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City and County of the City of Exeter.



ANNUAL REPORT

For 1929,

VITAL STATISTICS,
SANITARY WORK, Etc.,

BY

P. H. STIRK,

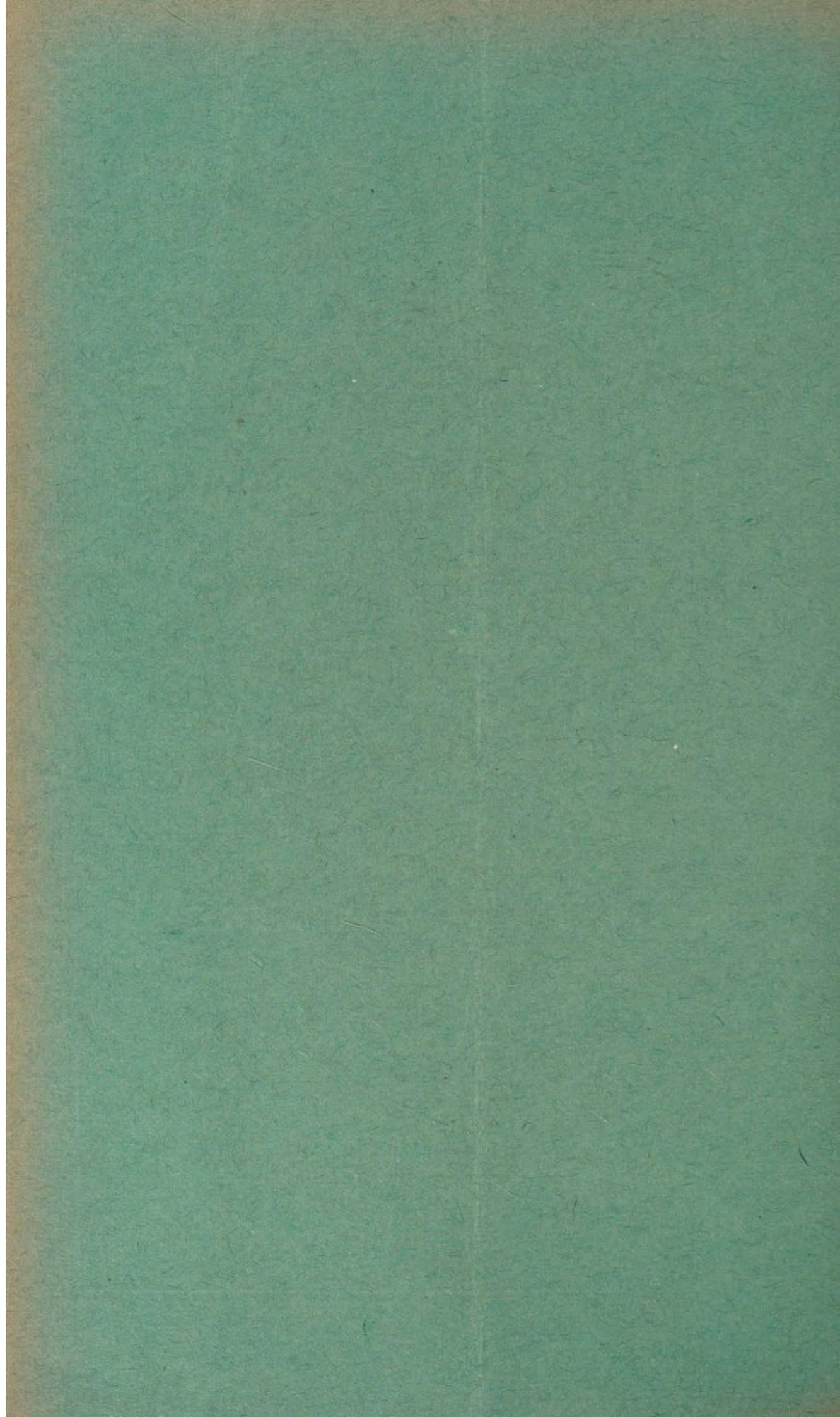
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., ENG.,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXETER :

BEARNE & EVANS, PRINTERS, SIDWELL STREET.

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**I have the honour to present to the
Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Exeter
my Annual Report for the Year 1929.**

P. H. STIRK.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Introduction ...	5	Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease—	
Committee ...	6	Arrangements for Isolation and Disinfection ...	50
General Statistics ...	7	Cleansing and Disinfecting ...	50
Vital Statistics—		Smallpox ...	51
Birth Rate ...	8	Scarlet Fever ...	52
Death Rate ...	8—11	Diphtheria ...	52
Infantile Mortality...	12—13	Enteric Fever(including Paratyphoid)...	52
Maternal Mortality...	14	Puerperal Fever ...	52
Measles ...	15	Puerperal Pyrexia ...	53
Diarrhœa ...	15	Pneumonia ...	53
Hospitals provided or subsidised ...	16	Erysipelas ...	53
Hospitals available for the District ...	16	Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	53
Institutional provision for Unmarried Mothers ...	17	Dysentery ...	53
Ambulance Facilities...	17	Malaria ...	53
Clinics and Treatment Centres ...	18	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	54
Public Health Staff ...	19—20	Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	54
Professional Nursing in the Home ...	21	Chicken Pox ...	54
Midwives ...	21	Cancer ...	54
Laboratory Work ...	22—23	Tuberculosis ...	56—66
Local Acts, Orders, etc.	23	Venereal Diseases ...	67—69
Bye-laws & Regulations	24		
Sanitary Circumstances—		Maternity & Child Welfare—	
Water ...	24	Ante-Natal Work ...	69
Drainage and Sewage Disposal ...	24	Births ...	69—70
Sanitary Inspection ...	25—30	Stillbirths ...	70
Smoke Abatement ...	31	Home Visits ...	71
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	31	Infant Welfare Centres ...	72
Offensive Trades ...	31—32	Provision of Milk, etc. ...	72
Schools ...	32	Maternity Home ...	73
Housing ...	32—35	Registration of Maternity Homes ...	73
Inspection and Supervision of Food—		Dental Treatment ...	73
Milk ...	36—39	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	74
Meat ...	40—46	Isolation Hospital Report ...	76—80
Other Foods ...	47—48	Smallpox Hospital ...	80
Sale of Food & Drugs Acts ...	49	Mental Defectives ...	80—81
		Superannuation ...	81

THE Minister of Health in Circular 269 issued in December, 1921, has given definite instructions as to the contents and arrangement of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health. In the Circular it is intimated that he requires a full survey Report at intervals of five years, the intervening Reports to be of a more simple character. The following Report is therefore of the nature of an interim Report, and in its compilation the suggestions of the Minister have been closely followed.

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

Public Health Committee.

MAYOR—

Councillor J. S. S. STEELE-PERKINS.

CHAIRMAN—

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—

Alderman R. M. CHALLICE.

Alderman J. R. NETHERCOTT
Alderman C. J. VLIELAND
Councillor J. W. ACKROYD
Councillor W. T. BAKER
Councillor Mrs. F. G. BROWNE
Councillor S. CHARD

Councillor S. CHILCOTT
Councillor G. G. DAW
Councillor W. HEALE
Councillor E. SELWAY
Councillor J. PASSMORE
Councillor Mrs. E. W. REED

Town Clerk—H. LLOYD PARRY, Esq.

Maternity and Infant Welfare Committee.

CHAIRMAN—

Councillor Mrs. F. G. BROWNE.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—

Councillor Mrs. R. ALLEN.

Alderman C. H. HARDING
Alderman C. J. VLIELAND
Coun. A. W. C. BROWNING
Councillor G. G. DAW
Councillor Miss E. SPLATT
Councillor A. HICKMOTT
Coun. J. S. S. STEELE-PERKINS
Councillor Mrs. E. W. REED

*Non-Members of the
Council :*
Mrs. DEPREE
Mrs. MILLER
Mrs. VLIELAND
Mrs. PICKARD
Mrs. SMITH

ANNUAL REPORT, 1929.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. Area (acres) ...	...	...	4,702
2. Population (Civilians) ...	...	...	61,290
Total (including Military, etc.) ...	...	...	61,880
3. Number of Inhabited Houses ...	...	...	15,249
4. Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921 Census) ...	...	...	14,843
5. Rateable Value ...	...	...	£563,405
6. Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	...	...	£1,825

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population is given each year by the Registrar General who gives two populations, one for the estimation of the Birth Rate of 61,880 and one for the Death Rate of 61,290. The further away from the Census Year the more difficult it is to accurately estimate the population; the figure given this year is 150 less than the population for the preceding year for the estimation of Birth Rate and 250 for estimation of the Death Rate. With these figures I am unable to agree. The population at the 1921 Census was 59,582 and since then there have been 1,300 houses built and these houses, if calculated as inhabited by an average of 4 persons, should give a population of somewhere about 64,000. I have no evidence that the increase in houses has led to a lessening of the overcrowded conditions of the houses that were in existence at the time of the Census. As the statistical figures are based entirely upon population any inaccuracy in the population will materially affect the statistical figures; for instance, the net Death Rate is 11·5, but if worked on a population of 64,000 it would be 10·6.

BIRTH RATE.

The population for the Birth Rate is 61,880.

The total number of births registered in Exeter in the year 1929 was 1141, divided as follows :—550 males and 591 females.

Of this number, 51 male and 67 female births were certified as illegitimate, being 10·3 per cent. of the total births. To the 1141 births must added 15 male and 12 female (4 of whom were illegitimate) and deducted 94 male and 97 female (57 of whom were illegitimate) transferable births, giving a net number of 977 (471 males and 506 females).

The Birth Rate is the number of births per 1,000 of the population. The Birth Rate for 1929 was, therefore, 15·7, being '3 above that of last year, '6 below that of England and Wales, and '9 below that of the 107 Great Towns in which Exeter is classed.

