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City and County of the City of Exeter.



ANNUAL REPORT

(abridged interim report

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR 1939

EXETER :

F. E. RADDAN & SON, LTD., COOMBE STREET.

1940.

I have the honour to present to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Exeter, an interim Annual Report for the year 1939.

By Circular 1961 dated 16th February, 1940, the Ministry of Health directed that annual reports of medical officers of health "might without disadvantage be materially shortened," nevertheless the information required in this eight page circular was considerable. In a later circular, No. 2067, dated 19th July, 1940, the Ministry gave directions "for the further curtailment of such reports." These reports are to be confined to essential and urgent matters which have affected the public health during the year, especially any matters arising from or connected with the War, outbreaks of infectious disease, and measures for maternity and child welfare, together with any exceptional measures taken or recommended by the Medical Officer of Health. Suitable arrangements are to be made for the preservation of records and statistics, in order that, after the termination of the war, more complete reports may be available, thus maintaining the continuity of annual records so far as is practicable.

As a matter of convenience and record, the names of the committees are given, also the staff, omitting professional qualifications. The body of the report deals with the principal vital statistics, food and drugs inspection in brief, housing, infectious disease and the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. Many useful tables have had to be omitted, including details of the work of the Sanitary Inspector's Department. The work of the Mental Deficiency Committee has already been reported to the Council and to the Board of Control, and is therefore omitted.

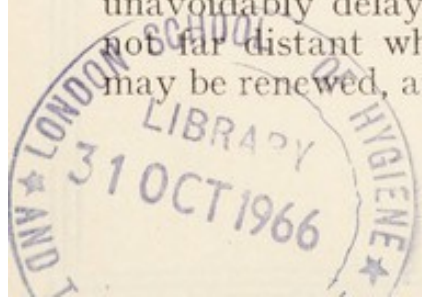
During the year there was no material change in the sanitary circumstances of the area, that is water supply, sewerage and refuse collection. The small increase in acreage is due to an extension by agreement and comprises the site of the new Cattle Market. It will be observed that the Registrar General has furnished two population figures for the calculations of the Birth Rate and Death Rate respectively. The former is the estimated resident population, including non-civilians *as at the middle* of the year. This may be regarded as the Registrar General's estimate of the population had circumstances been normal.

The latter is an estimated population constructed so as to allow for the exclusion of non-civilians during the last quarter of the year, and to allow for the different areal assignment of deaths adopted for the first three and the last quarters, respectively. The typescript of the ordinary annual report has been lying at the Office awaiting the Registrar General's statistics unavoidably delayed by the War. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when the ordered advance of the social services may be renewed, and the continuity of annual reports maintained.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. PAGE.



CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

Public Health Committee.

MAYOR—

R. GLAVE SAUNDERS, Esquire.

CHAIRMAN—

COUNCILLOR W. W. BEER.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—

ALDERMAN R. M. CHALLICE, J.P.

Alderman J.R. NETHERCOTT	Councillor G. C. HEYWOOD.
Alderman W. HEALE.	Councillor E. J. LANGDON.
Councillor W. T. BAKER.	Councillor B. S. MILLER.
Councillor P. F. BROOKS.	Councillor Mrs. E. W. REED.
Councillor G. G. DAW.	Councillor J. D. SEWARD.
Alderman J. S. S. STEELE- PERKINS. J.P.	Councillor Mrs. E. E. TINKHAM.

Town Clerk—C. J. NEWMAN, Esq.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

CHAIRMAN—

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. E. TINKHAM.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—

ALDERMAN J. S. S. STEELE-PERKINS, J.P.

Alderman F. H. TARR, J.P.	<i>Non-Members of the</i>
Councillor G. G. DAW.	<i>Council :</i>
Councillor J. W. ACKROYD.	Lady DAVY.
Councillor L. A. GROSE.	Mrs. DEPREE.
Councillor W. W. BEER.	Mrs. MILLER.
Councillor B. L. THOMAS.	Mrs. PICKARD.
Councillor W. E. G. WICKHAM	Mrs. SMITH, J.P.

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 Honeylands Children's Sanatorium.

DR. G. B. PAGE.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

DR. R. P. BOYD.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.

DR. JESSIE SMITH.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.

DR. E. PATTERSON.

Medical Officer, City Hospital (Temporary).

DR. S. J. P. GRAY.

Venereal Disease Medical Officer.

*DR. P. D. WARBURTON.

Medical Officer, Ante-Natal Clinic.

*DR. BERTHA HINDE.

Medical Officer, Northern Infant Welfare Centre.

*DR. H. TEMKIN. (to 1st Sept.)

Dental Surgeon.

G. V. SMALLWOOD.

Assistant Dental Surgeon.

C. A. REYNOLDS.

District Medical Officers under the Public Assistance Committee.

*No. 1 District.	Dr. C. W. MARSHALL.
*No. 2 District.	DR. G. S. STEELE-PERKINS.
*No. 3 District.	DR. J. R. BRADSHAW.
*No. 4 District.	DR. J. C. HEAL.

Public Vaccinator.

*DR. S. J. P. GRAY.

*(b) Others.**Chief Sanitary Inspector and Officer under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, etc.*

ARTHUR E. BONHAM.

Deputy Sanitary Inspector.

A. E. TROUNSON.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

T. COATES.
 G. E. BORLACE.
 A. C. LEWIS.
 H. R. AMBROSE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

*H. MACDONALD.

