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Contributors

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City and County of the City of Exeter.



ANNUAL REPORT

For 1930.

VITAL STATISTICS,
SANITARY WORK, Etc.,

BY

P. H. STIRK,

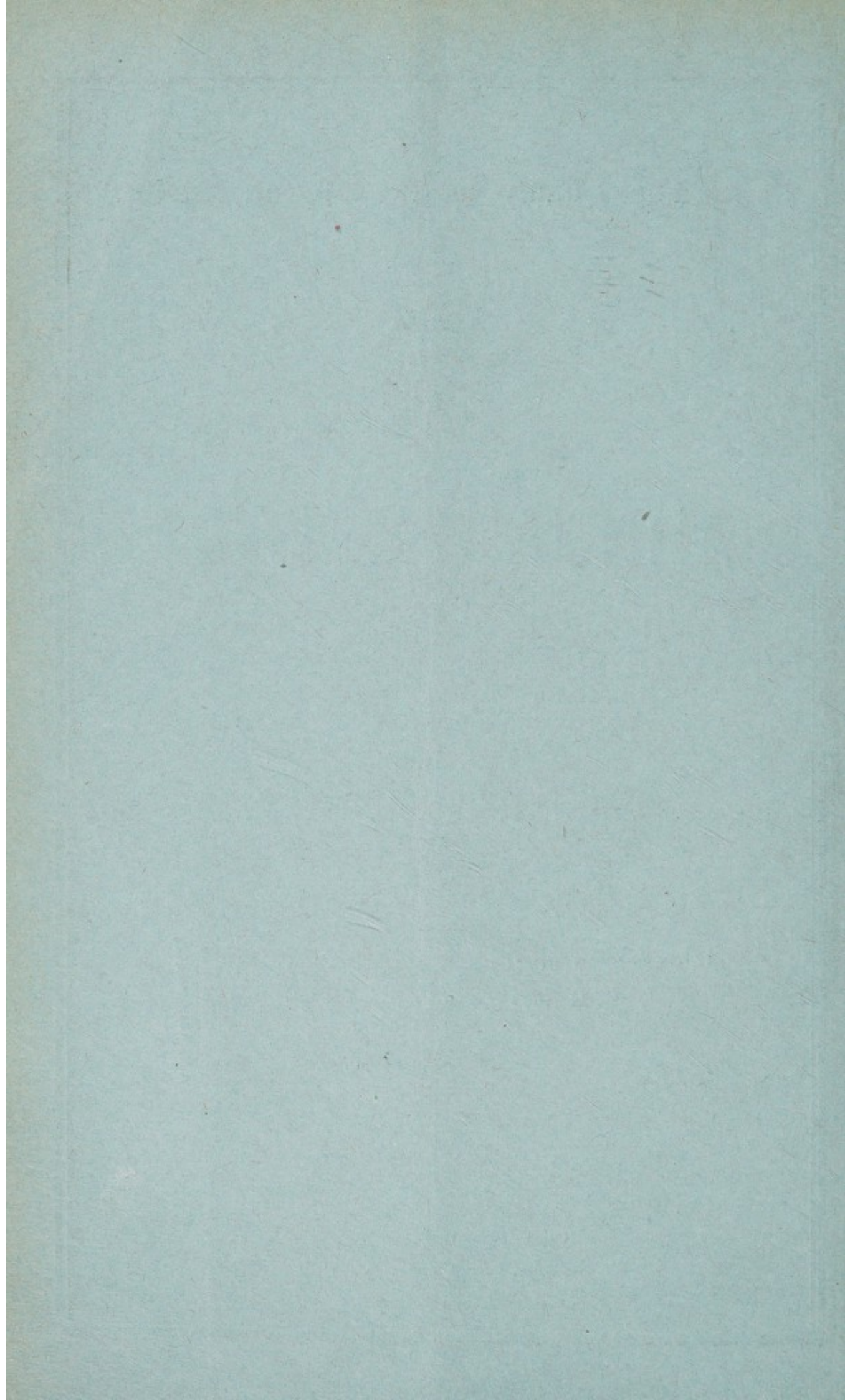
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., ENG.,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXETER :

BEARNE & EVANS, PRINTERS, SIDWELL STREET.

1931.



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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 1930.*

P. H. STIRK.

CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

Public Health Committee.

MAYOR—

H. C. ROWE, Esq., J.P.

CHAIRMAN—

Councillor J. S. S. STEELE-PERKINS.

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—C. J. NEWMAN, 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 R. G. SAUNDERS

*Non-Members of the
Council :*

Mrs. DEPREE

Mrs. MILLER

Mrs. VLIELAND

Mrs. PICKARD

Mrs. SMITH

STAFF.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical.

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.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

J. H. ACHESON, M.B., Ed. and C.M., D.P.H. (to 14-6-30).

G. E. PAGE, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., D.P.H. (from 16-6-30).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.

MISS J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to the Central Infant Welfare Centre.

†R. HARRIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 25-7-30).

Venereal Disease Medical Officer.

†P. D. WARBURTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon.

†G. V. SMALLWOOD, L.D.S. Eng.

District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts.

†W. BROMILOW, M.B., C.M.

†F. H. HUDSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

†J. H. WHAITE, B.A., M.D., M.B., B.Ch.

†L. P. BLACK, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Vaccinators.

†DR. C. MATHEW, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

†DR. J. A. WHAITE, B.A., M.D., M.B., B.Ch.

†DR. L. P. BLACK, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*(b) Others.**Chief Sanitary Inspector and Officer 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,

Cer^t. Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Foods, etc.*Inspectors.*

R. B. PEARSE,

A. E. TROUNSON,

C. H. WATTS,

T. COATES,

}

Cert. R. San. Inst.

Cert. R. San. Inst. Meat
and Foods.*Veterinary Surgeon.*

†W. ROACH, F.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst.

†T. TICKLE, B.Sc.

Vaccination Officer.

E. S. HOWELLS.

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 M. S. DALL,

General Training, C.M.B., Cert. R. San. Inst. for Health Visitors,
issued by Ministry of Health. (To 18-11-30).

Health Visitors—continued.

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.

Matron of Isolation Hospital.

MISS R. E. A. HUTTY, A.R.R.C.

Matron of Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

MISS A. AVERY. (Died 19-12-30),

Matron of Tuberculosis Children's Sanatorium.

MRS R. SUTTERS,

Clerks.

E. S. HOWELLS (Chief Clerk.
H. TUCKER (Tuberculosis Clerk).
MISS G. ROOKE (Shorthand Typist).
W. G. LOTT.
C. STUART.
C. TURNER.

†Denotes part-time Officers.

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1930.

General Statistics.

1. Area (acres)	4,702
2. Population (Civilians)	61,290
Total (including Military, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	61,880
3. Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	.....	.....	.....	13,255
4. Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1930)	.....	.....	.....	15,672
according to Rate Books	.....	.....	.....	15,672
5. Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921 Census)	.....	.....	.....	14,843
6. Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	£550,827
7. Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.....	.....	.....	£2,150

Vital Statistics.

	Total	M.	F.	Birth Rate
Live Births—Legitimate	891	466	425	15'2
Illegitimate	53	28	25	

Still Births—36. Rate per 1000 total births—38'1

Deaths—759. Death rate—10'04.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions—28'6.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—

 Sepsis, nil, From other causes, 5.

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—

 Legitimate, 48'2 ; illegitimate, 75'4 ; total, 49'7.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	3
" Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	3
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	3

POPULATION.

Owing to the proximity of the Census, the Registrar General has not altered the population from last year, when it was 61,880 for the Birth Rate, and 61,290 for the estimation of the Death Rate.

I am of opinion that these figures are lower than will be revealed at the Census.

As the statistical figures are based entirely upon population, any inaccuracy in the population will naturally affect the statistical figures.