The following table gives the Birth Rate and percentage of illegitimate births to total births for the past 10 years :—

Year.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
England and Wales ...	25·4	22·4	20·6	19·7	18·8	18·3	17·8	16·7	16·7	16·3
Exeter ...	22·46	18·89	17·00	16·94	16·79	16·29	16·49	15·5	15·4	15·7
Percentage of Illegitimate Births to total births	8·6	8·3	7·05	9·03	9·1	7·9	8·6	8·4	5·8	6·6

DEATH RATE.

The population for Death Rate is 61,290.

The total number of deaths registered as occurring during the year 1929 was 863, divided as follows :—420 males and 443 females.

The Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population. The crude Death Rate for 1929 was 14·08 and the corrected Death Rate 11·5.

CORRECTED DEATH RATE.

In order that the Death Rate of various places may be fairly compared, it is essential to correct the Death Rate for age and sex distribution. To correct a Death Rate for age and sex distribution, the Registrar General has published tables giving factors by which the Death Rate has to be multiplied. The factor for Exeter is '817, and the corrected Death Rate is, therefore, 11·5. Below is a table giving the corrected Death Rate for the past 10 years :—

Year.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
England and Wales ...	12·4	12·1	12·9	11·6	12·2	12·2	11·6	12·3	11·7	13·4
Exeter ...	10·91	11·66	13·22	11·02	11·8	11·29	10·71	10·1	10·2	11·5

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	...	M	420	33	7	6	10	15	43	103	88	115
		F	443	19	8	7	13	9	35	97	104	151
1. Enteric Fever	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Small-pox	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet Fever	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough	...	M	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria	...	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza	...	M	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	3
		F	26	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	8	12
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	...	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	M	24	...	...	...	...	5	9	8	2	...
		F	21	...	...	...	...	6	8	6	...	1
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	M	8	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	...	...
		F	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	M	46	...	...	...	1	...	2	20	11	12
		F	64	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	18	20
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
14. Diabetes	...	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
		F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	M	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	7
		F	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	13
16. Heart Disease	...	M	59	...	...	...	...	1	2	21	14	21
		F	72	...	...	...	...	2	2	16	25	27
17. Arterio-sclerosis	...	M	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	16
		F	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	12

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE.
(CONTINUED).

[illegible]

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births. There were 52 deaths under one year, and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate for the year 1929 of 53·2 (legitimate 50·4, illegitimate 92·3), as compared with 69·04 for the previous year.

This is the *lowest* on record.

The Infantile Mortality Rates for the year 1929 were as follows :—

England and Wales ...	...	...	74
107 Great Towns, including London (census populations exceeding 50,000)	...	...	79
157 Smaller Towns (census populations 20,000—50,000)	...	...	69
London ...	...	...	70
Exeter ...	...	...	53

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality Rate in Exeter for the past ten years :—

Year.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
England and Wales ...	80	83	77	69	75	75	70	69	65	74
Exeter ...	67·14	96·07	66·99	60·72	59·405	74·1	68·5	60·0	69·04	53·2

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Cause.	Under 1 month	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total.
Whooping Cough ...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	1	3	1	5
Diarrhoea, etc. ...	1	2	1	1	2	7
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Pre- mature Birth ...	18	3	2	...	...	23
Infantile Convulsions ...	2	3	1	...	...	6
Epilepsy ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Accidental Death ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	2	...	1	2	...	5
Ill-defined Causes ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	25	9	8	6	4	52

Excluding those who died during the first month, the deaths of whom were almost entirely due to prematurity, or accidents at birth, of the remaining 27 only 4 occurred amongst breast fed babies and if evidence were needed this proves emphatically the greater value of breast feeding over artificial feeding and it is noteworthy that of the total of 52 deaths only 7 occurred in infants who regularly attended the Infant Welfare Centres.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Maternal Mortality was 3·07 per 1,000 births and that of England and Wales for 1928 was 4·42.

Three maternal deaths occurred, one being due to puerperal sepsis and two to other causes.

All these cases were subjected to the exhaustive inquiries suggested by the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health and following is a shortened summary of my findings in each case.

- (1) "The Sepsis case is one of Puerperal Septicæmia, it not being apparent definitely how the patient became infected ; it is a significant fact that the Midwife who attended the confinement was at the same time attending to an abscess in her own child's ear ; it is possible that infection took place in this way but this cannot be accepted as proved."
- (2) "This case would seem to point to the desirability of every patient receiving ante-natal treatment being medically examined. There is a possibility that had this been done the condition would have been recognised and steps taken to deal with it ; it seems that this would necessitate the alteration of the rules governing the work of the Ante-Natal Clinic conducted by the Maternity Home Authorities."

In the early stages of labour, Hospital was recommended by the Doctor in attendance which was refused by the patient's husband who hoped that his wife would get better without Hospital treatment ; this action on the part of the husband is regrettable.

- (3) "In this case no precaution could have avoided the unfortunate result."

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	8
„ „ Diarrhœa (under two years of age)	...	...	...	9
„ „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ Diphtheria	...	...	...	5
„ „ Enteric Fever	...	...	...	Nil
„ „ Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	3
„ „ Tuberculosis	...	...	...	57
„ „ Pneumonia	..	...	...	58
„ „ Puerperal Fever	...	...	..	1

MEASLES.

In the absence of Notification, only a limited number of these cases occurring come to my knowledge, mainly through co-operation with the Head Teachers of the Schools. The number of cases is incomplete but 102 are known to have occurred, mostly in the months of June and July and there were no deaths from this disease. The number of cases was probably much in excess of 102.

DIARRHŒA.

There were 10 deaths certified as due to the above, 9 of which were in children under two years of age. Posters pointing out precautions to be taken, safeguarding of milk, etc., in the homes, were exhibited in various parts of the City, and distributed by means of handbills.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED, BY THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name.	Address.	Whether supported Wholly or Partly by the Council.	Accommodation.
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Pinhoe* ...	Wholly ...	7 Male and 7 Female Beds
Tuberculosis Hospital ...	Whipton* ...	Wholly ...	7 Male and 7 Female Beds
Honeylands Tuberculosis Children's Hospital ...	Whipton ...	Wholly ...	10 Male and 10 Female Beds
Pensions Ministry and Red Cross Pavilion for Tuberculosis ...	Whipton*	Wholly ...	12 Male Beds
Maternity Home ...	Southernhay West ...	Partly ...	Council contribute £50 per annum, and reserve 2 Beds for the reception of necessitous and complicated cases, and cases in which the home surroundings are unsuitable. For these cases the Council pay £2 12s. 6d. per week each.
Isolation Hospital ...	Whipton*	Wholly ...	24 Beds for Scarlet Fever ; 14 Beds for Diphtheria ; 10 Beds for Enteric Fever and used at present for 14 Tubercular cases ; 20 Beds interchangeable as required ; 8 Beds for observation cases. By Agreement with 24 Local Authorities and other Bodies in the County of Devon, their cases are admitted to the Isolation Hospital of the City, which is capable of considerable extension in times of necessity.
Smallpox Hospital ...	Ide* ...	Wholly ...	—

HOSPITALS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT AND
IN THE AREA.

Name.	Address.	Accommodation.
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital ...	Southernhay ...	Total beds 225. Children beds 40.
West of England Eye Infirmary ...	Magdalen Street ...	64 Beds including Cots
Poor Law Infirmary ...	Heavitree Road ...	100 Beds
Poor Law Infirmary ...	St. Thomas ...	84 Beds
The Princess Elizabeth Devonian Orthopædic Hos. Gladstone Road	Buckerell Bore ...	40 Beds
Nursing Home ...	Gladstone Road	Provided by Poor Law Authority for cases unable to pay Nursing Home fees. Medical cases only. 20 beds

* Situated in the area of the R.D.C. of St. Thomas.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED
MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND
HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Name.	Address.	Accommodation.
St. Olave's Maternity Home	33 Bartholomew Street, East ...	17 Beds for unmarried mothers
St Mary's Home	25 Mary Arches Street	6 Beds for female V.D.
St. Elizabeth's Home (Home of Refuge)	36 Bartholomew Street, West ...	6 Beds for girls in temporary difficulties, or from Police Court
Dr. Barnardo's Home for Girls	Clifton Hill ...	55 Beds
St. Lawrence's Home for Waifs and Strays... ..	Polsloe Road ...	30 Beds

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases :—

One Motor Ambulance provided by the Council.

One Horse Ambulance for tubercular cases.

(b) For non-infectious and accidental cases :—

3 Motor Ambulances provided by St. John Ambulance Association. Council contributes £100 per annum.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Address.	When Held.	Arrangements for Medical Supervision.	Whether provided by the Council or not.
Central Infant Welfare Centre	51 Magdalen Street	Weekly on Tuesdays at 2.30	Dr. R. Harris	Yes
Western Infant Welfare Centre	Exe Street School Exe Island Mission Hall	Weekly on Thursdays at 2.30 (to Oct.) Weekly on Fridays at 2.30 (from Oct.)	Dr. J. Smith Asst. M.O.H.	Yes
Eastern Infant Welfare Centre	Church Street Heavitree	Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 2.30	Dr. P. H. Stirk M.O.H.	Yes
Eastern Infant Welfare Centre	St. Sidwell's Institute, Summerland Crescent	Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 2.30	Do.	Yes
Impetigo School Clinic	5 West Southernhay	Daily at 4.30	S.M.O.	Yes
Ringworm School Clinic	Do.	Do.	Do.	Yes
Scabies School Clinic	Baths & Wash-houses, King St.	When required	Do.	Yes
Diseases of Ears and Eyes School Clinic	5 West Southernhay	Daily at 9.30 a.m.	Do.	Yes
Treatment Centre for Tonsils & Adenoids Operations	Poor Law Infirmary, Heavitree Road	When required	Private Practitioner.	By agreement with the Board of Guardians.
Treatment Centre for Errors of Refraction (including Squint) and other defects or disease of the eyes, not treated at Daily Clinic, 5 W. Southernhay	Eye Infirmary Magdalen St.	Mondays and Tuesdays at 10 a.m.	Eye Infirmary Staff	By agreement with the Eye Infirmary Committee
Tuberculosis Dispensary	4 West Southernhay	Daily from 9 to 5.30 (except Saturdays 9 to 12.30)	Dr. J. H. Acheson, Asst. T.O.	Yes
Venereal Disease Clinic	Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital	MEN. Mondays, 3 to 5 Fridays, 6 to 8 WOMEN. Fridays, 3 to 5	Dr. P. D. Warburton	Yes jointly with the Devon County Council
Cleansing Station	Baths & Wash-houses, King St.	When required	M.O.H.	Yes
Orthopædic Clinic	Exeter Dispensary, Queen Street	Twice a month	Orthopædic Surgeon	In conjunction with Devon County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Chief Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Officer to the Mental
Deficiency Committee, and Medical Superintendent of the
Isolation Hospital and of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and
Honeyland's Children's Hospital—*

