

[Report 1931-1932] / Medical Officer of Health, Buckinghamshire County Council.

Contributors

Buckinghamshire (England). County Council. n 50052973

Publication/Creation

1932

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Buckinghamshire County Council

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1931-2.

AYLESBURY.

FREDK. SAMUELS, LTD., KINGSBURY PRINTING WORKS,
1934.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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**SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTY OF
BUCKINGHAM.**

STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

S. J. C. HOLDEN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Officer :

L. T. BURRA, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

DIGBY WHITE, M.D.

V. A. T. SPONG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

(Also M.O.H., Borough of Buckingham and U.D. of Bletchley.)

Inspector of Midwives :

MISS MARY DUDLEY.

(Also acts as Supt. of District Nurses for County Nursing Federation.)

Organiser of Infant Welfare Centres :

MRS. TURNBULL.

County Council Nurses (M. & C.W., Tuberculosis and School Work) :

MISS FRANCES ROSE

MISS ALICE PLANT

MISS THYRA STUBBS

MISS HELEN LYAL

MISS BEATRICE ALDANA

MISS E. N. MEAKINS

MISS MARION BURDETT

MISS L. S. RAWLINS

MISS DOROTHY TANTON

85 District Nurses employed by District Nursing Associations and undertaking
Health Visiting and School Work for County Council.

Home Teachers for the Blind :

MRS. MARGARET ELLIS

MISS KATHLEEN RUTLEDGE

Chief Clerk :

HENRY BROUGHTON.

Clerical Staff :

10 Clerks.

VISITING MEDICAL OFFICERS OF INSTITUTIONS.

Newport Pagnell	J. F. SHEPPARD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Buckingham	G. B. PEARSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Winslow	A. E. LEAPINGWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Aylesbury	H. W. L. DALE, M.B., B.CH.
Amersham	J. C. GARDNER, M.B., B.CH.
	W. G. MACAULAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. from 1.10.31 (temporary).
Slough	F. BRICKWELL, M.B., M.R.C.S.
Bledlow Homes	F. W. COOPER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Kimble Homes	Ditto.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

North Bucks Area, 1 and 3	1	J. F. SHEPPARD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
	2	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	4	A. H. HABGOOD, D.S.O., M.B., B.CH.
	5	B. R. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	6	G. O. M. DICKENSON, M.B., B.S.
	7	R. A. COOPER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
	8	W. A. BARNES, M.B., B.CH.
	9	L. W. DOWNIE, M.B., B.CH.
	10	J. MORRIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	11	
	Buckingham Area	1	T. L. KENNISH, M.D., C.M.
2		A. E. LEAPINGWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
3		S. M. LAWRENCE, M.B., B.S.
4		G. B. PEARSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
5		J. A. CREIGHTON, M.B., C.M.
6 and 7	GERALD N. STATHERS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. D.P.H.	
Aylesbury Area	1	A. W. D. COVENTON, M.D.
	2	W. S. WEST, M.D.
	3	H. W. L. DALE, M.B., B.CH.
	4	J. C. R. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	5	N. BLACK, M.B., CH.B.
	6	T. W. S. PATERSON, M.B., B.CH.
	7	J. W. F. GRAHAM, L.S.A.
	8	T. F. LONG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	9	E. S. ORME, M.B., B.CH.
	10	C. M. L. COWPER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	11	C. E. O'KEEFFE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Not Public Vaccinator.)
	12	A. L. B. STEVENS, M.B., B.CH.
	13	R. O. LEE, M.B., B.CH.
	14	C. J. H. SHARP, M.C., M.B., B.S. (Not Public Vaccinator.)
Amersham Area	1	J. C. GARDNER, M.B., B.CH.
	2	F. C. HAWARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	3	R. H. KIPPING, M.B., CH.B.
	4	W. L. JOHNSON, M.B., B.CH.
	5	T. F. LONG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Not Public Vaccinator.)
	6	E. O. TURNER, M.B., M.R.C.S.
	7	E. G. WOOLLERTON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
	8	R. S. STARKEY, M.B., B.CH.
WYCOMBE AREA	1	L. L. C. REYNOLDS, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	2	S. P. HUGGINS, M.D.
	3	C. S. I. FUGE, M.B., CH.B.
	4	F. J. F. CULHANE, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
	5	G. F. S. BAILEY, M.D.
	6	E. L. ELLIOTT, M.B., B.S.
	7	F. W. COOPER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
	8	E. S. ORME, M.B., B.CH.
	9	H. L. BROWNLOW, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	10	A. S. WILSON, M.B., B.CH.
Eton Area	1	M. H. SUMMERS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	2	A. L. HEISER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	3	L. A. FRANCIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	4	A. M. AMSLER, M.B., B.S.
	5	A. J. WRIGHT, M.D.
	6	F. C. HAWARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	7	C. H. WOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	8 and 9	F. BRICKWELL, M.B., M.R.C.S.
	10	H. FRASER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