Public Analyst.

*T. TICKLE.

Vaccination Officer.

E. S. HOWELLS.

Superintendent Health Visitor.

MISS C. A. KNUCKEY.

Health Visitors.

MISS B. M. KNUCKEY.
 MISS M. M. FOY.
 MISS D. HICKSON.
 MISS G. LUNN.
 MISS A. H. EDDS.
 MISS D. KERRIDGE.
 MRS. F. M. HOCKING }
 MISS M. E. BLACK. } Temporary.

Tuberculosis Dispensary Nurse.

MISS E. K. SHEPPARD.

Matron of Isolation Hospital.

MISS R. E. A. HUTTY.

Matron of Tuberculosis Children's Sanatorium.

MISS F. JONES.

Clerks.

E. S. HOWELLS (Chief Clerk).

C. A. MERRICK.

H. TUCKER (A.R.P. Clerk).

MISS S. R. TAYLOR	}	Maternity and Child Welfare Clerks.
MISS V. JORDAN.		

†E. W. H. ELLCOMBE.

R. W. STILES.

†R. J. BARKER (Tuberculosis Clerk).

†S. SNELL.

C. G. SEAMARK.

I. ALFORD.

MISS M. O'MEARA.

MISS J. COOPER.

MISS O. KNAPTON.

(Casualty Bureau.)

} Temporary.

*Denotes part-time officers.

†On active service.

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1939.

General Statistics.

1. Area (acres)	4,718.578
2. Population (as given by the Registrar-General)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> { <div> <div>Birth Rate 69,890.</div> <div>Death Rate 70,540.</div> </div> </div>			
3. Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	.....	.....	.....	15,686
4. Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1939) according to Rate Books	.....	.....	.....	18,400 (estimated)
5. Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931 Census)	.....	.....	.....	17,025
6. Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	£707,788
7. Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.....	.....	.....	£2,826

Vital Statistics.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	903	469	434	<i>Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.4</i>
	Illegitimate	33	12	21	
Stillbirths		37	22	15	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births. 38.02.</i>
Deaths		908	424	484	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.1</i>

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List) :—

	Deaths	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.</i>
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	..... 2	2.1
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	..... 1	1.05
Total	..... 3	Rate 3.1

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	42.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	38.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	151.5
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	Nil.
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	5
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	Nil.

BIRTH RATE.

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

Year.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
England and Wales	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.0
Exeter	15.2	14.2	14.3	13.9	15.05	14.3	13.3	14.1	14.6	13.4
Percentage of Illegitimate Births to total births.....	5.6	5.03	4.6	5.8	6.07	6.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	3.5

DEATH RATE.

The crude Death Rate for 1939 was 12.8 and the corrected Death Rate 11.1.

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

Year.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
England and Wales	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.4	11.6	12.1
Exeter	10.04	10.8	9.8	10.7	10.00	10.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rates for the year ended 1939 were as follows :

England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	50
126 Great Towns, including London (census populations exceeding 50,000—	.....	.....	.....	53
148 Smaller Towns (census populations 25,000—50,000)	.....	.....	.....	40
London	.....	.....	.....	48
Exeter	.....	.....	.....	42

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

Year.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
England and Wales	60	66	65	64	59	57	59	58	53	50
Exeter	49.7	56.7	53.6	47.8	55.8	33.6	62.3	56.1	56.4	42.1

26 of the 40 deaths were due to congenital causes and prematurity. 24 being deaths under one month.

HOSPITALS, CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Up to the out-break of War there was no change. Thereafter the principal hospitals became part of the Emergency Medical Scheme of the Ministry. See also M. & C. W. Section.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious diseases :—

Two motor ambulances.	}	Provided by the Council.
One utility motor van for discharging cases.		

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

As from 1.10.39 one motor ambulance provided by the Police and one motor ambulance provided by St. John Ambulance Association. The Council contributes £100 per annum towards the latter. The provision is adequate for the ordinary needs of the City and surrounding district.

Civil Defence ambulance provision is not included.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

Number on Register 1st January, 1939	.....	219
Since added	.....	30
Died, transferred, removed, etc.	.....	37
Number on Register, 31st December, 1939	.....	212
All but one of those certified were over 50 years of age.		

Evacuation. On 2nd September, 162 blind persons were evacuated to Exeter. At the end of the year 99 remained. These figures relate to registered blind and do not include unregistered persons or dependents.

There was difficulty in finding suitable workshop premises for the employable blind who were in the majority. There is also a considerable difference in the scale of allowances as between London and the Provinces, moreover, some of these persons had to maintain their original homes.

LABORATORY WORK.

All pathological and bacteriological work is carried out at the Laboratory of the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, under the direction of Dr. W. A. Robb, with the exception of those examinations which are made at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The usual routine examinations are carried out free, but swabs from diphtheria contacts are only undertaken without charge if the Medical Officer of Health has been first consulted.

Examinations made :—

For diphtheria :—

(a) Primary investigations, including contacts	.....	1452
(b) Others	.....	1700
For streptococci	.....	11

For Enteric Fever :—

Widal	.....	14
Blood Culture	.....	6
Faeces culture	.....	26
Urine culture	.....	19

FOR V.D. DEPARTMENT :—

For detection of spirochetes	.....	3
For detection of gonococci	.....	271
For Wasserman re-action	.....	330
Others	.....	48

For T.B., excluding examinations at Tuberculosis Dispensary, *q.v.* :—

Sputum	.....	12
Others	.....	8
Miscellaneous Examinations :—		
Cerebro-spinal fluid	.....	7
Others	.....	15

HOUSING.

