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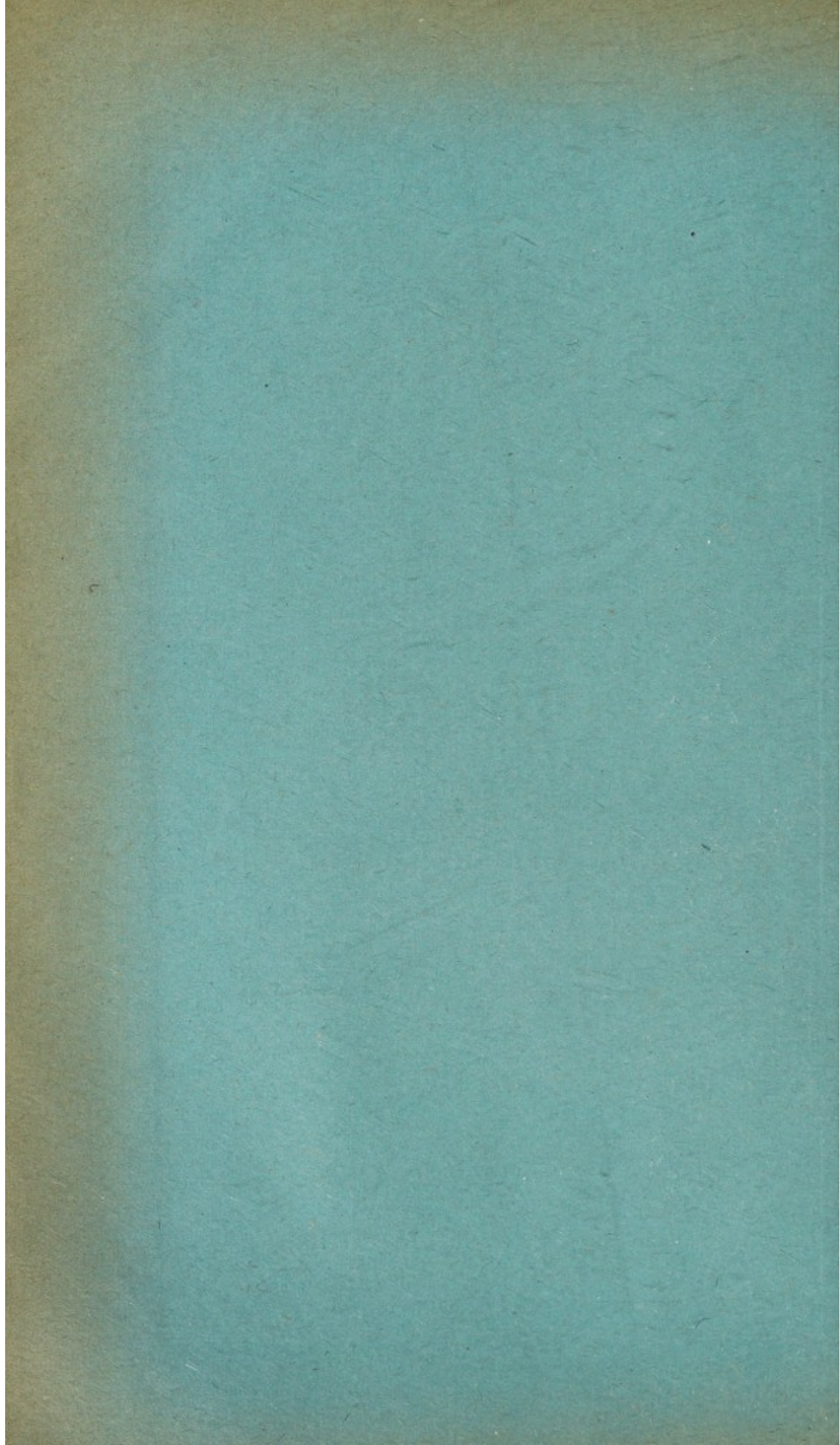
CITY OF PLYMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

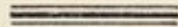
FOR THE YEAR 1949



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CITY OF PLYMOUTH

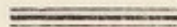


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1949





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HEALTH COMMITTEE

The following members of the City Council served on the Health Committee during the year :—

Chairman: Alderman (Mrs.) J. Marshall.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman (Mrs.) C. Daymond.

Councillors E. Ashworth, (Mrs.) E. Broad, Dr. M. E. Gordon, I. C. Lowe, Dr. G. H. Miles, (Mrs.) L. Newbery, C. S. C. Prance, P. N. Washbourn, W. J. Wilks, L. J. L. Russell.
Dr. N. Goodbody, Dr. J. N. Morris.

AMBULANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman (Mrs.) J. Marshall.

Alderman (Mrs.) C. Daymond, Councillors (Mrs.) E. Broad, Dr. M. E. Gordon, (Mrs.) L. Newbery, W. J. Wilks.

Mr. C. S. C. Prance, Mrs. H. Vellacott, Rev. Hilliard, Mr. H. L. Spear, Mr. F. Warren.

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman (Mrs.) J. Marshall.

Alderman (Mrs.) C. Daymond, Councillors (Mrs.) E. Broad, Dr. M. E. Gordon, Dr. G. H. Miles, (Mrs.) L. Newbery, L. J. L. Russell.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman H. G. Mason.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor L. F. Paul.

Aldermen (Mrs.) C. Daymond, F. T. Hicks, H. J. Perry, S. C. Potter, and H. S. Sangwell.

Councillors G. N. Bradley, (Mrs.) P. Colmer, G. R. Delaforce, F. J. Flawn, A. A. H. Hampton, L. G. Hicks, N. W. Lamb, R. G. Mills, (Miss) K. Pryor, T. H. L. Stanbury, F. J. Stott, L. Trebilcock, and P. N. Washbourn.

Rev. Canon N. Clarke, Mr. F. C. Collier, Rev. W. F. Grey, Mrs. M. Jolly, Mr. H. Jones, Miss E. M. Leigh, Mr. F. M. Ryall, Mr. H. G. Taylor, Mr. W. Lishman and Rev. J. Twohig.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE)

Chairman: Alderman F. T. Hicks.

Aldermen (Mrs.) Daymond, H. G. Mason, S. C. Potter and H. S. Sangwell.

Councillors G. R. Delaforce, A. A. H. Hampton and F. J. Stott

Miss E. M. Leigh, Rev. W. F. Grey, Rev. J. Twohig. Mrs. M. Jolly and Mr. F. J. Collier. Mr. H. Jones, Mr. W. F. Lishman.

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

MEDICAL

- T. Peirson, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health ;
Port Medical Officer ; School Medical Officer.
- G. B. Carter, M.D., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health ;
Deputy Port Medical Officer.
- T. H. Harrison, M.B., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H., Senior School Medical
Officer.
- H. T. Chatfield, M.C., M.B., D.P.H., Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.
(In conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board).
- R. St. J. Harold, L.R.C.P. AND S.I., D.P.H., Assistant Clinical Tuber-
culosis Officer. (In conjunction with the Regional Hospital
Board).
- Marion Smellie, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., Senior Maternity and Child
Welfare Medical Officer.
- N. R. Matheson, M.B., CH.B., C.P.H., Senior Mental Health Medical
Officer.
- Mildred A. Thynne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Maternity
and Child Welfare Medical Officer.
- Hertha M. Tietze, M.D., Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare
Medical Officer.
- Evelyn Steed, M.D., M.R.C.P., Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare
Medical Officer.
- F. R. Philps, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Assistant Port
Medical Officer.
- M. J. Brosnan, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H., Assistant School Medical
Officer.
- Janet Sutherland, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., Assistant
School Medical Officer.
- L. N. Trethowan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant School Medical Officer.

DENTAL

Senior Dental Surgeon:—

A. Maughan, M.C., L.D.S.

Dental Surgeons:—

W. E. Faulkner, L.D.S. (Commenced 3rd January, 1949.
Resigned 30th June, 1949).

J. F. Gray, L.D.S., R. M. Maynard, L.D.S., E. R. Williams,
L.D.S., Mrs. M. Owen, L.D.S. (part-time).

OTHER STAFF

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

C. E. Sanderson, F.R.SAN.I.*†‡

Port Sanitary Inspector:—

A. S. Kitt.*†

Meat Inspector:—

P. A. Hawthorn.*†

Superintendent Health Visitor:—

Miss M. Hornby, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Assistant Supervisor of Midwives:—

Miss J. Casey, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Clerk:—

C. L. Marsh.

Chief Clerk, School Health Department:—

E. T. Perkins.

Ambulance Officer:—

R. D. Sampson, S.B.ST.J.

Home Help Organiser:—

Mrs. P. Nodder.

City Meteorologist:—

G. H. Ivory.

* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

† Meat Inspector's Certificate.

‡ Sanitary Science Certificate.

TO THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
CITY OF PLYMOUTH.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the City of Plymouth for the year 1949.

The Registrar General's mid-1949 estimate of the civilian population of the City was 190,860, which compares with that of 215,500 in 1939. The population has steadily increased each year since the low figure of 127,300 in 1942 after the heavy air attacks of the last war.

Of all the Local Authority's functions that which has the most profound and lasting effect upon the health of the community is, without doubt, the improvement of housing conditions. It is quite impossible to expect a people to attain a high degree of health and happiness until they are adequately housed. Overcrowded and insanitary dwellings affect both physical and mental health and are a fruitful source of family break-up.

The City Council have reason to be proud of their achievement in the provision of houses since the war. Up to July, 1950, a total of 6,350, including 2,250 pre-fabricated dwellings, had been erected by the Local Authority and a further 1,008 new or rebuilt by private enterprise. Although a great deal had been done up to the outbreak of war in 1939 in clearing areas of slum dwellings, there is still a considerable amount of work requiring attention. It is to be hoped that this will be resumed very shortly.

The work of the various services of the department are described in detail in the report which is submitted in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the loyal work of my staff.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. PEIRSON.

SEVEN TREES,
LIPSON ROAD,
PLYMOUTH.

August, 1950.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area 1949

Area in acres (Land and Inland Water)	...	...	9,515
Rateable value of the City	...	...	£1,701,637
Sum represented by the penny rate (estimated)	...	...	£6,824
Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population	...	...	190,860
No. of marriages in the City during 1949	...	...	1,774

No. of unemployed persons in the City on the 31st December, 1949 :—

	<i>Age.</i>				<i>Total.</i>
Men	...	...	18 and over	...	1301
Boys	...	...	15-17	...	43
Women	...	...	18 and over	...	1069
Girls	...	...	15-17	...	96
Total					2509

<i>Live Births.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Legitimate ...	1752	1760	3512	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population =19.75.
Illegitimate ...	127	130	257	
	1879	1890	3769	

<i>Still-Births.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Legitimate ...	39	50	89	Still-Birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births =25.34.
Illegitimate ...	6	3	9	
	45	53	98	

<i>Deaths under 1 year.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Legitimate ...	67	52	119	Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births =34.23.
Illegitimate ...	5	5	10	
	72	57	129	

<i>All Deaths.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	1296	1211	2507	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated civilian population =13.14.

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

All infants per 1,000 live births (Total Deaths 129) ...	34.23
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births (119)	33.88
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births (10)	38.91

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-) births.</i>
No. 29. Puerperal and post- abortive sepsis ...	—	—
No. 30. Other maternal causes ...	5	1.29
	—	—
	5	1.29
	==	==

Deaths from Gastro-Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	8
Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	2.12

**Laboratory
Facilities.**

The following table shows the bacteriological and pathological work carried out for the City at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

8,258 specimens were examined for the Public Health Authorities of the City. The nature of these examinations is as follows:—

Sputums for Tubercle	...	...	...	...	...	3,212
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1,108
Bacteriological Counts on Milks	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
„ „ Waters	...	...	...	...	...	605
„ „ Ice-Creams	...	...	...	...	...	204
Hairs for Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bacteriological Examinations on Urines	...	...	...	...	...	263
„ „ T. Swabs for Vincent's organisms	...	...	...	...	...	45
„ „ T. Swabs for Haemolytic Streptocci	...	...	...	...	...	658
Blood Counts	...	...	...	...	...	284
Blood Agglutinations	...	...	...	...	...	181
Sections	...	...	...	...	...	75
Ascheim Zondeks	...	...	...	...	...	2
C.S.F. Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	100
Examinations of Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	35
Swabs for Measles	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bag flour	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	384
						8,258

Cancer.

Up to the present time figures relating to cancer which have been available to the Department have been those of death returns. For the first time reliable information is given regarding the incidence of cancer of the various parts of the body. I am indebted to the Director of the Devon and Cornwall Regional Cancer Organisation for these statistics.

CANCER REGISTRATIONS OF PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS FOR THE YEARS 1948 AND 1949

<i>Site</i>	1948	1949	<i>Site</i>	1948	1949
Lip	6	11	Breast	54	56
Tongue	7	8	Scrotum	2	—
Other buccal cavity and pharynx ...	14	10	Prostate	10	18
Oesophagus ...	11	5	Other male genital organs	4	2
Stomach and duo- denum	43	37	Urinary organs ...	18	14
Intestines other than duodenum or rec- tum	28	19	Skin	60	54
Rectum	25	21	Brain and nervous system	3	3
Liver and biliary passages	5	4	Bones	5	4
Pancreas	3	7	Thyroid gland ...	5	3
Peritoneum ...	2	3	Nose or nasal cavity	1	—
Larynx and trachea	9	4	Lymphosarcoma ...	1	2
Lung and pleura ...	18	31	Primary lymphoa- denopathies ...	9	6
Cervix	26	24	Leukaemia	6	7
Uterus	13	14	Carcinomatosis ...	3	1
Other female genital organs	16	19	Miscellaneous ...	2	2

Cremation. The Council's crematorium was established in 1934 and the following figures show the use made of these facilities since that time :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cremations.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cremations.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cremations.</i>
1934	10	1939	374	1944	723
1935	123	1940	552	1945	834
1936	151	1941	448	1946	942
1937	253	1942	560	1947	896
1938	261	1943	665	1948	967
				1949	1432

CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT THE 'HOE', PLYMOUTH, DURING THE YEAR 1949

	1949	1948	50 Years Average
TEMPERATURES.			
Maximum	85.3 (12th July)	85.0 (28th July)	87.0 (16/8/47)† (12/7/23)
Minimum	28.2 (11th Mar.)	21.7 (21st Feb.)	16.0 (29/1/47) (1/2/47)†
Mean	54.0	51.8	51.4
Daily Range	11.5	10.7	10.8
Relative Humidity ...	75%	76%	82%
EARTH TEMPERATURES.			
Earth 1 ft. deep ...	54.5	53.5	52.2*
Earth 4 ft. deep ...	54.6	53.7	52.6‡
Minimum on Grass ...	20.6 (11th Mar.)	20.0 (1st Feb.)	10.6 (31/1/12)†
SEA TEMPERATURE.			
Mean 6 ft. deep ...	55.2	53.9	53.2*
RAINFALL.			
Total during Year ...	32.17"	36.53"	37.45"
Greatest Daily Fall	1.59" (20th Sept.)	1.22" (6th Nov.)	2.27" (17/11/16)†
No. Wet Days ...	167	198	188
SUNSHINE.			
Total No. Hours ...	2025.2§	1830.6	1683.3
Greatest Daily Amount	15.1 (1st July)	14.9 (8th July)	15.3 (3/6/06)†
No. Sunless Days ...	50	54	62
WIND.			
Prevailing Direction ...	W.	S.W.	S.W.
Highest Velocity (Gust) (m.p.h.)	Not available	67 (29th Jan.)	—

† Denotes Absolute Record.

* Denotes a 45 Year Average.

‡ Denotes a 27 Year Average.

§ Denotes Highest on Record.

G. H. IVORY & PARTNERS,
CITY METEOROLOGISTS,
24 Athenaeum Street,
Plymouth.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS—PLYMOUTH—1914-1949.

Year.	Estimated Mid-year Population (a) Civilian (b) Total Resident.	Birth Rate.	Death. Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.	CRUDE DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM						
					Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	Tuberculosis.		Cancer.
									Respira- tory.	Other Forms.	
1914	212,421 (b)	23.70	15.50	109.70	.26	.05	.22	.25	1.23	.37	1.08
1915	187,911 (a)	19.90	17.40	119.30	.61	.04	.13	.23	1.26	.45	1.15
1916	184,473 (a)	21.60	16.10	90.60	.26	.02	.08	.28	1.37	.35	1.24
1917	179,375 (a)	19.39	16.44	96.95	.46	.01	.11	.17	1.25	.49	1.33
1918	179,629 (a)	19.17	18.90	96.63	.31	.03	.32	.09	1.67	.49	1.16
Average		20.75	16.86	102.63	.38	.03	.17	.20	1.35	.43	1.19
1919	181,967 (a)	21.62	15.48	85.85	.16	.02	.02	.20	1.27	.40	1.38
1920	189,218 (a)	26.35	14.48	74.78	.18	.00	.17	.19	1.03	.24	1.29
1921	199,860 (a)	21.21	12.5	77.52	.01	.02	.05	.06	1.04	.21	1.34
1922	200,370 (a)	19.65	14.4	74.31	.22	.01	.10	.07	1.09	.24	1.25
1923	193,017 (a)	19.49	12.7	50.67	.03	.00	.04	.05	1.04	.23	1.40
Average		21.66	13.91	72.62	.12	.01	.07	.11	1.09	.26	1.33
1924	192,900 (a)	18.16	14.3	81.53	.13	.00	.16	.11	1.08	.22	1.31
1925	197,378 (a)	18.1	12.2	63.0	.01	.01	.07	.04	0.91	.22	1.36
1926	187,300 (a)	17.2	12.3	71.9	.10	.01	.07	.18	0.95	.18	1.49
1927	187,600 (a)	16.5	12.0	61.0	.00	.02	.06	.12	0.97	.16	1.58
1928	187,600 (a)	17.0	12.0	69.2	.41	.01	.02	.17	0.85	.17	1.52
Average		17.59	12.5	69.32	.13	.01	.07	.12	0.95	.19	1.45
1929	199,000 (a)	16.5	12.6	59.5	.02	.02	.17	.13	0.84	.12	1.39
1930	199,000 (a)	15.9	11.8	60.0	.14	.03	.02	.11	0.84	.17	1.47
1931	191,800 (a)	16.4	13.5	66.8	.01	.01	.05	.08	0.69	.20	1.48
1932	208,440 (b)	15.59	12.55	58.44	.02	.04	.07	.09	0.78	.15	1.49
1933	206,200 (b)	15.67	13.23	58.16	.06	.01	.06	.08	0.86	.12	1.47
Average		16.01	12.73	60.58	.05	.02	.07	.10	0.80	.15	1.46
1934	203,450 (b)	15.7	12.05	53.69	.06	.00	.08	.07	0.82	.17	1.59
1935	203,600 (b)	15.0	12.25	59.70	.02	.00	.01	.11	0.56	.15	1.58
1936	206,400 (b)	14.8	12.25	55.86	.01	.00	.09	.19	0.60	.13	1.57
1937	210,460 (b)	14.6	12.79	45.88	.00	.00	.01	.08	0.70	.07	1.63
1938	211,800 (b)	15.6	11.95	53.25	.12	—	.05	.07	0.64	.13	1.54
Average		15.14	12.25	53.68	.04	.00	.05	.10	0.66	.13	1.58
1939	215,500 (a)	15.6	12.61	42.04	—	—	—	.11	0.64	.12	1.65
1940	197,800 (a)	16.6	15.72	59.69	.02	—	.00	.53	0.83	.13	1.85
1941	149,300 (a)	16.43	23.87	77.49	.08	—	.07	.18	0.94	.15	2.25
1942	127,300 (a)	22.12	15.51	51.82	.00	—	.01	.12	0.95	.23	2.51
1943	136,530 (a)	23.03	16.69	37.53	.06	—	.06	.07	0.92	.20	2.34
Average		18.75	16.88	53.71	.03	—	.03	.20	0.85	.16	2.12
1944	144,700 (a)	24.03	14.66	39.98	.00	—	.00	.02	0.86	.12	2.13
1945	157,580 (a)	24.27	15.55	55.96	.00	—	.01	.03	0.79	.10	2.18
1946	176,070 (a)	24.26	13.87	46.11	.00	—	.02	.01	0.60	.14	2.06
1947	181,600 (a)	24.72	14.09	49.88	.05	—	.01	.01	0.77	.16	1.83
1948	188,940 (a)	21.36	12.25	29.73	—	—	.01	.00	0.73	.12	2.09
Average		23.73	14.08	44.33	.01	—	.01	.01	0.75	.13	2.06
1949	190,860 (a)	19.75	13.14	34.23	.00	—	.03	.00	0.62	.03	1.98

Note.—A series of dashes indicates that there were no deaths from that particular disease during that year.

A "0" preceding a decimal point indicates that in some previous year the rate was greater than unity.

A rate of .00 indicates that there were too few deaths during that year to be expressed as a rate to two decimal places.

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS—1914-1949.

YEAR.	STILLBIRTHS.		INFANT MORTALITY		NEO-MORTALITY.		MATERNAL MORTALITY.					
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No. of Deaths under 4 weeks.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	SEPSIS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
							No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.
1914	51	10.02	553	109.7	215	42.68	5	.98	22	4.32	27	5.30
1915	29	6.80	505	119.3	145	34.26	6	1.41	17	3.98	23	5.39
1916	64	14.51	394	90.6	140	32.20	4	.90	20	4.53	24	5.43
1917	59	17.57	376	96.95	137	35.33	2	1.50	15	3.81	17	4.31
1918	133	33.24	373	96.63	132	34.20	5	1.25	14	3.50	19	4.75
Average	67	16.43	444	102.63	154	35.73	4	1.21	17	4.03	22	5.03
1919	143	33.70	352	85.85	135	32.93	5	1.18	18	4.24	23	5.42
1920	153	27.61	403	74.78	182	33.78	4	.73	22	3.96	26	4.69
1921	?	?	347	77.52	153	34.18	3	.67	12	2.68	15	3.35
1922	134	31.22	309	74.31	153	36.81	4	.93	17	3.96	21	4.89
1923	129	30.33	209	50.67	102	24.74	5	1.17	12	2.82	17	3.99
Average	139	30.71	324	72.62	145	32.49	4	.94	16	3.53	20	4.47
1924	125	32.23	306	81.53	128	34.11	6	1.54	19	4.90	25	6.44
1925	?	?	243	63.0	117	30.54	3	.78	15	3.91	18	4.69
1926	?	?	262	71.9	106	29.12	3	.83	8	2.19	11	3.02
1927	?	?	214	61.0	112	31.99	11	3.15	16	4.56	27	7.71
1928	149	39.64	250	69.2	121	33.53	5	1.38	17	4.71	22	6.09
Average	137	35.93	255	69.32	117	31.85	5	1.53	15	4.05	20	5.59
1929	147	40.03	210	59.5	111	31.49	6	1.76	11	2.86	17	4.62
1930	179	49.73	208	60.0	93	27.19	8	2.22	18	5.00	26	7.22
1931	128	36.00	229	66.8	102	29.77	1	.29	8	2.33	9	2.62
1932	153	44.94	190	58.44	97	29.84	8	2.35	12	3.52	20	5.87
1933	126	37.53	188	58.16	107	33.11	7	2.08	13	3.87	20	5.95
Average	147	41.64	205	60.58	102	30.28	6	1.74	12	3.52	18	5.26
1934	118	35.5	172	53.69	91	28.41	6	1.81	8	2.40	14	4.21
1935	124	38.8	183	59.70	103	33.60	9	2.82	7	2.19	16	5.01
1936	120	37.7	171	55.86	77	25.16	5	1.57	4	1.26	9	2.83
1937	118	36.9	141	45.88	66	21.48	7	2.19	10	3.13	17	5.32
1938	140	40.6	176	53.25	87	26.32	2	0.58	5	1.45	7	2.03
Average	124	37.9	168	53.68	85	26.99	6	1.79	7	2.08	12	3.88
1939	127	35.5	145	42.04	82	23.79	2	0.55	9	2.51	11	3.06
1940	117	34.2	197	59.69	95	28.83	7	2.04	4	1.17	11	3.21
1941	82	32.3	178	77.49	75	30.57	2	0.84	4	1.68	6	2.52
1942	87	29.9	146	51.82	85	30.17	2	0.69	8	2.75	10	3.44
1943	103	31.7	118	37.53	57	18.13	5	1.54	7	2.15	12	3.69
Average	103	32.7	157	53.71	79	26.29	4	1.13	6	2.05	10	3.18
1944	99	27.6	139	39.98	80	23.01	3	0.84	4	1.12	7	1.96
1945	111	28.2	214	55.96	112	29.28	3	0.76	14	3.56	17	4.32
1946	101	23.09	197	46.11	113	26.45	1	0.22	5	1.14	6	1.36
1947	97	21.14	224	49.88	127	28.28	—	—	3	0.65	3	0.65
1948	82	19.91	120	29.73	80	19.82	1	0.24	1	0.24	2	0.48
Average	98	23.99	179	44.33	102	25.37	2	0.41	5	1.34	7	1.75
1949	98	25.34	129	34.23	75	19.89	—	—	5	1.29	5	1.29

DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—BY CAUSES AND AGE GROUPS.
(CLASSIFIED LOCALLY UNDER THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DETAILED LIST)

FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk.		1-2 wk.		2-3 wk.		3-4 wk.		Total under 1 mth.		1-3 mths.		3-6 mths.		6-9 mths.		9-12 mths.		Total under 1 yr.		1-2 years.		2-3 years.		3-4 years.		4-5 years.		Total under 5 yrs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS 1.																														
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
CLASS 3.																														
Other general diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CLASS 6.																														
Mental Disorders and Deficiency ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CLASS 8.																														
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	5	6	6	3	2	1	1	-	17	10	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	19	12
Lobar Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia (unspecified) ...	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
CLASS 9.																														
Enteritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Other diseases of the intestines ...	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CLASS 10.																														
Acute nephritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CLASS 14.																														
Congenital Malformations	5	4	1	2	-	-	2	-	8	6	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	11	9	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	12	11
CLASS 15.																														
Premature Birth ...	20	16	3	3	-	-	-	-	23	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	20
Injury at Birth ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life ...	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
CLASS 17.																														
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	1
Accidental mechanical suffocation ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Accidental drowning ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
CLASS 18.																														
Causes of death unstated or ill-defined ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	27	26	10	5	2	-	4	1	43	32	11	11	13	5	3	4	2	3	72	55	2	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	80	66

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DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND CAUSES—PLYMOUTH—1949.
AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH	0-1 years.		1-5 years.		Total under 5 years.		5-15 years.		15-45 years.		45-65 years.		65 and upwards.		Totals all ages.		GRAND TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
3. Scarlet Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough ...	1	1	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
5. Diphtheria ...	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6. Tuberculosis—Respiratory System ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	42	30	9	7	3	64	55	119	
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	
8. Syphilitic Disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	3	1	13	3	16	
9. Influenza ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	4	9	4	13	
10. Measles ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio- encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
13. M. Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (males) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	17	-	23	-	23	
13. F. Cancer of Uterus (females) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	8	-	26	26	
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	9	30	22	48	31	79	
15. Cancer of Breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	11	-	15	1	30	31	
16. Cancer of all other sites ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	49	35	72	56	128	96	224	
17. Diabetes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	14	8	15	23	
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	24	18	77	125	104	146	250	
19. Heart diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	11	109	52	286	360	404	424	828	
20. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	6	30	33	50	40	90	
21. Bronchitis ...	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	18	9	51	45	72	57	129	
22. Pneumonia ...	20	12	2	2	22	14	-	1	2	10	7	18	27	51	50	101	
23. Other respiratory diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	10	2	25	5	30	
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	3	9	2	18	5	23	
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	7	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8	
26. Appendicitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	6	2	8	
27. Other digestive disorders ...	3	1	-	1	3	2	-	3	1	9	3	16	11	31	17	48	
28. Nephritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	5	9	19	9	31	24	55	
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30. Other Maternal causes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	
31. Premature birth ...	21	17	-	-	21	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	38	
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury and infant diseases ...	17	18	-	1	17	19	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	18	23	41	
33. Suicide ...	-	-	3	1	3	1	1	-	3	1	3	2	3	12	7	19	
34. Road traffic accidents ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35. Other violent causes ...	1	1	1	-	2	1	3	2	4	1	10	2	7	11	26	43	
36. All other causes ...	-	2	-	1	-	3	4	1	10	7	17	10	72	70	103	194	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	72	57	8	9	80	66	13	10	89	96	369	214	745	825	1296	1211	2507

CAUSE OF DEATH		1910		1911	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	1	0.1	1	0.1
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	0.1	1	0.1
3	Scarlet Fever	1	0.1	1	0.1
4	Whooping Cough	1	0.1	1	0.1
5	Diphtheria	1	0.1	1	0.1
6	Tuberculosis—Respiratory System	1	0.1	1	0.1
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	0.1	1	0.1
8	Syphilis Disease	1	0.1	1	0.1
9	Influenza	1	0.1	1	0.1
10	Hysteria	1	0.1	1	0.1
11	Acute Polyneuritis and Polio	1	0.1	1	0.1
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	0.1	1	0.1
13	M. Cancer of Brain, Lungs and	1	0.1	1	0.1
14	Other forms of Cancer	1	0.1	1	0.1
15	Cancer of Stomach and Intestine	1	0.1	1	0.1
16	Cancer of Breast	1	0.1	1	0.1
17	Cancer of all other sites	1	0.1	1	0.1
18	Diabetes	1	0.1	1	0.1
19	Idiopathic cerebral vascular disease	1	0.1	1	0.1
20	Heart disease	1	0.1	1	0.1
21	Other diseases of circulatory system	1	0.1	1	0.1
22	Bronchitis	1	0.1	1	0.1
23	Pneumonia	1	0.1	1	0.1
24	Other respiratory diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
25	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	0.1	1	0.1
26	Diarrhea (under 2 years of age)	1	0.1	1	0.1
27	Appendicitis	1	0.1	1	0.1
28	Other digestive diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
29	Nephritis	1	0.1	1	0.1
30	Other renal and urinary diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
31	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
32	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
33	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
34	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
35	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
36	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
37	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
38	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
39	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
40	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
41	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
42	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
43	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
44	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
45	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
46	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
47	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
48	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
49	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
50	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
51	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
52	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
53	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
54	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
55	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
56	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
57	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
58	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
59	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
60	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
61	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
62	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
63	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
64	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
65	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
66	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
67	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
68	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
69	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
70	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
71	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
72	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
73	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
74	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
75	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
76	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
77	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
78	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
79	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
80	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
81	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
82	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
83	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
84	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
85	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
86	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
87	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
88	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
89	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
90	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
91	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
92	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
93	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
94	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
95	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
96	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
97	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
98	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
99	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1
100	Other venereal diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1

Care of Mothers and Young Children

REPORT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births. The live birth-rate for 1949 is 19.7 per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population (190,860), the lowest rate recorded since 1941, but even so still 3 per 1,000 higher than the rate for England and Wales.

	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Allocated</i>
Total live births (legitimate and illegitimate)	3833	3841	3769
Total still births (legitimate and illegitimate)	124	125	98
Total births	<u>3957</u>	<u>3966</u>	<u>3867</u>
Illegitimate births—live	140	140	257
still births	3	3	9
Total	<u>143</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>266</u>
No. of births notified by doctors and parents	...	...	179
No. of births notified by midwives	...	...	3778
			<u>3957</u>

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.

Own home by municipal midwife	877
Own home by municipal midwife with doctor	312
Own home by private midwife	24
Own home by private midwife with doctor	48
Own home by T.T.N.A. district midwife	219
Own home by T.T.N.A. district midwife with doctor	203
Alexandra Maternity Home by midwife	865
Alexandra Maternity Home by midwife with doctor	217
Freedom Fields Hospital by midwife	818
Freedom Fields Hospital by midwife with doctor	194
Private Nursing Home with doctor	122
	<u>3899</u>

(Multiple births counted as one).

PLYMOUTH BIRTH RATES FROM 1920

<i>Year</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Year</i>		<i>Rate</i>
1920	...	26.3	1930	...	15.9
1921	...	21.2	1931	...	16.4
1922	...	19.6	1932	...	15.59
1923	...	19.4	1933	...	15.67
1924	...	18.16	1934	...	15.7
1925	...	18.1	1935	...	15.05
1926	...	17.2	1936	...	14.8
1927	...	16.5	1937	...	14.6
1928	...	17.0	1938	...	15.6
1929	...	16.5	1939	...	15.6
Average for 10 years	...	18.9	Average for 10 years	...	15.4

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rate</i>
1940	16.6
1941	16.43
1942	22.12
1943	23.03
1944	24.03
1945	24.27
1946	24.26
1947	24.72
1948	21.36
1949	19.7
Average for 10 years	21.6

1949 Birth rate for England and Wales	...	16.7
Average for 10 years, 1939-1948	...	16.7

Still Births. Plymouth's still birth rate has been slightly higher than that of the country as a whole over the past ten years, and this year it is again quite appreciably higher, being 0.51 per 1,000 of the civilian population. The rate for England and Wales is 0.39 per 1,000 of the civilian population.

STILL BIRTH RATE.

Year.	England and Wales.	Plymouth.	
	Per 1,000 population.	Per 1,000 births.	Per 1,000 population.
1939		35.5	0.59
1940	0.55	34.29	0.59
1941	0.51	32.3	0.41
1942	0.54	29.95	0.68
1943	0.51	31.7	0.75
1944	0.50	27.68	0.68
1945	0.46	28.20	0.70
1946	0.53	23.09	0.57
1947	0.50	21.15	0.53
1948	0.42	19.91	0.43
1949	0.39	25.34	0.51

No. of notified still births (institutional 88 ; domiciliary 36)	124
Institutional.	
Freedom Fields Hospital	61
Flete Maternity Home	1
Alexandra Maternity Home	25
Charlton Nursing Home	1
	88
Domiciliary.	
Municipal Midwife	24
Three Towns Nursing Association Midwife ...	9
Private Midwife	3
	36
	<u>124</u>
Doctor in attendance	93
Midwife only in attendance	31
	<u>124</u>
Female still births	66
Male still births	58
	<u>124</u>

The following information has been extracted from a survey of the records of 124 notified still births.

A. Macerated : 56.

Duration of pregnancy.

Over 40 weeks	2
40 weeks	22
36-39 weeks	14
32-35 weeks	14
Under 32 weeks	4
	<u>56</u>

Parity.

1st pregnancy	22
2nd "	10
3rd "	10
5th "	4
Over 5th pregnancy	10
	<u>56</u>

Pre-natal supervision.

Satisfactory	53
Not known	3
	<u>56</u>

Causes.

(a) Post mature	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Full-term.						
Dystocia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cord round neck	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poor health of mother	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breech	...	...	...	...	...	2
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	4
A.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Associated with anencephaly	...	...	...	...	...	2
Early separation of placenta	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not known	...	...	...	...	...	7
						22
(c) 36-39 weeks.						
Following version at 36th and 37th weeks						2
A.P.H. and Dystocia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Associated with small placenta	...	...	...	...	...	1
Associated with fall and twin pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Associated with anaemia of pregnancy (mongol)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not known	...	...	...	...	...	5
						14
(d) 32-35 weeks.						
Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	4
R.H. Incompatibility	...	...	...	...	...	1
Associated with hydramnios	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypertension (breech)	...	...	...	...	...	1
A.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Associated with diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not known	...	...	...	...	...	5
						14
(e) Under 32 weeks						
A.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Short cord	...	...	...	...	...	1
						4

B. Premature but not macerated : 23.

Duration of pregnancy.

36 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	6
32-35 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	14
28-30 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	3
						23

Parity.						
1st pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	9
2nd "	...	...	...	...	...	5
3rd "	...	...	...	...	...	2
4th "	...	...	...	...	...	3
5th "	...	...	...	...	...	2
Over 5th pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	2
						23
Pre-natal supervision.						
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	21
No supervision	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	1
						23
Standard of living.						
Good	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fair	...	...	...	...	...	6
Poor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not known	...	...	...	...	...	8
						23
Causes.						
36 weeks.						
Placenta praevia (Caesar) (M.1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia and twin pregnancy (Pr. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
A.P.H. (M. 2)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cord round neck (Pr. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not known (M. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						6
32-35 weeks.						
Eclampsia (M. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breech (Pr. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia of pregnancy (M.1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis (M. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
A.P.H. (M. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accidental haemorrhage and W.R. positive (Pr. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephaly (Pr. 2) (M. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Associated with fibroid of uterus (M. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Early separation of placenta (twin pregnancy) (M. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not known (including 1 B.B.A.) (Pr. 1) (M. 2)	...	...	...	...	...	3
						14
28-30 weeks.						
Associated with A.P.H. (M). 1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Associated with A.P.H. and anencephaly (Pr. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
True knot in cord (29 weeks) (Pr. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						3

C. Still born at or near term : 45 (in good condition).

Parity.

1st pregnancy	...	...	...	...	22
2nd "	...	...	...	...	9
3rd "	...	...	...	...	3
Over 3rd pregnancy	...	...	...	...	11
					45

Age.

Under 21 years	...	...	...	...	5
21-24 years	...	...	...	...	4
25-29 "	...	...	...	...	20
30-34 "	...	...	...	...	7
35-39 "	...	...	...	...	7
40 years and over	...	...	...	...	1
Not known	...	...	...	...	1
					45

Pre-natal supervision.

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	43
Not stated	...	...	...	...	2
					45

Standard of living.

Good	...	...	...	...	21
Fair	...	...	...	...	8
Poor	...	...	...	...	3
Not known	...	...	...	...	13
					45

Delivery.

Spontaneous	...	...	...	...	25
Instrumental	...	...	...	...	13
Manual	...	...	...	...	6
Not stated	...	...	...	...	1
					45

Causes.

Dystocia (Pr. 11) (M. 6)	...	...	...	17
Difficult forceps	...	...	...	7
Arm presenting	...	...	...	1
Craniotomy	...	...	...	1
Breech (extended 4)	...	...	...	8
Cord prolapsed (Pr. 2) (M. 2)	...	...	...	4
Knot in cord (Pr. 2)	...	...	...	2
Haemorrhage (M. 3)	...	...	...	3
Placenta praevia	...	...	...	2
Accidental	...	...	...	1
Maternal death at term (M. 1)	...	...	...	1
B.B.A. precipitate labour (M. 1)	...	...	...	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis (M. 1)	...	...	...	1
Unhealthy placenta (associated with) (Pr. 1)	...	...	...	1
Hypertension (Pr. 1)	...	...	...	1
Anencephaly (M. 4)	...	...	...	4
Hydrocephalus (Pr. 1) (M. 2)	...	...	...	3
Other congenital abnormalities (M. 1)	...	...	...	1
Not known (Pr. 4) (M. 2)	...	...	...	6
				45

Circular 20/44. Care of Premature Infants. Two hundred and eighty-three premature births were notified. This included twenty-three pairs of twins. Fifty-six of these babies did not survive the first month of life, and between the ages of one and six months one died from broncho-pneumonia. Forty-two left Plymouth during the year, aged one to six months.

On the 31st December, 1949, there were one hundred and eighty-four (i.e. 65%) surviving and living in Plymouth, of whom ninety-three were six months old and twenty-one were under one month old. For at least the first few weeks of life, eighty-eight of these surviving babies were entirely breast fed. The percentage of premature babies reaching the age of six months was 50.5.

Approximately 7.5% of the live births were premature.

Equipment to help with the preservation of life was sent out to three cases.

Twenty premature babies born in their own homes were later removed to hospital for special care.

1948 *Follow-up.*

One hundred and fifty-three babies born in 1948 were surviving and living in Plymouth at the age of six months. By the age of one year, three had died of broncho-pneumonia, one had died of broncho-pneumonia and gastro-enteritis, and fourteen had left Plymouth, leaving one hundred and thirty-five alive and well.

1. INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY PREMATURE, OR
UNDERWEIGHT BABIES.

	Total births	Died within 24 hours	Died within first week	Died after first week and within 28 days	Survived at end of month	Died after 28 days	Left Plymouth between age of 1 and 6 months	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 31.12.49		
								Total	Six months	Under 1 month
Institutional premature babies	153	12	17	8	116	-	40	76	39	14
Domiciliary premature babies	130	9	8	2	111	1	2	108	54	7
TOTALS	283	21	25	10	227	1	42	184	93	21
							Male	...	...	143
							Female	...	...	140
			Legitimate	...	261					
			Illegitimate	...	22					

2. CLASSIFICATION OF THE DISTRICT PREMATURE BABIES TRANSFERRED TO HOSPITAL.

No.	Weight	Duration of pregnancy	Remarks
1	4 lbs. 12 ozs.	36 weeks	Accommodation at home not good. Illegitimate.
2	4½ lbs.	7 months	Home conditions unsatisfactory. Five other children.
3	5 lbs.	? 36 weeks	Shock. Facial palsy right side (surgical induction).
4	3 lbs. 15 ozs.	—	Freedom Fields Hospital booking. <i>Died</i> aged 1 day (Ia) Prematurity.
5	4 lbs.	34/36 weeks	Emergency to Municipal Midwife. <i>Died</i> aged 1 week (Ia) Broncho-pneumonia (II) Premature (6 weeks).
6	2 lbs. 14 ozs.	28 weeks	Feeble baby—second twin. <i>Died</i> within 24 hours (Ia) Atelectasis (Ib) Premature (28 weeks gestation).
7	4 lbs. 9 ozs.	30 weeks	Illegitimate. No ante-natal care. Birth notified by a doctor. No one to look after baby.
8	3 lbs.	30 weeks	Home conditions unsatisfactory. <i>Died</i> aged 12 days (Ia) Prematurity.
9	4 lbs.	36 weeks	Twins. Home conditions unsatisfactory.
10	4½ lbs.	36 weeks	Twins. Home conditions unsatisfactory.
11	5 lbs.	34 weeks	Transferred to Hospital on account of cyanosis.
12	4½ lbs.	? 36 weeks	Home conditions unsatisfactory draughty basement flat.
13	3½ lbs.	? 28 weeks	Feeble. <i>Died</i> aged 3 days (Ia) Prematurity.
14	4½ lbs.	? 36 weeks	Transferred on account of maternal death.
15	5 lbs.	32/33 weeks	B:B.A. Transferred on 5th day on account of attacks of cyanosis. <i>Died</i> aged 11 days (Ia) Haemorrhagic pneumonia.
16	4½ lbs.	32 weeks	Transferred on account of general poor condition. <i>Died</i> aged 10 hours. (Ia) Atelectasis (Ib) Prematurity.
17	3 lbs. 13 ozs.	32 weeks	Transferred because no facilities at home for special care needed.
18	4 lbs. 10 ozs.	? 32 weeks	Transferred on account of prematurity.
19	4 lbs.	32 weeks	Premature twin. <i>Died</i> aged 6 days. (Ia) Bilateral broncho-pneumonia (Ib) Cerebral haemorrhage.
20	3 lbs.	32 weeks	Premature twin. <i>Died</i> aged 2 days. (Ia) Pulmonary atelectasis (II) Premature twin delivery.

Note.—11 babies survived and 9 babies died.

3. INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY PREMATURE BABIES.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF PREMATUREITY

(INCLUDING SEVERAL FULL TERM BUT UNDERWEIGHT BABIES).

<i>Probable Cause.</i>	<i>Total Births.</i>	<i>Died within 24 hours.</i>	<i>Died within 28 days.</i>	<i>Died after 28 days.</i>	<i>Left Plymouth between age of 1 and 6 months.</i>	<i>Total surviving and living in Plymouth at 31.12.49.</i>
Multiple pregnancy ...	41	3	5	—	9	24
Multiple pregnancy plus toxæmia ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia ...	33	1	5	—	10	17
Eclampsia ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chronic nephritis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
A.P.H. ...	9	—	4	—	1	4
Hydramnios ...	3	—	—	—	1	2
Erythroblastosis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fibroids ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Breech ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Prolapse of uterus ...	1	1	—	—	—	—
Marginal placenta ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Low lying placenta ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Injury or shock to mother	4	1	—	—	—	3
General poor condition of mother ...	3	—	1	1	—	1
Anaemia ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Associated with active T.B. ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Associated with cardiac disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
? Hormone deficiency ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
R.H. negative ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Full-term but underweight ...	68	—	2	—	8	58
Full-term but underweight Positive W.R.	1	1	—	—	—	—
Not known ...	105	14	14	—	10	67
TOTALS ...	283	21	35	1	42	184

4. INITIAL FEEDING OF 184 PREMATURE BABIES SURVIVING AND LIVING IN PLYMOUTH ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

(a) Institutional : 76.

Entirely breast fed ...	33
Breast fed, plus complementary feeding ...	26
Artificially fed ...	17
—	76
Smallest baby 2 lbs. 14 ozs. Largest baby 5½ lbs.	

(b) Domiciliary : 108.

Entirely breast fed ...	55
Breast fed, plus complementary feeding ...	33
Artificially fed ...	20
—	108

Smallest baby 2½ lbs. Largest baby 5½ lbs.

TOTAL ... 184

Infant Mortality.

(See Tables on pages 14b, 14c and 14e).

The Infant Mortality rate is 34.23 per 1,000 live births (number of allocated deaths 129). This is an increase on last year's rate of 4.5 per 1,000 births, which was the lowest recorded, and is also higher than the rate for England and Wales which is 32.

The neo-natal mortality rate is 19.37.

Number of deaths under one week	...	...	53
Number of deaths under one month due to pre-maturity	...	...	42
Number of deaths under one month due to gastro-enteritis	...	...	1
Number of deaths under one month due to congenital malformation	...	...	14
Number of deaths under one month due to congenital debility, injury at birth and other diseases of early infancy	...	...	5

Pre-natal and neo-natal causes account for 54% of the total deaths, respiratory diseases for 28%, diseases of the digestive tract for 9% and infectious diseases for 5½ %.

Deaths of children between 1 and 5 years.

No. of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	19
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Four deaths were due to infectious diseases, four to respiratory diseases and five to accidents.

				Deaths 0-1 years.	Deaths 1-5 years.	Total deaths under 5 years.
1938	...	...	...	176	59	235
1939	...	...	...	145	48	193
1940	...	...	...	197	94	291
1941	...	...	...	178 (27 enemy action)	112 (48 enemy action)	290
1942	...	...	...	146	32	178
1943	...	...	...	118	49	167
1944	...	...	...	139	40	179
1945	...	...	...	214	46	260
1946	...	...	...	197	33	230
1947	...	...	...	221	36	257
1948	...	...	...	125	31	156
1949	...	...	...	127	19	146

This total is ten less than in 1948, there being twelve fewer deaths among the 1-5 year olds.

Gastro-enteritis in children under two years of age.	Notifications received	...	...	...	114
	Un-notified fatal cases	...	...	...	5
	Total cases	...	...	...	119
	Total deaths	...	...	...	7

Age groups.						Deaths.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	5	1
1-3 months	...	...	...	...	21	1
3-6 "	...	...	...	...	24	4
6-9 "	...	...	...	...	19	-
9-12 "	...	...	...	...	15	-
1-2 years	...	...	...	...	35	1
					119	7

Where treated.					
Own home	...	...	...	...	67
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	50
South Devon & East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank Road	...	...	...	...	2
					119

Place of birth for those under three months.					
Own home	...	...	...	...	13
Alexandra Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	6
Freedom Fields Hospital	...	...	...	...	5
Flete Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	2
					26

Feeding in those under six months.					
Breast fed	...	...	...	...	3
Breast fed & National Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	1
Liquid milk	...	...	...	...	1
National Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	44
Not known	...	...	...	...	1
					50

There is little available information as to the cause of the gastro-enteritis. At least thirty-four cases were very mild and probably due to dietetic errors. The Sonne bacillus was not found in the cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

The death rate for gastro-enteritis in children under two years is 1.85 per 1,000 live births, the corresponding rate for England and Wales being 3.

**Ophthalmia
Neonatorum.**

The incidence was less than half that of 1948.

(a) Notified by General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	6 cases
(b) Notified through Royal Eye Infirmary	...	...	...	...	33 "
Total	...	...	...	...	39 "
Out-patient treatment	...	...	...	...	30
In-patient treatment	...	...	...	...	5
Treated at home	...	...	...	...	4
					39
Attendant at delivery.					
Municipal midwife	...	...	...	...	17
Flete Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	4
Freedom Fields Hospital	...	...	...	...	4
Alexandra Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	9
T.T.N.A. midwife	...	...	...	...	5
					39
Onset.					
Within 3 days	...	...	...	...	21
At 7 days or over	...	...	...	...	18
					39
Vision unimpaired	...	...	...	...	39
Organisms isolated	} Diphtheroids in 2 cases. } Pneumococci in 1 case.				
Duration of Treatment.					
1 week or less	...	...	...	...	9
8-14 days	...	...	...	...	13
15-21 days	...	...	...	...	3
Over 21 days	...	...	...	...	14
					39

**Child Life
Protection.**

Before the end of the year all child life protection work had been handed over to the Department of the Children's Officer. On March 22nd, we handed over all cases receiving financial help under our guaranteed payments to foster-mothers' scheme, and on November 28th all the remaining cases were transferred.

Summary of work up to November 28th :—

FOSTER-PARENTS.				
No. on register, 1st January, 1949	...	...	...	45
On register at 28th November, 1949, when transferred to Children's Department	...	...	...	45

FOSTER-CHILDREN.