BIRTH RATE.

The population for the Birth Rate is 61,880.

The total number of births registered in Exeter in the year 1930 was 1097 divided as follows:—571 males and 526 females.

Of this number, 54 male and 49 female births were certified as illegitimate, being 9.3 per cent. of the total births. To the 1,097 births must be added 14 male and 13 female (6 of whom were illegitimate) and deducted 91 male and 89 female (56 of whom were illegitimate) transferable births, giving a net number of 944 (494 males and 450 females).

The Birth Rate is the number of births per 1,000 of the population. The Birth Rate for 1930 was, therefore, 15.2, being .5 below that of last year, 1.1 below that of England and Wales, and 1.4 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.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
England and Wales ...	22.4	20.6	19.7	18.8	18.3	17.8	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.3
Exeter ...	18.89	17.00	16.94	16.79	16.29	16.49	15.5	15.4	15.7	15.2
Percentage of Illegitimate Births to total births	8.3	7.05	9.03	9.1	7.9	8.6	8.4	5.8	6.6	5.6

DEATH RATE.

The population for Death Rate is 61,290.

The total number of deaths registered as occurring during the year 1930 was 759, divided as follows:—385 males and 374 females.

The Death Rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population. The crude Death Rate for 1930 was 12.3 and the corrected Death Rate 10.04.

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, 10.04. Below is a table giving the corrected Death Rate for the past 10 years:—

Year.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
England and Wales ...	12.1	12.9	11.6	12.2	12.2	11.6	12.3	11.7	13.4	11.4
Exeter ...	11.66	13.22	11.02	11.8	11.29	10.71	10.1	10.2	11.5	10.04

Following is an analysis of the deaths for the various ages together with the cause of death.

[illegible]

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births. There were 47 deaths under one year, and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate for the year 1930 of 49.7 (legitimate 48.2, illegitimate 75.4), as compared with 53.2 for the previous year.

This is the *lowest* on record.

The Infantile Mortality Rates for the year 1930 were as follows:—

England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	60
107 Great Towns, including London (census populations exceeding 50,000)	.....	.....	.....	64
159 Smaller Towns (census populations 20,000—50,000)	.....	.....	.....	55
London	.....	.....	.....	59
Exeter	.....	.....	.....	49

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

Year.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
England and Wales ...	83	77	69	75	75	70	69	65	74	60
Exeter ...	96.07	66.99	60.72	59.405	74.1	68.5	60.0	69.04	53.2	49.7

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.
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Whooping Cough ...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis ...	...	3	...	1	4	8
Pneumonia ...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Diarrhœa, etc. ...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Pre- mature Birth ...	18	2	...	1	...	21
Infantile Convulsions ...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Accidental Death ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Total ...	21	11	4	3	8	47

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 26 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 47 deaths only 4 occurred in infants who regularly attended the Infant Welfare Centres.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Maternal Mortality rate, on the number of cases given to us by the Registrar General, was 5.3 per thousand births but on the four cases occurring in the City it was 4.2. The rate for England and Wales for 1929 was 4.33. In no case was death attributable to Puerperal Sepsis.

The extra case given by the Registrar General cannot be traced; probably it was an Inward Transferable Death, but the deaths for the second Quarter of the year were not received, presumably having been lost in the post, and although duplicates were applied for, they could not be obtained.

The four cases were subjected to the exhaustive enquiries suggested by the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health, and the following is a summary of my findings in each case:—

Case 1. This woman was only five months pregnant. Her illness commenced suddenly, with numerous toxæmic fits, and though she was admitted to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital shortly after the appearance of symptoms, she died in six hours, and the post mortem findings were all those of toxæmia.

Case 2. was that of an unmarried girl who died in the Devon and Exeter Hospital, having been removed there from the Poor Law Institution for a rupture of the Uterus, an accident occurring during parturition.

Case 3. was due to pulmonary embolism immediately following parturition. An unavoidable occurrence.

Case 4. this was a case of toxæmia with eclamptic fits. A caesarian section was performed at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, and a living child obtained, but the mother's condition did not improve, and she died later.

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 412 are known to have occurred, mostly in the months of March, April and May and there were 3 deaths from this disease. The number of cases was probably much in excess of 412.

DIARRHŒA.

There were 4 deaths certified as due to the above, 3 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.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Beds available.	Proportion used by residents outside area.	Management.
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Pinhoe	Early Tuberculous cases	7 male and 7 female	—	Public Health Cte. Staff— Medical: M. O. H. Nursing: Matron 1 Nurse
Tuberculosis Hospital	Whipton	Advanced Tuberculous cases	7 male and 7 female	—	See Isolation Hospital
Honeylands Tuberculosis Children's Hospital	Whipton	Tuberculosis in Children	10 male and 10 female	—	Public Health Cte. Staff— Medical: M. O. H. Nursing: Matron 2 Nurses
Pensions Ministry and Red Cross Pavilion for Tuberculosis	Whipton	Advanced Tuberculous cases	12 male	—	See Isolation Hospital
Isolation Hospital	Whipton	Infectious Disease cases	24 for Scarlet fever 14 Diphtheria 10 for Enteric Fever, & used at present for 14 Tuberculous cases 20 interchangeable as reqrd. 8 observation cases	By agreement with 25 Local Authorities and other Bodies in the County of Devon, their cases are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, which is capable of considerable expansion in times of necessity.	Public Health Committee. Staff— Medical: M. O. H. Nursing: Matron 1 Sister 2 Staff Nurses 2 Ast. Nurses 8 Probationers
Maternity Home	Southernhay West, Exeter	Maternity cases	18	—	Voluntary agency, Council contributes £50 p.a. 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 £2/12/6 per week each
Smallpox Hospital	Ide	Smallpox cases	—	—	Public Health Committee. No resident staff

HOSPITALS—CONTINUED.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Beds available.	Proportion used by residents outside area.	Management.
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital	Southernhay	General	Total beds 229. Children's beds 42	City cases 1444 From outside areas 1904	Voluntary
West of England Eye Infirmary	Magdalen Street	Eye cases	64, including cots	70%	Voluntary
City Hospital	Heavitree Road	General—largely senility	100	—	Public Assistance Committee Staff— Medical : 1 (non-resident) Nursing : Matron 14 Nurses 7 Nurse Attns.
The Princess Elizabeth Devonian Orthopaedic Hospital	Buckerell Bore	Orthopaedic cases	40	City cases 9 From outside areas 77	Voluntary
Gladstone Rd. Nursing Home.	Gladstone Road	Medical cases only	20	—	Public Assistance Committee Staff— Medical : Own Doctor Nursing : (see City Hospital)

NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR :—

	Male.	Female.	Institution.
General Medical ...		50	Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
General Surgical ...		117	do. do.
Children ...	10	| 10	Honeylands Children's Sanatorium, Whipton
		36	Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
		12	City Hospital
Maternity ...		| 4	Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
		| 18	Maternity Home
Venereal Diseases ...		4	Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital jointly with Devon C.C.
		| 6	St. Mary's Home
Tuberculosis ...	7	| 7	Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Pinhoe
	19	| 7	Tuberculosis Hospital, Whipton
Chronic Sick ...		24	Ernsborough House—Home for Incurables
Mental ...		384	Exeter Mental Hospital
Mental Deficiency ..		12	City Hospital, also varying number of beds at Western Counties Institution, Starcross
Orthopædic ...		—	As required at Orthopædic Hospital (deformities and surgical tuberculous children)
Ear, Nose and Throat		18	Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ...		—	As required at Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...		—	Treated, by arrangement, at Eye Hospital

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 tuberculous cases.