(a) *Statistics.*1. *Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	361
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	418
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	15
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	43
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	21
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	340
2.	<i>Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—</i>	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	339
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>	
(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	3
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	3
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	—
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	20
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	18

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
4. <i>Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding :—</i>	
(a) (1) No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	20
(2) No. of families dwelling therein	22
(3) No. of persons dwelling therein	120
(b) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	24
(c) (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	62
(2) No. of persons concerned in such cases	396
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	<i>Nil.</i>

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

1. (a) No. of Council houses found to be infested	51
No. of Council houses dis-infested	51
(b) No. of other houses found to be infested	30
No. of other houses dis-infested	30

2. *Methods employed.*

Where possession can be obtained, the whole of the interior is fumigated (after easing skirting boards, picture rails, and in some instances floor boards) with flowers of sulphur, to which cayenne pepper is added in the proportion of 1 oz. of cayenne pepper to 10 lbs. of flowers of sulphur—the same being evenly mixed before ignition. The dose is repeated after the expiration of 7 days.

Where fumigation cannot be carried out the treatment is spraying with solution “D,” obtained from Messrs. R. Summer & Co., Liverpool.

3. *The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.*

In all cases where vermin is proved to exist, articles that cannot be treated with steam are carefully sprayed with solution as described under (2) above and are removed from the premises, while bedding, clothing, etc., is removed to the steam disinfecter and afterwards returned to the new premises.

4. *The work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority free of cost.*
5. In cases where it is found necessary to disinfect furniture, etc., before the removal of families from unfit houses to Council houses the latter are visited by a Sanitary Inspector who makes tactful inquiries to ascertain if the measures taken were successful. Up to the present, their visits have been appreciated by the tenants.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

On the register there are 115 Dairies, Milkshops or Milkstores (in which cattle are not kept) for the sale by retail of liquid milk. For the production of milk for sale wholesale and retail, there are 17 Dairies in which cattle are kept.

In addition to the foregoing, cream is sold by retail at a number of shops and also from stalls in the market, and a considerable quantity of liquid milk is retailed in the City by farmers occupying farms situate in the Devon County Area.

The number of producers occupying farms situate outside the district who supply milk wholesale to Exeter traders is approximately 256.

Of 36 test samples of milk taken for examination for tuberculosis all gave negative results. Fourteen of these were from "Accredited Producers."

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Licenses for graded milks were issued as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested :—

Production only	.....	1
Combined Production and bottling	.....	1
Dealers and Supplementary	.....	17

Accredited :—

Production only	.....	1
Bottling Establishment at which milk was not produced	.....	1
Dealers and Supplementary	.....	3

Pasteurising establishments :— 3

SAMPLES EXAMINED.

Designation.	No. unsatisfactory.	No. within the Standard of Cleanliness.	Total.
Tuberculin tested	..... 4	..... 31	..... 35
T.T. Pasteurised	..... 2	..... 6	..... 8
Accredited	..... 5	..... 6	..... 11
Pasteurised	..... 6	..... 20	..... 26

UNGRADED MILK.

In addition to the foregoing, 36 samples were examined. Of these, 27 did not reach the standard of cleanliness required for graded milk. With one exception these samples were from producers outside Exeter.

ICE CREAM.

All manufacturers and/or vendors of ice cream in the City are registered under the Corporation Act, 1928, and the premises are periodically inspected. Samples were examined as follows :—

For cleanliness	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
For Chemical purity	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

The number that failed to reach the standard for “ Accredited ” Milk was 17.

Liquid milk was used in the preparation of the commodity in 21 instances and in two cases cream was added. In most instances, the mixture was heated up to or near boiling point ; but from further investigation of those samples which failed, it appeared that the cold mixture gave no worse results than those which were heated. The causes at work are various, such as unclean milk, insufficient care as to cleanliness in production and stale material.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The accompanying table gives particulars of the animals dealt with at the Public Abattoir. In the aggregate the number is below that for the previous year, and is due to a definite rise in cattle prices and a consequent increase in the sale of imported meat.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, DURING 1939.						
	Cattle ex- cluding Cows.	Cows.*	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	
Number killed	5672	1122	2387	17278	7980	
Number inspected	4357	1111	2279	12128	6675	
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :—						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	5	14	78	18	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	259	292	27	310	380	
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	5.97	26.73	1.79	3.19	5.96	
Tuberculosis only :—						
Whole carcasses condemned	20	16	3	—	6	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	175	115	2	—	106	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.48	11.79	0.22	—	1.68	

* Cows do not include heifers with first calf for the purpose of these tables.

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Whole carcasses including offals on account of Generalised Tuberculosis	11	12	2	0
Parts of carcasses and offals, etc., on account of Localised Tuberculosis	7	13	1	5
Whole carcasses including offals on account of diseases or conditions other than Tuberculosis	5	19	1	18
Parts of carcasses and offals, etc., on account of Local affections other than Tuberculosis	4	13	2	24
Imported Meat and Offals	—	11	2	25
Other Foods, including a large proportion of fish	4	2	2	22
Total weight of Meat and other Foods seized or surrendered during 1939	34	13	1	10

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Altogether 118 formal samples and 135 informal samples were examined. Of these, 12 formal samples and 20 informal samples were found to be adulterated. These unsatisfactory samples comprised beer (5), new milk (14), sweet spirits of nitre (6), vinegar (4), and aerated drinks (3).