P. H. STIRK,* M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Eng.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School
Medical Officer—*

C. MATHEW,* L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (To 16.2.29)

J. SMITH.* M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (From 18.2.29)

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant
Tuberculosis Officer—*

J. H. ACHESON,* M.B., Ed. and C.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to the Central Infant Welfare Centre—

R. HARRIS,*† M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon—

G. V. SMALLWOOD,*† L.D.S., Eng.

Matron of Isolation Hospital—

MISS R. E. A. HUTTY.*

Matron of Tuberculosis Sanatorium—

MISS A. AVERY.*

Matron of Tuberculosis Children's Hospital—

MRS. A. SUTTERS.*

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food
and Drugs Adulteration Act, etc.—*

ARTHUR E. BONHAM,*

Médaille d'Honneur en Vermeil, F.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

Cert., London Sanitary Inspectors' Exam. Board.

Cert., Royal Sanitary Institute.

Cert., Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Foods, etc.

Inspectors—

- R. B. PEARSE, Cert. R. San. Inst.,
Cert. R. San. Inst., Meat and Foods.
- A. E. TROUNSON, Cert. R. San. Inst.,
Cert. R. San. Inst., Meat and Foods.
- C. H. WATTS, Cert. R. San. Inst.
Cert. R. San. Inst., Meat and Foods.
- T. COATES, Cert. R. San. Inst.,
Cert. R. San. Inst., Meat and Foods.

Clerks—

- E. S. HOWELLS* (*Chief Clerk*).
- H. TUCKER* (*Tuberculosis Clerk*)
- MISS G. ROOKE (*Shorthand Typist*).
- W. G. LOTT (*Clerk*).
- C. STUART (*Clerk*).
- B. G. SULLIVAN (*Junior Clerk*).

Health Visitors—

- MISS C. A. KNUCKEY,* C.M.B. and Cert. R. San. Inst.,
for Health Visitors.
- MISS B. M. KNUCKEY,* C.M.B. and Cert. R. San. Inst.
for Health Visitors.
- MISS F. E. WARD,* General Training and C.M.B.
(To 31-8-29).
- MISS M. S. DALL,* General Training, C.M.B., Cert. R. San.
Inst. for Health Visitors, issued by Ministry of Health.
- MISS M. M. FOY,* General Training, C.M.B., Cert. R. San.
Inst. for Health Visitors, issued by Ministry of Health.
- MISS D. HICKSON,* General Training, C.M.B.
(From 18-11-29).

* Denotes salary contributions by Exchequer Grants

† Denotes part time officers.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL.

The Exeter and District Nursing Association provides Nurses who visit patients daily for nursing, dressings, etc., for which payment is required according to the means of the patient.

Trained Nurses from the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital and private Institutions.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital provides Nurses for fever cases, as also do the private Institutions.

No home nursing arrangements are made, or partially provided, by the Local Authority, but in the event of Measles becoming epidemic, the Medical Officer of Health is authorised to obtain Nurses should occasion arise, and this arrangement also holds good should a case of Pneumonia arise in a family whose circumstances are such as would not enable them to provide proper nursing.

MIDWIVES.

45 Midwives notified their intention of practising in the City, but it is rather misleading as many of them were connected with various Institutions who seem to change their staff very frequently, and therefore it must not be taken that there were 45 Midwives actually practising during the whole year ; of these, 31 belonged either to the Exeter and District Nursing Association or St. Olave's Home ; all were trained Midwives and certificated by the Central Midwives' Board, no Midwife practising by virtue of being in practice before the Act.

The conduct and work of the Midwives has been good. The rules of the Central Midwives' Board have been observed, and in only two or three instances has the attention of Midwives had to be drawn to minor faults in connection therewith.

No Midwives are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority, otherwise than by the grant and payments for treatment at the Maternity Home, which is run by the Local District Nursing Association.

LABORATORY WORK.

In suspected cases of Diphtheria no charge is made. All V.D. work is done without charge. The examination of swabs from Diphtheria contacts is only undertaken free if it is done after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health. Local Authorities are charged the actual cost of Laboratory work done for their patients whilst in the Exeter Isolation Hospital.

Pathological and Bacteriological work (V.D. only) is carried out for the Local Authority at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital by Dr. Solly; and Bacteriology (other than sputa examinations) is done partly by the City Analyst and partly by the Lister Institute. Sputa examinations are made by the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

EXAMINATIONS AT V.D. DEPARTMENT.

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	...	4
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	...	145
For Wasserman re-action	...	...	...	185
Other examinations	...	...	...	Nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

For Tuberculosis—

Sputum—Positive	...	...	...	56
Negative	...	...	...	254
			Total	310

For Enteric Fever—

Blood—Positive	...	...	...	1
Negative	...	...	...	4
Sample insufficient	...	...	...	1
			Total	6

Faeces—

Negative	...	...	Total	1
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Swab—

Negative	...	...	Total	1
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For Cerebro-spinal Fever—

Negative	...	...	...	...	Nil
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For Diphtheria, for primary investigation—

Positive	...	...	...	...	177
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Negative	...	...	...	...	615
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Total	...	...	...	...	<u>792</u>
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For Diphtheria, investigation before discharge from
isolation of cases treated at home—

Positive	...	...	...	...	6
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Negative	...	...	...	...	2
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Total	...	...	...	...	<u>8</u>
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For Diphtheria, investigation before discharge from
Hospital—

Positive	...	...	...	...	144
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Negative	...	...	...	...	754
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					<u>898</u>
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Diphtheria Anti-toxin and Anti-Meningococcic Serum are issued from the Public Health Department, free in necessitous cases, Doctors being charged in others.

LOCAL ACTS, ORDERS, ETC.

Adopted—

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

P.H.A. (Amend.) Act, 1890.

Museum and Gymnasium Act, 1891.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

Public Library Acts.

Baths and Washhouses Acts.

P.H.A. (Amend.) Act, 1907 (all adopted 1909).

P.H.A. 1925, Part II. (except Sections 20 and 34), and
Parts III., IV., and V.

Exeter Corporation Act, 1928.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Houses let in Lodgings, 1924.

Public Abattoir, 1913 and 1925.

Private Slaughterhouses, 1913.

Removal of Snow and Keeping of Animals, 1892.

Common Lodging Houses, 1902.

Prohibiting the Admission into the Cattle Market of
Animals Unfit for Food, 1911.

Building Bye-laws, 1926.

Offensive Trades, 1926.

Nursing Homes, 1929.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES of the AREA.**WATER.**

The City water supply continues to be of a satisfactory character. The high pressure mechanical filters, combined with chlorination, continue to give satisfactory results, no case of illness having been traced to the water supply during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In the last report, I mentioned that the site for the proposed new Sewage Works beyond Countess Weir had been submitted to the Minister of Health for his approval. This formal approval was given during the year as to site and also the scheme suggested by Mr. E. J. Silcock and the City Surveyor; the Council have decided that the laying of new sewers connected therewith be in charge of the City Surveyor and the new works be in charge of Mr. E. J. Silcock, Consulting Engineer, and it is to be hoped that the work will be proceeded with as soon as possible.

In past years there has been flooding from time to time in the low-lying portions of the City, particularly in St. Thomas area. A scheme for re-sewering the St. Thomas and Cowick Wards of the City has been approved by the City Council and it is hoped that this will mitigate much of the flooding which must be detrimental to the health of the people whose houses are flooded by sewage and water.

SANITARY INSPECTION of the AREA.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

NOTICES.

Number served—Informal ...	...	...	403
Statutory ...	...	...	24
Number uncomplied with at end of year	...	...	62

HOUSES AND PREMISES.

Number Inspected upon Complaint ...	...	...	686
Number of Defective Yards Paved ...	...	...	40
Number of Defective Eaves and Gutters Rectified ...	...	...	26
Number of Walls, Floors and Ceilings Repaired ...	...	...	92
Number of Roofs Repaired ...	...	...	31
Number of Rooms Cleansed and Limewashed ...	...	...	32

BATHS, LAVATORIES AND SINKS.

Number of Glazed Sanitary Sinks Provided ...	...	...	36
Number of Waste Pipes Trapped ...	...	...	42

WORK IN PROGRESS.

Number of Visits made thereto ...	...	...	3912
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OVERCROWDING.

Number of Cases Abated ...	...	...	14
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DRAINS.

Number of Smoke Tests Made ...	...	...	84
Number of Water Tests Made ...	...	...	118
Number Laid or Re-laid or Repaired ...	...	...	63
Number Cleansed, Trapped and Ventilated ...	...	...	150

DRAINS (continued).

Number of Defective Bell and D Traps Replaced by Stoneware Gullies	19
Number of Rainwater Pipes Disconnected ...	9
Number of Single Private Drains Re-laid ...	2

COURTS AND PASSAGES.

Number of Visits made thereto	685
Number Repaved	3
Number Limewashed	20

WATER CLOSETS.

Number of Additional W.C.'s Provided or Reconstructed	13
Number Repaired, Ventilated, etc.	57
Number of Soil Pipes Repaired, Ventilated or Reconstructed	16
Number of Flushing Apparatus Improved ...	28
Number Limewashed	29

DUST RECEPTACLES (PORTABLE).

Number of Visits	153
Number of New Dust Receptacles Provided ...	477

WATER SUPPLY.

