be suffering from defective hearing.

Otorrhoea.

			Number suffering from Discharging Ears	Per cent
Boys	...	...	32	2.1
Girls	...	...	26	1.8
Total	...	...	58	1.9

Pathological Enlargement of Tonsils and Adenoids.

Total 197. Percentage 6.7.

AGE.	BOYS.			AGE.	GIRLS.		
	Number examined	Number Defective	Percentage.		Number examined	Number Defective	Percentage.
3	108	4	3.7	3	91	4	4.4
4	208	18	8.6	4	178	8	4.5
5	300	20	6.6	5	256	17	6.5
6	215	14	6.5	6	194	21	10.8
7	164	13	7.9	7	208	14	6.7
8	59	4	6.8	8	75	1	1.3
9	56	1	1.8	9	62	8	12.9
10	60	7	11.7	10	54	2	4.1
11	61	3	4.9	11	74	5	6.7
12	80	4	5	12	90	2	2.4
13	150	8	5.4	13	117	14	12.0
14	67	5	7.5	14	29	—	—
Total	1528	101	6.6	Total	1428	96	6.7

Table showing comparative incidence of Principal Defects at Different Schools.

	Cornwall St.	Ford.	Johnston Ter.	Ker St.	Keyham R.C.	Montpelier.	Morice Town.	Naval & Military	Paradise Rd.	St. Budeaux.	St. James.	St. John St.	St. Joseph's.	St. Mary's.	St. Stephen's.	Somerset Pl.	Stuart Rd.	Victoria Rd.	Weston Mill.	York St.	Higher Elementary.
Defective Nutrition	—	12.0	10.5	7.5	16.3	10.8	3.5	—	—	4.7	11.2	5.3	3.1	5.4	6.3	8.0	8.1	9.6	—	—	2.6
Pediculosis	...	22.2	7.3	9.7	14.1	11.6	4.0	11.5	10.2	9.3	6.6	22.3	3.1	21.6	9.5	7.0	3.8	4.1	—	26.9	1.5
Defective Teeth	...	14.9	40.9	47.4	29.2	34.8	35.1	26.5	28.7	44.2	46.1	36.2	41.6	35.1	56.3	41.8	46.0	41.1	25.0	27.8	53.8
Defective Vision	...	—	3.4	2.8	—	4.6	3.1	3.9	12.9	18.2	4.3	2.1	14.3	2.7	5.0	6.7	6.6	2.3	—	7.9	8.6
Enlarged Glands	...	—	21.6	23.7	23.6	18.6	23.0	6.5	—	19.0	14.7	16.0	3.1	8.1	11.1	14.9	6.4	16.4	18.7	3.8	4.5
Disease of Throat and Nose...	11.1	11.5	6.0	—	4.6	8.1	.5	2.0	—	4.7	5.6	9.5	4.1	2.7	1.6	6.0	1.3	6.8	—	1.0	—

Speech.

	Good.		Indifferent.		Bad.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Boys ...	1486	87.1	14	.9	31	2.0
Girls ...	1412	88.8	9	.6	9	.6
Total ...	2898	87.9	23	.75	40	1.3

I would again draw attention to the indistinct speech of a mumbling character observed in many of the children. As would be expected, this defect is more noticeable in boys, and in many cases is due to mere carelessness or want of training in early life.

Mental Condition.

	Good.		Indifferent.		Bad.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Boys ...	1504	98.3	18	1.1	9	.6
Girls ...	1415	99.0	11	.7	4	.3
Total ...	2919	98.6	29	.9	13	.45

In estimating the mental condition, the statements of the teachers are most important, as their opportunities for observation are much greater than those of the Medical Inspector, always remembering that there is a tendency on the part of some of the teachers to regard mere backwardness as synonymous with mental deficiency.

Nervous System.

4 children were suffering from some affection of the Nervous System.

CHOREA, 2 cases.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS, 2 cases.

Under this head it will be seen that two cases of exaggerated Chorea were discovered, and two suffering from the effects of Infantile Paralysis in a marked degree.

Respiratory System.

Diseases found affecting the lungs were :—

TUBERCULOSIS, 7 or .23 per cent.

BRONCHITIS, 12 or .4 per cent.

BRONCHIAL CATARRH, 47 or 1.6 per cent.

Deficient expansion of the lungs was noted in 22 instances.

Circulatory System.

Disease.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	P.C.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		
Anaemia	32	2.1	39	2.6	71	2.3
Mitral Systolic Murmur	3	.2	1	.1	4	.15
Mitral Regurgitation...	11	.7	7	.5	18	.6
Mitral Stenosis ...	2	.1	—	—	2	.05
Displacement of Apex beat	7	.4	—	—	7	.2

Rickets.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Head	4	.2	4	.3	8	.25
Chest	18	1.2	11	.8	29	1.0
Legs	6	.4	4	.3	10	.35
Total	28	1.8	19	1.4	47	1.6

Contagious Diseases.