Lead in Beer.

During 1939 lead piping which was contaminating the beer was removed from 41 inns in the following manner :—

Replacement by Monel metal or stainless steel piping in 29 inns.

Replacement by rubber piping in 3 inns.

Engines abolished and liquor drawn henceforth from the wood in 9 inns.

The above work included the replacement of 22 old beer engines in addition to the piping. The five samples of beer shown as adulterated were repeats of samples taken from the same inns in 1938 and were not new cases.

Milk.

Of the 96 samples of milk 14 were adulterated which is 14.58% against 12.42% in 1938.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result</i>
Selling new milk 27% deficient in fat.	Fined 10/-.
Selling new milk 27% deficient in fat.	Fined £1. Registration cancelled by the Committee.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS 1925 TO 1927.

Every sample of food taken for analysis was examined for the presence of preservatives. None was found.

PREVELANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year there was an increase in the incidence of scarlet fever, 199 cases being notified against 106 in 1938. There was a sharp increase in diphtheria, 171 cases being notified with 6 deaths against 39 cases with no deaths in 1938.

Whooping Cough was moderately prevalent from March to May, but there was very little measles, rubella, chickenpox or mumps.

Up to 23rd October when measles and whooping cough became notifiable by law, we were dependent upon the records of the school medical department and the reports of health visitors for our information about these two important diseases and the minor infectious diseases.

The following table shows the monthly incidence of the principal infectious diseases. The table on the page opposite shows the notifications divided into age groups, their disposal and deaths.

1939.			
	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.
January	18	12	—
February	12	9	—
March	7	12	1
April	13	13	—
May	10	19	—
June	14	3	2
July	9	9	—
August	8	13	1
September	19	10	1
October	38	19	—
November	40	26	—
December	11	26	2
	199	171	*7

It will be seen that scarlet fever was prevalent throughout the year with the usual seasonal rise in the autumn. The type was mild and complications were few.

The City was due for an increase in the incidence of diphtheria as the following table shows. The table also shews the consistently low mortality from diphtheria experienced by the City.

*1 case typhoid admitted from a ship in Canal basin.

4 cases of paratyphoid B and 2 cases of food poisoning.

NOTIFICATION AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA,

1929-39 inclusive :—

Year.	Population.	Notification.	Deaths.
1929	61290	104	5
1930	61290	287	9
1931	64780	130	2
1932	66200	28	0
1933	67300	21	0
1934	67800	40	1
1935	68300	94	2
1936	68650	62	2
1937	69240	8	0
1938	69160	39	0
1939	69890	171	6

The last big outbreak began in 1929 and persisted until 1931. It involved also the surrounding rural district. In 1935 there was a sharp outbreak in the autumn, centred about a school in the Northern District of the City. On the other hand, there were years with 28 and 21 cases only and in 1937 as few as 8 cases—this in a City generally unprotected by artificial immunisation.

Epidemics do not correspond with calendar years nor with annual reports. The present increased prevalence of diphtheria began in the autumn of 1938 persisted through 1939 and appears to have received some impetus towards the end of the year. This might have been due to conditions brought about by the war for example, the reception of a large number of official and unofficial evacuee children. Actually this explanation is untenable. The officially evacuated children were billeted in the Western District and attended the schools there, and the unofficial evacuees were distributed all over the City, whereas the main incidents of diphtheria fell on the Eastern District and to a less extent on the Northern District. The connection between these two districts, Eastern and Northern, lies in the senior schools. There has also been diphtheria in the surrounding rural districts and the local voluntary hospital has experienced much inconvenience from the accidental admission of carriers and patients incubating the disease. As a respectable proportion of these patients were adults, the position would not have been affected by immunisation

schemes as ordinarily practised. Conferences have been held with the honorary staff of the hospital and appropriate steps were taken to endeavour to check the admission of carriers. Among other things, the possibility of aural carriers was pointed out. They are not very uncommon.

At the present time in Exeter we protect by inoculation the nursing and domestic staff of the Isolation Hospital. The antigen used is T.A.F. with the necessary pre- and post- Schick testing. Since 1934, the Local Authority has provided prophylactic material free of charge to any juvenile institution in the City. All these institutions except one (voluntary) are protected, the antigens in use being T.A.M. and A.P.T. The risks run by unprotected institutions and the difficulty and expense of eradicating the disease once it has been introduced, cannot be too strongly emphasised.

The preoccupation of Health Departments with matters of Civil Defence since the 1938 crisis has made the proper investigation and control of outbreaks of infectious disease increasingly difficult. The Government has seen fit to place a very heavy burden upon the Departments. Time will reveal how far this has been wise. Epidemic disease has always been and remains one of the great risks of war.

VACCINATION.

No primary vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health or his staff under the Smallpox Regulations, 1917.

The latest statistics are for the year 1938 and are as follows :—

Births registered	.....	1212
Vaccinated	.....	564
Insusceptible	.....	3
Statutory Declaration received	.....	546
Died unvaccinated	.....	54
Postponed	.....	3
Removed to other districts	.....	28
Removed to places unknown	.....	7
Unaccounted for	.....	7

It will be noted that 46.5 per cent of the infants were vaccinated, which is 2.5 per cent above that of the previous year.