E. D. COLLINS, L.D.S.

E. C. E. WILLIAMS, L.D.S.

JANET SMITH, L.D.S.
Three Dental Attendants.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Qualification.</i>	<i>Duties.</i>
*E. WEAVER ADAMS <i>died 24.9.31.</i>	F.R.C.S., D.P.H.	School Medical Officer.
G. SELBORNE BAILEY	M.D.	School Medical Officer Infant Welfare Centre M.O.
N. BLACK	M.B., CH.B., L.M.	School Medical Officer. Infant Welfare Centre M.O.
J. H. BURRIDGE	M.R.C.S.	School Medical Officer.
E. L. ELLIOTT	M.B., B.S.	Ditto
*H. ENGLAND	M.R.C.S.	Ditto
*A. L. HEISER	M.R.C.S.	Ditto
H. N. HORNIBROOK	M.B., B.S.	Ditto
E. STUART ORME	M.B., CH.B.	Ditto
F. W. PATERSON	M.B., CH.B.	Ditto
R. S. STARKEY	M.B.	Ditto
A. WILLS	M.D., B.S.	Ditto
*F. H. P. WILLS	L.M.S.S.A.	School Medical Officer. Infant Welfare Centre M.O.
E. R. WEAVER ADAMS	M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Infant Welfare Centre M.O.
M. AMSLER	M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.	Ditto
GRACE CALVER	M.B., B.CH.	Ditto
K. M. CAMPBELL	M.B., B.CH.	Ditto
T. H. CATHRALL	M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
EVA M. CLEMENTS	M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.	Ditto
H. J. DICKEY	M.B., B.CH.	Ditto
G. DOWNS	M.B., B.CH.	Ditto
M. S. ESLER	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
G. S. FLEMMING	M.B., CH.B.	Ditto
H. S. HAMLIN	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
MARY C. HUNT	M.D., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
GWYNNE JONES	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
D. N. L. LEVERKUS	M.D., B.S.	Ditto
*T. F. LONG	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
A. MANN	M.B., CH.B.	Ditto
H. G. POLES	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
H. SCAWIN	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
EVELYNE SUMMERS	M.B., CH.B.	Ditto
MARY C. IM THURN	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
E. O. TURNER	M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Infant Welfare Centre M.O.
A. G. WRIGHT	M.D.	Ditto
H. C. WOOD	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
S. H. G. HUMPHREY	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Oculist
F. D. MORPHY	M.B., B.CH.	Ditto
D. C. L. VEY	M.B., B.CH., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto

*These are also Local Medical Officers of Health.

VACCINATION OFFICERS.

North Bucks Area	Districts	1, 4, 6, 7, 9, E. V. TRUNKFIELD. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, W. MOSS. 10, S. A. NICHOLSON.
Buckingham Area	"	1, 2, J. GATES. 3, 4, 5, C. BONNER. 6, 7, A. E. SAWFORD.
Aylesbury Area	"	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, A. G. CANT. 1, 2, 3, 6, T. C. FOSTER. 7, 12, 13, S. T. GOSLING. 10, 14, M. C. CLIFFORD.
Amersham Area	"	J. T. SHARPE.
Wycombe Area.....	"	1, 3, 7, R. H. BOMFORD. 2, 3, 4, 5, G. WESTON. 8, 9, 10, H. FOSTER.
ETON AREA	"	1, 4, 5, 8, 10, F. H. ROBERTS. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, H. F. ELSTON.

The administration of the following Acts is carried out by the Chief Inspector's Department of the County Council :—

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.
Preservatives in Food Regulations,
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Orders made thereunder,
Condensed Milk Regulations,
Dried Milk Regulations,
Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915,
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act,
Artificial Cream Act.

The following Inspectors are engaged in the work :—

T. H. JENKS (Chief),
G. V. SEDGWICK,
F. CHAMBERLAIN,
A. E. ALDWINCKLE,
G. L. DAVIS.

A panel of part-time Veterinary Surgeons assists the Chief Inspector in connection with the duties under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, and the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

LEPPER & SON, M.R.C.V.S., Aylesbury,
R. C. G. HANCOCK, M.R.C.V.S., Beaconsfield,
H. C. JAGGER, M.R.C.V.S., Chackmore, Buckingham,
P. LLOYD, M.R.C.V.S., Maidenhead,
W. J. POWELL, M.R.C.V.S., Newport Pagnell,
C. A. POWELL, M.R.C.V.S., Sand House, Woburn,
R. C. TENNANT, F.R.C.V.S., Windsor,
B. E. WOOSTER, M.R.C.V.S., High Wycombe,
H. B. COLLET, M.R.C.V.S., Aylesbury,
W. H. ANDERSON, M.R.C.V.S., Beaconsfield,
A. C. WILSON, M.R.C.V.S., Berkhamsted,
S. ROBSON, M.R.C.V.S., Leighton Buzzard,
G. E. GIBSON, M.R.C.V.S., Newport Pagnell,
A. E. WARD, M.R.C.V.S., 11, Curzon Street, Slough,
J. B. WALKER, M.R.C.V.S., Slough,
F. WILLETT, M.R.C.V.S., Staines,
H. S. WRIGHT, M.R.C.V.S., Wycombe.

PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

DR. J. A. VOELCKER, PH., D., B.S.C., & C.
MR. ERIC VOELCKER, F.I.C., A.R.C.S.