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

3 Motor Ambulances provided by St. John Ambulance Association. Council contributes £300 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	Alice Vlieland Infant Welfare Centre	Weekly on Tuesdays at 2.30	Dr. R. Harris	Yes
Western Infant Welfare Centre	Exe Island Mission Hall	Weekly on Fridays at 2.30	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	Alice Vlieland Infant Welfare Centre	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	City Hospital	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. G. E. Page, 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

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

I am indebted to the Public Assistance Officer for the following information:—

1. Amount of Out-door Relief:—

Chargeable to City Council	£5426 16 6½.
Chargeable to other areas	£755 12 6.

2. Number of persons in receipt of out relief:—

234	men
388	women
512	children.

1134

3. Inmates of the City Hospital:—

Number of admissions during the year	752
Number in Institution 1-4-30.	207
Number in Institution 31-3-31.	212

Childrens Home:—

Number of admissions during the year	187
Number in Home 1-4-30.	63
Number in Home 31-3-31.	59

On account of the addition of the Parish of St. Thomas for Poor Law purposes on the 1-4-30 comparative figures for the Year 1929 cannot fairly be given.

The above figures are in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1931.

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.

38 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 38 Midwives actually practising during the whole year; of these, 21 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 on the whole 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. One Midwife was prosecuted for failing to notify change of address and for failing to notify birth within 36 hours. Conviction obtained and a fine of 10/- in each case was imposed.

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 Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

EXAMINATIONS AT V.D. DEPARTMENT.

For detection of Spirochetes	.....	.....	.....	2
For detection of Gonococci	.....	.....	.....	130
For Wasserman re-action	.....	.....	.....	203
Other examinations	.....	.....	.....	Nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

For Tuberculosis—				
Sputum—Positive	.....	.....	.....	59
Negative	.....	.....	.....	315
Pus—Negative	.....	.....	.....	1
Faeces—Negative	.....	.....	.....	1
Urine—Negative	.....	.....	.....	4
				<hr/>
			Total	..... 380
				<hr/>

For Enteric Fever—

Blood—Positive	2
Negative	7
Sample insufficient	3
				Total	12

Faeces—

Negative	Total	1
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For Cerebro-spinal Fever—

Negative	Nil
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For Diphtheria, for primary investigation—

Positive	468
Negative	2399
				Total	2867

For Diphtheria, investigation before discharge from
isolation of cases treated at home—

Positive	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Negative	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
				Total	120

For Diphtheria, investigation before discharge from
Hospital—

Positive	.....	.....	.....	.....	488
Negative	.....	.....	.....	.....	1991
				Total	2479

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.
-

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

No old Poor Law Institutions have been appropriated or Declarations made. The whole question is under consideration, and when the matter is more mature, will be discussed with representatives of the voluntary hospitals. The probable first step will be the appropriation of the Maternity block in the City Hospital, to take the place of the voluntary Maternity Home, which is closing down.

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

The City's Water Supply is, as before, very satisfactory, both as regards purity and quality. After being filtered, it is chlorinated, and it is again pleasing to record that no case of illness was traced to the water supply during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

It is proposed to establish a joint Committee of County Council and City representatives to consider any pollution of the River Exe or its tributaries which may arise, with a view to, if necessary, joint action being taken.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In my last report, I stated that formal approval had been given by the Minister of Health to the site for the proposed new Sewage Works beyond Countess Weir, and also that the laying of new sewers for the conveyance of sewage thereto from the City, and also from the St. Thomas district, had been decided upon. This aspect of the question has been reconsidered by the City Council, at the suggestion of the Minister of Health, and this part of the scheme has been altered in order that the main sewers shall be of larger capacity, so that storm water shall also be carried to the new Sewage Works instead of being dealt with at the existing Sewage Works, as was originally intended. This will, in my opinion, make for a much more efficient scheme and will cost considerably less in maintenance and also set free the site of the existing sewage works for other purposes.

The re-sewering of the St. Thomas area has already been commenced, and will do much to prevent the back flow of sewage during storm times.

SANITARY INSPECTION of the AREA.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

NOTICES.

Number served—Informal	299
Statutory	28
Number uncomplied with at end of year	46

HOUSES AND PREMISES.

Number Inspected upon Complaint	538
Number of Defective Yards Paved	28
Number of Defective Eaves and Gutters Rectified	40
Number of Walls, Floors and Ceilings Repaired	77
Number of Roofs Repaired	38
Number of Rooms Cleansed and Limewashed	64

BATHS, LAVATORIES AND SINKS.

Number of Glazed Sanitary Sinks Provided	27
Number of Waste Pipes Trapped	42

WORK IN PROGRESS.

Number of Visits made thereto	4301
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OVERCROWDING.

Number of Cases Abated	9
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DRAINS.

Number of Smoke Tests Made	97
Number of Water Tests Made	193
Number Laid or Re-laid or Repaired	120
Number Cleansed, Trapped and Ventilated	126
Number of Defective Bell and D Traps Replaced by Stoneware Gullies	19
Number of Rainwater Pipes Disconnected	6

COURTS AND PASSAGES.

Number of Visits made thereto	565
Number Repaved	5
Number Limewashed	13

WATER CLOSETS.

Number of Additional W.C.'s Provided or	
Reconstructed	21
Number Repaired, Ventilated, etc.	52
Number of Soil Pipes Repaired, Ventilated or	
Reconstructed	17
Number of Flushing Apparatus Improved	31
Number Limewashed	70

DUST RECEPTACLES (PORTABLE).

Number of Visits	82
Number of New Dust Receptacles Provided	72

WATER SUPPLY.

Number of Wells Cleansed and Repaired	—
Number of Samples of Water sent for Analysis	—
Number of Pipes Repaired	9

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number of Visits to Public Abattoir	409
Number of Visits made to Private Slaughterhouses	481
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	4

BAKEHOUSES.

Number Inspected	64
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	10

OUTWORKERS.

Number of Premises	308
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DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Inspections Made	425
Number of Contraventions of Acts, Orders and	
Bye-laws dealt with	30

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Inspections Made	149
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	2

FOOD.

Number of Preparation and Storage Premises Visited	229
Number of Defects Discovered and Remedied	33

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

Number of Cases Abated	14
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ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE.

Number of Removals	49
Number of Dung-Pits Provided or Re-modelled	2

MEETINGS OF OWNERS.

Number of Interviews and Appointments Kept	330
--	-----

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Enquiries and Visits Made to Male Defectives	155
--	-----

RATS AND PESTS.

Enquiries and Visits	83
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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)	101	4	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	191	9	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	10	—	—
Total	302	13	—

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	16	16	2	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	11	11	—	—
Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—
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	31	31	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.	...	...	
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	...	...	
Total	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Several complaints of the amount of offensive smoke from a certain factory chimney were received during the year. The chimney, which is quite small, serves a wood carving works, and it was the burning of the oak wood chippings that caused the complaints.

Observations were taken from time to time, and the owners were afterwards communicated with, and advice was given in the matter of stoking, and although one complaint has been received since, no record of a nuisance from the chimney by observation has been obtained.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The usual routine inspections of these houses were made, and the cleansing and limewashing as required by the Bye-laws was carried out in every case. Of the Closing Orders made during the year, two were in respect of houses of this type.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

As was reported previously, 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. They 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	38
Rag and Bone Dealers (excluding col- lectors)	6

Two additional Licenses were granted to Fish Friers during the year.

All the premises were regularly inspected and found to be well conducted. The only complaints that were received were traced to the Artificial Manure Works in the Commercial Road area. Upon investigation, it was found to be quite temporary, and easily and quickly suppressed. At the larger of the two Fat Boiling Works, there has been a change of method in the treatment of fish offal, and it is hoped and believed that complaints in respect of same will not arise. Notwithstanding, however, the use of the very latest machines for dealing with this material, the whole question of nuisance or otherwise seems to depend upon the condition of the raw material. If it can be received in a reasonably fresh condition, no nuisance need be feared, but when decomposing material is allowed to accumulate in order that large quantities may be despatched together, they arrive at the Works in such a putrid condition that prevention of nuisance therefrom is well nigh impossible. The owners of the Works have been asked to instruct their senders to prevent such accumulations, and to forward material in as fresh a condition as possible.