Number of Wells Cleansed and Repaired ...	Nil
Number of Samples of Water sent for Analysis ...	Nil
Number of Pipes Repaired	3

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number of Visits to Public Abattoir	401
Number of Visits made to Private Slaughterhouses	862
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied ...	8

BAKEHOUSES.

Number Inspected	106
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied ...	17

OUTWORKERS.

Number of Premises	...	...	...	178
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DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Inspections Made	...	...	564
Number of Contraventions of Acts, Orders and Bye-laws dealt with	...	...	39

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Inspections Made	...	...	229
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	...	...	2

FOOD.

Number of Preparation and Storage Premises Visited	...	...	334
Number of Defects Discovered and Remedied	...	...	52

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

Number of Cases Abated	...	...	14
Number of Unsuitable Stables Abolished	...	...	Nil

ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE.

Number of Removals	...	...	50
Number of Dung-Pits Provided or Re-modelled	...	...	3

MEETINGS OF OWNERS.

Number of Interviews and Appointments Kept	...	...	277
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MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Enquiries and Visits Made to Male Defectives	...	...	130
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RATS AND PESTS.

Enquiries and Visits	...	...	65
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FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.**

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	128	11	—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	224	11	—
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	6	—	—
Total ...	358	22	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*				
Want of cleanliness ...	14	14	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	12	12	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ...	5	5	1	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	9	9	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	1	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other offences ... (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Abstracts not affixed ...				
Total ...	40	40	2	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES

SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK	Instan- ces.	Notices served.	Prose- cutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c. ...	3	3	—
Cleaning and washing ...			
Household linen ...			
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...			
Curtains and furniture hangings ...			
Furniture and Upholstery ...			
Electro-plate ...			
File making ...			
Brass and brass articles ...			
Fur pulling ...			
Cables and chains ...			
Anchors and grapnels ...			
Cart gear ...			
Locks, latches and keys ...			
Umbrellas, &c. ...			
Artificial flowers ...			
Nets, other than wire nets ...			
Tents ...			
Sacks ...			
Racquet and tennis balls ...			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags ...			
Brush making ...			
Pea picking ...			
Feather sorting ...			
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...			
Stuffed toys ...			
Basket making ...			
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ...			
Textile weaving ...			
Leather bag making ...	3	3	—
Total ...	6	6	—

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No serious complaint of smoke nuisance was received during the year.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The usual routine inspections of these houses were made, and the cleansing and limewashing required by the Byelaws was carried out in every case.

Of the Closing Orders that were made during the year, 10 were in respect of houses of this type.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

With the exception of the Fish Friers and Rag and Bone Dealers, the Offensive Trades are all situated near to each other, in the Commercial Road area, and comprise :—

Tanner	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Boiler, Soap Maker, Cattle Feeding Stuffs, and Artificial Manure Works				...	1
Bone and Fat Boiler	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	36
Rag and Bone Dealers (excluding collectors)	...	...	...	...	6

There was one transfer of a Fish Frier's licence and one additional licence was granted during the year.

Complaints received during the summer months were fewer than in previous years, and these only occurred when the wind was east, and came from the occupier of a garage in Alphington Street.

All complaints were immediately investigated, but no neglect or contravention of the Byelaws were discovered.

Further improvements are being made at the larger of the two fat boiling works, in an endeavour to collect all the steam and vapours given off from various plants and to deal with same in water condensers.

No complaints were received of Fish Friers' premises. They were, however, regularly inspected, and found to be well conducted.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary and drainage systems of the Secondary and Elementary Schools were maintained during the year in a satisfactory condition, and called for no action by the Public Health Department.

HOUSING.

1. *General Housing Conditions.*

Excellent progress was again made in the matter of the building of houses in the City by Municipal and private enterprise, no fewer than 451 being completed, bringing the total for the last 9 years up to 2,262.

There is, however, still a shortage of houses for the middle and working classes, as instanced by the waiting list of applicants for Council houses, which had been re-opened during the year, and which at the end of the year contained over 500 names.

Steady progress was made in the closing of unfit houses, the number of Closing Orders made upon representation being 103.

The Table of Housing Statistics for the year 1929 sets out clearly the work done in connection with the inspection, closing or improvement of houses.

2. Overcrowding.

Cases of overcrowding continue to occur and are dealt with as expeditiously as possible. They are usually the class of family that the private landlord refuses to accept as tenants, while, on the other hand, their income is generally too small for them to be accepted as tenants in Council Houses.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	451
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority	215
(ii) By other bodies or persons	44

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	962
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	85
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	103
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	774

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	239
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year.*

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	37
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :			
(a) By owners	...	...	24
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...		2
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...		nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	686
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	41
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...			—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	103
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	103

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	17
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	17
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	8
(6) Premises demolished after making of Closing Order but without service of Demolition Order, Closing Order withdrawn	...	...	Nil
(7) Premises voluntarily closed by Owner in consequence of informal action, no statutory notice being served or representations made	...	...	Nil

3. *Unhealthy Areas.*

These areas, known as Nos. 4, 5, and 6, were at the end of the year in very much the same condition as reported in 1928, but the building of new houses on the Barnt House Lane estate to accommodate the 124 tenants which will be dispossessed from Section "A" of No. 4 Area was well in hand, and it is hoped that during 1930 all the tenants in this Section will have been re-housed.

With regard to the reconstruction scheme to deal with a small section of No. 4 Area not in Section "A," the Minister of Health's decision as to this was not received during the year, and at the time of writing this report is still awaited.

With regard to that portion of the Garden Square Area, North Street, which was dealt with by Closing Orders, because of a fire which occurred at the end of 1928, the one remaining building was demolished during the year. No decision has yet been come to as to the use of that portion of the area which is now clear of the buildings.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The general supply of milk in the City was good and ample and as will be seen in the Table of Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, only 4 of the 61 samples, or 6.55%, were adulterated.

At the end of the year 1929, there were on the Registers :—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	39
Wholesale Purveyors of Milk			...	117
Retail Purveyors of Milk	...		...	175

These premises were regularly inspected, and, in addition to the visits of the Sanitary Inspectors, the Veterinary Officer also visits the cowkeepers' premises four times a year to examine the premises and cattle.

Under the Tuberculosis (in Cattle) Order, 1925, 3 cows were found to show clinical signs of Tuberculosis. These were dealt with under the Order, and, upon post-mortem examination, were found to be affected with Advanced Tuberculosis.

There were 16 samples of Milk taken under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1928, and sent to the Clinical Research Association for examination. All were reported upon as free from Tuberculosis.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The number of samples of Certified Milk obtained under the above Order was 12, particulars of which are here set out :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Count in 1 C.C.</i>	<i>Presence of B. Coli.</i>
5.2.29	300	not found
13.3.29	1800	"
17.4.29	4900	"
12.6.29	600	"
4.7.29	610	"
25.7.29	510	"
15.8.29	880	"
28.8.29	550	"
12.9.29	Uncountable	"
25.9.29	200	"
14.11.29	400	"
12.12.29	220	"

As the maximum count for Certified Milk is 30,000, it will be seen from the above figures that 11 of the samples reveal a very high standard of purity, upon which the producer, whose farm is situated within the City, is to be congratulated.

Of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>
5.2.29	10,200	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
"	6,000	"
13.3.29	8,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
"	4,000	"
17.4.29	210,000	Present in 1/10th c.c.
"	Under 1,000	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
14.5.29	2,200	Absent in 1 c.c.
"	2,000	"
12.6.29	10,000	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
"	3,000	"

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>
25.7.29	2,600,000	Present in 1/100th c.c.
"	45,000	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
12.9.29	200,000	Present in 1/10th c.c.
"	9,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
17.10.29	6,000	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
"	20,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
14.11.29	20,000	Present in 1/10th c.c.
"	25,000	"

The maximum count for Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk is 200,000 colonies per c.c. and no B. Coli in 1/100th c.c.

From the above Table it will be noticed that one sample was very unsatisfactory, while another was just above the bacterial count, and a third reached the maximum count.

In each case careful investigations were made at the Dealer's premises (the Producer's being situated in the County), and the facts were reported to the Public Health Committee and cautions were issued.

Of Grade "A" Milk—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>
5.2.29	900,000	Present in 1/100th c.c.
13.3.29	5,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
17.4.29	Under 1,000	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
14.5.29	4,800	Absent in 1 c.c.
12.6.29	Under 1,000	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
25.7.29	184,000	"
12.9.29	Under 1,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
17.10.29	100,000	"
14.11.29	200,000	Absent in 1/100th c.c.
12.12.29	8,000	Absent in 1 c.c.

The maximum count for Grade "A" Milk is total colonies per c.c. 200,000, and B. Coli absent in 1/100th.

The maximum count in these 10 samples was exceeded in one instance, and the facts were reported to the Local Authority in whose district this milk was produced and bottled.

Of Pasteurized Milk—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>
5.2.29	4,000	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
13.3.29	Under 1,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
17.4.29	„	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
14.5.29	1,400	Absent in 1 c.c.
12.6.29	320,000	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
25.7.29	Approx. 100	Absent in 1 c.c.
12.9.29	5,000	„
17.10.29	8,000	„
14.11.29	Under 1,000	„
12.12.29	„	„

After pasteurization, the conditions require that a sample shall not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

It will be seen from the foregoing Table that one sample, taken in June, exceeded the maximum by over three times.

On the whole, however, the Graded Milk in the City is generally satisfactory, and the producers and salesmen concerned are to be complimented upon the way in which they place this excellent and economic food upon the Market.

ICE CREAM.

Under the Exeter Corporation Act, 1928, all persons who manufacture, deal in, or sell Ice Cream must be registered as well as their premises.

During 1929, 79 applications were received for registration.

In all cases the premises were immediately inspected, the result being that of the number who applied 67 were placed upon the Register, while 12 were withdrawn when the applicants were informed of the improvements that would be required to be carried out at their premises before Registration could be granted.