LIST OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Medical Officer of Health.</i>	<i>Sanitary Inspector.</i>
URBAN DISTRICTS.		
Aylesbury, Borough of	T. G. PARROTT, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	A. LEE, F.S.I.A.
Beaconsfield	A. H. TURNER, L.S.A., <i>died</i> 1.4.31	JOHN H. CROSBY, F.S.I.A.
Bletchley	W. G. R. MACAULAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., temporary	J. CHADWICK.
Buckingham, Borough of	V. A. T. SPONG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	G. B. CHILVERS.
Chesham	V. A. T. SPONG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	H. STACEY.
Eton	T. F. LONG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	J. E. HATTERSLEY.
Linslade	A. L. HEISER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	H. A. ROLLS.
Marlow	C. M. L. COWPER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	FREDERICK BULL.
Newport Pagnell	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.	W. J. BUDDS.
Slough	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	JOHN DEMPSEY.
Stratford and Wolverton ...	E. W. ADAMS, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., <i>died</i> 24.9.31	A. E. ABBOTT, A.M.I.C.E.
Wycombe, Borough of	D. W. A. BULL, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	L. CHADWICK, F.S.I.A.
	G. D. K. BANNERMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
RURAL DISTRICTS.		
Amersham	H. ENGLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	J. T. LLOYD.
Aylesbury	J. STEEL, M.D.	F. BOYLEN.
Buckingham	G. B. PEARSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.	E. E. WATERIDGE.
ETON	A. L. HEISER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	A. W. G. CORNER
Hambleden	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.	W. CHALCROFT.
Long Crendon	G. D. K. BANNERMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	E. V. IVE.
Newport Pagnell	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	A. J. WEBB.
WING	W. H. SQUARE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.	T. CASSTLES and J. NICHOLLS.
Winslow	A. E. LEAPINGWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	A. H. BOWYER.
Wycombe	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.	A. W. CHARITY.
		R. H. HERRING and J. K. TANNER.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.											RURAL DISTRICTS.											
	Borough of Aylesbury.	Baconsfield.	Birtley.	Borough of Buckingham.	Chesham.	Eton.	*Linslade.	*Marlow.	Newport Pagnell.	Slough.	Wolverton.	Borough of Wycombe.	Amerham.	Aylesbury.	Buckingham.	Eton.	Hambleden.	Long Crendon.	Newport Pagnell.	Wing.	Wimlow.	Wycombe.	
Adoptive Acts —																							
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	Yes	—	—	—	—	Yes	—	—	—	Yes	—	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	Yes	—	—	—	—	Yes	—	—	—	Yes	—	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Health Act, 1907	Part 1	—	Part 3	Part 3 Except SS. 25 & 26	Ps. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 10	Yes	SS. 3 & 51	Yes	Ps. 2 & 3	Ps. 1 & 3	Part 3	Yes	Yes	Part 3 S. 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Public Health Act, 1925	Yes	—	Yes	—	Ps. 2-5	Part 2	SS. 21-22 Part 5	Part 2, 5 except 5.21	Ps. 2, 3 & 4	Yes	Ps. 2, 3, 4, 5	Ps. 2, 3, 4, 5	*Certain sections in places	SS. 187-190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
By-Laws —																							
Carriage of Offensive Matter	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cemeteries	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cleaning of Footways	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cleaning of Privies, etc.	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Common Lodging Houses	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Drainage of Buildings	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Employment of Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fouling of Footways by Dogs	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Good, Hurd and Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hoardings and similar structures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Houses Let in Lodgings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inspection of Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inspection of Animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Streets and Buildings	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Omnibuses and Hackney Carriages	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive Trades	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pleasure Grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prevention of Nuisances	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Public Conveniences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Removal of House Refuse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Slaughter Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tents, Vans, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Water Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Regulations —																							
Cemeteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Recreation Grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Water Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* In Feb. 1930 the U.D.C. of Linslade obtained consent of the County Council to adopt the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 to 1923 and in Nov. 1930.
 * Marlow U.D.C. obtained the same consent.

* For certain parishes.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY.

Area of the County—479,360 acres.

Populations, 1930 :—

Registrar-General's estimate for birth-rate	271,760
Registrar-General's estimate for death-rate	268,200
1931 Census	271,565
No. of inhabited houses (1931)	54,420
" " " " (end of 1931) according to Rate Books	71,206
No. of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)	56,301
Rateable value	£1,717,516
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,602

Births—	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Legitimate	1,891	1,893	3,784
Illegitimate	86	91	177
Total	<u>1,977</u>	<u>1,984</u>	<u>3,961</u>

Birth-rate :—	1931	1930	1929
Urban Districts (per 1,000)	15.3	14.6	14.5
Rural Districts "	13.9	15.5	15.3
County "	14.6	15.0	14.9
England and Wales "	15.8	16.3	16.3
Still births (Rate per 1,000 total births)	29.9	33.1	31.5

Deaths from all causes :—	1931	1930	1929
Urban Districts 1,231 Death-rate	10.4	10.1	12.0
Rural Districts 1,545 Death-rate	11.5	10.9	13.0
Total for County 2,776 Death-rate	11.0	10.5	12.6
England and Wales	12.3	11.4	13.4

Infant Mortality Rate :—	1931	1930	1929
Urban Districts (per 1,000 births)	45.5	44.6	66.6
Rural Districts "	41.2	38.6	57.2
County "	43.4	41.2	61.0
England and Wales "	66.0	60.0	74.0

The Infant Mortality Rate among illegitimate children in the County for 1931 was 62.0 as compared with 86.7 in 1930.