No complaints were received of Fish Friers' premises, which were regularly inspected, and found to be maintained in good order.

SCHOOLS.

As a whole, the sanitary conveniences were satisfactory, all being connected to the main drainage system, but the type of fitting provided varies in different schools, some being better than others.

By close co-operation between School Teachers, Attendance Officers and my Department information is obtained of cases of Infectious Disease occurring in Schools. Under the Exeter Corporation Act, parents are called upon to notify Head Teachers of any absence from school on account of Infectious Disease, which information is transferred by them to my Department, and in no case has it been necessary or desirable to close an Elementary school on account of Infectious Disease.

The exclusion of children suffering from Infectious Disease, and contacts, is widely practised.

HOUSING.

(a) *Statistics.*

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)).		
(i) By the Local Authority	.....	213
(ii) By other Local Authorities	.....	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	.....	244
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—		
(i) By the Local Authority		
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	.....	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	.....	213
(c) For other purposes	.....	Nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons	.....	33

1. *Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:—*

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made	782
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	.....	45
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	22
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	760

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	762
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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 dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	20
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	34
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	2
(3) Number of dwellinghouses 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 dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	20
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

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.....	22
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	22
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwellinghouses having been rendered fit.....	17
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	34

(5) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	14
(6) Number of dwellinghouses demolished before making of Demolition Orders	13
4. <i>Number of houses owned by the Local Authority distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under (1) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925, (2) Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925 and (3) other powers.</i>	
Number of houses owned by the Local Authority, including new and old	1113
Number of flats owned by the Local Authority, including new and old	20
Grand Total	<u>1133</u>

(b) *Housing Conditions.*

(1) As will be seen from the Statistics, good progress has again been made in the matter of the building of houses in the City by Municipal, Public Utility and private enterprise, no fewer than 457 new houses being completed, bringing the total for the last ten years up to 2719.

Section A of 'No. 4 Area has been almost entirely cleared, and its 572 persons satisfactorily rehoused. A scheme of development of the area, approved by the City Council, includes the lease of a part of the Area to the Church Army Hostel, Ltd., for the construction thereon of houses.

The standard of new houses provided by the City Council and by private enterprise is excellent, but the prevalent type of very old house, of which there are many hundreds, presents difficulties such as are seldom met with. They constitute rows or blocks of three or four storey houses—many with cellars—constructed of lath and plaster, with uneven roofs covered with small slates that the practice of grouting with tar and sand does not render water-tight for very long. Many are either back-to-back or without

through ventilation and if occupied (as many are) by careless tenants are a constant source of trouble to the Department.

The later type of small houses are about 60 to 100 years old, and constructed of brickwork without cavity walls or damp-proof courses. They have slated roofs, and with few exceptions, separate W.C. accommodation, but are without baths, and generally fall short of the standard of reasonable amenities that are necessary for the comfort and well-being of the occupiers. There is no dearth of tenants for any of the foregoing houses, and it is the common practice of some landlords to allow any that become vacant to be re-occupied immediately even without cleansing or the carrying out of minor repairs, such being promised but not fulfilled until complaint is made to the Department.

There is little to complain of in respect of the small houses built since the eighties, and it is not so difficult to get repairs done to these, because here such repairs mean a definite and lasting improvement, while repairs to the very old houses are only palliatives and seldom, if ever, profitable.

Many houses in the low-lying areas of the City are affected with dampness, and complaints are frequent. Everything possible is done to minimise this trouble.

There are still several areas where bad conditions prevail from the overcrowding of houses, which will form the centres of future clearance schemes. Such overcrowding is always accompanied by a high mortality rate, verminous conditions, and debility amongst the children.

2. Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

(a) It is difficult to estimate the extent of the shortage of houses, but from an analysis of the list of applicants for Council Houses it appears that at least 500 more are urgently required, and this figure does not take into account the number that will be required if the clearance of unhealthy areas is to continue.

(b) As the Census figures for 1931 are not (at the time of writing) available, it is not possible to give particulars of any change of population, but owing to the desire of work-people from outside to move into the City, and to the progress of building in the City, it is probable that the population is growing, and not stationary or inclined to fall, as estimated by the Registrar General.

(c) There is now little if any suitable land available in the City as sites for new houses, for owing to the contours of the undeveloped land, it will be necessary to go outside the City Boundary if many more Council Houses are to be built.

3. *Overcrowding.*

(a) The extent of overcrowding is somewhat difficult to estimate, for while several instances were brought to my notice during the year, it is not an uncommon occurrence to find a bad case of overcrowding by a family (which has been ejected from a house) obtaining accommodation with relations, while many couples marry and live with one of the parents.

(b) *Causes.* Overcrowding is due to lack of houses, inability to pay the rent of a decontrolled house, and / or the refusal of the private landlord to let a house to a family with children.

(c) Of the cases that arose during the year all save one were dealt with by either re-arranging the sleeping accommodation, or by sleeping out some of the older children. The one case, that of a family of eleven living in a small house having one living room and two tiny bedrooms, was reported upon and Notice served to abate, and was also brought to the knowledge of the Housing (Letting) Sub-Committee, who could not, however, under all the circumstances, allot a Council House, and the family remains in distressing and unhealthy conditions.

4. *Fitness of Houses.*

(a) No difficulties were experienced in the working of Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, but it is submitted

that progress in the work of repairs would be hastened if the procedure was analogous to that of the Nuisance Clauses of the Public Health Acts, whereby the Court could make an order compelling owners to do the work, or approving a Specification of the Council and ordering execution of same, and making the costs recoverable. It is believed that this action would halve the work of the staff and make for better progress.

(b) No special measures were taken in relation to arrangements for the gradual carrying out of programmes of repairs, owing to the fact that so many houses in some of the worst areas are ripe for Closing Orders. To attempt to repair such houses would be uneconomical, and would tend to retard demolitions when circumstances permit.

(c) *Water supply to houses.* It is mainly in the courts and congested areas of the City that houses have not an adequate internal water supply. Accurate figures as to this are not available, but it is estimated that

(a) such private supplies number 300;

(b) common supplies number 300—400.

(d) All houses in the City have watercloset accommodation save a few that cannot be sewered, and it is only in courts and scheduled areas where such accommodation is not private.

(b) Common accommodation—

probable number of houses 300—400.

5. *Unhealthy Areas.*

No complaints have been received as to these, probably because it is well-known that three areas and parts of a fourth have already been cleared, and the remainder of the fourth and Nos. 5 and 6 have already been scheduled.

The extent to which such areas are unhealthy is apparent from the statistics, which show a mortality, and a Tuberculosis notification rate of about double those for the City as a whole.

At the time of writing this report the remainder of No. 4 Area (as represented by me for clearance) has been referred to the City Surveyor for Scheduling, and it is hoped that all the formalities incidental thereto will have been completed by the time the new Council Houses (already approved and contracts invited for) are ready for occupation.

6. *Byelaws re Houses, Houses Let in Lodgings, Tents, Vans and Sheds.*

Byelaws:

- (a) New streets and buildings, 1926.
- (b) Houses let in Lodgings, 1924.
- (c) Tents, vans and sheds:—None.
- (d) Exeter Corporation Act, 1928.

The existing Byelaws appear to be adequate.