This power of Registration is very valuable, and enables the Department to keep a check on what is being done in this connection in the City.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The Public Abattoir was generally well maintained during the year, the total number of animals dealt with being 22,986. This number was slightly below that of the previous year, and is accounted for by the fact that food animals generally were dearer than in 1928, consequently a larger amount of imported meat was sold.

The twelve private slaughterhouses in the City (9 Registered and 3 Licensed) were visited regularly on killing days. The premises were well conducted, but as in no case is there more than one trader slaughtering, the work of meat inspection is simplified.

No applications were received for the official stamping of meat, but enquiries were made by a Trader as to whether the grading of meat, as at present carried out at the London and Birmingham Meat Markets, would soon be instituted.

Additional lairage accommodation by the adaptation of a shed adjoining the slaughterhouse, was brought into use at the close of the year, and is much appreciated by the butchers who use the Public Abattoir.

The question of the extension of the Abattoir—so urgently needed—is still in abeyance because of the probable removal of the Cattle Market, for if and when this is carried out, it will be a great benefit to the trade of the City and economically ^{sound} ~~serve~~ to construct a new Abattoir adjoining the Cattle Market with Railway Siding facilities.

The number of visits made to slaughterhouses was 401.

Seizures and surrenders of diseased meat :—

(a) At the Abattoirs	...	...	...	1,216
(b) At private slaughterhouses, shops, etc.	...	...	...	93
Magisterial Orders obtained	...	...	...	4

The following tables show the number of cattle dealt with, and give particulars of the diseased conditions found :—

TABLE OF CHARGES.

Slaughtering tolls, including lairage for two days.	Lairage tolls per day, after expiration of second day.	Storage tolls per day, after expiration of second day.
For every Bull, Bullock, Cow or Heifer ...	4d.	3d.
For every Calf ...	2d.	2d.
For every Pig ...	2d.	2d.
For every Sow or Boar over 14 score ...	2d.	2d.
For every Sheep or Lamb ...	1d.	1d.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

1929.

WHOLE CARCASSES SEIZED OR SURRENDERED ON
ACCOUNT OF GENERALIZED TUBERCULOSIS.

Description.	Number of Animals.	WEIGHTS.											
		CARCASSES.				ORGANS & OFFAL.				TOTALS.			
		T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.
Cows	21	4	19	0	9	1	14	2	26	6	13	3	7
Heifers	15	3	2	2	11	1	1	3	2	4	4	1	13
Steers	2		7	3	6		3	0	18		10	3	24
Calves	1		1	2	14						1	2	14
Pigs	13		12	2	22		1	3	19		14	2	13
Totals	52	9	3	3	6	3	1	2	9	12	5	1	15

PARTS OF CARCASSES, OFFAL, ETC., SEIZED OR SURRENDERED ON ACCOUNT OF LOCALIZED TUBERCULOSIS.

Description.	Number of Animals.	WEIGHTS.											
		MEAT.				ORGANS & OFFAL.				TOTALS.			
		T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.
Bovines	*171		12	3	3	2	1	0	10	2	13	3	13
Calves	1								20				20
Pigs	129		11	2	1		11	2	15	1	3	0	16
Totals	299	1	4	1	4	2	12	3	17	3	17	0	21

*Included here 34 Bullocks' heads.

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Whole carcases including offals on account of Generalised Tuberculosis	12	5	1	15
Parts of carcases and offals, etc., on account of Localised Tuberculosis ...	3	17	0	21
Whole carcases including offals on account of diseases or conditions other than Tuberculosis ...	5	7	2	11
Parts of carcases and offals, etc., on account of Local affections ...	5	0	1	25
Imported Meat ...		16	1	11
Other Foods ...	7	12	2	27
Total weight of Meat and other Foods seized or surrendered ...	34	19	2	26

PARTS OF CARCASES, OFFAL, ETC., SEIZED OR SURRENDERED ON ACCOUNT OF MINOR DISEASES AND CONDITIONS (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS), SUCH AS RHEUMATISM, PLEURISY, PARASITES, ETC.

	Weight.											
	Meat.				Offal and Organs.				Total.			
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Beef ...		7	0	12	2	18	1	5	3	5	1	17
Mutton and Lamb		5	3	8		13	2	17		19	1	25
Pork ...		1	2	13		11	2	4		13	0	17
Veal ...		1	0	10		1	1	12		2	1	22
Total ...		15	2	15	4	4	3	10	5	0	1	25

PARTICULARS OF IMPORTED MEAT SEIZED OR
SURRENDERED, INCLUDING ORGANS, OFFAL, ETC.

Description.	Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs..
Beef		9	1	8
Mutton		6	0	3
Veal		1	0	0
Total		16	1	11

PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS SEIZED OR
SURRENDERED.

Particulars.	Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
7 Tins Preserved Beef			1	5
1 Tin Chicken and Ham Roll				2
20 Tins Preserved Fruit			1	12
2 Tins Condensed Milk				3
6 Tins Preserved Fish				20
1 Tin Smoked Tongue				6
1 Tin Tomatoes				3
8 Boxes Imported Apples		2	0	3
Strawberries				8
Plums				18
Fowl				3
Hake				11
Dabs				21
58 Boiled Crabs			2	2
43 Barrels Salt Codfish	4	6	0	0
1 Bale Salt Haddock			2	0
Bacon				4
Venison				18
62 Bags of Potatoes	3	2	0	0
Totals	7	12	2	27

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD SEIZED OR
SURRENDERED, SHOWING WEIGHT MONTHLY.

Month.				Weight.			
				Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January	...	...	...	5	1	3	27
February	...	...	...	2	17	3	15
March	...	...	...	2	3	3	12
April ...	...	...	...	2	6	0	24
May ...	...	...	...	4	4	0	2
June ...	...	...	...		15	3	22
July ...	...	...	...	1	13	0	10
August	...	...	...	1	13	3	4
September	...	...	...	2	7	2	27
October	...	..	...	2	13	2	3
November	...	...	...	6	6	3	0
December	...	...	...	2	14	3	20
Total ...				34	19	2	26

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

A person was charged with two offences under the Meat Regulations and fined £1 10s.

Another was charged with exposing a fowl and some pieces of meat while in an unwholesome condition, and also for an offence under the Meat Regulations. The fines in these cases were £1 and 5/- respectively.

A hawker was prosecuted for exposing 94 lbs. of onions for sale which were unsound. The fine in this case was £1.

OTHER FOODS.

A tabular statement of Foods, other than Meat, that were condemned during the year will be found at the end of the Tables regarding Meat.

BAKEHOUSES.

The Bakehouses were regularly inspected, and the service of informal notices only were required. All were complied with.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Article.	Examined.		Adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal	Formal.	Informal
New Milk	61	...	4	...
Scald Milk	6	...	...	...
Dried Full Cream Milk ...	...	3	...	...
Condensed Full Cream Milk ...	...	16	...	...
Condensed Skimmed Milk ...	...	4	...	...
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk ...	...	4	...	...
Infants' Food... ..	...	1	...	...
Cream	10	...	...	...
Butter	...	47	...	...
Pork Sausages	...	7	...	...
Beef Sausages	...	8	...	...
Hogs Puddings	...	4	...	...
Lemonade Powder	...	2	...	...
Lime Juice and Soda Crystals ...	...	1	...	...
Lemonade Crystals	...	12	...	...
Ice Cream	...	12	...	...
White Pepper	...	10	...	...
Egg Powder	...	9	...	...
Total	77	140	*4	...

*New Milk.—1. Cautioned by Town Clerk.

2. Do.

3. Do.

4. Summons dismissed.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND THE
PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

All of the articles in the foregoing list were examined for preservatives, and it is pleasing to record that no preservatives were found.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox were prevalent during the latter months of the year. Inquiries were made into each case with a view to, if possible, tracing the origin of the disease, and in the case of Chicken Pox with a view to ascertaining that it was really Chicken Pox and not Small Pox, which is sometimes confused. Unless the circumstances are exceptional at the house, cases of diphtheria and Scarlet Fever are removed to the Isolation Hospital by motor ambulance. The premises from which they are taken are afterwards disinfected either by fumigation or spraying, and bedding, etc., removed for steam disinfection.

A new motor ambulance was purchased during the year, and has facilitated the removal of patients.

Enquiries into cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever did not reveal any general source of infection; it was in all probability mainly the work of carriers, nor could the exceptional flooding of portions of the area be considered to have any relation to the spread of these diseases.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING.

The Cleansing Station used by the School Authorities is available for use under the Cleansing of Persons Act, and also for the treatment of itch; clothing and bedding being dealt with at the Central Dépôt by steam disinfection.

Ordinary disinfection is carried out as follows :—

(a) At Isolation Hospital—all is done by steam except in the case of perishable articles, which are placed in a formalin chamber.

(b) There are similar arrangements at the Central Dépôt. House disinfection is done either with formalin vapour or spraying, and for vermin by sulphur.

SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox occurred in the City, but at the beginning of the year a person, who had stayed in a house in Newtown, was diagnosed as suffering from Smallpox a few days after his arrival at a town in Wales.

The facts were communicated to the Public Health Department, when immediate steps were taken to vaccinate and isolate all contacts of this case, with the result that no case developed in the City.

A special report was made to the City Council on this matter, and a minute expressing the thanks of the Council to the Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and staff was recorded.

There were several other notifications received from Ports, of contacts on ships on which Smallpox had occurred, visiting the City. These contacts were kept under observation during the requisite period.

No primary or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Smallpox Regulations, 1917, all cases being referred to the Public Vaccinators.

Daily returns of lodgers are made by the two common lodging house keepers, shewing the locality that all new arrivals come from. The houses are very frequently visited and new arrivals from an infected area are interrogated whenever possible.

The accommodation for Smallpox patients is referred to under the heading "Smallpox Hospital" on page 00.

VACCINATION.

In my opinion the only safeguard against Smallpox is vaccination, and the condition of Exeter as regards vaccination still remains very unsatisfactory. In Exeter, 56·4 of the infants born during the year were vaccinated, and in that part of the City which is in St. Thomas Union, 39·4 only were vaccinated.