The partially protected condition of the population cannot be considered satisfactory.

Cases of post-vaccinal encephalitis—*Nil*.

CANCER.

The following table shows deaths from cancer during the past ten years.

Year.....	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Deaths	82	96	116	108	121	127	124	117	121	127

The next table shews deaths from cancer during the past year according to age periods and sex.

0-1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75 & over		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
										1		4	3	6	9	6	15	17	28	13	25	47	80

The facilities for diagnosis and treatment were fully described in the report for 1936. There has been no change.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	Under 1	Cases Notified.													Cases admitted to I. Hospital	Deaths.													Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	2	3	8	18	80	31	9	17	2	1					171	166		1			2	2		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 Institutional accommodation for men has been reduced temporarily, owing to the necessity of using one block of 12 beds at the Isolation Hospital for fever cases. On the other hand, a ward of 6 beds for men has been made available at the City Hospital.

The following figures show at a glance the main facts of the tuberculosis statistics for the City during 1939 :—

Total cases on Register, 1st January	.....	488
Pulmonary	.....	347
Non-Pulmonary	.....	141
Total notifications received after deduction of 8 duplicates, but including 15 inward transfers	.....	115
Pulmonary	.....	80
Non-Pulmonary	.....	35
Deaths during the year	.....	52
Pulmonary	.....	42
Non-Pulmonary	.....	10
Outward transfers	.....	15
Pulmonary	.....	14
Non-Pulmonary	.....	1
Total cases on Register, 31st December	.....	530
Pulmonary	.....	368
Non-Pulmonary	.....	162

The following table shows notifications and deaths during the year arranged according to ages.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
5	6	2	4	4	—	1	—	—
10	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
15	4	2	2	3	1	2	—	—
20	5	4	2	1	4	1	1	1
25	4	13	1	3	3	2	1	1
35	8	2	—	—	4	7	—	—
45	10	2	—	1	2	2	—	—
55	6	3	1	4	4	2	2	—
65 and upwards	2	3	1	2	4	4	—	1
Totals	47	33	13	22	22	20	5	5
	115				52			

Only 4 cases were not notified before death. Of these 3 were pulmonary cases. In 2 cases the medical practitioner was under the impression that notification had been made by his predecessor and in the other case diagnosis was made shortly before death.

In the remaining case diagnosis was made following operation shortly before death.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Tuberculosis Wards, Whipton Hospital.

Remaining under treatment on 1st January 1939			Admitted during the year			Discharged during the year			Deaths during the year.			Remaining under treatment 31st Dec., 1939.		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
17	9	26	31	22	53	38	19	57	5	3	8	5	9	14

Honeylands Children's Sanatorium, Whipton.

Remaining under treatment 1/1/39.			Admitted during the Year.			Discharged during the Year.										Remaining under treatment 31/12/39				
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	Males						Females				M	F	TOTAL		
						Improved	Quiescent	Not Tuberculosis	To C.I.H.	Mistaken Diagnoses	Total	Quiescent	Much Improved	To C.I.H.	Transferred	Not T.B.	Total			
10	10	20	17	10	27	1	9	3	1	1	15	7	1	-	1	4	13	12	7	19

Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth.

Remaining on 1-1-33			Admitted during the year.			Discharged during year.			Remaining on 31-12-39.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
—	—	—	1	3	4	1	1	2	—	2	2

The total cost of the treatment of these patients was £204 8s. 7d.

Other Institutions.

Institution.	Condition for which treated.	Remaining under treatment on 1-1-39.			Admitted during Year.			Discharged during Year.			Deaths during the year.			Remaining under treatment on 31-12-39.		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Miss Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Exeter	Spine				3	3	6	1	2	3				2	1	3
	Tibia				1		1	1		1						
	Ankle				1		1	1		1						
	Knee				2		2	2		2						
	Sacroiliac Joint		1	1	1	1	2		1	1				1	1	2
	Elbow					1	1		1	1						
Ant Gold Ortho paedic Hospital, Plymouth	Spine	1		1		1	1	1	1	2						
	Abdomen					1	1								1	1
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital Exeter	Neck															
	Glands				3	3	6	3	3	6						
	Abdominal Genito- urinary				1	1	2		2	2	1	1				
	Sacro-iliac Joint				2		2	1		1				1		1
	Ischio- Rectal					1	1		1	1						
					1		1	1		1						
Total		1	1	2	15	13	28	11	11	22	1	1	2	4	3	7

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The following particulars are given of cases under supervision at the Dispensary by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as Tuberculous during the year	30	21	7	4	5	8	5	4	35	29	12	8
Number of cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—												
(1) Recovered	8	5	1	1	1	—	3	4	9	5	4	4
(2) Dead (all causes)....	18	12	1	—	1	1	1	—	9	3	—	—
(3) Removed to other areas	9	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	9	3	—	—
(4) For other reasons	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	2	—
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—												
Definitely Tuberculous	118	78	22	25	25	24	29	19	143	102	51	44

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 465 specimens of Sputa were examined at the Dispensary.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 205 X-ray examinations had been made (44 for screen only).....

VENEREAL DISEASE.

With the approval of the Ministry of Health, arrangements have been made between the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, the Devon County Council and the City Council 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—5 p.m., and Fridays, 6—8 p.m.
Women	....	Fridays, 3—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 cases 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	....	....	....	....	13
(b) Chancroid	....	....	....	....	—
(c) Gonorrhoea	....	....	....	....	52
(d) Conditions other than venereal	....	....	....	....	58

Total attendance of cases during the year at out-patient clinic, 3423.