No. on register, 1st January, 1949	...	...	64
Notifications of children received to 28th November, 1949	...	...	35
			99
Removals from register to 28th November, 1949—			
Adopted	...	...	2
Returned to own mother	...	...	22
Removed to official organisations	...	...	3
Removed to other foster-mother	...	...	1
Removed to residential nursery	...	...	1
Left country for U.S.A. under auspices of Council of Social Service	...	...	1
Transferred to care of Children's Officer, 22nd March, 1949	...	...	25
Total removals from register	...	...	55
On register at 28th November, 1949, when transferred to Children's Department	...	...	44
Interviews by Superintendent Health Visitor :—			
With fathers and mothers	...	...	102
With foster-mothers	...	...	21
			123
Home visits by Health Visitors	...	...	512
Home visits by Superintendent Health Visitor	...	...	67

Adoption of Children. (Regulation) Act, 1939.

Work continued under this Act until 28th November, 1949, when it was transferred to the Department of the Children's Officer.

Summary of work done :—

Cases brought forward from 1948	...	...	41
New cases to 28th November, 1949	...	...	55
Total on register to 28th November, 1949	...	...	96
Adoption completed to 28th November, 1949	...	...	55
Adoption not proceeded with	...	...	3
No. of children died	...	...	1
No. of children transferred to other areas	...	...	7
			66
Total on register at 28th November, 1949, and transferred to Children's Department	...	...	30
Home visits by Health Visitors :—			
1st visits	...	...	67
Re-visits	...	...	311
			378
Home visits by Superintendent Health Visitor	...	...	103
Interviews by Superintendent Health Visitor	...	...	370

**Illegitimate
Children.
Circular 2866.**

Special care was given to illegitimate children as follows :—

Admitted to our day nurseries	...	...	...	15
Placed with foster-mothers under our guaranteed payments to foster-parents' scheme (up to 28/11/49)	...	...	...	10
Adoptions—Applications considered (up to 28/11/49)	...	...	...	55
Adoptions completed (up to 28/11/49)	...	...	...	55

For further information see next section on "Moral Welfare."

**Moral
Welfare.**

Activities have continued more or less on the lines of previous years, and the following table summarises the work covered :—

Cases in hand from 1948	...	...	...	...	60
Cases reported, 1949	...	...	...	192	} 234
Cases re-opened, 1949	...	...	...	42	
Reported by :—					
Maternity and Child Welfare Department					88
Themselves and others interested			...		55
Social Workers	...	...	...	...	2
Public Officials	...	...	...	...	89
					234
Cases dealt with	...	...	...	...	294
No. of interviews	...	...	...	...	1908
No. of visits	...	...	...	...	579
No. of girls visited in other towns	...	...	...	...	24

Cases were dealt with on the following lines :—

Unmarried mothers helped and advised	...	...	...	230
Married women with illegitimate children helped and advised	...	...	...	74
Young girls in moral danger helped and advised	...	...	...	14
Helped and advised	...	...	...	63
Matrimonial difficulties	...	...	...	21
Grants, etc., administered	...	...	...	65
Affiliation investigations	...	...	...	32
Grants obtained	...	...	...	8
Affiliation Orders obtained through the Court	...	...	...	4
Affiliation Orders obtained through private agreement	...	...	...	16
Kept in touch through Club	...	...	...	34
Kept in touch through correspondence	...	...	...	27
Foster homes found :—				
Through Maternity and Child Welfare Department	...	...	...	4
Through Children's Officer...	...	...	...	2
Children taken to residential nursery	...	...	...	5
Children taken to Barnardo Homes	...	...	...	4

Taken to maternity homes	13
Taken to hostel for expectant unmarried mothers ...	8
Work found for	22
Layettes, prams, etc., provided	77
Investigated by Social Workers in other towns ...	16
Adoption arrangements made :—	
Through Maternity and Child Welfare Department	1
Through National Children's Home and Orphanage	1
Through Rosemundy Home, St. Agnes ...	1

We are grateful to St. John Ambulance Brigade for arranging for escorts to take girls and babies to Homes ; also to the W.V.S. and others interested in the work for layettes, clothes, toys, etc., and to the Senior Woman Officer of the Employment Exchange for her help and co-operation in finding employment for our girls.

We are indebted to Dr. Barnardo's and the Church of England Children's Society for grants which make it possible for the unmarried Mothers to keep their babies, and to the National Children's Home and Orphanage for their help and co-operation. In this way, and including payments made through private agreements, about £1,000 has been administered during the year through the Moral Welfare Office.

The Club has continued throughout the year and, in addition to recreational facilities, the girls have listened to discussions and concerts on the wireless. They have also had interesting discussions among themselves. Educational visits have been arranged and much appreciated by the members, and we are grateful to those who have made them possible. We are also most grateful to a number of ladies and gentlemen who have given interesting talks at club meetings and to those who have taken the chair on such occasions.

A reunion was held in October of girls and their babies who had been in Rosemundy House, St. Agnes. Miss Ackroyd, the Matron, and one of her staff, came specially from St. Agnes to meet the girls. It was decided to hold this function annually.

A Christmas Party was held in Beaumont Hut for the girls and their babies. About eighty attended and all thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment provided, a Christmas tree, a Punch and Judy show, and a delightful concert given by children.

Several women's and men's meetings have been addressed by the Moral Welfare Officer on her work.

	<i>Town Hall.</i>	<i>Beaumont Hut.</i>	<i>Devonport Park.</i>	<i>Beacon Park.</i>	<i>Peverell.</i>	<i>Honicknowle.</i>	<i>St. Budeaux.</i>	<i>Efford.</i>	<i>Crownhill.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
No. of sessions held ...	52	255	103	151	51	48	102	51	52	865
No. of babies entered on register ...	277 (195 1st)	1339 (910 1st)	401 (282 1st)	501 (315 1st)	238 (144 1st)	266 (175 1st)	465 (275 1st)	330 (150 1st)	229 (151 1st)	4046 (2597 1st)
No. of children entered on register ...	175 (30 1st)	785 (165 1st)	239 (83 1st)	353 (68 1st)	208 (39 1st)	218 (45 1st)	390 (85 1st)	283 (60 1st)	224 (70 1st)	2875 (645 1st)
Total ...	452 (225 1st)	2124 (1075 1st)	640 (365 1st)	854 (383 1st)	446 (183 1st)	484 (220 1st)	855 (360 1st)	613 (210 1st)	453 (221 1st)	6921 (3242 1st)
No. remaining on register on 31.12.49 :										
Babies ...	164	739	282	270	139	161	241	139	159	2294
Children ...	260	1239	358	553	307	323	548	366	281	4235
Total ...	424	1978	640	823	446	484	789	505	440	6529
No. of babies weighed and mothers advised ...	2059	11636	2903	4534	2385	2377	3693	1424	2187	33198
No. of children weighed and mothers advised ...	820	3797	887	1786	843	800	1612	933	728	12206
Total ...	2879	15433	3790	6320	3228	3177	5305	2357	2915	45404
Doctors' consultations ...	784	5470	1629	1624	774	810	2056	844	821	14805
Average attendances per session ...	55.3	60.5	36.8	41.8	63.3	66.2	52	46.2	56	52.5
Diphtheria Immunisation: No. of 1st attendances	200	648	292	296	—	127	298	204	130	2195
No. re-attendances ...	323	1114	609	617	—	277	703	362	292	4297
Health talks given by :—(a) Superintendent Health Visitor ... 61 ... 3344										
(b) Health Visitors ... 148 ... 1743										
Attendances at clinics by :—(a) Health Visitors ... 3344										
(b) S.R.Ns. ... 1743										

Health Visiting Please refer to page 87.

Child Welfare Centres. The total number of weekly sessions held remained at seventeen.

See Table 31a for a summary of work done.

The Beacon Park creche was open on Friday afternoons throughout the year.

No. of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	402
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	9.1

**Observation
Play Circle.**

The Wednesday afternoon session at Beaumont Centre continued throughout the year, and 48 children made 441 attendances. This session is staffed entirely by voluntary workers and we are much indebted to Mrs. Hamley and her assistants for carrying on this good work.

**Food
Advice.**

The Ministry of Food had to discontinue their services at the end of January. This was most unfortunate from our point of view as these demonstrations were beginning to be really appreciated by the mothers attending our centres, and as there is no immediate prospect of the Education Department being able to resume the help formerly given in this direction.

Ultra-Violet Light Clinics.

		<i>Town Hall.</i>	<i>St. Budeaux.</i>
No. of sessions ...	...	104	99
1st attendances ...	...	199	233
Transfers from 1948 ...	...	57	63
Re-attendances ...	...	3630	4302
Average attendance ...	...	37.3	46.4

Ante-natal.

Number of sessions held weekly: 17.

Number of expectant mothers who attended municipal ante-natal clinics during the year ...	...	2,604
Average attendance per session during the year ...	...	13.8
No. confined in 1949 ...	...	2,229*
No. aborted in 1949 ...	...	63
No. of the above confined in Freedom Fields Hospital ...	...	607
No. confined at Flete ...	...	409
No. confined T.T.N.A. District Midwife ...	...	18
No. confined Alexandra Maternity Home ...	...	410
No. confined Municipal Midwife ...	...	783
No. left Plymouth ...	...	115

* Includes 48 still births.

Character of labour in 2,229 confinements:—

Spontaneous ...	...	2,059
Instrumental ...	...	105
Caesarean ...	...	30
Induction ...	...	31
Bimanual ...	...	2
Hysterotomy ...	...	1
Not known ...	...	1

The following abnormalities were found in cases attending for the first time in 1949 :—

1. Contracted pelvis :—							
Minor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2. Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
3. Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
4. Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Cardiac diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
6. Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
7. Anaemia, marked	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
8. Eclampsia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Routine Wassermann tests have been done at our ante-natal clinics since April, 1943, with the following results :—

					<i>No. done.</i>	<i>No. positive.</i>
1943	...	...	...	...	825	5
1944	...	...	...	...	1001	16
1945	...	...	...	...	774	7
1946	...	...	...	...	376	1
1947	...	...	...	...	1109	9
1948	...	...	...	...	2082	20
1949	...	...	...	...	1840	21

				<i>No. of Rh. tests done during the year.</i>	<i>No. negative.</i>
1948	...	...	1,996		321
1949	...	...	1,840		363

ANTE-NATAL CENTRES.

	Town Hall	Beaumont Hut.	Devonport Park.	Honicknowle	Beacon Park	St. Budeaux	Efford	Crownhill	Totals
No. of sessions held	100	300	100	46	99	101	51	51	848
1st attendances	95 192 9	435 526 9	170 251 4	12 87 1	115 206 7	84 168 5	40 104 2	41 53 1	992 1574 38
Re-attendances	1021 2	3284	1084	339	1306 2	988 2	563	400 1	8985 7
Post-natal attendances	1st re-	12	1	4	7	1 7	8	—	1 53
Miscellaneous	3	3	—	—	1	2	2	—	11
Total attendances	312	982	426	91	337	266	154	96	2664
Average per session	1024	3287	1084	339	1307	991	565	400	8997
Consultations	13.4	14.2	15.1	9.3	16.6	12.4	14	9.7	13.8
No. of transfers from 1948	1231	4211	1408	408	1628	1242	686	491	11305
Total No. of women attending during 1949	59	287	120	13	44	53	49	33	658
	355 371 16	1257 1269 12	545 546 1	100 104 4	372 381 9	310 319 9	195 203 8	128 129 1	3262 3322 60

Post-natal. Seven hundred and ten midwives' district cases attending our ante-natal centres were referred by special appointment to the post-natal clinic at Freedom Fields Hospital for examination six weeks after confinement. Approximately 20% attended.

Number of first attendances	...	...	...	142
Number of re-attendances	...	...	...	10
Number requiring advice or treatment	...	...	...	33
Number referred for in-patient treatment	...	...	...	1
Torn or deficient perineum	...	...	...	8
Cervical tears, erosions, etc.	...	...	...	24
Endo-cervical polypus	...	...	...	1
Cystocoele	...	...	...	5
Rectocoele	...	...	...	3
Retroversion of uterus	...	...	...	3
Lax abdomen	...	...	...	8

Flete Maternity Home.	Plymouth mothers confined at Flete during					
	1949	...	...	...	...	404
	Devon County mothers confined at Flete					
	during 1949	...	...	...	...	204
	Total					608

Supervision of Midwives.	Number notifying their intention to practise					82
	On register at end of year					82
						—
	Municipal (including Non-medical Supervisor					
	of Midwives)	...	...	...	...	20
	In private practice	...	...	...	...	9
	T.T.N.A.	...	...	...	...	18
	Alexandra Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	18
	Freedom Fields Hospital	...	...	...	...	16
	Charlton Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	1
						82

No. of cases attended by nine private midwives	...	72*
(as midwife	...	66)
(as maternity nurse	...	6)

* This is 78 cases fewer than last year.

One midwife had 34 cases, one had 19, one had 8, one had 4, one had 3, and the remaining four 1 case each.

Approximately 71.9% of the notified births (district and institutional) were conducted by midwives only.

District cases attended by midwife	...	...	1,120
District cases attended by midwife acting as maternity nurse	...	...	563
*Institutional cases attended by midwife	...	...	1,683
*Institutional cases attended by midwife acting as maternity nurse	...	...	533
			3,899

* Includes maternity and nursing homes and hospitals.

Medical aid was sought by midwives in 372 cases for the following reasons:—

(i) *For mother during pregnancy.*

Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1
Severe sickness	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1
Oedema	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	23
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	4
Threatened abortion	...	...	...	...	10
Premature rupture of membranes	...	...	...	...	4
Post-maturity	...	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory condition—ante-natal	...	...	...	...	6
Disproportion	...	...	...	...	1
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	1
Hypertension	...	...	...	...	1
Epileptic fit	...	...	...	...	1
					57

(ii) *For mother during labour.*

Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	3
Foetal distress	...	...	...	...	4
Maternal distress	...	...	...	...	7
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	6
Prolonged labour	...	...	...	...	52
Difficult labour	...	...	...	...	1
Breech	...	...	...	...	5
Uterine inertia	...	...	...	...	4
Adherent placenta	...	...	...	...	10
Ruptured perineum	...	...	...	...	127
Episiotomy	...	...	...	...	1
Occipito posterior	...	...	...	...	2
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	2
? Epileptic fit	...	...	...	...	1
Hydramnios	...	...	...	...	2
					227

(iii) *For mother during puerperium.*

Unsatisfactory condition—post-natal	...	...	...	...	...	5
Painful breast	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rise of temperature	...	...	...	...	...	18
Patient's request	...	...	...	...	...	1
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pain in leg	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abdominal pain	...	...	...	...	...	1
						— 34

(iv) *For infant.*

Feeble infant	...	...	...	...	...	7
Unsatisfactory condition of infant	...	...	...	...	...	23
Discharging eyes	...	...	...	...	...	16
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	5
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Twins (premature)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						— 54
						<u>372</u>

Other notifications received from midwives under Central Midwives Board rules :—

Notification of artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	219
Notification of still birth	...	...	...	...	18
Notification of death	...	...	...	...	6
Notification of having laid out a dead body	...	...	...	...	16
Notification of liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	9

Domiciliary Midwifery Service. The total number of confinements attended by municipal midwives was 1,189, just over one hundred fewer than in 1948.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of eighteen midwives and one non-medical supervisor.

All municipal midwives are qualified to give gas and air analgesia.

Summary of Work done :—

Number of cases attended :—

Midwife only (under Maternity Medical Service 102)	...	...	...	...	...	877
Midwife with doctor (under Maternity Medical Service 307)	...	...	...	...	...	312
						<u>1,189</u>

Number of cases booked	...	...	...	1,342
Number of Gas and Air administrations—				
As maternity nurse	...	...	...	128
As midwife	...	...	...	369
Number of emergency deliveries	...	...	...	22
Number of emergency deliveries transferred to Flete	...	...	...	2
Number of emergency deliveries transferred to Freedom Fields Hospital	...	...	...	3
Number of booked miscarriages	...	...	...	6
Number of emergency miscarriages	...	...	...	2
Number of patients transferred to Hospital for confinement	...	...	...	19
Number of patients transferred to Hospital after confinement (including three emergencies)	...	...	...	11
Number of patients transferred to the Royal Eye Infirmary (including one emergency)	...	...	...	4
Number of ante-natal visits paid	...	...	...	8,709
Number of ante-natal clinic visits paid	...	...	...	378
Number of babies who were—				
(a) entirely breast fed during first two weeks	...	...	...	863
(b) partly breast fed during first two weeks	...	...	...	80
(c) artificially fed during first two weeks	...	...	...	137
Accouchement sets issued during the year	...	...	...	1040

Three Towns Nursing Association.

Number of midwives provided	...	...	...	6
Number of midwives qualified to give Gas and Air Analgesia	...	...	...	6
Number of cases attended :—				
Midwife only	...	...	...	211
Midwife with doctor	...	...	...	211
				422

Number of bookings	...	...	...	521
Number of Gas and Air administrations	...	...	...	205
Number of emergency deliveries	...	...	...	21
Number of booked miscarriages	...	...	...	11
Number of emergency miscarriages	...	...	...	33
Number of cases transferred to Hospital for confinement	...	...	...	17
Number of cases transferred to Hospital after confinement	...	...	...	10
Number of ante-natal visits paid	...	...	...	2,374
Number of babies who were—				
(a) entirely breast fed during first two weeks	...	...	...	362
(b) partly breast fed during first two weeks	...	...	...	11
(c) artificially fed during first two weeks	...	...	...	34
Accouchement sets issued during the year	...	...	...	405

The following table shows the much higher incidence of forceps deliveries among doctors' booked cases :—

	Doctors' booked cases.	Midwives' booked cases.
Municipal midwifery	25.6%	2.9%
Three Towns Nursing Association	14.6%	2.8%

Fees paid to Doctors.

A total of two hundred and seventy-one accounts were dealt with under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, the amount payable being £952. 7s. 9d.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The Alexandra Maternity Home became part of the Hospital Maternity Unit, and therefore ceased to be registered as a maternity home.

There are only two nursing homes in Plymouth now, one admitting general, surgical, medical and maternity cases, and one for chronic cases only.

Maternal Mortality.

Total deaths in Plymouth from causes attributable to child birth, 6 ; Belonging to Plymouth, 5. (Abortion without sepsis, 1 ; other causes, 4).

The Maternal Mortality rate is therefore 1.29 per 1,000 births, a marked increase on the previous two years, and also higher than the rate for England and Wales.

TOTAL PUERPERAL MORTALITY.

Year	ENGLAND AND WALES		PLYMOUTH	
	Per 1,000 total births		Per 1,000 total births	
	Including abortions	Excluding abortions	Including abortions	Excluding abortions
1940	2.6	2.16	3.8	3.2
1941	2.76	2.23	2.10	1.26
1942	2.17	1.01	3.44	3.09
1943	2.29	1.84	3.6	2.7
1944	1.93	1.53	2.79	2.24
1945	1.79	1.44	4.32	3.56
1946	1.43	1.24	1.36	1.36
1947	1.17	1.01	0.65	0.65
1948	1.02	0.86	0.48	0.48
1949	0.98	0.82	1.29	1.03

Causes.

Ruptured ectopic	...	...	...	...	...	1
Obstetric shock	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2
						6

CHARACTER OF LABOUR.

Ruptured ectopic	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caesarean section	...	...	...	...	...	2
Forceps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spontaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1
Undelivered	...	...	...	...	...	1
						6

WHERE CONFINED.

Freedom Fields Hospital	...	...	...	3
Alexandra Maternity Home	...	...	...	1
Greenbank Hospital (undelivered 1 ; ectopic 1)				2
				6

DURATION OF PREGNANCY.

40 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	3
36 "	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 "	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 "	...	...	...	...	...	1
						6

PARITY.

Primip.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Multip.	...	...	...	...	...	2
						6

HOME CONDITIONS.

Fair	...	...	...	...	...	6
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

Good	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fair	...	...	...	...	...	1
None	...	...	...	...	...	2
						6

**Puerperal
Pyrexia.**

Total notifications, 27. Belonging to Plymouth,
21.

Rate per 1,000 total births, 6.9 (England and Wales, 6.31).

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of cases notified. P.P.</i>
1939	48
1940	59
1941	39
1942	29
1943	41
1944	49
1945	36
1946	77
1947	37
1948	35
1949	27

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.

Own home	11
Freedom Fields Hospital	12
Alexandra Maternity Home	4
	27

WHERE TREATED.

Own home	6
Freedom Fields Hospital	17
Alexandra Maternity Home	4
	27

PARITY.

Primip.	13
Multip.	14
	27

CAUSE OF PYREXIA.

Sepsis	16
Forceps	2
Caesarean section	3
Retained placenta manually removed	3
Abortion	2
Internal lacerations	1
Spontaneous delivery	5
Mastitis	3
Influenza	2
Urinary infection (pyelitis 3)	6
	27

Mothers' Advice Centre. A session has been held by a voluntary organisation every Tuesday evening at Beaumont Centre. The Honorary Secretary reports that the work is steadily increasing.

No. of clinics held	51
New cases (sent by Health Authority, 89) ...	404
No. of return visits	1378
Seen by Doctor	760

Day Nursery. Nelson Gardens Day Nursery :—

	0-2 years.	2-5 years.
Accommodation	10	35
No. of children admitted during the year	15	30
No. of children discharged during the year	14	32
Average daily attendance during the year (excluding Saturday mornings, ...)	5.1	25.6
No. of children on register at end of year	5	35

Queen's Gate Residential Children's Nursery.

With the coming into operation of the Children Act, 1948, the administrative control of Queen's Gate Residential Nursery passed from the Health Committee to the Children Committee, but the Medical Officer of Health remained responsible for the administrative and medical supervision of the nursery until 22nd March, 1949, when the administrative control was handed over to the Children's Officer.

The number of children in residence on 22nd March, 1949, was 12 under two and 21 aged 2 to 5 years.

Nursery Students.

The number of nursery students in training for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate remained at twenty four, distributed on the staffs of the day and residential nurseries. Eleven students were due to take the examination in the Autumn, 1949; one failed but succeeded at the next attempt.

DENTAL CARE.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER.

Dental treatment has been available for expectant and nursing mothers and young children attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and for others who have been referred by General Practitioners and Midwives.

Mothers are advised to have dental examination as part of their pre-natal examination as soon as possible after their first visit to the clinic, either by their own dentist or the authority's Dental Officer. From general observations it appears that many mothers receive treatment under the general dental services as they now receive this free of cost. It has not yet been practicable to carry out routine dental inspections at the Maternity Centres. The time available is fully occupied by those who present themselves at the dental clinic.

Dental Treatment is provided for young children at any of the six clinics in the City. Treatment for mothers is restricted to the Beaumont House clinic where the accommodation is more suitable for the treatment of adults. There is a well equipped dental laboratory staffed by a Grade I technician and any variety of acrylic, vulcanite work or precious metal castings may be undertaken.

The Dental X-ray machine is situated in the recovery room adjacent to the surgery. This room is shared with the Chest Physician who uses it for the storage and examination of films. Extra oral films are taken by the radiographer attached to the Chest Clinic whose assistance and advice is willingly given.

Encouragement is given for the children to attend at six-monthly intervals and reminder notices are sent out as time is available. Routine six-monthly inspections are carried out at the Authority's Day and Residential Nurseries and the Margaret McMillan Nursery School. Occasional lectures are given on the structure and care of the teeth to the students attending the two year course for Nursery Nurses.

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, general anaesthetics are administered by a specialist anaesthetist. The Senior Dental Officer still continues to attend and provide treatment at the hospitals previously controlled by the local authority so that patients who are referred for hospitalisation remain under his care.

An inspecting officer from the Ministry gave general approval of the arrangements made by the authority for dental treatment, but suggested that improvements should be made in the waiting and recovery rooms, and that provision should be made for the routine inspection of all ante-natal mothers as soon as possible.

BEAUMONT HOUSE DENTAL CLINIC.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT, 1949.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Patients Examined</i>	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Perm. Extractions</i>	<i>Temp. Extractions</i>	<i>Local Anaesthetics</i>	<i>General Anaesthetics</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scaling and Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Dentures</i>	<i>Denture Repairs</i>	<i>Appliances</i>	<i>Other Operations</i>	
Maternity & Child Welfare	737	1186	829	478	151	248	534	123	117	11	—	336	
Freedom Fields Hospital	51	81	111	34	18	14	8	4	6	2	1	20	
Didworthy Sanatorium	77	244	104	—	43	1	131	19	11	6	—	59	
Mount Gold Hospital	202	180	194	12	39	17	25	5	21	5	—	47	
Swilly Hospital	14	38	32	—	14	2	15	2	3	—	—	6	
School Health	66	204	37	103	49	41	16	—	21	21	117	120	
Totals	1147	1933	1307	627	314	323	729	153	179	45	118	588	

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS.