Considering that Smallpox is now almost endemic in certain parts of the County, the unvaccinated condition of the community cannot be regarded with equanimity.

SCARLET FEVER.

67 cases were notified, 47 being removed to the Isolation Hospital, and no death was attributable to the disease. The cases were distributed throughout the City, with no special incidence in any area or school.

DIPHTHERIA.

104 cases of Diphtheria were notified, 100 cases being removed to the Isolation Hospital. Tracheotomy was necessary in one case, which recovered. There were 5 deaths; 3 of these cases were treated at home and 2 at the Isolation Hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Of the 5 notified cases of this disease, 1 was found after observation to be not suffering from Enteric Fever. Two were treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, one of these was admitted from Seaton and the other was a City case and the source of origin could not be traced; 1 case was treated at home, and there was a history of having drunk from a pond in the country some little time previous to the commencement of the illness; and the remaining case was almost certainly due to eating shell fish and was treated at the Isolation Hospital.

There was no death due to this disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Six cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, and 5 were treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital. Two cases came from the administrative County of Devon and were diagnosed and notified on admission to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital. One case died, and this was apparently a case of Puerperal Fever, but was notified as one of Puerperal Pyrexia.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

All cases in women whose temperature, within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage, is 100'4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more and has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period, are notifiable under this head.

18 of these cases were notified during the year, and 1 proved fatal and is referred to under the heading "Puerperal Fever"; 13 cases were treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital; 4 cases came from the Administrative County of Devon, and were diagnosed and notified on admission to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital; and the remainder were City cases.

PNEUMONIA.

56 cases were notified, and 10 ended fatally. Fourteen cases were treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.

All cases are visited and enquiries made as to the economic conditions and the nursing of the patients, and help afforded when necessary.

ERYSIPELAS.

Twelve cases were notified, 2 of them being treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital and 3 at the City Isolation Hospital.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

No cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified during the year.

DYSENTERY.

No cases of Dysentery were notified during the year.

MALARIA.

No cases of Malaria were notified during the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case of this disease was notified during the year. The patient was really suffering from the after effects of Encephalitis Lethargica, having had the disease several years previously.

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

One case notified as such, which was an error, as the patient died and the death was certified by the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital authorities as due to Tubercular Meningitis.

CHICKEN POX.

435 cases of Chicken Pox were notified during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In the absence of notification, it is impossible to give even an approximate number of cases of these diseases, but it may be said that Mumps, Influenza and Whooping Cough were all below the average.

CANCER.

Table of deaths from Cancer for the past ten years.

Year.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Deaths ...	83	72	95	108	91	99	96	85	84	110

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE	Cases Notified.													Cases ad- mitted to I. Hospital	Deaths.													
	Total														Under 1	Total												
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Under 1			1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)		1	3	6	7	49	14	7	9	4	2	2	104	100			1	1	2	1						5		
Scarlet Fever			2	1	6	32	5	9	10	1	1		67	47														
†Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)							1	2	1	1			5	2														
†Puerperal Fever								5	1				6								1					1		
†Puerperal Pyrexia								1	13	4			18															
Pneumonia	1		1		6	4	4	16	10	4			56							1		1	1	4	3	10*		
Erysipelas	1							1	2	7	1	12	3															
Encephalitis Lethargica									1				1											1	1	1	3	
Chicken Pox	8	12	8	16	39	295	43	9	3		2		435															
Acute Polio-encephalitis		1											1															

* Deaths from cases notified and not total number of deaths.

† Some of these cases were admitted to the Local General Hospital from the County Area for diagnosis and notified by the Hospital authorities.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE-PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	2	1	1	—	—	3	—
5	10	9	5	—	—	—	2	1
10	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
15	7	2	1	1	2	2	—	—
20	6	8	—	1	3	4	1	—
25	3	8	—	1	3	5	1	1
35	7	7	—	—	5	3	—	1
45	2	2	1	—	6	3	1	1
55	2	3	1	—	3	3	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals ...	42	43	10	6	24	21	8	4
					57			

The above Table shows the Notifications received during the year, also the deaths. The total number of Notifications received was 112. 11 of these were duplicates, and are therefore excluded from the above Table, and 9 were imported cases.

Included in the deaths are 10 cases of which no Notification was received prior to the death certificate. In one of these cases the disease was only discovered at *post mortem*; in one the medical attendant thought it had already been notified by another doctor; in five cases the diagnosis was made very shortly before death; and three cases were "inward" transfers.

NEW REGULATIONS.

Two important Regulations were added by the Ministry to our methods of prevention during 1925: first the compulsory segregation of persons suffering from an advanced stage of the

disease (Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62), and secondly the power to prevent tuberculous persons engaging in the Milk Trade [Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925]. So far, it has not been necessary to take any legal action under either of these Regulations in the City, as the action desired has been obtained without legal proceedings.

The following Table shows the number of Notifications received during the last ten years :—

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total.
186	209	144	130	133	124	128	127	134	101	1416

The following Table shows the deaths from Tuberculosis for the last ten years :—

Disease.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	54	45	59	46	59	58	55	53	39	45	513
Other forms of Tuberculosis	10	12	12	5	14	14	10	12	11	12	112
Total ...	64	57	71	51	73	72	65	65	50	57	625

And the following the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the last ten years :—

Year.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	54	45	59	46	59	58	55	53	39	45
Death Rate per 1000 ...	·879	·756	·988	·763	·9807	·969	·911	·87	·63	·73

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table shows the number of non-pulmonary cases notified during the last ten years :—

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total.
13	40	19	20	16	23	24	18	35	16	224

There are, at present, 109 non-pulmonary cases on the Register, classified as follows :—

Bones and Joints	...	...	42
Abdominal	...	...	15
Other Organs	...	...	5
Glands	...	...	47

The 16 new 1929 cases, included in the above, were classified as follows :—

Bones and Joints	...	...	6
Abdominal	...	...	—
Other Organs	...	...	2
Glands	...	...	8

By arrangement with the new Orthopædic Hospital, surgical cases of Tuberculosis occurring in children under the age of 16 years are sent to that Institution and not as hitherto to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.

We had altogether at the end of the year 726 cases of notified tubercular disease in the City ; 617 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 109 Non-Pulmonary. Of these 726 cases, 489 were attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary, either for observation or treatment, and 56 were in Institutions.

Orthopædic Treatment.

The Devon Association for Cripples Aid was formed at the instigation of the Central Council for the care of Cripples.

The Hospital was provided by this Association and the Public Authorities agreed to meet the running expenses, they having a 50 % representation on the Hospital Management Committee.

At a Conference held between representatives of the D.A.C.A. and Local Authorities, it was decided that as a tentative arrangement, the sum of £2 8s. per week should be paid for In-patients at the Hospital, and 5/- per visit for each attendance at the Clinics, it being understood that these payments should be subject to revision according to the actual cost. As the result of this arrangement, it was found that at the end of the year the actual cost per patient had been less than anticipated and it was decided to refund the amount saved and to charge the sum of £2 6s. per bed per week for the following year, and to reduce the Clinic payment from 5/- to 4/6 per attendance.

The Local Authority decided that the Tuberculosis cases should be treated under the scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis, and not as school children, although they might be of school age.

During the year, 12 children suffering from the following conditions :

T.B. Spine	...	...	3
T.B. Knee	...	...	4
T.B. Foot	...	...	3
T.B. Hip	...	...	1
T.B. Elbow	...	...	1
			12

were dealt with as follows : 4 were in Hospital on 1-1-30 and 5 were admitted during the year. The disease in 4 of these cases is improving, but they are still in-patients : in the other 5 cases the patients have been discharged, disease arrested, and they are attending the Clinic for observation. The remaining three patients attend the Clinic for treatment ; one has been discharged "cured" and one transferred to the County Authorities.

Cost of treatment : In-patient, £496 13s. 3d. and Out-patient, £29 6s. 6d. Of these sums, £27 10s. 9d. and £4 6s. 11d. were received from patients.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

At the Tuberculosis Dispensary extra nourishment has been granted to various patients and the total cost of same for the financial year 1929-30 was £54 11s.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The accommodation for the treatment of early cases at the Pinhoe Sanatorium (14 beds) remains the same, as also does that for advanced cases at the Isolation Hospital, where there are two Wards, one (7 male and 7 female beds) for the accommodation of general cases, and the other known as the Red Cross Pavilion (12 beds) for ex-service men in an advanced stage of the disease.

Honeylands Children's Sanatorium, Whipton, was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st July, 1924. The figures for 1929 are appended :—

Remaining under treatment 1/1/29.			Admitted during the Year.			Discharged during the Year.							Remaining under treatment 31/12/29		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	Males.				Females.			M	F	TOTAL
						Arrested.	Unsuitable.	Improved.	At Parent's request.	Arrested.	Improved.	Total.			
10	8	18	12	16	28	9	1	1	1	13	1	26	10	10	20

The children are medically attended by myself. I visit the Institution twice weekly and at other times when necessary.

The average stay of patients in the Institution has been 22 weeks.

In addition to the physical improvement, which is very considerable in these children, in the opinion of the Teacher they also benefit greatly educationally. Most of these children, owing to their physical condition, are more backward than the ordinary child, but thanks to their improved health and hygienic conditions under which they live, and the more individual attention they are able to receive, they leave the Sanatorium School, in most cases, fit for a higher standard than that on their admission, improvement in their response and brightness being most marked.

I have endeavoured to ascertain the result of treatment of the children who have been in the Institution since its opening and who have remained for the recognised treatment period of about six months. Many of them are now past the school age, and I have divided them into their capacity for work or school attendance.

REPORT ON PATIENTS WHO HAVE COMPLETED A COURSE OF TREATMENT AT "HONEYLANDS."

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At ordinary school ...	40	41	81
Working ...	16	11	27
Left Exeter...	3	3	6
At Pinhoe Sanatorium ...	1	—	1
Re-admitted to Honeylands ...	2	2	4
*Under own Doctor ...	1	2	3
Died (cause of death, Rheumatic Fever) ...	1	—	1
	64	59	123

* Includes one Female attending R. D. & E. Hospital.