Examination of pathological material :—

For detection of spirochetes	....	....	3
For detection of gonococci	....	....	271
For Wassermann and Kahn reaction	....	....	330
Other reactions	....	....	48

The City's share of the expenses for the year amounted to
£854 11 0

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

Number of cases who ceased to attend out-patient clinic :—

Before completing a course of treatment	....	45
Number of cases transferred to other treatment centres or to care of private practitioners	....	37
Number of patients discharged from out-patient clinic after completion of treatment and observation	....	124
Number of cases which ceased to attend after Completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure	....	13
Number of cases who, on 31.12.39 were under treatment or observation	....	72
		<hr/> 291 <hr/>

The total number of cases under treatment at the end of the year showed a decrease of 20.

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

Notices are exhibited in all the public conveniences setting out the facilities available, and judging from the number of enquiries originating from these notices, they are doing useful work

These arrangements are intimated to all doctors commencing practice in Exeter. Three medical practitioners were supplied with arseno-benzol compounds free, amounting to 14 doses in all.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

On the 31st December, 1939, there were 75 foster children in the City and the number of registered foster mothers was 67.

The health visitors paid 457 visits to foster mothers during the year. The figures for the previous year were 73, 62 and 509 respectively. Necessary action was taken wherever conditions were found to be unsatisfactory, and everything possible was done to encourage foster mothers to attend the child welfare centres regularly with their children when these were of appropriate age.

No legal proceedings were taken.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Up to the outbreak of War the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme for the City continued exactly as set out in the Annual Report for 1938. The outbreak of War brought about three major disturbances.

(1) All the buildings used by the Welfare Centres became A.R.P. First Aid Posts. It was necessary to close the Welfares for a short period while the Posts were being equipped. During this period their place was taken by afternoon sessions, Saturdays and Sundays included, at the Central School Medical Clinic. The Municipal ante-natal clinic was transferred to the same premises while the central clinic conducted by the Exeter Maternity and District Nursing Association on behalf of the Council continued as usual. The two branch ante-natal clinics in the Eastern and Western Housing Estates were suspended for the time being. In addition, health visitors were given power to order milk and medical foods for short periods in accordance with the Council's ordinary rules. In this way the needs of mothers and children were fully met. The Child Welfare Centres were able to re-open in their usual buildings during the week beginning 18th September; a very satisfactory performance.

The municipal ante-natal clinic returned to its usual premises on 5th February, 1940. The District Nursing Association branch clinics were re-opened at the beginning of 1940. During the winter all clinics opened earlier in order that mothers and children might reach home in daylight.

(2) The upgrading under the Ministry of Health's Emergency Medical Services Scheme of the City Hospital (Public Assistance) deleted the maternity accommodation at the institution. On 2nd September at less than 24 hours notice, the maternity home was transferred to Mowbray House, a private nursing home in the City. This move provided 20 beds against 6 at a time when additional accommodation was likely to be in demand.

This plan had been approved in principle before the war, but details had not been worked out. Such a removal was not accomplished without difficulties. Grateful thanks are due to the proprietors of Mowbray House for all their help in transforming it into a temporary Municipal Maternity Home.

(3) The reception of mothers and children under school age from Evacuation areas. The failure of this scheme is now a matter of history. The fundamental difficulty lies in the fact that ordinary homes cannot be split up at short notice, nor can they be kept divided indefinitely. There are many other difficulties. Whereas school children are for the most part billeted

in pre-arranged homes with hosts who have expressed willingness to receive them, compulsory billeting was the rule with mothers and young children. Moreover the terms of billeting are quite different.

The actual scheme was hurriedly and badly conceived. Here in Exeter we had to keep a reception staff standing by for several days because there was no definite information available as to the days and trains on which the mothers would arrive. There was much unnecessary fuss and an immense amount of nonsense talked about expectant mothers. Evidently some people imagined that all married women are expectant! Finally wagging tongues contributed their share of wholly apocryphal stories and no doubt had the satisfaction of doing some mischief.

The majority of our evacuees arrived on Sunday 3rd September, viz. 777, being 301 adults and 476 children. To these must be added mothers and children on holiday here at the time and therefore liable to be billeted, viz. 107 being 55 adults and 52 children. By 16th September no less than 131 (51 adults and 80 children) had gone home or elsewhere, and the return migration continued all the autumn and winter.

By the end of the year 104 were left, being 47 adults and 57 children. By midsummer 1940, this number had sunk to half. Of the mothers evacuated originally 30 were ascertained to be pregnant, and none in an advanced condition. Whatever criticisms may be aimed at the scheme and at evacuation authorities, it does appear that adequate steps were taken to prevent mothers advanced in pregnancy from taking long journeys.

It soon became apparent that a number of mothers were unlikely to merge satisfactorily with the families upon which they were billeted. Some sort of Community Centre was essential.

The Dean of Exeter and Mrs. Carpenter very generously placed the Cathedral Rest Rooms and other portions of the Deanery at the disposal of a Committee, presided over by the the Bishop of Crediton. This useful piece of social work began early in September and by the second week had developed into a busy centre. It provided a rest room, a dining room, where a good mid-day meal and tea could be obtained at cost price, and a day nursery for children not yet attending school.