Didworthy Sanatorium ...	25	Freedom Fields Hospital ...	47
Mount Gold Hospital ...	35	Nurseries	5
Swilly Hospital ...	7	Langdon Court ...	1

BEALMONT TO BE D

SUMMARY OF DATA

Station	Depth	Temperature	Specific Gravity	Direction	Force	Time	Remarks
1	10	10.0	1.025	N	10	10	
2	20	20.0	1.025	N	20	20	
3	30	30.0	1.025	N	30	30	
4	40	40.0	1.025	N	40	40	
5	50	50.0	1.025	N	50	50	
6	60	60.0	1.025	N	60	60	
7	70	70.0	1.025	N	70	70	
8	80	80.0	1.025	N	80	80	
9	90	90.0	1.025	N	90	90	
10	100	100.0	1.025	N	100	100	
11	110	110.0	1.025	N	110	110	
12	120	120.0	1.025	N	120	120	
13	130	130.0	1.025	N	130	130	
14	140	140.0	1.025	N	140	140	
15	150	150.0	1.025	N	150	150	
16	160	160.0	1.025	N	160	160	
17	170	170.0	1.025	N	170	170	
18	180	180.0	1.025	N	180	180	
19	190	190.0	1.025	N	190	190	
20	200	200.0	1.025	N	200	200	
21	210	210.0	1.025	N	210	210	
22	220	220.0	1.025	N	220	220	
23	230	230.0	1.025	N	230	230	
24	240	240.0	1.025	N	240	240	
25	250	250.0	1.025	N	250	250	
26	260	260.0	1.025	N	260	260	
27	270	270.0	1.025	N	270	270	
28	280	280.0	1.025	N	280	280	
29	290	290.0	1.025	N	290	290	
30	300	300.0	1.025	N	300	300	
31	310	310.0	1.025	N	310	310	
32	320	320.0	1.025	N	320	320	
33	330	330.0	1.025	N	330	330	
34	340	340.0	1.025	N	340	340	
35	350	350.0	1.025	N	350	350	
36	360	360.0	1.025	N	360	360	
37	370	370.0	1.025	N	370	370	
38	380	380.0	1.025	N	380	380	
39	390	390.0	1.025	N	390	390	
40	400	400.0	1.025	N	400	400	
41	410	410.0	1.025	N	410	410	
42	420	420.0	1.025	N	420	420	
43	430	430.0	1.025	N	430	430	
44	440	440.0	1.025	N	440	440	
45	450	450.0	1.025	N	450	450	
46	460	460.0	1.025	N	460	460	
47	470	470.0	1.025	N	470	470	
48	480	480.0	1.025	N	480	480	
49	490	490.0	1.025	N	490	490	
50	500	500.0	1.025	N	500	500	

Notes to Report

1. The data was collected from a series of observations made at the following stations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

2. The data was collected from a series of observations made at the following stations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

3. The data was collected from a series of observations made at the following stations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

1949

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	339	317	331	241
Children under Five	538	375	337	304

	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	<i>Dressings</i>	<i>Radiographs</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>General</i>						<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	829	133	94	473	123	9	21	21	74	43
Children under Five Years	702	18	240	203	—	59	44	—	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,
MR. C. E. SANDERSON.

WATER SUPPLY.

Rainfall. The rainfall for the catchment area for 1949 was just over five-sixths of the average and there was a very dry period of about five months in the summer. Appeals were made to the public for economy in water consumption with considerable effect, this course being preferred to the imposition of compulsory restrictions.

Emergency wartime powers were used to stop paying compensation water and to abstract water from the Sheepstor Brook.

With a view to maintaining the purity of the supply, weekly samples are taken and submitted to bacteriological examination.

During 1949, 457 samples of water were examined with the following results:—

Source	Samples examined at Local Hospital Laboratory			Samples examined at Exeter Public Health Laboratory		
	Total No. Samples	<i>B. Coli</i> present in 100 ml.	<i>B. Coli</i> absent in 100 ml.	Total No. Samples	<i>B. Coli</i> present in 100 ml.	<i>B. Coli</i> absent in 100 ml.
From City Mains	300	86 (81 non Faecal)	214	108	84 (81 non Faecal)	24
From wells and springs	10	9 (5 non Faecal)	1	3	2 (Faecal)	1
From City Mains in neighbouring areas	36	19 (17 non Faecal)	17	—	—	—
Grand Totals	346	114	232	111	86	25

Sterilization. An average of one part per million of chlorine gas has been added to the water during the year and .05 p.p.m. of ammonia since April.

The Yelverton supply has been treated with 0.5 to 1.0 p.p.m. of chlorine by the automatic addition of conchlor.

Chemical Analysis. 12 samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis. The following table gives a summary of the results of these, the figures representing parts per million :—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER DURING 1949.
(parts per 100,000)

	<i>March</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>December</i>
Temporary Hardness ...	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.7
Permanent Hardness ...	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0
Total Hardness ...	2.4	3.3	3.3	2.7
Chlorides as Chlorine ...	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Ammonia, saline ...	Nil	0.0004	Nil	0.0008
Ammonia, albuminoid ...	0.0004	0.0010	0.0022	0.0012
Nitrates as nitrogen ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrites as nitrogen ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen (absorbed 4 hrs. at 27°C.)	0.085	0.065	0.17	0.17
Metals (zinc, copper and lead) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH value ...	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.7

Plumbo-solvency. Until April 21st four cwts. of lime were added to the water each day to reduce the tendency towards plumbo-solvency. Since April 21st the lime has been added by means of an automatic dry feeding machine which gives continuous

and steady dosing. The dose has been increased to 6 cwts. per day. The Yelverton supply has been treated with Soda Ash.

I am indebted to the City Water Engineer for part of the foregoing information.

SWIMMING POOLS.

Routine visits of inspection as well as visits for the purpose of taking samples for bacteriological examination are made to the swimming pools in the City, all but one being owned by the Corporation.

It was necessary in 1949 for the Medical Officer of Health to make a special report to the Parks and Recreation Committee regarding the inadequate system of purification at the Mount Wise Bathing Pools. It is gratifying to report that as a result of this, the Council gave instructions for the installation of pumps and direct injector gas chlorinators and it is anticipated that this work will be completed before the summer of 1950.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF WATER OBTAINED FROM BATHING POOLS IN THE CITY DURING 1949

Source	<i>B. Coli</i> present in 100 ml.	<i>B. Coli</i> absent in 100 ml.
Tinside	15 samples (83.4%) (10 Non Faecal, 5 Faecal)	3 samples (16.6%)
Mt. Wise Ladies	9 samples (50%) (6 Non Faecal, 3 Faecal)	9 samples (50%)
Mt. Wise Men's	9 samples (50%) (7 Non Faecal, 2 Faecal)	9 samples (50%)
Plymouth College	3 samples (50%) (2 Non Faecal, 1 Faecal)	3 samples (50%)
Mt. Wise Infants' Paddling Pool	7 samples (63.6%) (6 Non Faecal, 1 Faecal)	4 samples (36.4%)

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Complaints Received. During the year 2,048 complaints of nuisances and housing defects were received. These complaints referred mainly to housing defects. There are still very many houses in the City where war damage repairs have not been completed, and the need for completion of negotiations in connection with war damage claims continues to be the cause of much delay in complying with notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

Premises Inspected. The table adjoining this page indicates the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year, together with the action taken as a result of these inspections.

Prosecutions. In 35 cases it was necessary to issue summonses against persons for non-compliance with Abatement Notices. 11 of these summonses were withdrawn, the nuisances having been abated before the date of hearing.

24 Nuisance Orders were made by the Court, 16 of which were complied with, the remainder not having expired at the end of the year.

In eight cases the Nuisance Orders were not complied with and it was necessary to refer the matter back to the Court. Fines varying in amount from 10/- to £3 were imposed, and in one case the Magistrates made an Order prohibiting the use of the property for human habitation.

Rodent Control. The number of complaints of rats and mice infestation received during the year was 369.

3,027 inspections of premises were carried out in connection with rat infestation, comprising 2,070 dwelling houses and 957 other premises. These inspections revealed rat or mice infestation in the case of 913 properties and, as a result of treatment given, 855 of these rodent infestations were eliminated.

The method of treatment recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries continues to be used. Of unpoisoned baits laid for prebaiting purposes, 43% was taken, whereas of poisoned baits laid, approximately 25% was taken.

Owners and occupiers of infested premises have co-operated throughout the year, resulting in the very high percentage of premises completely eliminated of infestation.

Factories. Details of the Sanitary Inspection of Factories under the Factories Act, 1937, are given in the following tables :—

1. Inspections :—

	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
Factories with mechanical power	509	61	—
Factories without mechanical power	101	5	—

2. Defects found :—

	<i>Number of defects</i>			<i>No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness ...	15	12	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	1	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
insufficient	2	1	—	—
unsuitable or defective ...	5	4	—	—
not separate for sexes ...	2	1	—	—
Other offences	41	11	—	—

PREMISES INSPECTED The following table shows the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year together with the number of Notices served.

Premises Inspected	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices served or Improvements required	Intimation Notices complied with or Improvements effected	Statutory Notices served during the year	Statutory Notices complied with during the year
Houses inspected (Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	8229	2248	—	—	—
Houses re-inspected (Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	27640	315	1875	827	634
No. of premises (other than houses) inspected for nuisances ...	295	12	7	—	—
No. of owners or contractors interviewed ...	1252	—	—	—	—
No. of houses visited <i>re</i> contacts of infectious diseases ...	41	—	—	—	—
No. of houses visited <i>re</i> notifiable diseases ...	225	—	—	—	—
No. of houses visited <i>re</i> other diseases ...	8	—	—	—	—
Accumulations ...	215	54	50	3	1
Butchers ...	1793	40	26	—	—
Cinemas and Amusement places ...	28	3	2	—	—
Common Lodging Houses ...	43	3	1	—	—
Cowsheds ...	93	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops ...	634	5	2	—	—
Fresh Fish Shops and Carts ...	102	12	11	—	—
Fried Fish and Chip Shops ...	368	49	24	—	—
Fruit and Vegetable Shops ...	69	4	4	—	—
Food Vehicles ...	118	4	3	—	—
Ice Cream premises ...	1053	3	2	—	—
Knacker's Yards ...	5	1	1	—	—
Markets ...	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Vehicles ...	2	1	—	—	—
Nursing Homes ...	7	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades ...	28	1	—	—	—
Offices ...	11	—	1	—	—
Outworkers ...	103	1	—	—	—
Premises to examine foodstuffs ...	754	—	—	—	—
Provision shops ...	582	62	47	—	—
Public Conveniences ...	521	71	70	—	—
Public Houses ...	721	78	59	1	4
Restaurants and Restaurant Kitchens ...	681	83	56	—	—
Schools ...	41	6	3	—	—
Shops (under Shops Act) ...	105	33	—	—	—
Shops (re-inspections) ...	347	11	44	2	1
Slaughter houses ...	2416	—	—	—	—
Smoke observations ...	28	2	1	—	—
Stables ...	16	2	2	—	—
Swimming baths ...	102	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ...	41	—	—	—	—
Tips ...	26	2	1	—	—
Houses inspected for rat infestation ...	1389	686	—	—	—
Houses re-inspected for rat infestation ...	681	8	653	—	—
Premises other than houses inspected for rat infestation ...	665	218	—	—	—
Premises other than houses re-inspected for rat infestation ...	292	1	202	—	—
Rent Investigations ...	38	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	2102	65	63	—	—

Area of land under cultivation	Number of inhabitants	Number of inhabitants per square mile	Number of inhabitants per square mile	Number of inhabitants per square mile	Number of inhabitants per square mile
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

The following table shows the number of inhabitants per square mile in the various districts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as determined by the census of 1859. The total population of the Kingdom was 2,500,000, and the total area was 10,000 square miles. The average number of inhabitants per square mile was 250.

The districts are arranged in descending order of population. The first district, Amsterdam, has a population of 100,000 and an area of 10 square miles, giving it a population density of 10,000 inhabitants per square mile. The last district, the province of Groningen, has a population of 100,000 and an area of 10,000 square miles, giving it a population density of 10 inhabitants per square mile.

HOUSING.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	8229
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	27640
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	190
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	614
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	86
(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	2248

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1875
--	--	--	------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(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	104
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
		(a) By owners	47
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1
(b)		Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	827
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
		(a) By owners	634
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(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	36
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	14
(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	20
	(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	2
	(3)	Number of Undertakings not to use unfit houses accepted	12

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936. PART IV—OVERCROWDING :—

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	379
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	487
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	2268
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year	196
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	169
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	812

Overcrowding. In the latter part of the year, a review was made of those cases of overcrowding which had been revealed by a survey carried out in 1938 and which were still recorded as being overcrowded. 1,313 cases in all were reviewed and the following facts obtained :—

Houses demolished or overcrowding abated	....	1,252
Houses still overcrowded by the same families	....	58
Houses still overcrowded, but by different families	....	3
		—
Total	....	1,313
		—

It will be seen, therefore, that of those dwellings recorded as being overcrowded in 1938, only 61 still remained, which, added to the 400 cases which have come to the notice of this Department since 1938, make a total of 461 known cases of overcrowding at the time the 1949 survey was carried out.

By the end of the year, this number had been reduced to 379 and concerned 487 families, comprising a total of 2,268 persons.

Reconstruction Areas. During the year, surveys of certain reconstruction areas were carried out with a view to the making of Declaration of Unfitness Orders in respect of those houses unfit for human habitation.

As a result of these inspections and following local Inquiries held by the Ministry of Health, Orders were made in respect of 40 houses.

Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946 During the year, 24 references were made by the Health Department to the Rent Tribunal regarding the charging of excessive rents for furnished lettings. Seventeen of these dwellings comprised one room tenancies, four were two room tenancies, two were three room tenancies and one consisted of a house of seven rooms.

Most of these cases came to the notice of the Department whilst the District Sanitary Inspectors were carrying out their normal duties under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

As in the previous year, in a large number of the cases the standard of furnishing was low and domestic amenities provided inadequate and not readily accessible.

In all but three instances, the Tribunal reduced the rents, the extent of the reductions being shown in the following table.

<i>No. of rooms in tenancy</i>	<i>Rent charged (Weekly unless otherwise stated)</i>	<i>Rent fixed by Tribunal</i>	<i>Amount of Reduction</i>
1	12/6	11/6	1/-
1	10/-	8/6	1/6
* 1	£1. 0. 4.	16/6	3/10
* 1	19/4	15/-	4/4
* 1	19/4	16/6	2/10
* 1	£1. 2. 6.	16/-	6/6
† 1	£1. 2. 6.	14/-	8/6
† 1	15/-	12/-	3/-
7	£9. 0. 0. per month	£7. 17. 6. per month	£1. 2. 6. monthly
† 1	£1. 0. 0.	17/6	2/6
3	£22. 0. 0. per month	£10. 10. 0. per month	£11. 10. 0. monthly
1	£1. 3. 0.	17/6	5/6
1	£1. 4. 0.	£1. 0. 0.	4/-
1	£1. 3. 0.	£1. 0. 0.	3/-
2	£1. 5. 0.	19/-	6/-
* 1	£1. 5. 0.	19/6	5/6
* 1	£1. 0. 0.	18/-	2/-
* 1	£1. 10. 0.	£1. 0. 0.	10/-
3	£2. 10. 0.	£1. 15. 0.	15/-
* 2	£2. 2. 0.	£1. 13. 0.	9/-
* 1	£1. 0. 0.	17/6	2/6

* Including cost of gas and electricity

† Including cost of electricity

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk. 580 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these 555 gave satisfactory results but the remaining 25 failed the test, thereby indicating an unsatisfactory state of cleanliness. All persons concerned in the production, treatment and distribution of the milk giving unsatisfactory results were advised on the need for greater care in their dealings with the milk in order to ensure a satisfactory standard of cleanliness. Subsequent samples revealed that the necessary improvements had been achieved.

The following table shows the number of samples of various descriptions of milk submitted to the Methylene Blue Test and the results :—

METHYLENE BLUE TEST.

<i>Description of Milk</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) ...	141	132	9
Accredited	14	14	—
Sterilised	17	17	—
Pasteurised	345	335	10
Tuberculin Tested	63	57	6
TOTALS	580	555	25

Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli. 48 samples of milk (28 ungraded, 13 tuberculin tested, 3 accredited and 4 pasteurised) were examined biologically for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and all were returned negative.

The milk from approximately 707 cows has been examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, with a negative result.

Heat Treated Milk. 357 samples of heat treated milk, that is 340 of pasteurised and 17 of sterilised milk, were obtained and submitted to the phosphatase test for checking the efficiency of heat treatment. 355 samples gave satisfactory results, the remaining 2 being unsatisfactory. In each of these cases the cause of inadequate pasteurisation was traced and rectified.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, etc.

On the 1st October, 1949, there came into operation a number of new regulations applicable to milk and dairy premises. Amongst these were the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, which made a distinction between dairy farmers, i.e. milk producers, and milk distributors, i.e. persons trading from premises other than a dairy farm and between dairy farms and other premises at which milk is handled. The Minister of Agriculture is now responsible for the registration and general supervision of dairy farms and dairy farmers and Local Authorities responsible for milk distributors and other dairy premises.

The new regulations regarding Special Designated Milk re-enact with amendment the provisions of the former Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1948. They provide for a new Special Designation "sterilised milk" and for a new test, i.e. turbidity test, applicable to sterilised milk. There is one establishment in the City which carries out the process of sterilising milk. During the last three months of the year 12 samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test, and all were found satisfactory.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following table shows the number of licences to use the various designations applied to milk issued during the year :—

<i>Description of Licence</i>						<i>No. Issued</i>
Pasteuriser's licences (Holder process)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pasteuriser's licences (High Temperature Short Time Process)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested Bottling Licences	...	...	...	...	...	2
Retail Tuberculin Tested Licences	...	...	...	...	...	26
Retail Pasteurised Licences	...	...	...	...	...	14
Accredited Producers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	48

Chemical Analysis of Milk.

93 samples of raw milk and 34 samples of pasteurised milk were obtained for analysis. 73 of these samples were found to be genuine and 20 (all raw milk) were adulterated. Of these 20 unsatisfactory samples, 12 contained added water and 8 were deficient in fat. Four charges were brought against one vendor but the cases were dismissed on a technical

point. In the remaining cases the vendors were cautioned that the future sale by them of milk below standard would result in proceedings being taken against them.

During the year, in following up samples of milk below the standard, 9 "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken from 4 farms.

No. of Sample	Initial Samples			"Appeal to Cow"	
	Non-fatty solids	Milk- fat		Non-fatty solids	Milk- fat
1	8.73	2.76	Evening	8.9	3.5
2	8.83	2.61	Evening	8.74	4.05
3	9.03	2.94	Morning	8.88	2.73
4	9.15	2.43		9.14	3.11
				9.47	2.77
5	8.33	3.90	Morning	9.13	4.38
6	7.99	3.63		8.97	4.05
7	8.16	3.86		8.86	3.22
8	8.07	3.50		9.11	4.30

The following table shows the percentages of the total milk sold in the City under the various designations :—

1.	Milk sold under the designation "Pasteurised" which has been pasteurised by H.T.S.T. process	...	...	53.8%
2.	Milk sold under the designation "Pasteurised" which has been pasteurised by the holder process	...	...	18.35%
3.	T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	Nil
4.	T.T. Raw	...	...	0.92%
5.	T.T. Farm Bottled	...	...	1.35%
6.	Ungraded—Raw Milk	...	...	4.53%
	„ Milk pasteurised by H.T.S.T. but not sold under the designation of pasteurised milk	...	...	3.9%
	„ Milk pasteurised by Holder method but not sold under the designation of pasteurised milk	...	...	12.75%
7.	Sterilised Milk	...	...	4.3%

Ice Cream. The number of applications for registration of premises for the manufacture for sale of loose ice cream was 2, for the sale only of loose ice cream 38 and for the sale of pre-packed ice cream 139.

**Chemical
Analysis of
Ice Cream.**

During the year, 14 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to chemical analysis. The results are given in the following table. There was a definite improvement in the percentage of total fat found in these samples, but the amount of butter fat and non-fatty milk solids could be improved. It is to be hoped that with the improvement in the supply of milk, more milk products will be used in the manufacture of ice cream.

TABLE OF CHEMICAL QUALITY OF ICE CREAM.

Sample No.	Total Fat %	Sample No.	Butter Fat %	Sample No.	Non-Fatty Milk Solids %	Sample No.	Total Non-Fatty Solids %
12	14.0	11	2.4	11	6.07	2	36.8
10	10.5	1	1.8	1	4.5	11	28.2
6	9.7	2	1.2	2	3.0	1	27.1
3	9.6	6	1.2	6	3.0	5	26.0
1	9.53	12	1.0	12	2.5	13	25.0
13	8.3	14	1.0	13	2.2	12	24.2
7	6.4	10	0.9	10	2.2	3	23.3
8	5.6	13	0.9	7	2.0	6	22.7
11	5.0	8	0.8	8	2.0	9	21.6
14	4.6	9	0.8	9	2.0	8	21.3
2	4.0	7	0.8	14	2.0	10	21.0
4	3.9	3	0.2	3	0.4	7	20.3
5	3.4	4	Nil	4	Nil	4	19.5
9	1.5	5	Nil	5	Nil	14	18.3
Average	6.86	Average	0.93	Average	2.27	Average	23.95

**Bacteriological
Examination of
Samples of
Ice Cream.**

During the year 99 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the form of Methylene Blue Test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests.

Grade	Hot Mix	Cold Mix	Totals
Grade 1. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—4½ hrs. or more	76	12	88
Grade 2. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—2½ to 4 hrs. ...	9	1	10
Grade 3. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—½ to 2 hrs. ...	1	—	1
Grade 4. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—0 hrs. ...	—	—	—
TOTALS	86	13	99

Of the 86 samples of "Hot Mix" 28 were "pre-packed" samples, of which 27 were placed in Grade 1 and 1 in Grade 2. All the 13 samples of "Cold Mix" were loose samples.

Inspection of Meat and Slaughter-Houses.

There are four private slaughter-houses in use in the City, and these were visited on 2,416 occasions during the year.

Also, 1,197 visits were made to food factories and butchers' shops.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

The total number of carcases inspected at the Meat Market and in the private slaughter houses and food factories during the year was 24,757 which was made up as follows :—

Bovines	...	...	...	...	...	7,546
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	1,918
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	...	15,219
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	74

The total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year from animals killed inside and outside the City was 373 tons 7 cwts. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. This amount was made up as follows :—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
Number killed	4519	3027	1918	15219	74
Number inspected	12051		9966	100997	7163
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcases condemned	95		34	97	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5337		179	2168	389
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	61.4		9.3	14.2	8.7
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> Whole carcases condemned	128		1	—	32
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1276		—	—	495
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	14.6		—	—	11.07

FOOD AND DRUGS.

**Adulteration,
etc.**

The various samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year are classified in the following table, together with the number of the various articles which were found to be adulterated :—

Articles	Official Samples		Informal Samples		Total No.
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Aspirin Tablets ...	—	—	8	—	8
Almond Paste ...	—	—	1	—	1
Butter-scotch ...	1	—	—	—	1
Butter ...	—	—	14	—	14
Brandy ...	—	—	1	—	1
Baking Powder ...	—	—	4	—	4
Chocolate Spread ...	—	—	1	—	1
Cooking Fat ...	—	—	10	—	10
Coffee ...	—	—	6	—	6
Coffee Extract ...	—	—	3	—	3
Cocoa ...	—	—	7	—	7
Camphorated Oil ...	—	—	6	1	7
Castor Oil ...	—	—	5	—	5
Cod Liver Oil ...	—	—	4	—	4
Cheese ...	—	—	11	—	11
Cordials ...	—	—	8	—	8
Condensed M.S. Milk ...	—	—	5	—	5
Condensed Full Cream Milk ...	—	—	8	—	8
Coffee and Chicory ...	—	—	7	—	7
Chipped Potatoes ...	—	—	1	—	1
Custard Powder ...	—	—	6	—	6
Dried Herbs ...	—	—	5	—	5
Dried Full Cream Milk ...	—	—	1	—	1
Dripping ...	—	—	1	—	1
Dandelion Coffee ...	—	—	1	—	1
Drinking Chocolate ...	—	—	1	—	1
Dried Apricot Pulp ...	—	—	1	—	1
Epsom Salts ...	—	—	5	—	5
Flavourings ...	—	—	9	—	9
Fudge ...	—	—	1	—	1
Glycerine ...	—	—	3	—	3
Ground Spice ...	—	—	5	—	5
Gelatine ...	—	—	4	—	4
Ground Almonds ...	—	—	1	—	1
Iodine Paint ...	—	—	1	—	1
Ice Cream ...	—	—	14	—	14
Ice Cream Powder ...	—	—	1	—	1
Jam ...	—	—	11	—	11
Jeloid ...	—	—	1	—	1
Honey ...	—	—	1	—	1
Honey Lumps ...	—	—	1	—	1
Lard ...	—	—	1	—	1
Malt Vinegar ...	—	—	8	—	8
Malt Extract ...	—	—	3	—	3
Marmalade ...	—	—	7	—	7
Margarine ...	—	—	11	—	11
Meat and Fish Paste ...	—	—	12	—	12
Meat and Veg. Extract ...	—	—	8	—	8
Mustard ...	—	—	3	—	3
Milk ...	72	19	1	1	93
Olive Oil ...	—	—	5	—	5
Preservative ...	—	—	1	—	1
Peeled Potatoes ...	—	—	1	—	1
Pepper ...	—	—	5	—	5
Porridge ...	—	—	1	—	1
Pasteurised Milk ...	32	—	—	—	32
Raspberry Crystals ...	—	—	1	—	1
Rum ...	—	—	1	—	1
Rolled Oats ...	—	—	2	—	2
Sausages ...	—	—	10	—	10
Sugar ...	—	—	11	—	11
Soups (Tinned) ...	—	—	13	—	13
Sterilised Milk ...	2	—	—	—	2
Self Raising Flour ...	—	—	6	—	6
Saccharin Tablets ...	—	—	11	—	11
Sweet Fat ...	—	—	2	—	2
Sauce ...	—	—	8	—	8
Salad Cream ...	—	—	5	—	5
Saffron ...	—	—	3	—	3
Tomatoes (Tinned) ...	—	—	—	1	1
Table Jelly ...	—	—	4	—	4
Tea ...	—	—	5	—	5
Tincture of Iodine ...	—	—	8	—	8
Whisky ...	—	—	1	—	1
Wafer Biscuits ...	2	—	—	—	2
Zinc Ointment ...	—	—	6	—	6
TOTALS ...	109	19	348	3	479

Food and Drug Samples Reported Not Genuine.

Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
Camphorated Oil ... Tinned Tomatoes ...	Contained 0.3% added water Contained tin 5.51 grains per pound and iron 50 parts per million.	Letter of caution Remainder of stock used for animal feeding stuffs.
Milk	14% added water	Letter of caution
"	8% deficient fat	Letter of caution
"	10% added water	Letter of caution
"	10% added water	Letter of caution
"	10% added water	Letter of caution
"	4% deficient fat	Letter of caution
"	5% added water	Letter of caution
"	1% added water	Letter of caution
"	1% added water	Letter of caution
"	1% deficient fat	Letter of caution
"	13% deficient fat	Letter of caution
"	29% deficient fat	Letter of caution
"	3% deficient fat	Letter of caution
"	2% deficient fat	Letter of caution
"	19% deficient fat	Letter of caution
"	5% added water	Letter of caution
"	2% added water	Cases dismissed on a technical ground.
"	6% added water	
"	4% added water	
"	5% added water	

Inspection of Other Food Premises.

Although there is little doubt that, generally speaking, persons engaged in the food trade are becoming more aware of the necessity for the clean handling of food, cases of contamination of foodstuffs still come to the notice of this Department which clearly show evidence of lack of care in the storage, preparation and handling of food.

Of cases which occurred during the year, one concerned a three pound bag of flour which was found to contain a small mouse. An inspection of the shop from which the flour was purchased revealed evidence of mice infestation, and an examination of the foodstuffs on the premises showed that a high proportion of the stock of flour held was contaminated by mice. The contaminated foodstuffs were surrendered to this Department, and the willing co-operation of the proprietors obtained in eliminating mice from the premises. A severe warning was also given to all persons concerned, and the proprietors cautioned as to the need for greater care being exercised in the storage and handling of food.

In another instance, a particle of splintered glass was found in a chocolate. The manufacturers were approached and took steps to avoid a repetition of this form of contamination.

Another complaint related to a cigarette end which was found in a loaf of bread. The retailer who supplied the contaminated loaf received bread from two bakers and, it was, therefore, not possible to trace the offender. Both bakeries were visited, and the management and employees cautioned as to the need for greater care being exercised in the future.

Unsound Foodstuffs.

The following summary indicates the quantity of foodstuffs examined and found to be unfit for

food :—

TINNED GOODS.

						<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	0
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	6
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	2	20
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	—	20
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	2	18
Jam and Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	3	17
Various	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	26

PROVISIONS.

						<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	27
Jam and Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	11
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	3	—
Oats and Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	—	12	—	27
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	1	22
Sweets and Chocolates	...	...	...	...	...	—	7	2	24
Sausages and sausage meat	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	2	21
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	—	10	3	16
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	2	14
Dried fruit	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	2	23
Fats	...	...	...	...	...	—	13	2	23
Various	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	3
Fresh fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	—	13	3	22
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	7	19	3	25

**Fish
Inspection.**

The following summary indicates the quantity of fish and shell fish examined during the year and the quantity found to be unfit for food :—

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Quantity of fish inspected	...	2466	4	—	—
Quantity of mixed fish found to be unfit for human food	... ..	26	8	—	—
Quantity of shell fish found to be unfit for human food	... ..	—	5	3	—
1344 of other varieties					

Infectious Diseases

The following pages give tables showing the occurrence of Infectious Diseases in 1949, include general observations on a number of the diseases, and conclude with statistical information on the progress being made with immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and vaccination against Smallpox.

Incidence. Table 1 shows the numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified to the Health Department during 1949 with comparative figures for the previous four years. In all the tables, where the original diagnosis has subsequently been amended to another disease, the notification has been corrected accordingly.

Table 2 shows the number of notifications received during 1949 for each disease, classified by age groups and showing the percentage notified in each age group of the total for each disease.

Table 3 shows the quarterly and sex incidence of Infectious Diseases during 1949.

Table 4 shows the "attack rate" (i.e. the number of cases per 1,000 of the population) of the commoner notifiable diseases for 1949, with the comparative rates for (a) England and Wales, (b) 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and (c) Plymouth for 1948 and 1947.

Mortality. Table 5 gives the number of deaths due to Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough in Plymouth for the years 1922-1949 inclusive. This table also shows the death rates for these diseases per 1,000 of the population for the City and the comparative rates for England and Wales.

Hospital Admissions and Deaths. Table 6 shows the number of Plymouth residents admitted to the Isolation Hospital by reason of Infectious Disease and the deaths of Plymouth residents occurring in that Hospital.

TABLE 2.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1949—CIVILIANS—BY AGE GROUPS.

	Under 1 Year.		1-2 Years		2-3 Years		3-4 Years.		4-5 Years.		5-10 Years.		10-15 Years.		15-20 Years.		20-25 Years.		25-35 Years.		35-45 Years.		45-65 Years.		65 Years and Over.		Total All Ages.
	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	No.	% of Total.	
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1.18	10	5.88	19	11.17	13	7.65	16	9.41	84	49.41	17	10.00	5	2.94	—	—	1	.59	—	—	2	1.18	1	.59	170
Diphtheria ...	1	3.45	1	3.45	—	—	1	3.45	2	6.90	3	10.35	3	10.35	2	6.90	5	17.25	9	31.00	2	6.90	—	—	—	—	29
Pneumonia ...	14	6.50	17	7.87	12	5.55	7	3.25	5	2.30	23	10.66	11	5.00	7	3.25	5	2.30	15	6.90	21	9.75	44	20.42	35	16.25	216
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11.11	8	29.63	11	40.74	4	14.82	1	3.70	—	—	27
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ...	1	5.00	—	—	1	5.00	3	15.00	1	5.00	9	45.00	3	15.00	—	—	2	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Erysipelas ...	—	—	2	3.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.75	1	1.75	—	—	7	12.28	6	10.53	26	45.62	14	24.56	57
Whooping Cough ...	60	9.76	76	12.36	113	18.36	97	15.77	76	12.36	172	27.97	13	2.11	2	.33	2	.33	1	.16	2	.33	—	—	1	.16	615
Measles ...	148	5.3	358	12.30	454	16.20	414	14.80	473	17.00	900	32.01	34	1.23	11	.40	3	.12	11	.40	1	.04	3	.12	2	.08	2812
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12.50	—	—	2	25.00	2	25.00	2	25.00	1	12.50	8
Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	60	67.42	29	32.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
TOTALS ...	293	7.23	493	12.17	599	14.79	535	13.21	573	14.15	1191	29.38	82	2.02	32	.80	25	.62	57	1.41	38	.95	78	1.93	54	1.34	4050

INFECTIOUS DISE

Disease	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths	Total	1918		1919		1920	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Scarlet Fever	3	1	4	10	2.58	19	4.17	12	2.58
Diphtheria	1	1	2	1	0.22	1	0.22	1	0.22
Paranotia	18	0	18	17	3.78	12	2.58	3	0.65
Throat and Typhoid	1	0	1	1	0.22	1	0.22	1	0.22
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	0	1	1	0.22	1	0.22	1	0.22
Poliomyelitis	4	0	4	4	0.88	1	0.22	3	0.65
Epidemic	1	0	1	1	0.22	1	0.22	1	0.22
Neonatorum	1	0	1	1	0.22	1	0.22	1	0.22
Erysipelas	1	0	1	1	0.22	1	0.22	1	0.22
Whooping Cough	60	0	60	58	12.78	14	3.08	12	2.58
Mumps	148	0	148	130	28.67	14	3.08	14	3.08
Food Poisoning	1	0	1	1	0.22	1	0.22	1	0.22
Gastro-Intestinal	60	0	60	58	12.78	14	3.08	12	2.58
(Under 2 years)	60	0	60	58	12.78	14	3.08	12	2.58
TOTAL	253	1	254	237	51.78	117	25.58	112	24.22

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—PLYMOUTH—1949

	JANUARY— MARCH			APRIL— JUNE			JULY— SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER— DECEMBER			TOTALS FOR YEAR		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Scarlet Fever ...	18	21	39	26	22	48	11	12	23	35	25	60	90	80	170
Diphtheria ...	3	5	8	3	13	16	—	3	3	—	2	2	6	23	29
Pneumonia ...	54	60	114	21	21	42	12	10	22	23	15	38	110	106	216
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	6	6	—	7	7	—	27	27
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Polio-myelitis ...	1	—	1	1	1	2	5	9	14	1	2	3	8	12	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	6
Erysipelas ...	6	4	10	7	6	13	3	9	12	5	17	22	21	36	57
Whooping Cough ...	145	153	298	95	94	189	54	43	97	9	22	31	303	312	615
Measles ...	1056	1106	2162	303	293	596	19	22	41	5	8	13	1383	1429	2812
Food Poisoning ...	3	1	4	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	4	8
Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	11	4	15	10	8	18	18	13	31	13	12	25	52	37	89
TOTALS ...	1298	1362	2660	467	467	934	123	130	253	92	111	203	1980	2070	4050

TABLE 1.
CASES NOTIFIED IN THE CITY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

<i>Disease</i>	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Smallpox	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	170	209	145	228	321
Paratyphoid	—	—	3	—	—
Diphtheria	29	51	49	68	157
Pneumonia	216	161	186	185	51
Puerperal Pyrexia	27	35	37	77	36
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	12	8	3
Dysentery	3	—	3	6	23
Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	20	3	8	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	5	17	21	6
Erysipelas	57	59	39	58	62
Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years)	89	81	162	34	95
Whooping Cough	615	1020	443	342	369
Measles	2812	1581	2552	216	2647
Food Poisoning	8	4	6	4	—

TABLE 4.
“ATTACK RATES” FOR THE CITY, COMPARED WITH ENGLAND
AND WALES AND OTHER AREAS.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Plymouth</i> 1949	<i>England</i> <i>and</i> <i>Wales,</i> 1949	<i>126 County</i> <i>Boroughs</i> <i>and</i> <i>Great</i> <i>Towns</i> <i>(inc.</i> <i>London)</i> 1949	<i>Plymouth</i> 1948	<i>Plymouth</i> 1947
Typhoid	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.01	0.02	—	0.02
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.06
Scarlet Fever	0.89	1.63	1.72	1.11	0.79
Whooping Cough	3.23	2.39	2.44	5.39	2.43
Diphtheria	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.27	0.26
Erysipelas	0.29	0.19	0.20	0.31	0.21
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	14.73	8.95	8.91	8.37	14.05
Pneumonia	1.13	0.80	0.91	0.85	1.02
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.04
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	0.01	0.01	—	—
Food Poisoning	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.02	0.03

TABLE 5.
MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1921-1949.
PLYMOUTH COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES.
PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.

YEAR.	Diphtheria.			Scarlet Fever.			Measles.			Whooping Cough.		
	PLYMOUTH	England and Wales Death Rate.		PLYMOUTH	England and Wales Death Rate.		PLYMOUTH	England and Wales Death Rate.		PLYMOUTH	England and Wales Death Rate.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.		No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.		No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.		No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	
1921-1930 Average ...	20	.10	.08	3	.01	.02	21	.10	.10	14	.07	.11
1931-1940 Average ...	29	.14	.07	2	.00	.01	8	.03	.04	10	.04	.04
1941 ...	28	.18	.06	—	—	.00	12	.08	.02	11	.07	.06
1942 ...	16	.12	.04	—	—	.00	1	.00	.01	2	.01	.02
1943 ...	10	.07	.03	—	—	.00	8	.06	.02	8	.06	.02
1944 ...	4	.02	.02	—	—	.00	1	.00	.00	1	.00	.02
1945 ...	6	.03	.01	—	—	.00	1	.00	.01	3	.01	.01
1946 ...	2	.01	.01	—	—	.00	1	.00	.00	4	.02	.02
1947 ...	2	.01	.01	—	—	.00	9	.05	.01	2	.01	.02
1948 ...	1	.00	.00	—	—	.00	—	—	.00	2	.01	.02
1949 ...	1	.00	.00	—	—	—	1	.00	—	5	.03	.01

NOTES.—A series of dashes indicates that there were no deaths from that disease in that year.
A rate of .00 indicates that there were too few deaths to be expressed as a rate to two decimal places.

TABLE 6.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH.

ADMISSIONS—PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS—1949

NOTIFIABLE (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES ONLY.

					<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Confirmed.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	66	27
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	86	64
Enterics	...	...	...	...	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	25	13
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	3	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	24	18
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	15	10
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	25	20
Measles	...	...	...	...	56	51
*Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	—
Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	49	24

* (Port Health Dept. case)

DEATHS—PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS—1949.

Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	4
Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngeal Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	1

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The amount of serious infectious disease requiring admission to the isolation hospital remains at the comparatively low level of recent years.

Measles. The number of cases notified was 2,812. This is a high incidence and follows on a high figure for 1947 and a moderately high figure for 1948 in which year the expected biennial abatement of the disease did not occur. It is reasonable to expect a low incidence during 1950. One death occurred, in a child under 1 year of age.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases notified was 170, about the average of recent years. The cases generally were of a mild type, without complications, and no deaths resulted.

Whooping Cough. 615 cases of Whooping Cough were notified and 5 children died from this disease—3 below one year of age, 1 aged one year and 1 aged two years.

Diphtheria. A gratifying reduction in the number of confirmed cases of diphtheria was noted, to the record low figure of 29. Only one death occurred, a child aged one year who had not been immunised. Only 11 cases occurred in children below 15 years compared with 18 in the age group 15–45 years. Thus diphtheria, which used to attack the child population with great severity, is becoming almost a rarity in that part of the population which has been offered and largely accepted immunisation against the disease.

Poliomyelitis. The number of cases notified during the year was 20, a considerable increase over 1948, though the incidence in Plymouth is still below that of the country as a whole.

The occurrence of poliomyelitis attracts some attention in the national press and it seems wise to retain a due sense of proportion when considering this disease as a public health problem.

Distressing though the disease is, many of the cases recover and are left with little or no paralysis. There were two deaths from the disease in the year in Plymouth, and it will perhaps help in gaining a proper perspective to recall that diphtheria for example claimed 105 deaths as recently as the year 1940.

**Food
Poisoning.**

Eight notifications of illness believed to be due to contaminated food were received during this year. These were individual cases and no connection was found between any of them. Five cases occurred in the first quarter of the year, one in the second and two in the third. The ages of the infected persons ranged from 16 to 70 years (4 male and 4 female), and there were no deaths.

The suspected foods were: meat products (4), pasties (2), plums (1), duck-egg (1) but this could not be proved as in no case was any of the suspected food available for bacteriological examination. Examination of the stools of the case attributed to duck-egg poisoning revealed no harmful organisms.

Despite negative results in ascertaining the exact cause of these cases, there is no doubt that notification fulfils a valuable function in bringing to notice conditions which may lead to epidemic outbreaks, and visiting the implicated home and shop affords an opportunity to advise on any hygienic precautions which may be indicated.

NOTES FROM DR. D. F. JOHNSTONE,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BEACON PARK.

Scarlet Fever. Out of 86 cases of Scarlet Fever notified to this Hospital (Plymouth residents) 64 were confirmed as such and received the routine treatment of penicillin twice daily for a week together with an appropriate dose of Scarlet Fever antitoxin. There was one return case in the year and this may be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

The average stay in hospital of each case of Scarlet Fever was 17 days, longer than usual. The reason for this is that a number of these cases suffered from extensive burns and were in Hospital for lengthy periods, thus increasing the length of the average stay in Hospital.

The association of Scarlet Fever with burns is well known.

Gastro-Enteritis. 49 cases of Gastro-Enteritis in children under 2 years of age were admitted as such, but only 24 cases were confirmed. Most of the unconfirmed cases were due to feeding mismanagement and no true disease was present. Many of the true cases were gravely ill on admission and the fact that only 2 deaths occurred was fortunate in so severe a disease in young babies.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The number of primary immunisations against diphtheria given in 1949 in Local Authority Clinics, at schools and by private practitioners taking part in the Local Authority Immunisation scheme was 3,318. Though this is a reduction of 331 below the number immunised in 1948, the number of births has been falling since 1947 and the percentage of child population immunised was increased. It is estimated that 60% of the population aged 1-5 years and 69% of the population 1-15 years are now immunised.

In addition to the primary inoculations, 2,646 children who had been immunised in previous years received re-inforcing injections, an increase of 545 over the 1948 figure.

Towards the end of the year negotiations were completed by which private practitioners receive a fee for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of immunisations or vaccinations performed on their patients. This will result in the Authority having fuller information on immunisation work performed outside the clinics and enable a more accurate picture of the vaccination and immunisation state of the population to be formed.

It will be seen from Table " C " that only 3 cases of diphtheria occurred in immunised children as compared with 8 cases in the much smaller number of unprotected children. An unprotected child is more than 5 times as likely to develop diphtheria as an immunised one. Not one immunised child has died from diphtheria in the last 4 years.

TABLE A.
IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children under 15 at 31st December, 1949, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date, (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1935.)

Age at 31.12.49, i.e. Born in Year ...	Under 1 1949	1 1948	2 1947	3 1946	4 1945	5 to 9 1940-1944	10 to 14 1935-1939	Total under 15
Number Immunised ...	285	2016	2544	2316	2000	10,477	9712	29,350
Estimated mid-year child population 1949.	Children under five 18,520					Children 5-14 25,950		
						44,470		

TABLE B.

TO SHOW WORK DONE IN DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN THE LAST
NINETEEN YEARS AND THE TREND OF DIPHTHERIA CASES AND
DEATHS IN THE SAME PERIOD.

Year.	Total Births.	Diphtheria. Total of		Primary Diphtheria Immunisations.			Popula- tion.	Attack Rates.
		Cases.	Deaths.	Ages. 0-5.	Ages. 5-15.	Total No. 0-15.		
1931	3427	367	17	1282		1282	191,800	1.77
1932	3251	444	20	1107		1107	208,440	2.13
1933	3232	337	18	972		972	206,200	1.63
1934	3203	376	15	335	363	698	203,450	1.85
1935	3065	481	23	874	1244	2118	203,600	2.36
1936	3061	455	40	662	1104	1766	206,400	2.20
1937	3073	272	17	500	1035	1535	210,460	1.29
1938	3305	357	15	430	707	1137	211,800	1.68
1939	3446	404	25	568	615	1183	215,500	1.87
1940	3295	1361	105	2812	6765	9577	197,800	6.88
1941	2453	348	28	673	1244	1917	149,300	2.33
1942	2817	227	16	2323	1029	3352	127,300	1.78
1943	3144	209	10	1593	1050	2643	136,530	1.53
1944	3477	163	4	1680	535	2215	144,700	1.12
1945	3824	157	6	1701	417	2118	157,580	.99
1946	4272	68	2	2223	928	3151	176,070	.39
1947	4490	49	2	2485	769	3254	181,600	.26
1948	4036	51	1	3326	323	3649	188,940	.27
1949	3769	29	1	2636	725	3361	190,860	.15

TABLE C.

DIPHTHERIA AMONGST CHILDREN AGED 0-15 YEARS DURING THE
FOUR YEARS 1946-1949.

Year	Cases		Deaths	
	Unprotected	Immunised	Unprotected	Immunised
1946	42	11	1	—
1947	26	8	1	—
1948	21	7	1	—
1949	8	3	1	—
Total for four years	97	29	4	—

1949 CASE INCIDENCE PER 1,000 CHILDREN, 0-15 YEARS OF AGE.

Unprotected population:

0-15 years: 15,12053

Immunised population:

0-15 years: 29,350102

Total population:

44,47025

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

Protective immunisation against Whooping Cough is available at the Immunisation Clinics and, since 5th July, 1948, general practitioners have also co-operated in the Local Health Authority's scheme, being supplied with immunising agents and receiving a fee for the notification of the primary immunisations they perform to the Medical Officer of Health.

The following table shows the numbers who have received protective inoculations since September, 1946.

<i>Year of Birth</i>				<i>Protective Inoculations given (primary courses)</i>			
				1946	1947	1948	1949
1934	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
1935	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
1936	...	...	...	—	1	2	1
1937	...	...	...	—	1	3	1
1938	...	...	...	—	—	5	4
1939	...	...	...	—	1	4	4
1940	...	...	...	—	2	4	6
1941	...	...	...	1	5	5	7
1942	...	...	...	2	13	19	12
1943	...	...	...	1	26	68	36
1944	...	...	...	1	45	109	80
1945	...	...	...	4	80	132	89
1946	...	...	...	2	220	231	122
1947	...	...	...	—	88	875	207
1948	...	...	...	—	—	282	1096
1949	...	...	...	—	—	—	243
TOTALS	...	...	...	11	483	1739	1908

It will be noted that the number of children receiving inoculations is steadily increasing. This is without the intensive propaganda associated with the diphtheria immunisation scheme but results mainly from parents readily accepting for their babies diphtheria immunisation with which the whooping cough vaccine is combined.

Vaccination. The ground which was lost in the second half of 1948 when vaccination ceased to be compulsory has, to some extent, being recovered during 1949. Vaccination on a voluntary basis is available without charge at Local Authority Immunisation Clinics or from general practitioners participating in the Local Authority's scheme for Vaccination and Immunisation for persons on their lists.

The great body of medical opinion is convinced that vaccination in infancy followed by re-vaccination on appropriate occasions affords a very real protection against smallpox. Vaccination in infancy causes only slight and transient disturbance and subsequent re-vaccinations pass almost unnoticed. On the other hand, vaccination for the first time in adolescent or adult life, when it may be required for travel abroad, or because of an epidemic of smallpox, sometimes causes considerable discomfort and in a few cases may be associated with undesirable complications.

VACCINATION TABLE.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations</i>	<i>Percentage of Children vaccinated</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations</i>
1944	3016	1663	55.14	85
1945	3752	1803	48.05	39
1946	3947	1890	47.88	74
1947	4490	1972	43.92	6
1948	2223	1011	45.48	—
(to 4.7.48)				
1948	1813	322	17.76	69
(from 5.7.48)				
1949	3769	1432	*37.99	278

* Vaccinations related to births

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

(A) TUBERCULOSIS

The problem of tuberculosis is a medico-social one, and from the point of view of the community the most promising line of action is in prevention. This remains the responsibility of the Local Health Authority. Improvement in the social conditions of the population is of prime importance in this matter, in particular housing, feeding and working conditions.

Excellent work is done by the Health Visitors in the homes of the patients and search for cases is made by the examination at the Dispensary of the contacts of known cases. Unfortunately, far too many cases are too long at home awaiting admission into sanatorium or hospital. Although the incidence of the disease has not increased, there is no doubt that during the last two years the waiting list of patients needing hospital admission has nearly doubled itself. This appears to be due to a slowing up of the turn-over of work at the hospitals. The Chest Physician has referred to this fact in his notes below.

The introduction of B.C.G. vaccination of young contacts of cases may prove to be another weapon in the armoury of prevention.

In connection with prevention and after-care, the Housing Committee has very properly helped by providing new housing accommodation for families with a tuberculous patient living under bad conditions. The following figures show what has been done in 1947-1949 :—

Total families recommended during 1949 for rehousing	122
Total families rehoused during 1949	57
Total families recommended in three years 1947-1949	273
Total families rehoused in three years 1947-1949 ...	149
Total number of families still awaiting rehousing at 31.12.49	124

Mass Miniature Radiography. During May, June, and July, a Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey in the City. The object of this and similar units throughout the Country is to detect by X-rays those cases of unsuspected pulmonary tuberculosis which exist in all large bodies of the population.

The finding of such cases is of great value, both to the individual whose disease is discovered, often at an early amenable stage before symptoms have lead him to seek medical advice, and to the community in that a possible source of infection is ascertained.

The unit is equipped with apparatus which produces a miniature X-ray photograph of the lungs much more rapidly and economically than the standard hospital machine.