7. *General Observations re Housing Matters.*

Difficulties have already arisen in the matter of paying the rents of Council Houses, by some of the tenants moved from Section A of No. 4 Area, by an Order made under the Housing Act, 1925. It is feared that if these tenants are ejected they will go back to the slum areas, and so further complicate and delay the clearance of these areas, and what is even worse, they will pack into rooms and so overcrowd bad accommodation already taxed up to its limit. So far no measures have been taken to meet this condition, and it would seem that the only solution will be to amend the existing law so that houses provided under previous Acts to rehouse people affected by clearance schemes, may be awarded the same financial allowances by the Government as is provided in the Housing Act of 1930.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

I regret to report that the percentage of adulterated samples was 14.5% of the formal samples of New Milk examined, which is considerably higher than the previous year, when it was 6.5%.

All the defective samples were found to be deficient in fat, the deficiency ranging from 28% down to as low as 2%.

In only the case of the highest deficiency in fat was a prosecution instituted, the others being cautioned.

At the end of 1930 there were on the Register:—

Cowkeepers	37
Wholesale Purveyors of Milk	112
Retail Purveyors of Milk	169

All of these Milk Producers' and Purveyors' premises were regularly inspected in addition to the visits made by the Veterinary Officer, who inspects Cowkeepers' premises four times a year to examine the cattle. The defects discovered, or contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order were promptly dealt with, and it was not found necessary to officially report any such contravention.

Under the Tuberculosis (In Cattle) Order, 1925, three cases showing clinical signs of Tuberculosis were dealt with, these, upon post mortem examination, were found to be affected with advanced Tuberculosis.

There were 26 samples of milk sent to the Clinical Research Association for examination. All were reported upon as free from Tuberculosis, except five which arrived at the laboratory in a sour condition, and unfit for examination. It should be added that all the examinations were conducted by animal experiment.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The number of samples of Certified Milk obtained under the above Order was 18, particulars of which are here set out:—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Count in 1 c.c.</i>	<i>Presence of B. Coli.</i>
18-2-30	390	Not found
19-3-30	670	"
"	640	"
10-4-30	1120	"
12-6-30	27800	"
"	700	"
9-7-30	Delayed in transit	
"	440	"
28-7-30	530	"
13-8-30	10200	"
"	120	"
27-8-30	270	"
10-9-30	250	"
"	11000	In 1/10th c.c. in 3 tubes : (1) not found ; (2) not found ; (3) present
24-9-30	400	Not found
19-11-30	490	"
"	1430	"
17-12-40	1390	"

As the maximum count for Certified Milk is 30,000 it will be seen from the above figures that the supply of Certified Milk has been maintained in a high state of purity.

Of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli</i>
18-2-30	3700	Not found
"	37800	"
19-3-30	20800	Present 1/10th c.c.
"	4000	Not found
10-4-30	80000	"

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>
10-4-30	12000	Not found
22-5-30	24000	"
"	9400	"
12-6-30	25000	Present 1/100th c.c.
"	32000	Not found
25-9-30	Under 500	"
"	500	"
19-11-30	90000	Present 1/100th c.c.
"	60000	"

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.

It will be seen that four of the above failed to reach the required standard of Cleanliness. These were investigated and reported to the P.H. Com.

Of Grade "A" Milk—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>
18-2-30	27200	Not found
19-3-30	1800	"
10-4-30	12400	"
22-5-30	8400	"
12-6-30	78000	"
25-9-30	3000	"
19-11-30	6000	Present 1/10th c.c.

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

One sample did not reach the required standard of purity.

Of Pasteurized Milk—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Total colonies per c.c.</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>
18-2-30	5200	Not found
19-3-30	20000	Present 1 c.c.
10-4-30	8000	Not found
22-5-30	4000	"
12-6-30	10000	"
25-9-30	Under 500	"
19-11-30	1430	"

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

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 1930 the number of persons on the Register totalled 96, but no registrations were allowed until after the premises were inspected, and the conditions approved. All of these premises were periodically inspected, and no action was found to be necessary under the Act. Since the Department has had power to control these premises, there has been a great improvement in the way in which this commodity has been placed upon the market.

At present there is no standard as to what constitutes Ice Cream, and I think it well that a standard should be laid down as to ingredients.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND MEAT INSPECTION.

Work at the Public Abattoir was well maintained during the year, when the total number of animals dealt with was 22,116. This number was slightly below that of the previous year, but it does not call for any special comment.

The twelve private slaughterhouses in the City, — 9 registered, and 3 licensed, — were regularly visited on killing days. The premises were well conducted, and no difficulty was experienced in controlling this important branch of the food supply.

The question of the extension of the Abattoir is still in abeyance. At times there is considerable congestion, and the slaughtering is being carried out under unsatisfactory circumstances. Every animal slaughtered is systematically examined, so that it is not possible for any diseased conditions to escape the notice of the Inspector.

The number of visits made to slaughterhouses was 409.

Seizures and surrenders of diseased meat:—

(a) At the Abattoirs	.....	1067
(b) At private slaughterhouses, shops, etc.		68
Magisterial Orders obtained	.....	6

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

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND THE FEES EARNED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR, 1-4-30 to 31-3-31.							
ANIMALS.	Number slaughtered.	Fees earned for slaughter.	Lairage No. of days.	Fees earned for lairage.	Storage. No. of days.	Fees earned for storage.	Total fees earned.
Cattle	3927	£ s. d. 392 14 0	1960	£ s. d. 32 13 4	563	£ s. d. 7 0 9	£ s. d. 432 8 1
Calves	2764	92 2 8	16	2 8	46	7 8	92 13 0
Sheep	8780	146 6 8	101	8 5	40	3 4	146 18 5
Pigs @ 1/-	6621	331 1 0	5	10	14	2 4	334 4 2
" @ 2/6	24	3 0 0					
Total	22116	965 4 4	2082	33 5 3	663	7 14 1	1006 3 8
Amount received from the sale of Cartridges, £33 0s. 2d.			Amount received from the sale of blood, £39 18s. 0d.				

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.

1930.

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	16	3	14	2	23	1	5	1	8	5	0	0	3
Heifers	7	1	12	3	18		10	0	7	2	2	3	25
Steers	2		9	2	6		2	1	3		11	3	9
Calves	3		3	0	4			2	19		3	2	23
Pigs	21	1	3	3	0		3	1	14	1	7	0	14
Totals	49	7	3	3	23	2	1	2	23	9	5	2	18

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	138		5	3	16	1	16	3	27	2	2	3	15
†Calves	98		9	3	11		11	0	11	1	0	3	22
Pigs	1								5				5
Totals	237		15	2	27	2	8	0	15	3	3	3	14

*Includes 37 bullocks' heads.

†Includes 1 calf's head.

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Whole carcasses including offals on account of Generalised Tuberculosis	9	5	2	18
Parts of carcasses and offals, etc., on account of Localised Tuberculosis ...	3	3	3	14
Whole carcasses including offals on account of diseases or conditions other than Tuberculosis ...	5	9	1	2
Parts of carcasses and offals, etc., on account of Local affections ...	4	2	3	4
Imported Meat ...		9	3	19
Other Foods ...	1	3	3	12
Total weight of Meat and other Foods seized or surrendered ...	23	15	1	13

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

	Weight.											
	Meat.				Offal and Organs.				Total.			
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Beef ...		7	0	14	2	5	2	8	2	12	2	22
Mutton and Lamb		5	1	12		9	3	1		15	0	13
Pork ...		1	1	17		11	0	16		12	2	5
Veal ...			3	1		1	2	19		2	1	20
Total ...		14	2	16	3	8	0	16	4	2	3	4

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

Description.	Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef		8	3	26
Mutton			1	21
Veal			2	0
Total		9	3	19

PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS SEIZED OR
SURRENDERED.