The following Table gives details of patients treated at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Pinhoe :—

Remaining under treatment 1/1/29.			Admitted during the Year.			Discharged during the Year.							Remaining under treatment 31/12/29		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	Males.			Females.				M	F	TOTAL
						Arrested.	Improved To T.B. Hospital.		Arrested.	Improved By Request.	Total.				
7	4	11	8	13	21	1	5	3	4	6	2	21	6	5	11

As a Sanatorium, this Institution cannot be considered as entirely satisfactory, and it was only temporarily approved of by the Ministry of Health. There is no possibility of arrangement for graduated exercises, which is a necessary part of Sanatorium treatment.

On account of its small size, and the expense of the Institution, it would be better if arrangements could be made for Sanatorium patients to receive treatment in a large Institution where X Rays and facilities for Pneumothorax in suitable cases were available.

Table showing details of the cases treated at the Tuberculosis Hospital, Whipton, which is for advanced cases only, during 1929 :—

Remaining under treatment on 1st January, 1929.			Admitted during the year.			Discharged during the year.			Deaths during the Year.			Remaining under treatment 31st Dec. 1929.		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
—	8	8	12	9	21	4	8	12	2	4	6	6	5	11

This Institution, together with the Red Cross Pavilion, is quite suitable for the treatment of advanced cases. They do very well, and it is not unusual for cases to so far improve that they become suitable for Sanatorium treatment, or able to return to their occupation.

Table showing details of cases treated at the Red Cross Pavilion, Whipton, which is for ex-soldiers and sailors in the advanced stage of the disease, during the year 1929 :—

Remaining under treatment on 1st January, 1929.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Remaining under treatment on 31st Dec., 1929.
12	9	10	2	9

The Red Cross Pavilion was originally erected for ex-soldiers and sailors by the Ministry of Pensions and the Red Cross Society, but the number of ex-soldiers and sailors is now insufficient to fill it, and the numbers are made up by civilian patients.

In 1933 it becomes the absolute property of the Council ; at the same time it being understood that ex-service men are to receive preference in admission.

Table showing details of cases treated in other Institutions during 1929 :—

Institution.	Remaining under treatment on 1-1-29.	Admitted during Year.	Discharged during Year.	Died.	Remaining under treatment on 31-12-29.
The Princess Elizabeth Devonian Orthopædic Hospital, Buckerell Bore ...	4	5	5	—	4
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital ... (cases for whom the Public Health Committee have accepted financial responsibility.)	2	16	16	1	1
Total ...	6	21	21	1	5

All cases undergoing Institutional treatment are considered from the point of view of their ability to pay part or the whole of the cost of treatment, and in very few cases is it found possible to recover anything in this regard. In the case of patients at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital this recovery is left in the hands of the Hospital authorities, who charge the Council £2 7s. 3d. per week, less the amount the patient is able to pay.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The following particulars are given of cases under supervision at the Dispensary by the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. J. H. Acheson.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts:)												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	17	20	6	6	2	2	...	1	19	22	6	7
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	4
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14	11
B.—Contacts examined during the year:												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	2	1	1	6	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	8
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	10	8
C—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:												
(a) Cured ...	4	18	8	6	2	2	5	2	6	20	13	8
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	32	28
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st:												
(a) Diagnosis completed	184	118	85	92	10	13	29	13	194	131	114	105
(b) Diagnosis not completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (continued).

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1929	606	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	4
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	11	10. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners (a) At Homes of Applicants	67
		(b) Otherwise	44
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	47	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	923
4. Died during the year	34	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	126 (Total 492)
5. Number of observation cases under A(b) and B(b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	8	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	164 (Total 310)
		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	2
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	2438	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st Dec.	229
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Outstations for treatment or supervision	87	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on 31st. Dec.	34
8. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment	499	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons : (a) Form G.P. 17	14
(b) Other special forms of treatment	311	(b) Form G.P. 36	15

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital (with the approval of the Ministry of Health) jointly by the Devon County Council and the Council of the City of Exeter, for the treatment of these diseases at a special department of the Hospital.

The hours of attendance are as follows :—

Men ... Mondays, 3 to 5 p.m., and Fridays, 6 to 8 p.m.

Women ... Fridays, 3 to 5 p.m.

If in-patient treatment is necessary, special beds are available in the Hospital.

Unmarried female patients are admitted to St. Mary's Home, by arrangement with the authorities of the Home, for in-patient treatment by the Surgeon in charge of the Clinic.

The following figures relate to the City only. Number of persons dealt with during the year at, or in connection with, the out-patient clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—

(a) Syphilis	...	...	17
(b) Soft Chancre	...	...	—
(c) Gonorrhœa	...	...	63
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	...	...	23
			<u>103</u>

Total attendances of patients during the year at the out-patient clinic	...	...	2,039
Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment during the year	...	...	78

Examination of pathological material—

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	4
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	145
For Wassermann Re-action	...	...	185
Other examinations	...	...	Nil

The City's share of the expenses for the year amounted to £480 15s. 5d.

The following figures apply to the entire department and are not given separately for the City and County :—

Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient clinic—				
(a) Before completing a course of treatment				7
(b) After one or more courses, but before completion of treatment	...			88
(c) After completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure	...	...		58
Number of persons transferred to other Treatment centres after treatment				
	...		...	36
Number of persons discharged from out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation				
	...	...	...	47
Number of persons who, on 31-12-29, were under treatment or observation				
	...		...	219
				<u>455</u>

There has been a reduction in the number of new cases admitted to the Department during the year, but it is regrettable that so many patients appear to cease attendance before completion of treatment. This does not necessarily mean that they are infectious at the time they cease treatment, but undoubtedly might lead to the later manifestations of the disease, which are so serious to the individual in their effect.

Attendances are not limited to Clinics, but patients attend on other days and hours for interim treatment.

Notices are exhibited in all the Public Conveniences, setting out the facilities available for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. Judging from the number of enquiries one has had originating from these notices, they are undoubtedly doing a good and valuable work.

On the commencement of work at the Clinic all the Medical Practitioners were informed of the arrangements for diagnosis, treatment and consultation by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre. Every new Medical Practitioner is also informed. Nine Medical Practitioners in the City were supplied with free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds, and the number of doses of these compounds supplied to Medical Practitioners by the Council was 44.

The number of pathological specimens examined for Medical Practitioners is as follows :--

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	Nil
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	44
For Wassermann Re-action	...	...	116
Other examinations	...	...	Nil

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

It is hoped and anticipated, when the new Infant Welfare Centre at Bull Meadow is completed for an extension of this work, and arrangements have been made there for examination of expectant mothers, instead of utilising the room kindly lent at the Exeter Dispensary, and it is intended to include post-natal in addition to ante-natal work. During the year 183 expectant mothers attended, making 730 attendances.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 473 visits to expectant mothers.

Ante-Natal work has now been undertaken by the District Nursing Association for cases attended by their nurses, and 418 mothers attended during the 12 months ended 31-3-30.

BIRTHS.

1,133 notifications of live births were received during the year. 91'3 of the notifications were made by Midwives and 8'6 by Medical Practitioners or relatives.

In 318 instances the Midwives summoned medical help, which is a large increase, not altogether accounted for by the

increased number of births, and indicated the thorough manner in which the Midwives are doing their work, while 29 other notifications in connection with still-births, artificial feeding, etc., were received from Midwives.

The amount paid by the Local Authority to Doctors under the Midwives' Act was £360 13s. 0d., of which £60 1s. 0d. was received back in part payment.

The conditions for which the Midwives summoned medical aid were as follows :—

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	99
Prolonged Labour	...	...	54
Abnormal Presentation	...	...	49
Anti-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	8
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	8
Premature Labour	...	...	6
Adherent Placenta	...	...	6
Albuminuria	...	...	14
Miscarriage	...	...	3
Rise of Temperature	...	...	11
Threatened Abortion	...	...	7
Unsatisfactory Condition of Mother	...	...	32
Unsatisfactory Condition of Baby	...	...	31
			318

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

This is dealt with under the heading of Notifiable Diseases.

MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA, ETC.

These are dealt with under the heading of Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births which occurred during the year was 60, of which 27 were attended by midwives and 33 by Doctors. Of this number three appear from information obtained not to have passed the 28th week of pregnancy, and therefore were not really still-births.

Of the 57 rightly notified as still-births—

19 were macerated, showing they died at some period anterior to the birth, and of this number—

1 was due to Placenta Prævia.

1 was due to accident or shock to mother.

9 were due to bad general Health and poor physique of mother.

2 were due to Toxæmia of Pregnancy (Albuminuria).

2 were due to Malformation of Infant.

There were 4 cases in which no case could be assigned.

Of the non-macerated infants, i.e., those who had not died previous to the time of birth—

13 were abnormal presentations.

2 were due to Malformation of Infant.

2 „ „ Deformity of Mother.

1 „ „ Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.

1 „ „ Accident to Mother.

6 „ „ Health of Mother.

4 „ „ Prolonged Labour.

2 „ „ Toxæmia of Pregnancy (Eclampsia).

2 „ „ „ „ (Albuminuria).

2 „ „ Want of Attention at Birth.

3 „ „ Difficulty at Confinement.

HOME VISITS UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 773 first visits and 3,995 subsequent visits to children under the age of 12 months, and 2,642 visits to children between the ages of 12 months and five years.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

During the year the average number on books and the average number of attendances at the Centres were as follows :—

Centre.	Average No. of Infants on Books.	Average No. of Attendances Children.	Average No. of Attendances Expectant Mothers.
Central District ...	247	110	7
Western District ...	250	88	4
Eastern District (St. Sidwell's)	145	67	2
Eastern District (Heavitree)	113	35	1

PROVISIONS OF MILK AND FOODSTUFFS.