If an abnormality is discovered on the miniature film, the subject is recalled for a further X-ray to be taken on a large film, and if necessary a physical examination. If treatment is necessary, information is forwarded with the patient's consent to the family doctor and Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Mass Radiography examination is entirely voluntary and the result of the examination is confidential—so confidential that the Medical Officer of Health himself is not informed of the names of infected persons, but only of the numbers and types of infection found. Probably the liaison between the Unit and the Chest Dispensary is close enough to ensure that no person found to require treatment or observation fails to get it.

Whilst the number of Units is limited they are more efficiently employed in the periodical examinations of defined groups of people rather than in haphazard sampling from the whole population. For the survey in 1948, the groups selected for survey were employees of the Dockyards, commercial firms, the Corporation, and children of school leaving age, but in addition a number of sessions were open to volunteers from the general public.

The number of school children examined was 2,768 and the findings are given in the section dealing with the School Health Service.

The results of the examinations of volunteers from the Dockyards, commercial firms, the Corporation employees and the public are tabulated as follows:—

Total number X-rayed	...	...	...	...	8,090
Number recalled for large films	...	...	...	...	443
<i>Significant cases—</i>					
(a) Non-tuberculous conditions	...	...	...	...	64
(b) Tuberculous conditions:—					
Active	...	...	...	...	22
Inactive	...	...	...	...	83
Incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in groups surveyed:—					
Active	...	...	...	...	0.27%
Inactive	...	...	...	...	1.03%

REPORT OF THE CHEST PHYSICIAN.

Notifications. During the year 1949, 303 cases were notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. This number included 273 Respiratory (140 males and 133 females) and 30 Non-Respiratory (10 males and 20 females).

This number shews a decrease of 22 on the previous year.

The details of the notifications during 1949 are as follows :—

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0-1	—	—	—	1
1-5	5	1	1	1
5-15	7	10	3	5
15-25	39	58	1	7
25-35	38	31	3	2
35-45	23	18	—	2
45-55	12	9	1	1
55-65	14	3	1	—
65 and upwards	2	3	—	1
Totals ...	140	133	10	20

The numbers on the Notification Register at the end of the year were as follows :—

<i>Respiratory</i>			<i>Non-Respiratory</i>			<i>Total cases.</i>
<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
869	581	1450	163	228	391	1841

There were five Posthumous Notifications during the year. These consisted of 4 Respiratory and 1 Non-Respiratory case.

Deaths. 114 cases who were on the Chest Clinic Register died during 1949. This number shews a decrease of 19 on the previous year.

At the end of the year 1949, the following number of patients were on the "live" Chest Clinic Register.

	<i>Adults.</i>		<i>Children.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
<i>Respiratory ...</i>	865	438	47	43	1393
<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	51	66	18	27	162
<i>Totals ...</i>	916	504	65	70	1555
	1420		135		

Chest Clinic. During the year 1949, 2,489 New Cases were sent to the Chest Clinic by Medical Practitioners. This figure shews an increase of 194 on the previous year.

The following table shews the number of cases referred to the Chest Physician each year since 1940 and the number of contacts who have been examined for the same period. The twenty-five contacts found to be suffering from tuberculosis are included in the figure of two hundred and eighty-five New Cases found to be definitely tuberculous.

<i>New Cases.</i>					<i>Contacts.</i>			
<i>Year.</i>	<i>Definitely Tuberc.</i>	<i>Non-Tuberc.</i>	<i>Diagnosis not completed</i>	<i>Total examined</i>	<i>Definitely Tuberc.</i>	<i>Non-Tuberc.</i>	<i>Diagnosis not completed</i>	<i>Total examined</i>
1940	247	677	123	1047	10	377	31	508
1941	208	585	53	846	5	163	4	172
1942	274	744	57	1075	5	224	7	236
1943	297	1015	90	1402	4	309	25	338
1944	260	1077	81	1418	12	378	10	400
1945	340	987	154	1481	10	461	9	480
1946	327	1265	154	1746	23	623	65	711
1947	311	1520	267	2098	21	807	7	835
1948	322	1540	433	2295	25	1162	207	1394
1949	285	1473	731	2489	25	1071	185	1281

Attendances. The number of attendances of patients at the Chest Clinic during the year totalled 19,850.

Since 1940 the attendances have been as follows :—

1940	...	...	...	...	8,599
1941	...	...	...	...	5,709
1942	...	...	...	...	7,270
1943	...	...	...	...	8,942
1944	...	...	...	...	9,506
1945	...	...	...	...	11,550
1946	...	...	...	...	14,007
1947	...	...	...	...	16,618
1948	...	...	...	...	18,622
1949	...	...	...	...	19,850

Evening Clinic. The number of cases attending the Thursday evening clinic shew no tendency to diminish and keep two Chest Physicians and two Nurses fully occupied.

Domiciliary Visiting. *The Chest Physician* paid 487 visits to patients at their homes or at hospitals.

Nurse and T.B. Health Visitors. The Tuberculosis Health Visitors and Three Towns Nurses paid 5,142 visits to patients during the year.

Consultations. The following consultations were held by the Chest Physician during the year :—

Personal	...	...	...	...	35
Other than personal	...	...	...	...	2,848

Special Forms of Treatment. The Chest Physicians gave the following special forms of treatment at the Chest Clinic during the year :—

Artificial Pneumo-thorax refills	...	1,426
Injections of Tuberculin	...	1,265

Institutional Treatment. There has been no slackening in the demand for beds at the various Chest Hospitals and the "Waiting Lists" shew no tendency to grow smaller.

One would expect this state of affairs if the rate of Notification of new cases was increasing alarmingly. On the contrary, the number of Notifications has decreased compared to the previous year. This being so, what factors can account for the present position? I would suggest :—

- (1) Modern methods of treatment and, especially thoracic surgery, tend to slow down the rate of turn-over of beds at chest hospitals.
- (2) Chronic infectious types of cases that cannot be discharged owing to unsatisfactory home conditions.
- (3) Chronic cases that have no home and nowhere to go and, consequently, must be retained.

A hostel would be most helpful for this type of case.

The details of admissions and discharges from our institutions are shewn as follows :—

<i>Didworthy Chest Hospital.</i>			<i>Respiratory.</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>
Admissions	...	...	113	1
Discharges	...	...	101	3
Deaths	...	...	3	—
<i>Mt. Gold Hospital.</i>			<i>Respiratory.</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>
Admissions	...	...	82	107
Discharges	...	...	47	20
Deaths	...	...	39	4
<i>Isolation Hospital.</i>			<i>Respiratory.</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>
Admissions	...	...	35	10
Discharges	...	...	33	2
Deaths	...	...	3	5

THE TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.

The Health Visitor is a member of the team of people who are working in the tuberculosis service. She is the link between the Chest Physician and the patient's family, and has the responsible task of educating that family in the hygiene of tuberculosis, and ensuring that contacts are regularly examined at the clinic. She divides her time between duty at the clinic and work in her own district.

All cases sent to the clinic are received by the Health Visitor who takes a history of their present illness and also records weight and temperature.

If the patient is diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis there will be a number of duties to perform.

Receipt of a notification calls for exercise of considerable tact, discretion and patience.

The usual course is for the Health Visitor to call at the patient's home, obtain particulars of the conditions and ascertain whether the home is suitable for the patient to spend the waiting period before admission to the chest hospital.

A report of this visit is submitted to the Chest Physician and a copy is often sent to the Medical Officer of Health, if attention has to be drawn to housing difficulties requiring the attention of the Sanitary Inspector, or conditions of overcrowding which may require the family to be rehoused elsewhere.

The Chest Physician relies to a great extent on the information provided by the Health Visitor for his knowledge of the patient's social background, and this may be a decisive factor in the medical decisions which he has to make.

One can imagine the tact and ingenuity required by the Health Visitor to rearrange a home in some conditions so that the patient can have a room to himself.

The first visit paid to the home has many hazards. It may happen that the patient has not been told that he has tuberculosis and it will fall to the lot of the Health Visitor to break the news. In a few cases she may find that the patient has deliberately kept the true nature of his illness hidden from his family and is most unwilling for his relations to be disillusioned.

The Health Visitor arranges for the other members of the family to be examined at the clinic, and the success of contact examination is dependent on her amiable persistence and powers of persuasion.

She must give advice regarding infection and the risk to young children. The prevention of the spread of infection in the home relies on her deeply rooted knowledge of hygiene and the ability to stimulate this important factor in others.

In addition to the social functions already mentioned the Health Visitor still has time to practise her knowledge as a trained member of the nursing profession. She supervises the patient taking bed rest at home so that the waiting period before admission to

chest hospital is not wasted, and ensures that the patient is carrying out treatment as prescribed.

Visits are also paid to cases on their discharge from chest hospital, to find out if home conditions are still suitable and arrange for them to attend the clinic.

Arrangements are made for those cases that require special treatment, either at the clinic or even at the patient's home, if necessary.

Voluntary Organisations.

Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Voluntary Committee. This organisation discharges the responsibilities of the local Health Authority in respect of the care and after-care of tuberculous persons, acting under the direction of the Health Committee. The Care Committee, which consists of some 30 voluntary workers, continues to do good work for those necessitous cases of tuberculosis.

During the year 1949, 2,543 gallons of milk were provided free to patients, an increase of 725 gallons over the previous year. Clothing, shoes, bedding, etc., were granted to 164 patients and their dependants at a total cost to the Committee of £621. 14s. 4d. Amongst other grants were 66 headphones for the tuberculous patients at Mount Gold Hospital, £10 for the purchase of sweets and comforts for orphaned children at Didworthy Sanatorium and £38 for Christmas Cheer for the patients in the various Sanatoria.

On the social side, the Committee arranged for a party of 60 children to go to Bigbury during the summer, dinner and tea being provided. They also entertained 130 children at a Christmas Party. Motor coaches were provided to take male patients from Mount Gold Hospital to Didworthy to play a billiard tournament, and also for a return match. Film shows were arranged for the tuberculous patients at the Isolation Hospital.

Council of Social Service.

There is still a good liaison between this organisation and the Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Committee which contributes to the welfare of many of the patients.

(B) VENEREAL DISEASES.

Close co-operation exists between the Health Department and the Venereal Diseases Clinic at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, and the Sister-in-Charge of the Clinic undertakes visiting and contact tracing on behalf of the Local Authority.

TABLE "A"—TOTAL NEW CASES FOR THE YEAR, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FROM OTHER CENTRES.

Year	Syphilis				Chancroid				Gonorrhoea				Non-Veneral				Totals			
	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Totals	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Totals	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Totals	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Totals	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Totals
1938	88	7	6	101	5	-	2	7	221	30	40	291	235	23	32	290	549	60	80	689
1944	212	10	5	227	1	-	-	1	108	16	15	139	467	41	60	568	788	67	80	935
1945	112	5	5	122	-	-	-	-	130	24	14	168	538	65	59	662	780	94	78	952
1946	174	24	21	219	5	-	-	5	229	33	35	297	667	57	69	793	1075	114	125	1314
1947	171	13	13	197	8	1	-	9	202	24	21	247	597	50	53	700	978	88	87	1153
1948	188	12	9	209	2	-	1	3	207	9	15	231	656	53	40	749	1053	74	65	1192
1949	165	26	12	203	-	-	-	-	152	12	12	176	602	63	51	716	919	101	75	1095

TABLE "B."—NEW CASES FOR THE YEAR
(EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSFERS)

Year	<i>Syphilis.</i>			<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>			Totals
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>	
1938 ...	48	24	72	184	76	260	332
1944 ...	18	59	77	70	55	125	202
1945 ...	18	34	52	92	48	140	192
1946 ...	64	63	127	189	40	229	356
1947 ...	58	89	147	163	58	221	368
1948 ...	94	75	169	171	38	209	378
1949 ...	75	76	151	135	29	164	315

32 contacts of patients attending this or any other clinic were persuaded to attend by the Social Worker, with the following results :—

<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>		<i>Soft Chancre</i>		<i>Non- V.D.</i>	
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
—	8	—	12	—	—	—	12

Number of Contacts notified on 1 form	...	76
2 forms	...	3
3 forms	...	2
Total	...	<u>81</u>

(C) OTHER ILLNESS.

Health Education.

During 1949 the Department continued to pursue its policy of urging people to learn how to be healthier.

As in past years, the spreading of useful knowledge by means of posters, leaflets and advertisements, and through the medium of lectures to various clubs and groups by members of the medical and health visiting staff, was continued. During the year under review, however, the scope of this work was widened, in collaboration with the Central Council for Health Education, by the introduction of a portable exhibition stand which carried to the public messages featuring diphtheria immunisation, food and drink infections, care of the teeth, the value of sleep, and what local health services have to offer. This exhibition stand and the topics it presents are arrestingly and attractively designed, and care was taken to ensure that the stand should be placed in positions where it could be seen by as many people as possible. In this connection, the thanks of the Department are due to the City Librarian for permitting the stand to be placed from time to time at the entrance to the Central Library, and also to the General Manager of the Odeon Cinema for his co-operation in allowing exhibits to be displayed in the cinema foyer.

Advantage was taken at all times of supporting each topic by the simultaneous distribution of appropriate leaflets and other forms of literature and by the display of posters.

As in 1948, a School Children's Exhibition was held in December under the aegis of the Council of Social Service, and here the Department took the opportunity of publicising the work in the sphere of health education carried out by Health Visitors and Domiciliary Midwives. In addition to these main exhibits the usual distribution of general health education literature was carried out, and in view of the fact that over fourteen thousand people attended the Exhibition it was felt that a considerable amount of helpful knowledge was disseminated.

Also during the year a booklet, setting out detailed information concerning the services which are provided by the local health authority under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, together with information about some allied services rendered by

the Regional Hospital Board and other organisations, was prepared and distributed to all General Practitioners in the City.

In order to further the work of Health Education in Plymouth, the Health Committee in November appointed Mr. G. Baker, the member of my staff responsible for this work, to attend in London a National Conference on the subject. The information thus gained as to the methods and materials used in other parts of the country showed that Plymouth was by no means lagging behind other authorities, and a number of the ideas brought back from the conference have already been put into operation in Plymouth.

Health Visiting

At the end of 1949 the Health Visiting staff consisted of nineteen Health Visitors (four T.B. Health Visitors) and one Superintendent Health Visitor. The known case load was 18,799 children under five years, including 3,781 under the age of one year. The individual Health Visitor's case load is higher than it should be.

On October 28th, 1949, the Health Visitors transferred adoption and Infant Life-Protection cases to the Children's Department. During the year Care and After-Care visits increased. Co-operation between Hospital Almoner and Health Visitor was satisfactory and direct contact between the two has proved to be most effective. Arrangements were made for the Health Visitor to visit the ward and discuss with the Sister the future care of babies suffering from gastro-enteritis. These babies on discharge are then immediately followed up by the Health Visitor. Requests by General Practitioners for visits are gradually increasing.

	Number of Health Visitors employed at end of year		Equivalent Whole- Time Health Visitor services provided under Col. (3) (all classes, including attendance at Child Welfare Centres)	Number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year							
				Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 and 5		Other cases	
	Whole- time on health visiting	Part- time on health visiting		First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits
Local Health Authority ...	21	—	20	849	1652	3712	16143	2490	24565	926	8649
Tuberculosis Visitors ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	326	2942

Home Nursing

The Council's agency arrangement with the Three Towns Nursing Association has operated since 5th July, 1948, satisfactorily, with increasing co-operation between the nurses, the doctors, and the hospitals. The number of visits made by the nurses is increasing, but all calls have been met.

Eighteen candidates were trained for the Queen's Roll, including one male candidate. It has proved to be impossible to obtain the number of Queen's Candidates which the Local Authority's proposals provided for, namely a total of thirty in one year. At the end of the year the staff consisted of three supervisory (shared also with the midwifery scheme) and the equivalent of fourteen whole-time staff and six candidates.

A total of 2,386 new cases was attended during the year entailing 76,279 visits by nurses. Transport arrangements have been considerably improved by the provision of cars.

Home Help Scheme

The Council's Home Help Scheme, which was extended after the passing of the National Health Service Act, continues to be of excellent value in helping households to cope with a temporary crisis.

No great difficulty was experienced in getting home helps, and the standard was good.

The following figures give some information as to the service provided during the year :—

Visits by Organiser	....	....	....	....	905
No. of cases assisted	....	....	....	....	570
Average number of Home Helps employed	....	....	....	....	36
No. of hours worked by Helpers	....	....	....	....	53,360
Salaries and wages of Helpers	....	....	....	....	£4,402
Amount recovered from householders	....	....	....	....	£1,404
No. of cases in which free help was provided	....	....	....	....	16

Since 5th July, 1948, the Council have made a grant to the Plymouth Council of Social Service for the purpose of enabling them to continue their service of providing help for old people who require something less than full-time assistance. In the year ending March 31st, 1950, this grant was £1,250. The National Assistance Board reimburse to the Council of Social Service the actual payments made to the helps.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

REMOVAL OF PERSONS NEEDING CARE AND ATTENTION.

The services of the Department, usually through the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors, are frequently given to helping old people who are not receiving proper care or are not able to care for themselves.

These are always very difficult cases and often they are also very pathetic. There is good co-operation with the Welfare Services Department and with the Plymouth Council of Social Service and usually some satisfactory arrangements are made for the care of the old person at home.

There are, however, occasional cases where nothing but removal either to hospital or to a home is appropriate and, in the last resort, where all efforts to persuade the person to go there are unsuccessful, applications can be made to the Court for compulsory removal under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

During the year application was made to Court in only one case and that was for renewal of a previous order for a further three months. This was granted, but afterwards the patient remained in the home voluntarily. This was the case reported in my last Annual Report, E.M.S., an old lady aged 88 who was living alone in a two-roomed cottage under very insanitary conditions, and receiving no care although bedridden. She had refused to allow the district nurses to give proper attention and was equally firm in refusing to go to a home. She was admitted to the Welfare Home in November, 1948, a further extension of the Order was granted in February, 1949, but after that the old lady was perfectly happy to remain in the home so that no further Court Order was applied for.

Mental Health

Senior Medical Officer: Dr. N. R. MATHESON

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

A Mental Health Sub-Committee, consisting of seven members of the Health Committee of the Local Health Authority, met monthly until October, 1949, and now meets bi-monthly.

The Sub-Committee carries out its duties through the Medical Officer of Health's Mental Health Service which operates from Trematon Villa, Pentillie Road, Mutley, Plymouth. This service is under the control of a Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who has been approved by the Ministry of Health and the Local Health Authority for the purpose of carrying out medical examinations for the purposes of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938. The staff consists of three Duly Authorised Officers (two male and one female), who also act as Mental Health Social Workers, a Statutory Officer for the purpose of the Mental Deficiency Acts, who is also Senior Administrative Clerk, and a clerical staff of three. Staffing the Occupation Centre, also located at Trematon Villa, there are a supervisor, assistant supervisor and cook-guide.

Where specialist's advice is required for a patient, the Medical Officer of Health can, by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, call upon the services of the Medical Superintendent of Moorhaven Mental Hospital or the Medical Superintendent of the Royal Western Counties Hospital Group for Mental Defectives. On behalf of the Regional Hospital Board, the Mental Health Service undertakes the supervision of patients on licence from Mental Deficiency Institutions who are living in the Plymouth Area.

(2) WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Prevention, Care, and After-Care.* Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Health Authority is required to make provision for the prevention of mental illness, and care and after-care for persons suffering from it. In this connection considerable help is afforded by Local Medical Practitioners, Social Workers, and other bodies who notify early cases of mental illness. By periodically visiting such cases and by persuading

persons requiring it to accept treatment at a Psychiatric Clinic or Mental Hospital, the Mental Health Social Workers may have saved the patients from the need for certification under the Lunacy Acts. In addition the Medical Officer of Health has taken over the after-care work previously undertaken in the City by the National Association for Mental Health, and provides after-care for patients discharged from Service Mental Hospitals who request it. Discharges from Moorhaven Mental Hospital are followed up by the Hospital's Psychiatric Social Worker.

A 24-hour rota system is being operated by the Duly Authorised Officers, and under an arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, the Local Hospital Admission Bureau will accept calls for their services at any time of the day or night.

(b) *Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.* Since 1st May, Ford House (as it then was) ceased to be used as accommodation for patients removed under the provisions of Sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. This arrangement ensured that persons requiring psychiatric treatment or observation were received at once into the Mental Hospital, without the necessity of two removals.

The distance of Moorhaven Hospital from the city has led to an increase in the time taken by the Duly Authorised Officers over cases ; and the fact that the Hospital is outside the city boundary has complicated the machinery for certification when that proves necessary. Medical Practitioners in Plymouth can rarely give time to attend examinations in Moorhaven, and so Magistrates are often unable to secure the services of the Doctor of their choice.

The problem of the elderly dementing person is serious. When cases are reported to the Department, the Officers make efforts to persuade relatives to arrange to look after the patient, but all too often such arrangements are impossible, and the patient, being unwilling to accept hospital treatment, has to be removed on Order.

Formerly such patients, received temporarily at Ford House, once their original objection had been overcome, would appreciate the greater comfort and better care and would willingly stay as hospital patients, where they could be easily visited by their friends. Now, however, they have, perforce, to occupy beds at the Mental Hospital which would otherwise be available for patients in need of specific treatment, with more favourable chances of recovery.

During the year the Duly Authorised Officers were called upon to deal with 196 cases under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. These were dealt with as follows —

	M.	F.	Total
Admitted under Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890 ...	25	19	44
Admitted under Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890 ...	13	25	38
Certified under Section 16 and admitted to Mental Hospital ...	14	34	48
Admitted as Temporary cases under Section 5, Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ...	2	4	6
Certified under Section 24, Criminal Justice Act, 1948, and admitted to Mental Hospital ...	1	—	1
Admitted to Mental Hospital as Voluntary Patient under Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ...	13	15	28
No Statutory Action taken ...	15	16	31
	83	113	196

In many of the cases where no further steps were necessary under the Acts, the officers were able to give helpful advice, to persuade relatives to look after patients, or to bring appropriate matters to the notice of the Welfare Services Department, the National Assistance Board, or the Council of Social Service.

(c) *Mental Deficiency Acts.* 54 cases were ascertained as "Mentally Defective" during the year, 51 of them being "subject to be dealt with" under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938. These were as follows —

	M.	F.	Total
Cases reported by Local Education Authority :—			
Under Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944 ...	16	8	24
Under Section 57 (5) Education Act, 1944 ...	14	8	22
Reported from other sources ...	3	2	5
Cases reported, but not at present 'Subject to be dealt with' ...	1	2	3
	34	20	54

Twenty cases (11 M., 9 F.) were admitted to institutions in the course of the year ; 38 (21 M., 17 F.) ceased to be under the care of the Local Health Authority, and 13 (5 M., 8 F.) died or removed from the area.

Cases still in the care of the Local Health Authority on 31st December, 1949, were —

	M.	F.	Total
Under Guardianship ...	2	4	6
In 'Places of Safety' ...	—	1	1
Under Statutory Supervision ...	208	222	430
Under Voluntary Supervision ...	3	10	13
On Licence from Institutions ...	32	25	57

In addition the Local Health Authority has 382 cases (189 M., 193 F.) in Mental Deficiency Institutions.

42 patients (23 M., 25 F.) were awaiting vacancies in Mental Deficiency Institutions. Many of these cases are causing great distress to their families, and some are missing the opportunity to be trained to become stable and useful members of the community. Despite urgent representations made by the Health Committee in respect of a number of these cases, the South Western Regional Hospital Board is still unable to find beds for them.

31 Mental Defectives were receiving training in the Occupation Centre, the maximum number which could be accommodated. The pupils attended from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Monday to Friday, and a mid-day meal was provided at a cost of 6d. per pupil per day. It is hoped to open another Centre during 1950 with similar facilities for a further 30 defectives.

In all 2,594 visits, covering the whole field of Mental Health, were made by the Department's staff during the year.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Officer: Mr. R. D. Sampson

A description of the new service operated by the Local Authority under the National Health Service Act was given in the last Annual Report.

Use of the Service.

As was only to be expected, the use made of the ambulance service since the 5th July, 1948, has shown very considerable increase. This is due in the main to the number of patients transported to and from hospital for out-patient consultations and treatment. The need of the patient for ambulance transport between hospital and his home in the City is purely a medical one and requests for such transport are accepted from the hospital or the doctor. The Local Health Authority has asked the hospitals to exercise every discretion in making these calls upon the service and it is believed that in fact this is being done. Where a patient is being transported to hospital over a period, a weekly renewal of the requisition is required.

Co-operation with other Authorities.

The Council undertakes on an agency basis the provision of a complete ambulance service for the Devon County Council in the area of the County surrounding the City, and in the case of Cornwall County, Plymouth undertakes the removal of infectious cases to the Plymouth Isolation Hospital.

Vehicles.

At the end of 1949 the fleet consisted of fourteen ambulances and two sitting case cars and by May, 1950, the full establishment of fifteen ambulances and three sitting case cars had been reached.