Particulars.	Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
2 Tins Preserved Vegetables				6
5 Tins Preserved Beef				12
3 Tins Chicken and Ham Roll				9
1 Tin Creamed Barley				$\frac{1}{2}$
12 Tins Preserved Fruit			1	5
4 Tins Condensed Milk				$4\frac{1}{2}$
Preserved Fish			3	$22\frac{1}{2}$
1 Tin Soup				2
1 Bottle Salad Cream				4
Preserved Tomatoes				5
8 Bottles Pickles				13
Salt and Pressed Beef			2	14
12 Boxes Fish		16	1	20
Crabs		1	2	0
12 Tins Prawns			3	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1 Tin Tongue			1	14
2 Tins Eggs			3	8
4 Ducks				12
11 Fowls				23
Sweets		1	0	1
Venison				23
Totals	1	3	3	12

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

Month.				Weight.			
				Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January	...	...	...	2	14	1	20
February	...	...	...	2	3	0	15
March	...	...	...	2	7	0	26
April ...	...	...	...	3	9	2	5
May ...	...	...	...	1	11	3	16
June ...	...	...	...		18	1	20
July ...	...	...	...	1	6	1	8
August	...	...	...	1	14	2	15
September	...	...	...	2	10	1	19
October	...	...	...	1	7	0	19
November	...	...	...	2	5	1	13
December	...	...	...	1	6	3	15
Total ...				23	15	1	13

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1928, AND ORDERS

MADE THEREUNDER.

For removing the indication of origin from imported eggs, a dealer was fined £2/-/-.

For exposing for sale imported tomatoes which were not properly labelled with the country of origin a salesman was fined £2/-/-. Another, for a similar offence, was fined 10/-, and another £1/-/-.

For exposing imported apples, the same not being properly labelled, a fine of 8/- was inflicted. Another similar case was dismissed on payment of costs.

FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

The occupier of an unregistered Butter Factory was prosecuted under this Act for keeping a Butter Factory, the same not being registered. He was fined £2/-/-.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

For exposing for sale certain pieces of meat that were unwholesome, a meatseller was fined £2/-/-, and costs; and for a similar offence, another trader was fined £2/-/-, and costs.

OTHER FOODS.

A tabular statement of foods, other than meat, condemned during the year, will be found at the end of the tables regarding meat.

BAKEHOUSES.

These were regularly inspected, and four notices served for contraventions found were immediately complied with.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Article.	Examined.		Adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal	Formal.	Informal
New Milk ...	50	...	8	...
Scald Milk ...	5	...	...	...
Butter ...	3	27	2	...
Cream ...	10	...	...	...
Baking Powder ...	...	11	...	...
Egg Powder ...	...	1	...	...
Camphorated Oil ...	...	12	...	...
Pork Sausages ...	...	12	...	...
Lime Juice ...	...	12	...	...
Gregory Powder ...	...	6	...	...
Ground Ginger ...	...	8	...	...
Ice Cream ...	...	15	...	...
Malt Vinegar ...	...	18	...	...
Bread Crumbs ...	...	1	...	...
Potted Meats ...	...	5	...	...
Potted Fish ...	...	34	...	...
Marmalade ...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	68	163	10	...

In connection with the adulterated articles shown above, cautions were issued by the Town Clerk in seven cases with regard to milk.

Proceedings were taken in the other case, when the defendant was fined £1/-/-. With regard to the two adulterated samples of butter (they each contained upwards of 20% of margarine) the Town Clerk ruled that the circumstances were not such as could be considered offences under the Acts; the cases were not, therefore, taken before the magistrates.

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.

The year was characterised by the occurrence, in common with the rest of the Country, of a large increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. Diphtheria was especially prevalent, being 207 cases against 104 the previous year. The winter months was the period when the large numbers prevailed. There was no special reason that could be ascertained for this epidemic. The Diphtheria was severe in type, and was remarkable in that in so many cases the larynx was concerned. No particular part of the City was especially visited, it being impartial in its distribution. The arrangements for isolation and disinfection remain the same as of late years. The Isolation Hospital proved sufficient for all calls upon it. The disinfection of houses and articles is carried out by fumigation or spraying, and steam disinfection.

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.

SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox occurred in the City.

There were several 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 88.

VACCINATION.

This work was taken over by the Public Health Dept. on 1-4-30 and Mr. E. S. Howells appointed Vaccination Officer for the whole of the City.

The latest statistics are for the year 1929 and are as follows:—

Births registered			1141
Vaccinated	.....	.....	517
Insusceptible	.....	.....	4
Statutory Declaration received	.....		446
Died unvaccinated	.....	.....	49
Postponed	.....	.....	12
Removed to other Districts	.....		31
Removed to places unknown	.....		17
Unaccounted for	.....	.....	65
			<hr/>
			1141
			<hr/>

It will be noted that only 45% of the Infants were vaccinated, which appears to be about the average for some years, so that the Vaccination in England Order of 1929 would appear to have had no effect in an increase in the number of people willing to have vaccination.

The unprotected condition of the population cannot be regarded otherwise than unsatisfactory.

SCARLET FEVER.

109 cases were notified, 89 being removed to the Isolation Hospital.

One notification was cancelled, having been wrongly diagnosed. The cases were distributed throughout the City with no special incidence in the area or the school, and no deaths were attributable to the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

287 cases of Diphtheria were notified, 251 cases being removed to the Isolation Hospital.

There were 9 deaths; — three of these cases were treated at home, and six at the Isolation Hospital, giving a Mortality rate of:—

Treated at home	8.3;
Treated in Hospital	2.3.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Of the three notified cases of this disease, one notification was cancelled, having been wrongly diagnosed.

One case was that of a soldier who was notified and treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, and there died, but inasmuch as he was a soldier, his death is not credited to the City in the Registrar General's figures.

The remaining case — of a boy at the Deaf and Dumb Institution — developed Paratyphoid B in about the correct incubation period after partaking of watercress, a known carrier of infection.

There was no death due to this disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified, and was treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital. The case came from the administrative County of Devon and was diagnosed and notified on admission to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.

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.

20 of these cases were notified during the year, 16 cases were treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital; 7 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.

30 cases were notified, and 8 ended fatally. One notification was cancelled. Eight 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.

18 cases were notified, 2 of them being treated at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital and 2 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.

No cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year.

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

One case notified.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

2 cases notified; one notification cancelled, the patient dying and death being certified as due to Acute Landry's Paralysis.

CHICKEN POX.

161 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.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Deaths ...	72	95	108	91	99	96	85	84	110	82

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE	Cases Notified.													Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths.													Total
	Under 1																											
	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	over	Total															
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	8	13	6	21	131	59	17	20	6	5		287	251	1	2	2	2	1	1							9	
Scarlet Fever	108	89														
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	2	2														
†Puerperal Fever	1	1													1	
†Puerperal Pyrexia	20														4*	
Pneumonia	29														8*	
Erysipelas	18	2													1	
Acute Poliomyelitis	1															
Chicken Pox	...	8	11	6	11	16	93	12	4				161															
Acute Polio-encephalitis	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.

The total of Tuberculosis notifications received in 1930 was 96, being the lowest number recorded since notification was started. In 1921 the number received was 209. Of the 96 cases notified 22 were of Surgical Tuberculosis, and 74 pulmonary cases.

The total deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 57, the same as last year.

The total number of tuberculous cases in the City has fallen from 726 last year to 559 this year. This is largely accounted for by a revision of the Register in accordance with the 1924 Regulations, 92 having been taken off as "Recovered" and 61 as "Mistaken diagnosis."