The War Emergency Committee of the City Council agreed to contribute sufficient to cover the running expenses, that is, paid help, cost of gas and some equipment. Receipts covered the actual cost of food and a good deal of voluntary help was forthcoming. The Centre continued its work throughout the Winter and was suspended on 17th February, 1940, when the numbers of women and children remaining had diminished to a mere handful.

The necessity of providing additional health visitors in the event of war was foreseen and provided for. Two of the persons earmarked for this purpose were added to the staffs which now consists of a superintendent health visitor and eight others being two for each of the four health districts into which the City is divided.

I.—CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre.	Average No. of Infants on Books.	Average No. of Attendances of Children.	Average No. of Attendances of expectant Mothers
Central District	159	69	3.0
Western District	289	106	3.0
Northern District	248	77	2.0
Eastern District	331	81	1.3

Altogether 1,382 children under school age attended the centres making 15,453 attendances. The figures for the previous year were 1,180 and 17,125. The attendances of the various age groups were as follows :—

Centre.	Under 1.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	Total.
Central	1465	630	464	374	68	3001
Western	2356	901	739	674	298	4968
Northern	1637	770	562	316	152	3437
Eastern	1841	762	651	589	204	4047
Total	7299	3063	2416	1953	722	15453

II.—MUNICIPAL ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CENTRE

No. of sessions held	51
No. of mothers attending	159
Total attendances	520
Of new cases :—	
Ante-Natal	122
For diagnosis	—
Post-Natal	5
Referred by :—	
Doctors at Welfare Centres	2
Health Visitors	3
Midwives	1
Private practitioners	3
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> , by office staff in cases already sanctioned by the Committee for the Maternity Home, by other mothers attending the Clinic)	118
Referred for treatment :—	
Dental treatment	59
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital	13
Birth Control Clinic	—
Eye Infirmary	—
Dispensary	1
V.D. Clinic	1

III.—MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

Summary of work carried out by the Exeter Maternity and District Nursing Association on behalf of the City Council during the year.

	Total.
No. of cases attended as midwives	257
No. of visits as midwives	4470
No. of cases attended as Maternity Nurses	139
No. of visits to cases as Maternity Nurses	2609
Total number of cases seen at the Clinics	437
Attendances at the Clinics	1644
Examined by Doctor	456
Visits to patients' homes	1670
Total number of cases seen at the Post-Natal Clinics	20
Total number of attendances	38
Examined by doctor	18
Total number of Medical Aid Forms, for Mother or Baby	63
Total number of Medical Aid Forms, for Mother or Baby, ante-natal	23
Total number of cases referred to Hospital	15
Total number of cases referred to Hospital, ante-natal	4
No. of cases dealt with under lying-in-charity	43

During the year 457 mothers attended the Association's Ante-Natal and Post-Natal clinics making 1,682 attendances. Of this total, 474 attendances were to see the Association's medical officers and 1,208 to see nurse-midwives.

The Association also undertakes nursing of the sick poor on behalf of the Public Health Committee.

During the year, 2,656 nursing visits were made at the instance of various medical officers employed by the Council.

IV.—PROVISION OF MILK AND FOODSTUFFS.

Fresh and dried milks are supplied by the Council in those cases where the condition of the infant shows that extra nourishment is required and the parents are unable to provide it. It is supplied either at half-cost or free, according to circumstances. During the financial year 1939-40, the cost of milk supplied was £811 7s. 1d.

In respect of this sum, £319 10s. 3d. was received from the mothers in part payment. Net cost, £491 16s. 10d., being a decrease of £122 12s. 10d. over the previous year.

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

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

V.—BIRTHS.

953 notifications of live births were received during the year, 95.8 of the notifications were made by midwives and 4.2 by medical practitioners or relatives.

In 262 instances the midwives summoned medical help, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, while 46 other notifications in connection with still births, artificial feeding, etc., were received.

The amount paid by the Local Authority to doctors under the Midwives Act was £338 7s. 0d. of which £119 6s. 3d. was received back from patients in part payment.

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

Premature labour	—
Ruptured perineum	64
Prolonged labour	51
Abnormal presentation	2
Ante-partum haemorrhage	16
Post-partum haemorrhage	2
Adherent placenta	5
Stillbirth	3
Albuminuria	10
Miscarriage	9
Rise of temperature	16
Unsatisfactory condition of mother	46
Unsatisfactory condition of baby	31
Patient's wish	1

VI.—STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths during the year was 37 including 3 inward transfers. Of the 34 stillbirths, 16 were attended by doctors and 18 by midwives.

These may be classified as follows :—

	Macerated, <i>i.e.</i> , died at some time prior to birth.	Non- Macerated.
Difficult labour and abnormal presentations	—	14
Malformation of Infant	1	2
Toxaemia of pregnancy and albuminaria	1	3
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	1	2
Ill-health of, or accident to mother	1	2
No cause assigned	3	4
Totals	7	27

VII.—HOME VISITS UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS.

During the year, the health visitors paid 838 first visits and 5,903 subsequent visits to children under the age of 12 months and 7,733 visits to children between the ages of 12 months and 5 years.

The health visitors staff the various centres and clinics and are also school nurses under the Education Committee.

VIII.—MATERNITY HOME AND SERVICES.