No. of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth	from sepsis	6
	from other causes	9

Deaths from :—	1931	1930	1929
Measles	4	14	6
Whooping Cough	5	8	22
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	8	8	16

Principal causes of death :—			
Heart Disease	555	516	516
Cancer	395	382	420
Bronchitis	168	126	227
Pneumonia	151	136	167
Influenza	83	181	24
Cerebral haemorrhage	196	171	209

Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	133	} 168	142	} 176	141	} 170
Other forms	35					

Total deaths from all causes	<u>2,949</u>	<u>2,776</u>	<u>3,250</u>
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	ESTIMATED POPULATION (1931)	CHIEF INDUSTRIES.
URBAN DISTRICTS.		
Aylesbury	13,280 ...	Printing, Agriculture, Milk Collection and Distribution, Cheese and Butter Manufacture. Market Town.
Beaconsfield	4,670 ...	Largely residential.
Bletchley	6,156 ...	Railway Centre, Printing, Brush Making and Sugar Refining.
Buckingham ...	3,019 ...	Milk Collection and Distribution.
Chesham.....	8,816 ...	Brushes, Wooden Ware, Boots and Stocking Weaving.
Eton	3,324 ...	
Linslade	2,416 ...	Motor Carriage Works
Marlow	5,005 ...	
Newport Pagnell	3,924 ...	Motor Carriage Works and Railway Works at Wolverton.
Slough	33,490* ...	Horlick's Malted Milk, Peter's Engineering Works, Gillette Razors, etc., St. Margaret's Marmalade Factory, Naylor's (part of Nobel's) Paints and Varnishes, Motor Works, Citroen, Peerless and Four Wheel Drive Lorries, St. Helen's Cable and Rubber Works, Chemist's Sundries Works, O'Cedar Polishes, etc., etc.
Wolverton	12,780	Railway Carriage Works and Printing.
Wycombe	28,700 ...	Chair and Furniture Making and Paper Making.

*Birth and death rates calculated on an estimated population adjusted for change of boundary, 33,430.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Amersham	28,750 ...	Agriculture and Residential.
Aylesbury	18,650* ...	Agriculture.
Buckingham ...	7,624 ...	Agriculture.
Eton	29,240† ...	Agriculture and Residential.
Hambleden	1,923 ...	Agriculture.
Long Crendon	3,744 ...	Agriculture.
Newport Pagnell	13,660 ...	Agriculture, Railway—Bradwell, Boots—Olney.
Wing	5,427 ...	Agriculture.
Winslow	6,122 ...	Agriculture.
Wycombe	27,480 ...	Agriculture, Chairs — Stokenchurch and West Wycombe, Paper—Wooburn and Loudwater.

*Civilian population.

†Birth and death rates calculated on an estimated population adjusted for change of boundary, 29,300

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The total population enumerated in the Administrative County at the Census of 1931 was 271,586 persons, which revealed an increase upon the Census of 1921 of 35,415 persons, a slightly larger increase than the figure obtained from the Preliminary Report of the Census which appeared in last year's report.

For the purpose of estimating the Birth and Death Rates the Registrar-General has furnished an estimated population of 271,760 for births and 268,200 for deaths.

BIRTHS.

Year		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate.
1931	3,961	U. 1,923 R. 2,038	3,784	177
1930	4,023	U. 1,770 R. 2,253	3,850	173
1929	3,901	U. 1,576 R. 2,325	3,730	171
1928	3,888	U. 1,568 R. 2,320	3,739	149
1927	3,681	U. 1,537 R. 2,144	3,533	148

The general birth-rate for the County of 14.6 births per 1,000 of the population shows a very small decrease over the previous year's figure of 15.0, and is lower than the figure of 15.8 for England and Wales. The figure of 15.3 for the urban districts however shows a well-marked increase over the year 1930, and is the highest figure for the last seven years. In the rural districts the figure of 13.9 is the lowest yet recorded. The total number of births in 1931 was 3,961 and compared with the number in 1930, shows a decrease of 62 births. The illegitimate births again show an increase in numbers from 173 in 1930 to 177 in 1931, being the highest number recorded for several years.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths during the year 1931 was 2,949 and showed an increase of 173 upon the number of the previous year. The crude death-rate for the whole county was 11.0, and was less favourable than last year when the figure was 10.5, the rate for England and Wales in 1931 being 12.3. Both urban and rural districts showed an increase in the rate.

Of the principal causes of death, Heart Disease continues to be responsible for the highest number. In 1931, 555 persons were certified as dying from this cause as compared with 516 persons in 1930. Deaths from Cancer show a slight increase, being 395, as compared with 382 in the previous year. Bronchitis and Pneumonia as causes both show an increase while the low figure of 24 deaths from Influenza in 1930 increased to 83 deaths in 1931. The deaths from Tuberculosis showed some diminution over the two previous years when the figures were 141 and 142 respectively, 133 dying from this cause in 1931. Of the infectious diseases Measles accounted for 2 deaths in 1931 as compared with 14 deaths in 1930 and Diphtheria for 10 and 27 deaths in the same periods. Four deaths from Whooping Cough occurred, all under the age of 5 years. The number of deaths of children under 2 years of age caused by Diarrhoea was 8.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The low Infant Mortality rate of 42 deaths of infants per 1,000 births reached in 1930 was not maintained in 1931, when the figure rose to 43.4. When compared with the rate of 66 deaths per 1,000 births in the country as a whole the figure may be considered a very favourable one. The slight increase in the rate is evident in both the urban and rural returns.