AGE-PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
1	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
5	8	5	3	7	—	—	1	—
10	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
15	3	4	1	—	2	—	—	—
20	2	7	—	—	1	2	—	—
25	4	8	1	2	6	8	—	—
35	4	7	—	—	7	6	—	—
45	9	5	—	—	8	2	1	—
55	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
Totals ...	34	40	8	14	27	21	6	3
					57			

The above Table shows the Notifications received during the year, also the deaths. The total number of Notifications received was 116. 20 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 two of these cases the disease was only discovered at *post mortem*; in two the medical attendants thought they had already been notified by other doctors; in five cases the diagnosis was made very shortly before death; and one case was an "inward" transfer.

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:—

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Total.
209	144	130	133	124	128	127	134	101	96	1326

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

Disease.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	45	59	46	59	58	55	53	39	45	48	507
Other forms of Tuberculosis	12	12	5	14	14	10	12	11	12	9	111
Total ...	57	71	51	73	72	65	65	50	57	57	618

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

Year.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	45	59	46	59	58	55	53	39	45	48
Death Rate per 1000	756	988	763	9807	969	911	87	63	73	78

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

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

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Total.
40	19	20	16	23	24	18	35	16	21	232

There are, at present, 94 non-pulmonary cases on the Register, classified as follows:—

Bones and Joints	33
Abdominal	11
Other Organs	8
Glands	42

The 21 new 1930 cases, included in the above, were classified as follows:—

Bones and Joints .....	.....	.....	5
Abdominal .....	.....	.....	1
Other Organs .....	.....	.....	4
Glands .....	.....	.....	11

By arrangement with the new Orthopaedic 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 559 cases of notified tuberculous disease in the City; 465 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 94 Non-Pulmonary. Of these 559 cases, 401 were attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary, either for observation or treatment, and 44 were in Institutions.

Orthopaedic 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 the sum of £2 6s. per week should be paid for In-patients at the Hospital, and 4/6 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.

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, 13 children suffering from the following conditions:

T.B. Spine	.....	.....	5
T.B. Knee	.....	.....	3
T.B. Foot	.....	.....	2
T.B. Hip	.....	.....	2
T.B. Elbow	.....	.....	1
			<hr/>
			13
			<hr/>

were dealt with as follows: 4 were in Hospital on 1-1-31 and 1 was admitted during the year. The disease in 3 of these cases is improving, but they are still in-patients: in the other 2 cases one patient has been discharged, disease arrested, and the patient is attending the Clinic for observation. The other case was discharged as incurable and died at home. The remaining eight patients attend the Clinic for treatment; two have been discharged "cured" and two were struck off the books as refusing treatment.

Cost of treatment: In-patient, £350 19s. 6d. and Out-patient, £11 9s. 6d. Of these sums, £14 15s. and £2 16s. 9d. 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 1930-31 was £98 4s. 1d.

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 1930 are appended:—

Remaining under treatment 1/1/30.			Admitted during the Year.			Discharged during the Year.						Remaining under treatment 31/12/30		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	Males.		Females.				M	F	TOTAL
						Arrested.	To Isolation Ho pital.	To Iso. Hosp.	Arrested.	Improved. At Parent's Request.	Total.			
10	10	20	17	13	30	16	1	1	14	1	33	10	7	17

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 29 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.

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

Remaining under treatment 1/1/30.			Admitted during the Year.			Discharged during the Year.								Remaining under treatment 31/12/30		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	Males.				Females.				M	F	TOTAL
						Arrested.	Improved.	By request.		Arrested.	Improved.	By Request.	Total.			
4	7	11	9	8	17	4	4	2		4	5	3	22	3	3	6

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 Artificial Pneumothorax in suitable cases were available.

Table showing details of the cases treated at the Tuberculosis Hospital, Wighton, which is for advanced cases only, during 1930:—

Remaining under treatment on 1st January, 1930.			Admitted during the year.			Discharged during the year.			Deaths during the Year.			Remaining under treatment 31st Dec. 1930.		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
6	5	11	10	17	27	6	10	16	6	7	13	4	5	9

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, Wighton, which is for ex-soldiers and sailors in the advanced stage of the disease, during the year 1930:—

Remaining under treatment on 1st January, 1930.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Remaining under treatment on 31st Dec., 1930.
9	10	7	4	8

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 1930:—

Institution.	Remaining under treatment on 1-1-30.	Admitted during Year.	Discharged during Year.	Died.	Remaining under treatment on 31-12-30.
The Princess Elizabeth Devonian Orthopaedic Hospital, Buckerell Bore ...	4	1	2	—	3
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital ... (cases for whom the Public Health Committee have accepted financial responsibility.)	1	15	15	—	1
Total ...	5	16	17	—	4

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 Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. G. B. Page.

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	30	4	3	2	1	4	10	19	31	8	13
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	4
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	9	10
B.—Contacts examined during the year:												
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	6
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	34	26
C—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:												
(a) Cured ...	20	16	16	16	2	...	7	4	22	16	23	20
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	39	68	64
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st:												
(a) Diagnosis completed	144	79	59	59	7	12	24	17	151	91	83	76
(b) Diagnosis not completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	2

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY (continued).

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1930	554	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	2
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	7	10. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners (a) At Homes of Applicants	79
		(b) Otherwise	39
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	50	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	571
4. Died during the year	37	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	448
5. Number of observation cases under A(b) and B(b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	9	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	209 (Total 380)
		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	5
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	2231	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st Dec.	173
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Outstations for treatment or supervision	64	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on 31st. Dec.	12
8. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment	234	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons : (a) Form G.P. 17	11
(b) Other special forms of treatment	355	(b) Form G.P. 36	3

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	.....	.....	.....	36
(b) Soft Chancre	.....	.....	.....	—
(c) Gonorrhœa	.....	.....	.....	64
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	.....	.....	.....	20
				<u>120</u>

Total attendances of patients during the year at the out-patient clinic	1639
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Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment during the year	173
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Examination of pathological material—

For detection of Spirochetes	2
For detection of Gonococci	130
For Wassermann Re-action	.....	.....	203
Other examinations	.....	.....	Nil

The City's share of the expenses for the year amounted to £713 10s. 1d.

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	5
(b) After one or more courses, but before completion of treatment	121
(c) After completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure	61

Number of persons transferred to other Treatment centres after treatment	23
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Number of persons discharged from out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation	92
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Number of persons who, on 31-12-30, were under treatment or observation	161
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463

It is regrettable to record that there was a considerable increase in the number of Syphilitic cases and also a large number of patients did not continue to attend until 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	.....	.....	32
For Wassermann Re-action	.....	.....	134
Other examinations	.....	.....	Nil

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

This work was taken over by the City Council, under the Local Government Act, 1929, on April 1st, 1930. Owing to a variety of circumstances it was extremely difficult to establish a correct Register for the City, but we have been able to do so now. On the 31st December, 1930, there were 100 foster-children in the City, and the number of foster-mothers registered was 81. The Health Visitors paid 242 visits to these foster-mothers during the period from 1-4-30 to 31-12-30. It was found in some cases that the home surroundings were unsuitable, and improved home conditions were obtained for these; in others the foster-mothers had too many children, and this overcrowding has also been dealt with. In some cases the foster-mother was unsatisfactory, and in these cases they were made to give up the children. No child coming under this Act died from the date of taking over the work to the end of the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

The ante-natal arrangements remain as previously reported, but it is hoped shortly to open a regular Ante-Natal Clinic at the Infant Welfare Centre at Bull Meadow to deal with those mothers who attend the Infant Welfare Centres.

During the year 150 Expectant Mothers attended the Infant Welfare Centres, making 781 attendances, and the Health Visitors paid 384 visits to Expectant Mothers.

Ante-natal work is still being carried on by the Exeter District Nursing Association, and 373 mothers attended that Clinic during the year.

BIRTHS.

1,077 notifications of live births were received during the year. 87.3 of the notifications were made by Midwives and 12.6 by Medical Practitioners or relatives.