At the 5th July, 1948, many of the vehicles were ancient and costly in maintenance. The Council since this date has acquired as replacements and additions ten new ambulances and two new cars. The fleet now is in a very satisfactory condition.

Early in 1950 the Council decided that with a view to reducing mileage and time and to increasing efficiency they would install two-way radio in six of their vehicles. This has already been tried by the West Riding County Council with very good results.

Staff.

The total whole-time staff is thirty-eight and at night and at week-ends they are assisted by volunteers. Every tribute is due to the valuable help given by the St. John Ambulance Brigade in the staffing of ambulances. Members of the Nursing Divisions have also given additional valuable help in accompanying patients by train, often for very long distances and necessitating absences from their homes for two and occasionally three days. The total number of hours given by members to the Service during 1949 is—Ambulance Divisions 16,447; Nursing Divisions 6,760.

Towards the end of the year the British Red Cross Society commenced with the provision of Nursing Members to accompany the ambulances. This help is also much appreciated.

A word of thanks is due to British Railways for the excellent co-operation always shown by them in arranging long distance transport of patients by rail. It is due to this that a large number of our patients are able to be sent by train instead of by road.

The following is a summary of work done during 1949 :—

	<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Devon</i>	<i>Cornwall</i>	<i>Total</i>
(A) ROAD JOURNEYS				
(a) Ordinary Removals*	35,792	2,679	22	38,493
Mileage	229,568	34,111	1,020	264,699
(b) Accidents and Sudden Illnesses	2,133	130	—	2,263
Mileage	11,619	1,695	—	13,314
(c) Other calls	1,055	6	—	1,061
Mileage	5,940	76	—	6,016
(d) Total Mileage ...	241,127	35,882	1,020	284,029
(B) RAIL JOURNEYS	91	36	—	127

* Includes all In-patient Admissions and Discharges, Attendances at Clinics and Out-patient Departments and long distance journeys by road.

Port Health Department

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY PORT MEDICAL OFFICER,

DR. G. B. CARTER.

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

During 1949, 1,559 vessels entered the Port, with a total net tonnage of 1,801,866, as against 1,444 vessels with a total net tonnage of 1,341,007 in 1948.

In the year under review, 118 ships were boarded by the Medical Officers, and 1,283 by the Inspector.

TABLE A.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1949.

	No.	Tonnage.	No. Inspected.		No. reported to be defective.	No. of vessels on which defects were remedied.	No. of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors.	No. of vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious diseases on board.
			By the M.O.	By the Port Health Inspector.				
Foreign Steamers	313	1,290,664	117	315	16	12	-	7
Motor	164							
Sailing	-							
Fishing	-							
Total Foreign	477	1,290,664	117	315	16	12	-	7
Coast-wise Steamers	522	511,202	1	968	12	10	-	-
Motor	560							
Sailing	-							
Fishing	-							
Total Coast-wise	1082	511,202	1	968	12	10	-	-
Total Foreign and Coast-wise	1559	1,801,866	118	1283	28	22	-	7

II. CHARACTER OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT.

(a) *Passenger Traffic.* During 1949, 8,850 persons passed through the Port, as against 6,612 for the previous year.

The number of Aliens passing through the Port was 3,206 compared with 2,127 in the previous year.

The number of passengers embarked during the year was 737, and the number of passengers landing was 8,113.

(b) *Cargo Traffic.*

Coastwise. General cargoes of foodstuffs arrive regularly from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow, and coal from the North-East and Bristol Channel ports.

Foreign. Cargo traffic consisted mainly of Timber from Holland, Canada, Sweden, Germany and Poland; Phosphates from Holland, North Africa and Poland; Fertilizers from Holland; Grain from Montreal, France and America.

TABLE B.

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING THE YEAR 1949.

	<i>No. of Passengers.</i>
Inwards	8,113
Outwards	737

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC.

The Principal Imports were :—

Foreign.

Phosphates from Sfax, Antwerp and Wismar.

Timber from Rotterdam, Hamburg, Gdynia, Vancouver.

Potash from Antwerp and Hamburg.

Frozen Meat from Buenos Aires.

Grain from Montreal, Bordeaux, Baltimore and Curacao.

Fertilizers from Antwerp.

Onions from Antwerp and Roscoff.

Fruit from France.

Slates from St. Malo.

Fuel Oil from Abadan.

Iron Ore from Freetown and La Garrucha.

Cement from Holland.

Benzine from Rouen.

Coastwise.

Coal from South Wales and North-East Ports.

- Vaporising Oil from Hamble, Southampton, Thameshaven and Swansea.

Fertilizers from London, Middlesborough and Grimsby.

Cement from London.

Phosphates from London.

Basic Slag from Middlesborough and Grimsby.

China Clay from Fowey and Teignmouth.

Flour from Bristol, Penzance and Liverpool.

Benzine from Southampton, Hamble and Fawley.

Grain from Avonmouth.

Potatoes from Belfast.

Fish from Deep Sea Fishing Grounds.

Sugar from London.

Margarine, Peas, Soups, Cooking Fats, Sauce, Syrup, Tinned Fruit, Flour, Jam, Biscuits, Macaroni, Tapioca, Lentils and Custard Powder from Liverpool.

Sauce, Flour, Peas, Margarine and Cooking Fats from London

Coffee, Tinned Vegetables, Cereals, Apples, Soups, Tinned Milk and Meat from Glasgow.

(c) FOREIGN PORTS FROM WHICH VESSELS ARRIVE.

<i>Asia and Australasia.</i>	<i>Europe.</i>	<i>America.</i>	<i>Africa.</i>
Adelaide	Hamburg	Curacao	Douala
Shanghai	Antwerp	New York	Beira
Bombay	Boulogne	Buenos Aires	Sfax
Abadan	Rouen	Talcahuano	Freetown
Calcutta	Amsterdam	Trinidad	Tripoli
Brisbane	Rotterdam	Guayaquil	Casablanca
Freemantle	Göteborg	Vancouver	Safi
Sydney	Cherbourg	Boston	
Hobart	Wismar	Baltimore	
Port Jerome	St. Malo	Newfoundland	
Port Arthur			

*Asia and
Australasia.*

Europe.

America.

Africa.

Hamina	Montreal
Gdynia	Bahia Blanca
Kristinehamn	Ponto Delgada
Libau	Valparaiso
Porsgrunn	La Guaiara
Roscoff	
Le Legue	
Ghent	
Abo	
La Garrucha	
Dieppe	
Frederickstad	
Fredrickshamm	
Raumo	
Bordeaux	
Mayin	
Otterbecken	
Vasteras	
Jacobstad	
Taranto	
Dubrovnik	
Sundsvaal	
Brest	
Lisbon	
Le Havre	

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

ANNUAL RETURN BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR OF ALIENS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

	TOTAL.	Number inspected by the Medical Officer.	Number subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector.	Certificates Issued					Trans-migrants.
				Lunatic idiot or M.D.	Un-der-standable for Medical reasons.	Physically incapacitated.	Suffering from acute infectious disease.	Landing necessary for adequate medical examination.	
(a) Total number of Aliens landing at the Port ...	3206	3206	415	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer ...	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Transmigrants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aliens arriving at the Port ...	3237	3237	415	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers : 123.

Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector : 96.

III. WATER SUPPLY, AND IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS,
1933 and 1945.

All the above remain the same as set forth in the Annual Reports
for the years 1947 and 1948.

TABLE C.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. of cases during the year.</i>		<i>No. of vessels concerned.</i>	<i>Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.</i>
	<i>Passengers.</i>	<i>Crew.</i>		
Pneumonia ...	2	—	2	0.6

TABLE D.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING
THE VOYAGE BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. of cases during the year.</i>		<i>No. of vessels concerned.</i>	<i>Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.</i>
	<i>Passengers.</i>	<i>Crew.</i>		
Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1	0.4
Whooping Cough	3	—	1	0.6
Measles ...	1	—	1	0.4

**Infectious
Diseases.**

No major infectious disease occurred in any ship
arriving in Plymouth during the year.

Cases landed at the Port.

1. On the 2nd of August, one male passenger was landed
from the S.S. *Sir Noel Birch* suffering from Dysentery, and removed
to the City Isolation Hospital.

2. On the 3rd of August, a male passenger was landed from the S.S. *Mantola* suffering from Pneumonia and Pleurisy, and was admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

Cases of non-infectious disease were dealt with as follows:—

1. On the 23rd of January, one of the crew of the *American Scout* suffering from head injuries was landed and removed to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

2. On the 23rd of February, a member of the crew of the Tug *Pantern* suffering from Epileptic Fits was removed to Wolseley Home, Plymouth.

3. On the 12th of March, one of the crew of the S.S. *Gulfside* suffering from Chronic Abscess was admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.

4. On the 20th of March, one male passenger was landed from the American vessel *Marine Shark* suffering with multiple injuries and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

5. On the 26th March, one of the crew of the S.S. *Karteria* was landed suffering from a gunshot wound of lumbar spine and removed to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

6. On the 4th of April, one of the crew of the S.S. *Martita* was landed suffering from Mania, and admitted to Wolseley Home, Plymouth.

7. On the 5th of April, a member of the crew of the Norwegian tanker *Glarona* suffering from Tonsillitis, was admitted to the City Isolation Hospital, Plymouth.

8. On the 3rd of May, one of the crew of the S.S. *Leandros* was landed suffering from Septic Tonsillitis, and removed to the City Isolation Hospital, Plymouth.

9. On the 7th of May, one of the crew of the S.S. *Leandros* was landed suffering from Tonsillitis, and admitted to the City Isolation Hospital, Plymouth.

10. On the 4th of June, one female passenger was landed from the S.S. *Gascogne* with a fractured arm, and removed to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

11. On the 22nd of July, one of the crew of the S.S. *Borga* was landed suffering from a suspected fracture of the left arm, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

12. On the 5th of August, a female passenger was landed from the S.S. *Ile de France* suffering from Kidney Colic, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

13. On the 24th of August, a male passenger was landed from the S.S. *Modasa* suffering from Pyrexia, and removed to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.

14. On the 13th of September, a male passenger was landed from the S.S. *Reina del Pacifico* suffering from a fractured spine, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.

15. On the 12th of November, one of the crew of the S.S. *Kittiwaki* was landed suffering from laceration of hand, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

16. On the 29th of December, one of the crew of the M.V. *Barton Grange* was landed suffering from Appendicitis, and removed to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields.

During the year 63 British seamen and 37 Foreign seamen were treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinic. These figures compare favourably with the 80 British seamen and 43 Foreign seamen reported in last year's Annual Report.

The Nationalities were as follows —

British ...	...	...	63	American	...	...	4
Norwegian	...	...	4	Danish	...	...	8
Canadian	...	...	2	Swedish	...	...	5
Estonian	...	...	3	Polish	...	...	3
Dutch	...	...	6	Italian	...	...	2

No seamen were treated for Scabies.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

The measures taken under this heading remain the same as set out in the Annual Reports for the years 1947 and 1948.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.—(1) ON VESSELS.

<i>No. of Rats.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Ap.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total in year.</i>
Black ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	14	—	—	—	34
Brown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not specified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE F.

(2) IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES, AND WAREHOUSES.

<i>No. of Rats.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Ap.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total in year.</i>
Black ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown ...	163	44	103	179	127	110	119	196	51	44	124	72	1332
Species not specified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G.

MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION ON PLAGUE "INFECTED" OR "SUSPECTED" VESSELS OR VESSELS FROM PLAGUE INFECTED PORTS ARRIVING IN THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

<i>Total No. of such Vessels arriving.</i>	<i>No. of such Vessels Fumigated by SO₂.</i>	<i>No. of Rats killed.</i>	<i>No. of such Vessels Fumigated by HCN.</i>	<i>No. of Rats killed.</i>	<i>No. of Vessels on which Trapping, Poisoning, etc., were employed.</i>	<i>No. of Rats killed.</i>	<i>No. of Vessels on which Measures of Rat Destruction were not carried out.</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE H.
DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION
CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates Issued					No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certificates Issued.
		After fumigation with			After Trapping Poisoning, etc.	Total.		
		HCN.	Sulphur.	HCN. and Sulphur.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons ...	8	1	-	-	-	1	7	8
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Ships over 10,000 tons ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	30	1	-	-	-	1	29	30

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J
CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

<i>Nationality of vessel.</i>	<i>No. inspected during year.</i>	<i>Defects of original construction.</i>	<i>Structural defects through wear and tear.</i>	<i>Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.</i>
British ...	1035	2	12	34
Other Nations ...	248	8	1	2

Twenty-eight vessels were found to have defects during 1949. Two were fumigated for cockroaches, and two for bug infestation.

The majority of coasting vessels arriving at the Port were of foreign nationality, mainly Dutch. The cleanliness maintained in these vessels was generally of a high standard. There was a considerable improvement in the cleanliness of the crews' accommodation in British coasters, and very few were found to be verminous. Living conditions on board some of the coasters are still far from satisfactory. In some of the vessels no proper washing facilities are provided, and the crew have to fetch water in buckets from the galley or water tank aft. In many instances the crews have to eat, sleep, wash, and dry their wet clothes in the same compartment. In a number of the vessels no separate messrooms are provided for the crews, and food has to be collected by the seamen from the galley amidships, and carried to their sleeping quarters in the forecastle.

The standard of cleanliness and sanitary arrangements on board foreign-going ships were fairly good. In many of these vessels, a messroom boy is carried to keep the crew quarters clean, and this arrangement would be more satisfactory in the larger coastwise vessels.

The following tables (I and II) give details concerning the inspection of 90 British ships and 115 Foreign ships. 87 British ships of under 2,000 tons nett register were inspected, and of these 38 had crews' accommodation in the forecastle, 6 were found to be without electric lighting, and 39 were not provided with either refrigerator or ice-box. 27 of the British ships were without separate messrooms, and 11 were without wash-places.

TABLE I.

	Ships under 500 tons nett register						Ships between 501 and 2,000 tons nett register						Ships over 2,000 tons nett register					
	Br.	Du.	Ger.	Sw.	Da.	Nr.	Br.	Dan.	Fin.	Sw.	Nr.	Pan.	Ital.	Br.	Du.	Ital.	Pan.	Nr.
Number inspected ...	67	60	11	13	4	7	20	6	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	3
No. with crew's accommodation under forecandle ...	35	15	10	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. with crew's accommodation under amidships ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. with crew's accommodation aft ...	29	45	1	10	-	4	17	5	1	3	1	-	1	3	2	1	1	3
No. with messrooms separate from sleeping quarters ...	41	55	4	13	2	7	19	5	3	4	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	3
No. without separate messrooms	26	5	7	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. with clothes drying rooms ...	33	34	2	10	1	4	18	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3
No. with separate sleeping accommodation for each watch or 2-berth cabins ...	34	48	2	11	2	4	14	4	3	4	1	-	2	3	2	1	1	3
No. without separate sleeping accommodation for each watch	33	12	9	2	2	3	6	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. with wash-places ...	56	51	2	13	4	5	20	5	4	4	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	3
No. without wash-places ...	11	9	9	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. without water in wash-places ...	14	5	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. lit by electric light ...	61	60	11	13	4	6	20	6	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	3
No. lit by oil lamps ...	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. heated by coal bogeys ...	31	15	9	-	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. with central heating ...	36	45	2	13	2	6	16	5	4	4	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	3
No. with icebox or refrigerator for food ...	31	21	3	13	2	5	17	6	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	3
No. without icebox or refrigerator for food ...	36	39	8	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average net registered tonnage ...	252	180	219	239	141	239	722	1130	850	673	628	756	864	4085	4939	4292	2604	2943
Average number of crew ...	11	8	10	11	7	10	18	23	21	24	20	20	24	33	42	32	24	30

Br.=British.
Bel.=Belgian.Du.=Dutch.
Nr.=Norwegian.Ger.=German.
Fr.=French.Sw.=Swedish.
Pa.=Panama.

Da.=Danish.

TABLE II

	<i>Ships under 500 tons nett register.</i>		<i>Ships between 500 and 2,000 tons nett register.</i>	
	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>
No. of ships inspected	67	95	20	20
With crew's accommodation under forecastle	52%	37%	15%	45%
Without separate messrooms ...	39%	15%	5%	20%
Without separate sleeping accom- modation for each watch ...	49%	29%	30%	25%
Without wash-places	16%	21%	—	15%
With coal bogeys for heating ...	41%	26%	20%	10%
Without ice box or refrigerator for food storage	54%	54%	15%	—

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) During 1949 there were 183 vessels dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948. There were 65 from foreign ports and 118 coastwise.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human consumption consisted of :—

Beef 1 cwt. Mutton $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations 1926, and Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations 1925 to 1940.

No samples of food were taken during the year.

One sample of drinking water from the water boat *Ena* was submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination, the result being no *Bacillus Coli* in 100 ml.

(2) *Shell-fish*. Under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948, the following are prohibited areas for taking of mussels, cockles, winkles, limpets and other shell-fish .—

Hooe Lake.

The Hamoaze, including West Mud.

St. John's Lake.

Off Torpoint Institution.

Weston Mill Lake.

Off Rat's Island.

Mouth of St. Germans River.

Off Saltash.

River Tamar and its tributaries.

Notice Boards are fixed in these areas warning persons not to gather shell-fish from these polluted areas.

School Health Service

REPORT OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,

DR. T. H. HARRISON.

During the year 1949 there were no important alterations in the School Health Service.

The staff remained the same as at the end of 1948 except that one of the nurses was appointed as Senior School Nurse, a new appointment approved by the Authority during the year, and the establishment of nurses reduced from 11 to 9 as their work had decreased since the transfer to the Regional Hospital Board of the School Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics, which the nurses had attended until the transfer.

The number of pupils on the registers of the schools maintained by the Authority increased during the year by 505 to a total of 26,108 at the end of the year.

Medical Inspection.

Every school maintained by the Authority was visited during the year for the periodic medical inspections and all pupils in attendance who were due for inspection as Entrants to Primary Schools, Leavers at Primary Schools and Leavers at Secondary Schools were medically examined. The additional age group approved in 1948 by the Minister for Plymouth pupils, consisting of all pupils between 7 and 8 years of age, was also examined and all pupils at the Special Schools. Those found to require treatment or observation were re-examined at school as necessary during the year.

The total number of pupils who received a periodic medical inspection at school during 1949 was 7,849, compared with 7,675 in 1948 and 4,165 pupils were also re-examined at school during 1949, compared with 3,216 in 1948.

TABLE II.A.—No. of Defects Found by Medical Inspection

Defect Code No.		Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS																SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
			No. of Defects																No. of Defects	
			Entrants to Primary Schools				Leavers at Primary Schools				Leavers at Secondary Schools				7-8 Group Age				Pupils at Special Schools	
		T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.	T.	O.	
4	Skin	*	47	7	41	3	41	14	62	6	8	—	199	30	790	17				
5	Eyes—		11	30	84	201	125	223	116	156	33	30	369	640	1098	138				
	(a) Vision	...	30	24	16	21	6	14	33	25	4	1	89	85	116	7				
	(b) Squint	...	27	3	11	1	18	2	35	5	3	1	94	12	496	15				
	(c) Other	...																		
6	Ears—		5	15	13	3	5	5	4	10	1	24	15	57	54	9				
	(a) Hearing	...	9	25	13	6	13	18	11	16	6	2	52	67	244	12				
	(b) Otitis Media	...	10	14	9	7	6	5	7	9	2	—	34	35	210	5				
	(c) Other	...																		
7	Nose or Throat	...	190	211	52	89	24	62	135	150	10	31	411	543	552	69				
8	Speech	...	6	8	5	3	—	5	9	11	1	23	21	50	55	8				
9	Cervical Glands	...	9	136	3	29	1	13	7	83	—	3	20	264	42	22				
10	Heart and Circulation	...	2	57	9	26	25	34	17	50	1	6	54	173	21	11				
11	Lungs	...	74	87	10	31	14	31	30	65	1	7	129	221	91	87				
12	Developmental—		6	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	8	4	2	1				
	(a) Hernia	...	5	16	3	16	2	2	3	23	2	4	15	61	1	4				
	(b) Other	...																		
13	Orthopaedic—		23	48	20	25	28	24	32	38	6	4	109	139	27	1				
	(a) Posture	...	22	26	24	19	36	20	52	43	4	3	138	111	40	5				
	(b) Flat foot	...	90	86	38	32	22	39	47	30	6	4	203	191	217	35				
	(c) Other	...																		
14	Nervous System—		3	2	—	2	6	—	3	3	—	1	12	8	8	5				
	(a) Epilepsy	...	1	28	3	2	1	9	9	19	2	2	16	60	25	14				
	(b) Other	...																		
15	Psychological—		3	7	3	2	1	—	9	5	—	—	16	263	24	5				
	(a) Development	...	7	15	4	7	6	3	14	16	—	3	31	44	53	15				
	(b) Stability	...																		
16	Other	...	88	17	25	25	54	30	61	36	4	4	232	112	1753	178				
	TOTALS	...	668	863	374	551	435	553	696	800	94	403	2267	3170	5919	663				
Total defects per 1,000 pupils inspected		...	388	501	196	289	227	289	344	396	234	1434	289	404	517	58				

* T=Requiring treatment.

O=Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.



The total of 7,849 periodic medical inspections at schools in 1949 is made up as follows :—

TABLE 1A.—NO. OF PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Entrants to Primary Schools	....	....	....	1,723
Leavers at Primary Schools	....	....	....	1,908
Leavers at Secondary Schools	....	....	....	1,915
			Total	5,546
Other Periodic Inspections :—				
7-8 Age Group	....	....	....	2,022
Pupils at Special Schools	....	....	....	281
				2,303
			GRAND TOTAL	7,849

In addition to the periodic medical inspections and the re-inspections at schools, 11,439 special medical inspections were made during the year, the majority of them at clinics, together with 4,940 re-inspections at clinics. These include special inspections for fitness for employment outside school hours, entertainment licenses, swimming instruction, camp, etc., and the usual cases attending to see the medical officers at clinics.

TABLE 1B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

No. of Special Inspections at Schools and Clinics	....	11,439
No. of Re-Inspections at Schools and Clinics	....	9,105
	TOTAL	20,544

RESULTS OF PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Of the 7,849 pupils examined at the periodic medical inspections at schools during 1949, a total of 1,841 or 23.4% was found to require treatment, compared with 25.1% in 1948.

The numbers in the various groups are as follows :—

TABLE 1C. - NO. OF PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

	<i>For defective vision (excluding squint).</i>	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIa.</i>	<i>Total individual pupils.</i>	<i>Percentage found to require treatment.</i>
Entrants to Primary Schools	11	523	524	30.4
Leavers at Primary Schools	84	254	326	17.1
Leavers at Secondary Schools	125	250	352	18.4
TOTAL	220	1,027	1,202	21.7
Other Periodic Inspections :—				
7-8 Age Group	116	476	556	27.5
Pupils at Special Schools	33	56	83	29.5
GRAND TOTAL	369	1,559	1,841	23.4

It will be seen from Table 1c that the percentage of pupils requiring treatment was largest among the Entrants, Pupils at Special Schools and the 7-8 age groups.

The numbers of the various *defects* found requiring treatment among the pupils examined at the periodic medical inspections at schools and at the special inspections are given in Table IIA.

Table IIA shows that, apart from the Handicapped Pupils at the Special Schools, the largest numbers of defects per 1,000 pupils examined was found in Entrants to Primary Schools, the 5-6 year age group, where a total of 889 defects was found per 1,000 pupils; 388 of which required treatment and 501 further observation but not treatment. The greatest numbers of defects were those of the nose and throat.

The pupils examined in the 7-8 years age group were found to have nearly as many defects as the Entrants, with a total of 740 defects per 1,000 pupils, 344 of which required treatment and 396 observation. In this group the greatest numbers of defects were those of eyes, chiefly defective vision, and nose and throat in almost equal numbers.

Among Leavers at Primary Schools, aged 10-11 years, 485 defects were found per 1,000 pupils, 196 of which required treatment and 289 observation, and among Leavers at Secondary Schools aged 14 years and upwards, 516 defects per 1,000 pupils, of which 227 required treatment and 289 observation. In both these groups the greatest numbers of defects were those of vision.

At the Special Inspections 575 defects were found per 1,000 pupils examined and 517 required treatment and 58 observation. The greatest numbers of defects found at these inspections were those of vision, skin, and nose and throat in that order, apart from unclassified miscellaneous defects.

TABLE IIB—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	Number of pupils inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1,723	360	20.9	1,243	72.1	120	7.0
Second Age Group	1,908	377	19.8	1,388	72.7	143	7.5
Third Age Group	1,915	618	32.3	1,189	62.1	108	5.6
Other Periodic Inspections—							
7-8 Age Group	2,022	580	28.7	1,334	66.0	108	5.3
Others	281	46	16.4	195	69.4	40	14.2
TOTAL	7,849	1,981	25.2	5,349	68.2	519	6.6

It will be seen from Table IIB that 25.2% of all pupils inspected at the periodic medical inspections at schools during 1949 were found to be in good general condition, 68.2% in fair condition and 6.6% in poor condition. This compares with 30.1% good, 66.2% fair and 3.7% poor in 1948 and suggests that possibly some deterioration has occurred in the general condition of the pupils. There may, however, have been some differences in the standards used for assessing the condition of the pupils in the two years as all the medical officers employed on these inspections in the first nine months of 1948 were different from those employed in 1949, and also in the first 3 months of 1948 there was some doubt about what standards were to be used.