Of the 177 illegitimate children born in 1931, 11 died under the age of 1 year, giving a death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births of 62.1.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR THE
TEN YEAR PERIOD, 1922-1931.

YEAR.	BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population.				DEATH RATE per 1,000 population.				INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 births.			
	Urban.	Rural.	County.	England and Wales.	Urban.	Rural.	County.	England and Wales.	Urban.	Rural.	County.	England and Wales.
1922	17.3	17.7	17.5	20.4	10.9	12.4	11.7	12.8	50	51	51	77
1923	16.9	17.6	17.3	19.7	10.2	11.2	10.8	11.6	45	40	42	69
1924	15.7	17.0	16.4	18.8	10.0	11.6	10.9	12.2	45	51	48	75
1925	14.7	16.6	15.7	18.3	10.0	11.5	10.9	12.2	38	56	49	75
1926	15.1	15.9	15.6	17.8	10.1	10.6	10.3	11.6	52	47	49	70
1927	14.8	14.5	14.6	16.6	11.1	11.5	11.3	12.3	53	42	47	70
1928	14.7	15.4	15.1	16.7	10.4	11.5	11.0	11.7	51	51	51	65
1929	14.5	15.3	14.9	16.3	12.0	13.0	12.6	13.4	67	57	61	74
1930	14.6	15.5	15.0	16.3	10.1	10.9	10.5	11.4	45	39	42	60
1931	15.3	13.9	14.6	15.8	10.4	11.5	11.0	12.3	45.8	41.2	43.4	66

CHIEF STATISTICS OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1931.

URBAN	POPULATION.			No. of Births	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Death Rate from Cancer.	Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Respiratory Diseases.
	1931. Estimated for Birth Rate.	1931. Estimated for Death Rate.	Census 1931.								
Aylesbury	13,280	13,280	13,382	195	14.7	150	11.3	41.0	1.0	0.5	1.4
Beaconsfield	4,670	4,670	4,843	56	12.0	53	11.3	53.6	2.1	.4	.8
Bletchley	6,156	6,156	6,169	88	14.3	64	10.4	22.7	1.5	.5	1.3
Buckingham.....	3,019	3,019	3,082	37	12.2	45	14.9	108.1	2.6	.3	1.0
Chesham	8,816	8,816	8,809	107	12.1	101	11.4	46.7	1.4	.4	1.1
Eton	3,324	3,324	2,005	38	11.4	24	7.2	52.6	1.2	.6	.6
Linslade	2,416	2,416	2,433	24	9.9	27	11.2	41.7	—	—	.8
Marlow	5,005	5,005	5,087	80	16.0	65	13.0	75.0	1.2	.2	2.4
Newport Pagnell	3,924	3,924	3,957	51	13.0	52	13.2	78.4	2.0	—	2.0
Slough	33,430	33,430	33,530	636	19.0	297	8.9	45.6	1.1	.5	1.1
Wolverton	12,780	12,780	12,870	121	9.5	164	12.8	49.6	1.7	.5	2.2
Wycombe	28,700	28,700	27,987	490	17.0	264	9.2	36.7	1.0	.8	1.3
All Urban Districts	125,520	125,520	124,584	1,923	15.3	1,306	10.4	45.8	1.3	.5	1.3
RURAL											
Amersham	28,750	28,750	29,250	365	12.7	279	9.7	46.6	1.7	.6	1.0
Aylesbury	22,210	18,650	22,399	299	13.5	237	12.7	50.1	1.6	.4	1.3
Buckingham.....	7,624	7,624	7,227	84	11.0	102	13.4	47.6	1.7	.6	1.2
Eton	29,300	29,300	29,738	461	15.7	304	10.0	36.9	1.4	.3	1.6
Hambleton	1,923	1,923	1,956	22	11.4	20	10.4	45.4	1.0	.5	2.1
Long Crendon	3,744	3,744	3,824	51	13.6	54	14.4	98.0	1.6	.3	1.1
Newport Pagnell	13,660	13,660	13,770	167	12.1	183	13.4	18.0	1.8	.4	1.4
Wing	5,427	5,427	5,454	66	12.2	81	14.9	15.1	2.9	—	1.3
Winslow	6,122	6,122	6,102	70	11.4	70	11.4	28.6	.6	.5	1.4
Wycombe	27,480	27,480	27,691	453	16.5	313	11.3	42.0	1.8	.6	1.3
All Rural Districts	146,240	142,680	147,411	2,038	13.9	1,643	11.5	41.2	1.6	.4	1.3
Whole County ...	271,760	268,200	271,565	3,961	14.6	2,949	11.0	43.4	1.5	.5	1.3
England and Wales					15.8		12.3	66.0			

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.**

Section 5 (1).

Having carefully considered all the circumstances, the County Council has not yet found itself in a position to secure that any of the transferred services can be embodied in a scheme declaring that assistance shall be provided under any of the Special Acts set out in this Section.

Poor Law Institutions.