As already noted the maternity work was transferred from the City Hospital to Mowbray House, Heavitree, on 2nd September. This provides 20 beds against 6, besides greatly improved facilities in every way. The City Council appointed Dr. M. Y. Paget to be part-time medical officer at the home. Doctors' cases are, of course, attended by their own medical practitioner.

The home is not yet being used to capacity.

Patients admitted to Maternity Ward at City Hospital up 2nd September	68
Patients admitted to Mowbray House from 2nd September to 31st December	60
Patients admitted to Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital during the year	84

IX.—BIRTH CONTROL.

A Birth Control Clinic is carried on by the Exeter and District Women's Welfare Association. Cases suitable in the sense of the Ministry of Health's Memorandum 153/MCW are referred by the Local Authority and granted financial assistance.

Since 1930 a total of 114 cases have been referred. Of these, 9 failed to attend, 4 have left the city, 4 have died, 22 are known to have become pregnant and 25 have been taken off the books for non-attendance. This statement does not include others who decline to make use of the Clinic's services.

X. DENTAL TREATMENT.

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

Summary of the work done during the year 1939 :—

No. of patients seen	.....	.....	.....	139
No. of visits paid by patients	.....	.....	.....	529
No. of administrations of gas	.....	.....	.....	69
No. of teeth extracted under gas	.....	.....	.....	590
No. of teeth extracted otherwise	.....	.....	.....	16
No. of dentures fitted	.....	.....	.....	105
No. of teeth replaced	.....	.....	.....	1099
Other operations	.....	.....	.....	49

Total cost of dental treatment for 1939-40 was £492 14s. 6d. of which £21 11s. 4d. was received back from patients.

XI.—ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

During the year 22 children from the Infant Welfare Centres received treatment for the following conditions :—

Congenital deformities	.....	.....	.....	8
Injuries at birth	.....	.....	.....	1
Rickets and sequelae	.....	.....	.....	9
Polio-myelitis	.....	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	2

XII.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year.	Cases.			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Re-moved from district	Deaths	Total
	Noti-fied	Treated.							
		At Home	Hos-pital						
1930	4	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	4
1931	6	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	6
1932	11	8	3	11	—	—	—	—	11
1933	7	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	7
1934	6	2	4	5	—	—	—	1	6
1935	7	4	3	6	—	—	1	—	7
1936	7	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	7
1937	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1938	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3
1939	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

It is many years since a case of this disease resulted in injury to vision. There are special facilities for treatment at the West of England Eye Infirmary and there is good co-ordination between this Institution and the V.D. Clinic at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.

Most of the cases reported by midwives under the Board's rules are examples of conjunctivitis due to other causes.

EXETER ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Accommodation and ambulance arrangements remain the same.

In addition to the City, the hospital serves the following local authorities by contracts with the City Council :—

St. Thomas Rural District Council.

Dawlish U.D.C.

Exmouth U.D.C.

Budleigh Salterton U.D.C.

Ottery St. Mary U.D.C.

Sidmouth U.D.C.

Seaton U.D.C.

Axminster U.D.C. and R.D.C.

Honiton T.C. and R.D.C.

Crediton U.D.C. and R.D.C.

Okehampton T.C. and R.D.C.

Princetown Prison Authorities (since determined).

The arrangements for extension were upset by the outbreak of war. Eventually, it was decided to erect a 12 bed cubicle ward and this work is now in hand.

At the beginning of the year, 32 fever patients remained under treatment, 11 of these being from the County. During the year 547 patients were admitted, 171 County and 276 City. At the end of the year, 59 patients remained under treatment—9 County and 50 City.

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are dealt with under a separate section of this Report.

Disease.	Remain- ing.	Ad- mitted.	Discharged.		Deaths.	Remain- ing at end of year.
			Diag- nosis con- firmed.	Diag- nosis not con- firmed.		
Scarlet Fever	18	254	247	8	—	17
Diphtheria	14	239	202	3	9	39
Tonsillitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	11	7	2	—	2
Dysentery	—	3	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	13	11	—	1	1
Measles	—	13	10	3	—	—
Whooping Cough & Broncho-Pneumonia	—	3	—	—	3	—
Chickenpox	—	2	2	—	—	—
Rubella	—	3	3	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	5	4	1	—	—
	32	547	489	18	13	18

NOTES.

Scarlet Fever. 7 cases were complicated by another disease, namely 1 nasal diphtheria, 3 erysipelas, 1 whooping cough, 1 rubella and 1 fractured clavicle.

In 8 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed, namely, 1 impetigo, 2 rubella, 1 chickenpox, 1 napkin rash, 1 diphtheria, and 2 "no appreciable disease." The last were contacts from a children's institution.

Diphtheria. 10 cases were examples of nasal diphtheria, 11 were carriers, 11 were laryngeal cases two of which required tracheotomy, 4 were complicated by a second disease, namely, 2 scarlet fever, 1 measles and 1 rubella.

In 3 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed, being streptococcal sore throats.

Enteric Fever. 1 case of typhoid fever, 8 of paratyphoid B and 2 cases of food poisoning.

Dysentery. 2 cases of Sonne infection and 1 case of broncho-pneumonia with enteritis.

Erysipelas. 1 case complicated by measles.

Measles. 1 case complicated by broncho-pneumonia and 1 by recent appendix operation. In 3 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed, namely 2 rubellas and 1 case "no appreciable disease."

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

By agreement with the County Council, it has been arranged that any smallpox cases arising shall be treated at the County Council's Smallpox Hospital at Upton Pyne.