Impetigo	14	} .5 per cent.
Whooping Cough ...	1	

Deformities.

Scoliosis (lateral curvature of the spine)	5 cases.
Genu Valgum (knock-knee)	4 ..
Genu Varum	2 ..

Tuberculosis.

Lungs ...	7
Glandular	2
Other forms	2

—
11 or .37 per cent.
=

**Table showing No. of Children in each Department
at the various Schools.**

School	Department	No. on Registers
Cornwall Street	Infants	134
Ford	Boys	720
"	Girls	530
"	Infants	427
Johnston Terrace	Boys	603
" "	Girls	497
" "	Infants	441
Ker Street	Infants	220
Keyham Barton	Mixed	128
" "	Infants	119
Montpelier	Mixed	381
Morice Town	Boys	394
" "	Girls	444
" "	Infants	406
Naval and Military	Boys	313
" "	Girls	263
" "	Infants	223
Paradise Road	Mixed	252
" "	Special	68
St. Budeaux	Mixed	241
St. James	Boys	191
" "	Girls	159
" "	Infants	135
St. John Street	Boys	136
" "	Girls	106
" "	Infants	108
St. Joseph's	Boys	133
" "	Girls	114
" "	Infants	124
St. Mary's	Boys	125
"	Girls	197
St. Stephen's	Boys	204
" "	Girls	156
" "	Infants	156

School				Department			No. on Registers
Somerset Place	...	...	...	Boys	...	...	384
"	"	...	...	Girls	...	...	338
"	"	...	...	Infants	...	...	254
Stoke Public	...	...	...	Boys	...	...	62
"	"	...	...	Girls	...	...	54
Stuart Road	...	...	...	Boys	...	...	318
"	"	...	...	Girls	...	...	325
"	"	...	...	Infants	...	...	314
Victoria Road	...	...	...	Mixed	...	...	527
"	"	...	...	Infants	...	...	236
Weston Mill	...	...	...	Infants	...	...	86
York Street	...	...	...	Boys	...	...	198
"	"	...	...	Girls	...	...	262
"	"	...	...	Infants	...	...	246
Higher Elementary	...	...	...	Boys	...	...	357
"	"	"	...	Girls	...	...	244
							13053

Table showing fall in the Attendance at the Schools affected by Measles and Scarlet Fever.

School	Dept.	Disease	Time		Fall in Percentage	
			From	To	From	To
Stuart Road	Infants	Measles	January	March	84.0	51.8
Weston Mill	"	"	"	"	91.2	75.6
St. Budeaux	Mixed	"	"	February	91.9	86.4
York Street	Infants	"	"	March	91.3	74.9
Ker Street	"	"	February	"	91.8	64.2
Paradise Road	Mixed	"	"	"	92.1	63.3
Naval and Military	Infants	"	"	"	93.4	70.1
St. Joseph's	"	"	"	"	91.5	68.6
Morice Town	"	"	March	April	87.0	67.9
Cornwall Street	"	"	"	"	84.6	71.1
St. John Street...	"	"	"	"	87.5	73.3
St. James	"	"	"	"	91.5	68.7
Somerset Place	"	"	February	"	87.1	57.3
Johnston Terrace	"	"	May	September	90.1	69.5
Weston Mill	"	"	"	"	81.0	54.2
"	"	S.F. and Diphtheria	October	December	86.8	68.3

GENERAL SANITATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Sanitary arrangements of the Schools in the Borough have been inspected from time to time, defects remedied and alterations made where necessary, special attention being given to obsolete fittings and structures. These have been replaced by those of modern type.

Where it has been necessary to reconstruct urinals, Salt-glazed Stoneware has been used in place of the existing Slate material, and the antiquated system of flushing by means of a tap replaced by an automatic flushing apparatus. These alterations are a great improvement, as slate absorbs urine, and even when constant flushing is assured, nuisances are liable to arise. With the use of impervious material such risks are obviated.

The trough closet formerly very much in evidence in Schools, is gradually being replaced by Pedestal Pans. The former system cannot be recommended, owing, among other reasons, to the difficulty of cleansing.

The lighting and ventilation of the Schools have also received attention. At Morice Town Schools alterations have been carried out on a large scale ; the interior of the building has been practically reconstructed and the old windows replaced by those of larger type, fitted with hopper sashes, thus admitting more light and affording better ventilation. The class rooms, cloak rooms, and lavatories have been enlarged, a play-room added, the old system of heating by open fires abolished, and a hot water apparatus installed, thus securing a warm and equable temperature.

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