In the Annual Report for 1930, mention was made of the preliminary survey of the Institutions in the County and the urgency of the problem of providing additional accommodation for the sick. During the year 1931 the following new arrangements were completed or put in hand.

Amersham Institution.—Alterations were completed in the House Side of the Institution for the purpose of providing additional accommodation for female sick persons.

Aylesbury Institution.—The Guardians Committee made representation that there was urgent need for an increase of accommodation for sick persons to the extent of 50 beds and that a new maternity unit was necessary. It was considered that this increase would relieve both Aylesbury and the County to the north of it. Plans were put in hand for a new infirmary of 50 beds to be built in the grounds of the present institution, but so situated that appropriation at a later date would be feasible.

Plans for a separate maternity unit were also authorised. It is expected that the greater part of the cost of both buildings can be met out of capital monies in hand.

Newport Pagnell Institution.—Conversion of the Isolation Block into additional Nurse's Quarters for this Institution has been carried out and provided a much needed improvement.

No further attempt has been made to appropriate any institution or part thereof for a particular purpose.

In addition to the arrangements made in 1930 for dealing with acute surgical conditions among the sick poor whether in receipt of outdoor or indoor medical relief by means of admission to one of the following hospitals, Northampton General Hospital, The Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury or King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, similar arrangements were made with the Chesham Cottage Hospital during 1931 whereby indoor treatment was to be given at a charge per patient of 10/6 per day. Out-patient treatment also was arranged at this hospital at a charge of 15/- per patient per annum for each course of treatment.

The Dietary Scales of all Institutions were reviewed during the year and alterations made to provide a greater variety of food and increased calorific value, but it has not yet been possible to institute a monthly dietary scale, a desirable provision to prevent monotony.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

With the transfer of Poor Law functions to the County Council including the services of District Medical Officers, there has been no attempt made to re-arrange districts in the county except in one or two minor respects. All Medical Officers have been retained and continue to exercise their functions as formerly under the Poor Law.

In order to provide better nursing facilities for the sick poor in their homes, the County Nursing Federation has received an annual grant of £450 from the Public Assistance Committee and distributes this grant to various Local Nursing Associations which undertake to allow their District Nurses to carry out these duties. There are very few parishes in the County which lack these services owing to the excellent work of the County Nursing Federation in continually stimulating and organising local interest to institute a nursing association.

There are now 75 Nursing Associations affiliated to the Federation employing 88 District Nurses.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The accommodation provided for the reception of Mental Defectives was fully reported upon in the Annual Report for 1930.

The Council's own institution, the Manor House, Aylesbury, has been fully occupied during the year, an average of 93 patients always being maintained in the institution.

The three Public Assistance Institutions of Aylesbury, Buckingham and Winslow continue, with the sanction of the Committee, to accommodate a certain number of medium and high-grade defectives, males and females.

On the 30th December, 1931, the number of mental defectives in each of these Institutions was as follows :—

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Aylesbury P.A.	19	12	31
Buckingham P.A.	10	9	19
Winslow P.A.	7	38	45

In various institutions, eleven in number, outside the County there were being maintained at the end of the year 29 male and 43 female defectives.

Under guardianship there were 10 males and 23 females and under statutory supervision 60 males and 69 females.

Six males and five females died during the year. Two males were discharged from orders, one male absconded with consequent lapse of the order and two males removed from the area.

On the 30th December, 1931, there were on the Register of the Statutory Committee 194 males and 244 females, making a total of 438 cases.

In addition by ascertainment there are :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under Voluntary Supervision.....	37	43	80
Children (7-16 years) in Special Schools	13	5	18
Supervised by the Voluntary Association on behalf of the Education Authority ...	35	33	68
Public Assistance cases in receipt of—			
Indoor Relief	12	27	39
Outdoor Relief	11	10	21
In the County Mental Hospital (approx.) ...	47	48	95
Reported from reliable sources but no action yet taken	9	8	17
	<u>164</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>338</u>

During the year petitions were presented in 22 cases, orders for detention in certified institutions being made in the case of 18 (9 male and 9 female), while 2 males and 2 females were placed under guardianship.

The Local Education Authority notified 15 cases between the ages of 7 and 16 years to the Statutory Authority, which dealt with them as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sent to Institutions by order	5	3	8
Placed under Statutory supervision	4	2	6
Action not yet taken	—	1	1
	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>

The purchase of the Wyfold Court estate was completed during the year for the purpose of establishing a Colony for Mental Defectives to serve the Counties of Buckingham, Oxford, the City of Oxford and the Borough of Reading. In September, 1931, the Bucks, Oxon and Reading Joint Board for the Mentally Defective was constituted by an Order of the Ministry.

The Board is now proceeding to adapt the Mansion for the reception of approximately 200 defectives together with the requisite staff.

This adaption requires considerable internal alterations, improvement of drainage, etc., so that it is not expected that the institution will be ready for occupation for at least twelve months.

As soon as it is available the Authority will have the opportunity of dealing more effectively with some of the more pressing problems such as removal of certain defectives now under the maintenance and care of the Public Assistance Committee, transfer of cases now in Institutions outside the County and the review, with a view to transfer, of many cases of mental deficiency known to be maintained in the County Mental Hospital, thus relieving in some degree overcrowding in that institution.

Reference should be made to the valuable assistance which continues to be rendered to the Statutory Authority by the Buckinghamshire Voluntary Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective.