Fresh and Dried Milks are supplied by the Council in those cases where the condition of the infants shows that extra nourishment is required and the parents are unable to provide it. It is supplied either at half price or free, according to circumstances. During the financial year 1929/30 the cost of milk supplied was £925 10s. 2d. In respect of this sum, £70 15s. 9d. was received from the mothers in part payment. Net cost £854 14s. 5d., being an increase of £224 0s. 9d. over the previous year.

The scale approved by the City Council for the issue of milk is as follows :—

No. in Family.	Free of cost.	At half-cost price.
	Income not exceeding per head, less rent.	Income not exceeding per head, less rent.
1 or 2	8/-	9/-
3	7/-	8/-
4	6/-	7/-
5 or more.	5/-	6/-

MATERNITY HOME.

41 cases were admitted to the home by the City Council at a cost of £204 6s. 6d., of which £35 10s. 0d. was received back in part payment. Net cost £168 16s. 6d., plus subsidy of £50, being an average of £5 6s. 9d. per case.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

The new Nursing Homes Registration Act came into force during the year, superceding the Maternity Homes Act.

11 Homes have been registered under the Act, and two Institutions have been exempted, as follows :—

Nursing and Maternity Homes.

Maternity Home.
4, Belmont Road.
St. Olave's Home.
St. Mary's Home.
Southcroft, Heavitree Road.
Stokeleigh, Old Tiverton Road.
Belmont, Southernhay West.
Grendon, Polsloe Road.
Mowbray, Fore Street, Heavitree.
St. David's, 22, St. David's Hill.
Ernsborough House, Colleton Crescent.

Exempted.

Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.
Eye Infirmary.

One application was definitely refused, and one application is still under consideration, pending compliance with the conditions under which registration is granted.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Ministry and with the consent of the Education Committee, for dental treatment and supply of dentures for expectant and nursing mothers by the School Dentist.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1929.

No. of Patients seen	...	...	...	41
No. of visits paid by Patients	...	...	...	210
No. of administrations of Gas	...	...	...	41
No. of teeth extracted under Gas	...	...	...	224
No. of teeth extracted otherwise	...	...	...	5
No. of Dentures fitted	...	...	...	40
No. of teeth replaced	...	...	...	383
Repairs, etc.	...	...	...	7

Total cost of Dental Treatment for 1929/30 was £115 8s. 4d.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases.				Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total blindness	Still under treatment	Deaths	Removed from District
	Notified	Treated.								
		At Eye Infirmary	At Poor Law Infirmary	Privately						
	8	4	None	4	7	None	None	None	None	1

Under the Midwives' Rules a Midwife has to notify any discharge from the eye however slight. 23 Notifications of discharge from the eye were received, 8 of which were subsequently notified by Medical Practitioners as cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. In the course of time this measure should lead to considerable reduction in the number of blind persons.

During the year 13 children from the Infant Welfare Centres received treatment for the following conditions :—

Result of Rickets	...	...	...	10
Talipes equino varus	...	...	...	1
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	1
Various	...	...	...	1

and dealt with as follows :—

3 received in-patient treatment and 10 out-patient treatment at the Clinic.

Of the 3 recommended for Hospital treatment, one was admitted and is improving. The other 2 cases were still waiting admission at the end of the year. The 3 cases waiting admission at the end of 1928 have been admitted, and these cases, together with the case that was in at the end of 1928, have been discharged and recommended to attend at the Clinic for observation.

Of the 10 cases treated at the Clinic, together with the 13 cases on the books of the Clinic at the end of 1928, 7 were discharged as cured, 2 as improved, 1 was struck off for non-attendance, and 1 case has left the City.

Cost of In-patient treatment, £98 1s. 10d., and of Out-patient treatment, £70 4s. 5d.

Of these sums, £3 8s. 10d. and £10 9s. 0d. were received from patients.

EXETER ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

I have the honour to present the following Report of the work of the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the year :—

The accommodation consists of 88 adult beds, arranged in blocks as follows :

One block of 24 beds for Scarlet Fever.

One block of 14 beds for Diphtheria.

One block of 10 beds for Enteric Fever, and used at present for Tubercular cases.

One block of 20 beds, interchangeable as required.

One block of 8 beds for observation cases.

One block of 12 beds, provided by the Ministry of Pensions and Red Cross Society for the accommodation of 12 Tubercular ex-soldiers or sailors.

The Hospital has a good administrative block, and it is recognised that in case of necessity the number of patient beds can be considerably increased, without detriment to the efficient working of the wards and the well-being of the patients. The whole is of modern construction and design, and is an Institution far above the average.

At present, contracts for the admission of patients exist with the following Local Authorities and other Public Bodies :—

Borough Council.

Okehampton.

Urban District Councils—

Holsworthy.
Ottery St. Mary.
Budleigh Salterton.
Dawlish.
Seaton.
Exmouth.
Crediton.
Axminster.
Sidmouth.

Rural District Councils.

Newton Abbot.
Honiton.
Axminster.
Crediton.
St. Thomas.
Okehampton.
South Molton.
Holsworthy.

Town Councils —

Honiton.
South Molton.

Exeter Port Sanitary Authority.
Kelly College, Tavistock.
Secretary of State for War.
Prison Authorities, Princetown.

Excluding tubercular cases, which are dealt with under a separate heading, at the beginning of the year 23 cases remained under treatment, 11 of whom were from the County. 318 cases were admitted during the year, 151 of these coming from the County and 167 from the City; and at the end of the year 1929 78 cases were under treatment, of whom 19 were from the County and 59 from the City.

The following table shows the number of cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the past ten years :—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>County.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1920	Total treated at Isolation Hospital	91	108	199
1921	" "	90	190	280
1922	" "	126	152	278
1923	" "	119	98	217
1924	" "	108	99	207
1925	" "	112	95	207
1926	" "	89	231	320
1927	" "	82	186	268
1928	" "	97	125	222
1929	" "	167	151	318

Average number of cases admitted for

the ten years	...	...	108	143	251
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The number of cases admitted has been above the average for the last ten years for the County, and slightly above the average for the City.

The following was the mortality amongst the 318 cases :—

<i>County.</i>	<i>City.</i>
7	5

This gives a death percentage of 4'09

The average duration of each patient's stay in the Isolation Hospital was 40'7 days.

			<i>Days.</i>
Against in	1920	...	35
"	1921	...	43
"	1922	...	38
"	1923	...	39
"	1924	...	42
"	1925	...	43
"	1926	...	45
"	1927	...	38
"	1928	...	38
"	1929	...	40
Average stay for the 10 years	...	...	40

The average number of fever patients per day was 30'01

DISEASE.	Cases remaining under treatment from previous year.	Cases admitted during the year.	Cases discharged cured during the year.	Deaths.	Cases remaining under treatment at the end of the year.	Remarks.
Diphtheria ...	9	198	140	8	59	<i>Diphtheria</i> .—This gives a mortality of 4·5 per 100 cases. Of the 8 deaths, in 4 cases the disease had existed for a considerable time, 7 days or more, before a doctor was called in; in one case the disease was complicated by Measles at the same time; one case was not <i>Diphtheria</i> ; one case died from sudden heart failure 4 hours after tracheotomy had been performed; and one case was due to heart failure.
Scarlet Fever ...	13	98	92	1	18	Two cases recovered after the operation of tracheotomy.
Measles ...	—	4	4	—	—	<i>Scarlet Fever</i> .—This gives a mortality of 1·05 per 100 cases.
German Measles	—	2	2	—	—	<i>Enteric Fever</i> .—In the early stages Enteric Fever is very difficult to diagnose, and it was found that of the 7 cases of Enteric Fever admitted as such, 2 only were Enteric Fever, 1 being Encephalitis Lethargica and 2 Tubercular Meningitis, 1 was Cancer, and 1 blood poisoning. Of the 2 cases of Enteric Fever, 1 came from Sidmouth and the other from Exeter, and was traceable to the eating of shell fish from the Estuary.
Mumps ...	—	1	1	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	—	7	4	3	—	
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	—	7	7	—	—	

During the financial year 1929-30, a total of £2,623 14s. 8d. was received for the treatment of infectious disease, being £2,258 11s. 8d. from outside authorities and £365 3s. from City patients.

I should like to emphasise the good work done by the Matron, Nurses, and Domestic Staff of the Hospital. All have given loyal and efficient service, and have done their utmost to make the work of the Institution the success which it has been during the past year.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Fortunately we have not had occasion to use the Hospital during the year, for the Hospital cannot be considered a satisfactory provision for the treatment of Small Pox. Although it might be worked and made use of during the summer months, I am of opinion in winter it would be very unsatisfactory, and the question of more suitable accommodation should receive the consideration of the Public Health Committee.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The educable mentally defective children under the age of 16 are under the supervision of the Education Committee; the other mental defectives are supervised by a Statutory Committee appointed by the City Council, composed partly by members of the Council and partly by co-opted Members. The number placed on the Register since the passing of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, is 201. Of these, 32 have died, 21 left the City, and 11 have been transferred to the Mental Hospital, leaving 137 at present on the Register. These are placed as follows:—

In Certified Institutions	...	...	48
In Non-Certified Institutions	...	...	7

The remaining 82 are well cared for in their own homes and visited from time to time by my staff in order to ascertain if these satisfactory conditions are maintained. The total expenditure for the financial year 1929-30 was £2,036 19s. 5d., the bulk of which is for maintenance of patients in Institutions, the amount being £1,916 11s. 9d.

There is, at present, an insuperable difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation for multiple defectives and certain other classes of defectives. Negotiations are proceeding between the County Council, the Local Authorities at Starcross Institution and the City Council, with a view to obtaining additional accommodation for all classes of mental defectives in the Starcross Institution, but at the present time no definite decision has been reached, but the negotiations are continuing.

SUPERANNUATION.

During the year, 98 persons were medically examined under the superannuation arrangements, 45 as to their fitness for inclusion in the superannuation scheme and 53 as to their fitness to return to work.

Although the persons examined were 98, the actual examinations made were many more, as in some cases several examinations were necessary before their return to work, and in other cases, before a definite opinion could be expressed as to whether or not they were fit for inclusion in the superannuation scheme.