Against this suggestion of deterioration is the fact that there was a decrease during 1949 in the total number of skin conditions found at the periodic and special inspections to require treatment or observation and a decrease in the number of skin conditions treated at the clinics, including impetigo and scabies. There was a small increase in the external eye diseases and minor ear defects treated but the total number of minor ailments treated was less than in 1948. On the other hand there was an increase during 1949 in the number of pupils absent from school on account of coughs and colds, etc.

**Ascertainment
of Handicapped
Pupils.**

A total of 613 special examinations for the ascertainment of handicapped pupils was carried out during the year 1949, compared with 459 in 1948.

The examinations of 294 pupils were for a suspected disability of mind. 211 of them were ascertained to be Educationally Subnormal Pupils and of these 121 were recommended for special educational treatment in ordinary schools, 87 for education in Day Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Pupils and 3 for education in Boarding Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Pupils. 13 pupils were found to have no disability of mind. 18 pupils were found to be ineducable and recommended for report to the Local Health Authority. Of the remaining 52 pupils examined for a disability of mind 18 were considered to be probably ineducable but a final decision was deferred until re-examination in twelve months time, 8 were referred to a psychiatrist, 3 recommended for special educational treatment in ordinary schools as maladjusted pupils and 23 for report to the Local Health Authority as requiring supervision after leaving school.

The other 319 pupils were examined to ascertain whether they required special educational treatment for other disabilities. 39 of them were ascertained to be delicate pupils, 7 physically handicapped, 5 totally deaf, 3 partially deaf and 1 partially sighted and were recommended for the appropriate special educational treatment in special schools. The remaining 264 pupils were found not to require special educational treatment and advice was given on various questions raised in connection with them.

**Medical
Treatment.**

There were no changes in the arrangements for the provision of medical treatment during 1949. The Authority continued to provide treatment which was not otherwise available, viz.: Minor Ailment, Ultra-violet Light, Speech Therapy and Child Guidance at clinics as previously and the arrangements under which the Regional Hospital Board provided special clinics for school children at the hospitals for Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat and Orthopaedic defects were also continued.

A. MINOR AILMENTS.

Six clinics for the treatment of minor ailments are provided by the Authority, as follows :—

1. Central Clinic, School Health Department, Rowe Street.
2. Stonehouse Clinic, 30 High Street, Stonehouse.
3. Devonport Clinic, Outram Villa, Albert Road, Devonport.
4. North Prospect Clinic, Swilly Road, Swilly.
5. St. Budeaux Clinic, Stirling Road, St. Budeaux.
6. Crownhill Clinic, Cross Park Road, Crownhill.

The school nurses attend at all the clinics every afternoon at 2 p.m. from Monday to Friday and at 9 a.m. on Saturdays, except during the summer vacation when only the Central Clinic is open. Medical officers attend the clinics once, twice or three times a week according to the needs of the clinics and during 1949 attended for a total of sixteen sessions a week at the clinics during term time.

During 1949 the medical officers examined 8,900 new cases at the clinics and made 4,287 reinspections compared with 8,871 new cases and 5,079 reinspections in 1948.

The number of new cases treated at the clinics during 1949 was 12,141 compared with 12,343 in 1948, and the number of attendances of pupils for treatment was 64,474 in 1949 compared with 73,123 in 1948.

The numbers of the different defects treated at the clinics are given in Table IIIA below.

TABLE IIIA—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness)

						<i>Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year at the Authorities' Clinics.</i>
<i>Skin.</i>						
Ringworm Scalp	....	....	....	....	....	—
(i) X-Ray treatment	....	....	....	....	....	—
(ii) Other treatment	....	....	....	....	....	59
Ringworm Body	....	....	....	....	....	138
Scabies	....	....	....	....	....	66
Impetigo	....	....	....	....	....	294
Other skin diseases	....	....	....	....	....	602

Eye Disease.

(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital)	553
--	-----

Ear Defects.

(Excluding serious diseases of the ear)	571
--	-----

Miscellaneous.

(e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, etc.)	9,858
---	-------

TOTAL	12,141
------------	--------

In addition to the skin diseases treated at the clinic, 80 skin cases were referred to consultants at the hospitals and treated there.

B. ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT.

Ultra-violet light treatment was continued during the year at the Central Clinic and 441 cases of anaemia, debility, malnutrition, adenitis, bronchitis, etc., were treated by the school nurses and 5,054 attendances were made by pupils for treatment.

C. SPEECH THERAPY.

The following report has been made by Miss M. McCombie, the Authority's Speech Therapist:—

“ From January to July four Speech Clinics were open—at Rowe Street, High Street, North Prospect, and Crownhill for a total of eleven treatment sessions each week, five at Rowe Street and two each at the other clinics. The High Street Clinic was closed in July, owing to the small number of children referred there for treatment, and from September to December Rowe Street Clinic had six treatment sessions per week.

The number of children who received treatment during 1949 was 85 compared with 100 in 1948. Individual treatment was given in all but a few cases, and during the year the clinic attendances were arranged so that each child was allotted at least half an hour.

Contact was kept with the schools, and the holiday sessions allowed time for interviewing, and home visiting where necessary, although most parents now follow the more satisfactory system of coming to see the Speech Therapist by appointment at regular intervals.”

ANALYSIS OF CLINICS FOR 1949.

Clinic	On Register 1.1.49			Admissions			DISCHARGED						On Register 31.12.49		
	Sts.	CP.	SDs.	Sts.	CP.	SDs.	Corrected		Referred		Others		Sts.	CP.	SDs.
Rowe Street	6	1	7	12	-	21	4	-	3	1	5	5	-	14	7
High Street	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
North Prospect	-	-	4	2	1	9	-	-	5	1	3	-	-	2	1
Crownhill	2	-	2	2	-	11	2	-	2	-	3	1	-	4	1
TOTAL	24			61			16		17			27			25

Sts.—Stammers. CP.—Cleft Palate. SDs.—Speech Defects.

NOTE.—Of the 61 admissions, 55 were new entries, the balance of 6 being made up of re-admissions. Transfers between clinics are not indicated. The 17 "Referred" are mostly cases where the defect has been corrected, but the children have yet to return for a final check-up. In the following analysis for 1946-1949 these are included in the "Discharged-Others" column.

ANALYSIS OF CLINICS, 1946-1949.

Clinic	On Register 29.4.46			Admitted			DISCHARGED						On Register 31.12.46		
	Sts. CP. SDs.			Sts. CP. SDs.			Corrected			Others			Sts. CP. SDs.		
							Sts.	CP.	SDs.	Sts.	CP.	SDs.			
1946															
Rowe Street	9	2	3	13	1	4	-	-	-	6	-	4	16	2	4
High Street	9	1	5	3	2	3	4	-	4	2	-	2	6	3	2
North Prospect	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	2
Total	29			34			10			17			36		
1947															
Rowe Street	16	2	4	8	3	21	4	-	2	9	3	10	10	3	13
High Street	6	3	2	8	1	10	-	-	3	4	3	7	9	-	1
North Prospect	1	-	2	1	1	18	-	-	5	-	-	8	2	-	7
Crownhill	-	-	-	2	1	8	1	-	4	1	-	3	2	2	5
Albert Road	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	36			88			20			50			54		
1948															
Rowe Street	10	3	13	7	3	10	6	-	10	5	5	6	6	1	7
High Street	9	-	1	2	2	3	5	-	-	3	2	4	2	-	-
North Prospect	2	-	7	3	-	5	2	-	3	4	-	4	-	-	4
Crownhill	2	2	5	4	-	7	2	-	4	2	2	7	2	-	2
Total	54			46			32			44			24		
1949															
Rowe Street	6	1	7	12	-	21	4	-	3	8	1	19	7	-	9
High Street	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
North Prospect	-	-	4	2	1	9	-	-	5	1	-	5	1	1	3
Crownhill	2	-	2	2	-	11	2	-	2	1	-	7	1	-	3
Total	24			61			16			44			25		

Sts.=Stammers. CP.=Cleft Palate. SDs.=Speech Defect.
 * Note.—The small number of re-admissions and transfers between clinics are not indicated.

D. CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Child Guidance Clinic was continued at the Central Clinic until October when it was transferred to more suitable premises comprising six rooms at the Dispensary Buildings, Catherine Street, Plymouth, which were specially adapted for the clinic.

No educational psychologist had been appointed by the Authority by the end of the year and intelligence and educational tests required by the clinic were done by the school medical officers. An educational psychologist, however, was appointed early in 1950.

The following report has been made by Dr. J. M. Gilroy the psychiatrist for the clinic :—

“ Before dealing with the period under review, I should point out that the Child Guidance Clinic was formally started in November, 1948, with one session per week, devoted to the diagnostic assessment of patients whose names had already been on a waiting list for varying periods and concerning whom, in the majority of cases, psychiatric opinion had not been obtained as to their suitability for treatment at a Child Guidance Clinic.

Since January, 1949, one therapeutic session has been held weekly for individual treatment interviews for six children and their mothers, the Psychiatric Social Worker seeing the mother while I was seeing the child. Each interview has lasted half-an-hour. Because of the length of our waiting list, it was decided that no patient should have more than twelve therapeutic sessions although it is well recognised that many children (and their parents) need much more time than we were able to give them. This decision did not, however, mean that cases were entirely abandoned after twelve interviews. As an alternative, the Psychiatric Social Worker has continued to see the parents in their homes and I have seen the children occasionally at the Clinic, in the hope of consolidating any improvement that has been made.

Since April, 1949, a second weekly session has been held for consultations on new cases. Two new cases are seen each session. Every diagnostic interview lasts one to one-and-a-quarter hours, anything less being quite inadequate. It must also be borne in mind that, since Child Guidance is a team

job, there must be discussions between the Psychiatric Social Worker and the psychiatrist after each session. Each session has lasted almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The Psychiatric Social Worker is present at the Clinic during both sessions but spends the remainder of the week visiting homes, schools, etc.

The vast majority of children seen at the Clinic have been referred by the Medical Officers in the School Health Service through their Senior Medical Officer, and as yet, we have seen no pre-school children (except those referred from the Department of Psychological Medicine of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital) although they are the most hopeful and, in my view, the most important section of the child population. We are unfortunately not in a position to encourage the referral of pre-school children at present, because our growing waiting lists are already so embarrassing. With one therapeutic session per week, we have no hope of treating before three years hence, a child whose name is placed on the treatment waiting list to-day.

I regret to have to state that the development of our Child Guidance Service has been disappointingly slow and in order that it may be expanded at a reasonable rate, it is hoped (1) that the medical establishment of Moorhaven Hospital (from which the specialist service to the Clinic is provided) will be favourably reviewed and augmented at an early date ; (2) that an educational psychologist will soon be appointed and (3) that the need for a second Psychiatric Social Worker will be borne in mind as soon as further expansion becomes possible because our only Psychiatric Social Worker is now working to full capacity.

The following figures are of interest and give some impression of the work already undertaken, as well as that which awaits our attention :—

1. Cases taken on for treatment	....	....	27 (20 boys, 7 girls)
(a) Cause of referral:			
Court case (larceny)	....	....	1 boy
Other behaviour problems	....	....	10 boys, 3 girls
Behaviour problem and enuresis	....	....	1 boy
Enuresis	....	....	3 boys, 2 girls
Sleep disturbance	....	....	1 boy
Nailbiting and restlessness	....	....	1 boy
Stammering	....	....	1 boy, 1 girl
Constant illness with acute fears	....	....	1 girl
Fear of school	....	....	1 boy
Timidity	....	....	1 boy

(b) <i>Average duration of treatment</i>	....	3 months	
(c) <i>Cases closed and followed up with results finally assessed</i>			9
	Adjusted	....	5
	Much improved	....	2
	Slightly improved	....	1
	I.S.Q.	....	1
	Worse	....	0
2. <i>Number of cases diagnosed</i>	....	....	58
3. <i>Number of visits by P.S.W.</i>	....	....	837
(excluding visits to Children's Homes, Out-Patient Clinic, Probation Office, Children's Department, groups of mothers, etc.)			
4. <i>Number of cases on waiting list for treatment on 31.12.49 and receiving social supervision meanwhile</i>	....	....	79
5. <i>Number of cases awaiting diagnostic consultation on 31.12.49</i>			26
6. <i>Number of cases having social supervision only</i>	....	....	24

E. SCHOOL CLINICS AT HOSPITALS.

(a) *Ophthalmic Clinic at the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary.*

As mentioned in the annual report for 1948, this clinic was suspended by the Eye Infirmary in July, 1948. It was resumed, however, in February, 1949, and although a large number of pupils had obtained treatment through the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service Scheme under the National Health Service Act since July, 1948, there were nearly 400 pupils waiting for refraction appointments when the clinic was resumed.

At first there was considerable delay, of about six months, before pupils were seen at the clinic after referral and a further delay of about six months before spectacles were obtained from the opticians, so that about 12 months elapsed before a pupil obtained spectacles after being referred for a refraction appointment, but by the end of the year this had improved to about three months delay before being seen at the clinic and a time varying from several weeks to several months before spectacles were obtained. At the end of the year about 300 pupils were waiting for refraction appointments and about 250 pupils for spectacles already prescribed.

A total of 1,304 refraction cases was referred to the clinic during 1949 by the School Health Department and the number of defects treated at the clinic during the year is as follows:—

TABLE IIIB.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

			No. of defects dealt with.
Errors of refraction (including squint)	....	....	1,035
Other defects or diseases of the eyes	....	....	174
			1,209
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were	(a) prescribed		680
	(b) obtained		445

(b) *Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.*

This clinic continued satisfactorily throughout 1949 and a total of 808 pupils was referred to the clinic by the School Health Department during the year. 905 pupils were seen at the clinic during the year, including 26 Deaf and Partially Deaf Pupils from the Special School who attended for their annual Specialists' examination.

Owing to the prevalence of infantile paralysis no operations were carried out in nose and throat cases for several months during the summer but a total of 228 pupils received operative treatment for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis during the year. The numbers of pupils who received operative treatment for other nose and throat conditions and who received other forms of treatment is not known as the hospital was unable to supply this information.

TABLE IIIC.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT

			Total number treated.
Received operative treatment—			
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	....	....	228
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	....	....	not known
Received other forms of treatment	....	....	not known

(c) *Orthopaedic Clinic at Mount Gold Orthopaedic Hospital, Plymouth.*

A total of 507 pupils was referred during 1949 by the School Health Department to this clinic which continued satisfactorily throughout the year.

The number of pupils treated is as follows :—

TABLE IIID.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

				Total number treated.
(a) No. treated as in-patients in the hospital	....	....	....	115
(b) No. treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments	....	....	....	633

**Cleanliness
Inspections and
Other Work of
the School
Nurses.**

There were no changes in the arrangements for the examination and cleansing of infested pupils during 1949, but with the introduction of the periodic medical inspection of an additional age group of pupils, making a total of 3 periodic medical inspections of each pupil whilst at the Primary School, it was decided to discontinue the annual medical surveys done by the nurses which were commenced during the war when pupils were receiving only one periodic medical inspection whilst at a Primary School. The time saved enabled the nurses to do more cleanliness inspections and a total of 173,903 inspections was made by the nurses during 1949 compared with 134,253 in 1948. The annual vision testing of pupils at school was, however, continued and the following up of defects, and home visitation. As a few of the pupils admitted to hospital for tonsil and adenoid operations were found on admission to have dirty heads, the hospital arranged to notify the School Health Department of the proposed date of admission of pupils and these pupils were specially inspected by the nurses and cleansed, if necessary, before admission. The figures for the cleanliness work of the nurses are as follows:—

TABLE IV.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total numbers of examinations in the schools by the school nurses	173,903
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found infested	1,949
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued under Sec. 54 (2) Education Act, 1944	10
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Sec. 54 (3) Education Act, 1944	Nil

The average number of visits for cleanliness inspections made by the nurses to each school during the year 1949 was 16.0 compared with 17.5 in 1948 and the percentage of pupils on the registers found to be infested was 7.5% in 1949 compared with 8.8% in 1948 and 10.1% in 1947.

The following is a summary of the other work of the nurses:—

No. of vision tests made at school	22,252
No. of pupils referred from vision tests to the medical officers	881
No. of visits to pupils homes for following up defects, neglect, etc.	2,939

The number of 22,252 vision tests made in 1949 compares with 18,275 in 1948 and the number of 881 pupils referred to medical officers with 901 in 1948. The number of 2,939 visits to homes compares with 4,518 in 1948.

**Dental
Inspection and
Treatment.**

The following report has been made by Mr. A. Maughan, Senior Dental Officer:—

“ At the beginning of the year the staff consisted of one Senior Dental Officer, four full-time and one part-time Assistant Dental Officers and six Dental Attendants. One Assistant Dental Officer resigned in June. Advertisements have failed to attract a suitable candidate for the vacancy.

Throughout the year there has been maintained a full-time service at the High Street and North Prospect Clinics, and a part-time service of five sessions per week at the Freedom Fields Clinic. It was only possible to maintain a full service at the Central and Honicknowle Clinics until June. Since then these two clinics have been attended to by one Dental Officer. Children at the Honicknowle clinic needing extractions under Nitrous Oxide have been treated at the North Prospect Clinic.

A large part of the Senior Dental Officer's time has been utilised with the treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare patients at the Beaumont House Clinic. The temporary arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board covering the treatment of patients in hospitals previously controlled by the Local Authority still continues.

The number of children inspected compares favourably with last year, approximately $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of the school population. The desirable maximum period of twelve months between inspections is as yet far from attainment. The table below gives the position at the end of the year:—

<i>Number of schools not inspected: 33</i>	
<i>Number of schools inspected.</i>	<i>Period since previous inspection.</i>
20	12 months
10	14 „
5	18 „
9	20 „

The Schools vary considerably in size, but the table gives a general picture of the incompleteness of the service.

Mr. Maynard has again been responsible for most of the Orthodontic treatment. The time he has been able to give to this important aspect of children's dentistry has had to be curtailed owing to the large amount of conservative work required at the two clinics for which he is responsible. The Regional Hospital Board is endeavouring to organise a scheme for a specialist ortho-

dontic service based on the Bristol Dental Hospital and School, but it may be some time before such a scheme can be put into operation.

A summary of the treatment carried out is given below :—

Cases completed, Result Good	....	....	28
" " " " Some improvement	....	....	4
Cases abandoned	....	....	12
Cases still under treatment	....	....	17

The failures admitted were due largely to a faulty selection of patients with a corresponding lack of co-operation of both parent and child rather than to faulty technique.

All the orthodontic and prosthetic appliances shown in the following table were made at the authority's Dental Laboratory :—

Dentures	....	....	....	....	....	21
Removable Orthodontic Appliances	....	....	....	....	....	64
Cast Silver Cap Splints	....	....	....	....	....	18
Oral Screens	....	....	....	....	....	12
Acrylic Crowns	....	....	....	....	....	22
Obturator	....	....	....	....	....	1
Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	21

Recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of these services were contained in my last Annual Report. It has not been possible to carry out any of these, owing to the difficulty of obtaining new buildings and of increasing the number of Dental Officers."

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—

(a) Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	13,451
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	2,130
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	...	...	15,581

(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	9,735
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	6,625
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...		12,566
(5) Half-days devoted to : (a) Inspection	...	...	111
(b) Treatment	...	...	1,938
TOTAL (a) and (b)			2,049

(6) Fillings : Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	6,743
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,528
				TOTAL	8,271
(7) Extractions : Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,526
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	9,487
				TOTAL	11,013
(8) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction					4,438
(9) Other Operations : (a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,584
(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	520
				TOTAL (a) and (b)	2,104

Mass Radiography.

The South Western Regional Hospital Board's Mass Radiography Unit visited the City during 1949 and the Education Authority accepted an offer to reserve two weeks during June for pupils of the age of thirteen and upwards, where parents were willing for them to be X-rayed. Appointments were given in school groups and transport between the schools and the Military Families Hospital, Devonport, where the Unit was operating, was provided free by the Hospital Board.

A total of 2,768 pupils—1,603 boys and 1,165 girls—was X-rayed on the miniature films and 116—61 boys and 55 girls—were recalled for large films to be taken, three of whom failed to attend. Of the 113 who attended, 83 were found to be normal and the remaining 30 were referred for further investigation with the following results:—

1. <i>Non-tuberculosis conditions</i> —					
Abnormality of bony thorax	....	....	....	....	3
Bronchiectasis	....	....	....	....	1
Pleural Thickening	....	....	....	....	5
Cardio Vascular Lesions	....	....	....	....	1
Total	....	....	....	....	10
2. <i>Tuberculosis conditions</i> —					
(a) <i>Active</i> :					
Active primary lesions without symptoms					1 girl
Post-primary unilateral with symptoms					1 girl
Post-primary unilateral without symptoms					4 girls
Post-primary bilateral without symptoms					1 girl
(b) <i>Inactive</i> :					
Inactive primary lesions	....	....	....	....	7 (5 boys, 2 girls)
Inactive post-primary	....	....	....	....	3 girls
Total	....	....	....	....	17
3. <i>Not classified</i>	....	....	....	....	3

**Infectious
Diseases and
Diphtheria
Immunisation.**

The incidence of diphtheria again decreased and only 15 cases in school children were notified in 1949, compared with 25 in 1948, 32 in 1947, 56 in 1946 and 86 in 1945.

Diphtheria immunisation was continued in the schools and 3,397 injections were given, mainly at schools, in 1949, compared with 1,753 in 1948. 628 pupils were completely immunised in 1949 compared with 391 in 1948 and 1,667 pupils who had been immunised previously were given reinforcing doses.

There were 118 cases of scarlet fever in school children notified in 1949, compared with 144 in 1948, and 82 in 1947.

There was an outbreak of measles in the first quarter of 1949 affecting most of the Primary Schools. Over 400 pupils were absent from school on account of measles during March and the total of 931 cases was notified among pupils during the year. During March also about 1,500 pupils were absent on account of coughs and colds, etc.

Scabies again decreased and only 66 cases were treated at the clinics in 1949, compared with 111 in 1948 and 178 in 1947.

School Camp. The school camp at Maker Heights, Cawsand, Cornwall, was open from the 29th April to the 8th September, 1949, under arrangements similar to those made for 1948, including the medical inspection of pupils on the day before departure for camp, the provision of a Minor Ailment Treatment Clinic and a Sick Bay at the camp, with one of the school nurses in residence for the whole period, and general supervision of the hygienic condition of the camp by the Senior Medical Officer.

During the period 29th April to 15th July, school parties from 19 Plymouth Secondary Schools were in residence, comprising 1,333 boys, 774 girls and 100 teachers, who all stayed for a week. In addition, 28 boys with 3 adults from the Plymleigh Boarding Home for Educationally Subnormal pupils, stayed for seven weeks while the Home was receiving war damage repairs.

From the 21st July to the 8th September, 1,428 children and 120 adults were in residence from other authorities, including East Ham and West Ham Education Authorities.

The general and medical arrangements worked satisfactorily, with the co-operation of all concerned and all who stayed at the camp appeared to have enjoyed it and benefitted from it.

**Special Schools
and Boarding
Homes.**

The medical and nursing arrangements at the Day Special Schools for Delicate, Deaf and Educationally Subnormal pupils, and at the Boarding Home for Educationally Subnormal Boys, and at the Children's Homes remained unchanged and worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

**Milk and
Meals.**

An annual medical examination was commenced in October, 1949, of all staff of the School Meals Service who are employed in any way in the preparation, cooking, transport and serving of school meals and by the end of 1949 the examinations of 132 had been completed, including a Widal Test in all cases and X-ray of chests where clinically considered advisable.

No cases of illness among the pupils, which on investigation could be attributed to the meals, were reported during the year.

The numbers of pupils taking meals and milk in school on a day in October, 1949, when a return was made by the Authority to the Ministry of Education are given below, with comparable figures for the previous two years :—

		<i>Pupils present in school.</i>	<i>Pupils taking dinners.</i>	<i>Percentage taking dinners.</i>	<i>Pupils taking milk.</i>	<i>Percentage taking milk.</i>
October, 1949	....	24,335	8,027	33.0%	21,701	89.2%
October, 1948	....	23,841	6,865	29.2%	21,275	90.6%
October, 1947	....	22,086	4,824	21.8%	19,977	90.4%

In October, 1949, sixty-three canteens where pupils dined were in operation in the City, serving 79 schools and departments. 3 schools and departments were not being served by a canteen.

During the 3 weeks ending the 16th December, 1949, an average of 8,610 pupils received meals at school daily, and 122,784 meals were supplied.

All the milk for cooking and drinking was pasteurised milk from sources approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

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