During the year ended 31st December, 1931, the Executive Committee of the Association considered 112 cases, of which 62 were new cases. On medical examination 34 of these were found to come within the scope of the Statutory Committee and were disposed of as follows :—

Removed to Institutions	11
Placed under guardianship	1
Placed under Statutory supervision	12
Remaining under the Public Assistance Authority pending further action	10
	<hr/>
Total	34

Action taken in respect of the remaining 28 was as follows :—

Found to be not mentally defective	4
Placed under Voluntary Supervision.....	15
Removed to other areas	1
Referred to the Public Assistance Authority	3
Removed to the County Mental Hospital	3
Died	2
	<hr/>
Total	28

Among other valuable work carried out by the Association, the supervision of 65 school children on behalf of the Education Committee is undertaken and holidays are arranged for patients detained in institutions, 2 male and 15 female patients receiving this privilege during the year.

The Association continues to arrange for tuition in their homes of suitable cases supervised on behalf of either the Mental Deficiency or the Education Authorities.

1. NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Buckinghamshire Nursing Federation is the principal voluntary agency in the County for organising nursing in the home. It has for its objects :—

- (i) Raising a County Fund for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of nursing among the sick-poor of the County.
- (ii) Encouraging Local Nursing Associations that can afford to do so to employ nurses having full hospital, district and maternity training and to meet the requirements of the Midwives' Acts.
- (iii) Arranging for, or assisting in, the training of village nurses and their supply to Local Nursing Associations which cannot afford to employ more highly trained nurses.
- (iv) Supplying nurses for holiday duty or, in emergencies, to assist temporarily Local Nursing Associations.
- (v) Providing a fully trained County Nursing Superintendent.
- (vi) Under certain conditions providing grants of money to aid poor districts to start a Local Nursing Association.
- (vii) Auditing the accounts of affiliated Local Nursing Associations if so required.

In its 23rd Annual Report, the Federation states that for the first time it is unable to report the formation of a new association during the year. It is however, a highly creditable performance to have been responsible for obtaining the affiliation of no less than 75 Local Nursing Associations which employ

88 District Nurses, almost all of whom are certified midwives. Of these 88, 27 belong to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1930, the Federation now receives under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, an annual grant from the County Council of £2,985. After the first year's working, this sum was found inadequate to carry on the provision of midwifery and health visiting services, so arrangements were made to amend the scheme under the Section to provide an additional annual contribution of £600. With the need for economy ensuing from the financial crisis which appeared towards the end of the year, the County Council curtailed their contribution so that the Federation eventually received £3,316.

There still remain 6 Local Nursing Associations, employing 7 nurses, which are not yet affiliated to the Federation. Direct midwifery and health visiting grants are paid to these Associations by the County Council.

During the year the Federation selected two candidates who were sent for training to Plaistow Maternity Hospital, where they will receive 12 months' training in midwifery and a further 6 months' course in health visiting and district nursing.

For reasons of economy the Federation was unable to continue the excellent system of "refresher" courses for district nurses, instituted last year, when five nurses each received a two month's course at York Road Maternity Hospital. It is hoped that a decreasing financial stringency will soon allow a resumption of this valuable system.

The County Council does not make special provision for the nursing of cases of infectious diseases in their homes.

2. MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practice was 161. Of these 141 were in permanent practice and the remaining 20 undertook temporary duty in the county. 121 were employed by Local Nursing Associations as district nurses, one is in the employment of the Newport Pagnell Urban District, one is employed in the Mid-Bucks Maternity Home of the Oxford Diocesan Council for Preventive and Rescue Work and the remaining 18 are independent midwives conducting their own practices.

Several midwives living beyond the borders of the County notified their intention to practice to the Supervising Authority with a view to taking an occasional case in the County.

The County Council's Inspector of Midwives acts also as the County Superintendent of Nurses on behalf of the Buckinghamshire Nursing Federation.

Visits paid by the Inspector of Midwives during the year :—

Ordinary inspections	276
Special investigations	51
Other visits in the interests of midwifery work	39

MIDWIVES.

Number of Midwives who notified their intention to practice	161
(of this number 141 were permanent midwives and 20 undertook temporary duty)	
" " removed from roll at own request	—
" " died	—
" " reported to Central Midwives' Board	—
" " suspended from practice	—

Eighteen of the registered midwives took less than three cases, 7 of the 18 doing no midwifery, the reasons being (a) Emergency Nurses, (b) the midwives lived just outside the County but hoped to practice in Bucks, and notified their intention for this purpose.

Of the 161 Midwives registered, 121 worked for Associations, 1 was employed by the Newport Pagnell Urban District Council, 1 by the Oxford Diocesan Council, and the remainder took their own fees.