In 296 instances the Midwives summoned medical help, which indicates the thorough manner in which the Midwives are doing their work, while 34 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 £271 9s., of which £59 3s. was received back in part payment.

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

Ruptured Perineum	.....	.....	94
Prolonged Labour	.....	.....	50
Abnormal Presentation	.....	.....	28
Anti-Partum Hæmorrhage	.....	.....	9
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	.....	.....	4
Premature Labour	.....	.....	3
Adherent Placenta	.....	.....	4

Albuminuria	.....	.....	14
Miscarriage	.....	.....	6
Rise of Temperature	.....	.....	12
Threatened Abortion	.....	.....	6
Unsatisfactory Condition of Mother	.....		40
Unsatisfactory Condition of Baby	.....		26

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 48, 14 came from the County and of the remaining 34, 10 were attended by midwives and 24 by Doctors. Of this number two appear from information obtained not to have passed the 28th week of pregnancy, and therefore were not really still-births.

Of the 32 rightly notified as still-births—

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

1 was due to twin birth.

1 was due to Eclampsia.

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

1 was due to Toxæmia of Pregnancy (Albuminuria).

1 was due to Malformation of Infant.

There were 2 cases in which no cause could be assigned.

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

3 were abnormal presentations.

3 were due to Malformation of Infant.

1 was due to Deformity of Mother.

1 was due to Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.

2 were due to Accident to Mother.

2 were due to Health of Mother.

4 were due to Prolonged Labour.

2 were due to Toxæmia of Pregnancy (Albuminuria).

1 was due to Want of Attention at Birth.

1 was due to Difficulty at Confinement.

There were 3 cases in which no cause could be assigned.

HOME VISITS UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 791 first visits and 3441 subsequent visits to children under the age of 12 months, and 2581 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 ...	259	133	9
Western District ...	279	80	3
Eastern District (St. Sidwell's)	151	78	5
Eastern District (Heavitree)	100	30	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 1930-31 the cost of milk supplied was £950 9s. 1d.. In respect of this sum, £97 16s. 11d. was received from the mothers in part payment. Net cost £852 12s. 2d., being a decrease of £2 2s. 3d. over the previous year.

The scale provided 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.

29 cases were admitted to the home by the City Council at a cost of £143 14s., of which £17 5s. was received back in part payment. Net cost £126 9s., plus subsidy of £50, being an average of £6 1s. per case.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

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

Nursing and Maternity Homes.

- Maternity Home. (18 beds).
- 4, Belmont Road. (3 beds).
- St. Olave's Home. (17 beds).
- St. Mary's Home. (6 beds).
- Southcroft, Heavitree Road. (4 beds).
- Stokeleigh, Old Tiverton Road. (5 beds).
- Belmont, Southernhay West. (16 beds).
- 1, Baring Crescent. (8 beds).
- Mowbray, Fore Street, Heavitree. (12 beds).
- St. David's, 22, St. David's Hill. (11 beds).
- Ernsborough House, Colleton Crescent. (24 beds for incurable invalids).
- 49, Mount Pleasant Road. (2 beds).

Exempted.

- Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.
- Eye Infirmary.

3 applications were definitely refused.

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 1930.

No. of Patients seen	.....	.....	.....	45
No. of visits paid by Patients	.....	.....	.....	235
No. of administrations of Gas	.....	.....	.....	47
No. of teeth extracted under Gas	.....	.....	.....	310
No. of teeth extracted otherwise	.....	.....	.....	8
No. of Dentures fitted	.....	.....	.....	45
No. of teeth replaced	.....	.....	.....	504
Repairs, etc.	.....	.....	.....	15

Total cost of Dental Treatment for 1930-31 was £135 16s. 8d. of which £1 10s. was received back from Patients.

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						
4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Under the Midwives' Rules a Midwife has to notify any discharge from the eye however slight. 18 Notifications of discharge from the eye were received, 4 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.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

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

Result of Rickets	.....	.....	.....	12
Pes varus	.....	.....	.....	1

and dealt with as follows:—

1 recommended for in-patient treatment and is waiting admission and 12 received out-patient treatment at the Clinic.

The 2 cases waiting admission at the end of 1929 have been admitted, and these cases, together with the case that was in at the end of 1929, have been discharged and recommended to attend at the Clinic for observation.

Of the 12 cases treated at the Clinic, together with the 12 cases on the books at the Clinic at the end of 1929, 6 were discharged as cured, 1 as improved, 1 was struck off for non-attendance, 1 died from Bronchitis and 2 were transferred to the School Medical Department on reaching the age of five.

Cost of In-patient treatment, £133 1s. 5d., and of Out-patient treatment, £57 3s.

Of these sums, £12 17s. 1d. and £11 1s. were received from patients.

EXETER ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

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 Tuberculous 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 Tuberculous 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.

Newtōn Abbot.
Honiton.
Axminster.
Crediton.
St. Thomas.
Okehampton.
South Molton.
Holsworthy.
Barnstaple.

Town Councils.

Honiton.
South Molton.

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

Excluding Tuberculous cases, which are dealt with under a separate heading, at the beginning of the year 78 cases remained under treatment, 19 of whom were from the County. 640 cases were admitted during the year, 279 of these coming from the County and 361 from the City; and at the end of the year 1930 89 cases were under treatment, of whom 34 were from the County and 55 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>
1921	Treated at Isolation Hospital	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
1930	" "	279	361	640

Average number of cases admitted

for the ten years	127	169	295
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The number of cases admitted has been above the average for the last ten years.

The following was the mortality amongst the 640 cases:—

<i>County.</i>	<i>City.</i>
6	8

This gives a death percentage of 2.2.

The average duration of each patient's stay in the Isolation Hospital was 52 days.

			<i>Days.</i>
Against in	1921	.....	43
"	1922	.....	38
"	1923	.....	39
"	1924	.....	42
"	1925	.....	43
"	1926	.....	45
"	1927	.....	38
"	1928	.....	38
"	1928	.....	40
"	1930	.....	52

Average stay for the 10 years 42

The average number of fever patients per day was 90.6.

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 ...	59	430	406	13	70	<p><i>Diphtheria.</i> — Of the 13 deaths, the average length of time which the disease had existed before admission was seven days. Four of these died within two hours of admission. It was necessary in 12 cases to perform the operation of Tracheotomy, with 6 recoveries and 6 deaths.</p> <p><i>Scarlet Fever.</i> — The fatal case of Scarlet Fever was characterised by sloughing of the tissues of the throat and septic broncho-pneumonia.</p>
Scarlet Fever ...	18	192	190	1	19	
Measles ...	—	5	5	—	—	
German Measles	—	2	2	—	—	
Mumps ...	—	1	1	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	1	8	9	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	—	2	2	—	—	

During the financial year 1930-31, a total of £4,516 12s. 9d. was received for the treatment of infectious disease, being £3,894 11s. from outside authorities and £622 1s. 9d. 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 during an extremely difficult year and have done their utmost to make the work of the Institution the success which it has been.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

I am pleased to report that the Public Health Committee have energetically taken up the question of better Smallpox accommodation, referred to in my last report. It is hoped that arrangements will shortly be completed for the admission of these cases to the County Smallpox Hospital at Upton Pyne.

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 213. Of these, 34 have died, 25 left the City, and 11 have been transferred to the Mental Hospital, leaving 143 at present on the Register. These are placed as follows:—

In Certified Institutions	59
In Non-Certified Institutions	5

The remaining 79 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 1930-31 was £2,506 12s. 7d., the bulk of which is for maintenance of patients in institutions, the amount being £2,372 17s. 6d.

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, 110 persons were medically examined under the superannuation arrangements, 76 as to their fitness for inclusion in the superannuation scheme and 34 as to their fitness to return to work.

Although the persons examined were 110, 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.