VISITS BY INSPECTOR.		
Number of ordinary inspections		276
" " special inspections		51
" " other visits in the interests of midwifery work.....		39
CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES		
Alone		1705
With Doctor		1109
NOTICE OF SENDING FOR MEDICAL HELP.		
In case of mother		438
including " for Rise of Temperature "		28
In case of Infant		57
including " Eye Discharge "		19
" Rise of Temperature " eventually notified to Local Sanitary Authority as <i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>		6
" Rise of Temperature " eventually notified to Local Sanitary Authority as <i>Puerperal Fever</i>		2
" Eye Discharge " eventually notified to Local Sanitary Authority as <i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum</i>		—
NUMBER OF STILL BIRTHS NOTIFIED		16
DEATHS OF MOTHERS		2
1 Pulmonary Embolism	1 Puerperal Septicaemia	
DEATHS OF INFANTS		18
3 Congenital Heart	2 Malformation	
4 Prematurity	1 found dead before midwife's arrival.	
4 Feebleness at Birth		
2 Asphyxia	1 Injury at Birth (complicated labour)	
1 Umbilical haemorrhage		
INQUESTS		1

3. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

CLINICAL MATERIAL.—There is a small laboratory fitted up in the County Health Department principally for the examination of sputa and other material connected with the tuberculosis work of the County. Occasional samples of water and other materials are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for analysis and examination.

MILK.—Samples of milk in connection with the administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the Tuberculosis Order, 1925 are taken by the Chief Inspector and his staff and submitted to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, near Reading, for bacteriological examinations and biological tests.

FOOD AND DRUGS.—Sampling is undertaken by the Chief Inspector's department and materials are submitted for analysis to the County Analysts, Drs. J. A. and Eric Voelcker, Stuart House, 1, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

4. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

A complete table of general adoptive Acts and byelaws relating to the public health generally is set out elsewhere in this Report and shows those adopted by the District Councils.

5. HOSPITALS.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.—In the Annual Report for the year 1930 a complete list of hospitals, general and special, serving the needs of this County was published. There appears to be no change in the facilities provided and no extensions have been put in hand nor are contemplated.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTION INFIRMARIES.—Under the heading of Poor Law Institutions a full explanation of the difficulties of carrying into effect appropriation of any institution, or part thereof, was given in the Annual Report for 1930. Elsewhere in this Report mention has been made of the continuing difficulty of finding accommodation for the sick in the Public Assistance Institutions.

The following statement shows the number of sick persons chargeable to the County through the Public Assistance Committee on 31st March, 1932.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In County Institutions	143 (125)	159 (161)	7 (14)	309 (300)
In Institutions outside the County	24 (31)	23 (42)	—	47 (73)
Relieved in Special Institutions	12 (12)	25 (27)	94 (90)	131 (129)
Persons of unsound mind maintained in Mental Hospitals	270(269)	375 (393)	2 (4)	647 (666)
In receipt of out-door medical relief	—	—	—	136 (190)

The figures in brackets indicate the numbers on the same date in the previous year.

With reference to the accommodation available for the sick in the Public Assistance Institutions in the County on the 30th December, 1931, as set out herewith, it is necessary to explain in comparison with the table furnished in last year's Report, in which only beds generally available for acute sick were stated, that the present table shows also beds available for chronic sick and for mental defectives and conforms with the annual return made to the Ministry of Health on Form Hospital 6.

<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amersham	Acute Sick	36	36	2	127
	Chronic Sick.....	26	27	—	
	Mental Defectives	—	—	—	
Aylesbury	Acute Sick	28	35	2	97
	Chronic Sick				
	Mental Defectives	18	14	—	
Buckingham	Acute Sick	11	13	1	49
	Chronic Sick				
	Mental Defectives	14	10	—	
Eton (Slough)	Acute Sick	39	46	2	139
	Chronic Sick	33	19	—	
	Mental Defectives	—	—	—	
Newport Pagnell	Acute Sick	24	30	1	55
	Chronic Sick				
	Mental Defectives	—	—	—	
Winslow	Acute Sick	11	17	—	68
	Chronic Sick				
	Mental Defectives	7	33	—	
Total		<u>247</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>535</u>

6. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The County Council exercises the powers under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, over the whole County and has not delegated its powers to any District Council.

The following particulars are given of action taken during 1931 :—

1. No. of applications for registration	...	...	...	2
2. No. of homes registered	...	...	...	*4
3. No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	...	—
4. No. of appeals made against such orders	...	...	...	—
5. No. of cases in which such orders have been				
(a) confirmed on appeal, and	...	...	...	—
(b) disallowed	...	...	...	—
6. No. of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	8

7. No. of cases in which exemption has been	
(a) granted	8
(b) withdrawn	—
(c) refused	—
Any Application for delegation of powers to District Council	—
*Application made in two cases in 1930 and registration completed in 1931.	

During the year Registration was completed in respect of the following nursing homes whose applications were received in the previous year :—

	<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
High Wycombe	The High Wycombe District Nursing Institution and Maternity Home, The Grange, Amer-sham Hill.	Maternity (6 beds).
Newport Pagnell	Tykeford Abbey Nursing Home	Medical and minor surgical (25 beds), (principally devoted to nervous diseases).

Applications were received and registration duly completed during the year in respect of the following nursing homes :—

Slough	Slough Maternity Home (Slough Nursing Association), Burlington Road.	Maternity (6 beds).
Taplow	The George Whitelaw Convales-cent Cottage, Marsh Lane	6 mothers convales-cing from child-birth. 5 infants.

The registrations of the following nursing homes were cancelled after voluntary surrender owing to closure of homes for private reasons.

Beaconsfield	St. Clare, Burke's Road.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
Iver	Cartref, Riching's Park	Ditto.

Amendment of Registration was effected on account of enlargement for the reception of acute surgical cases in respect of :—

Slough	Parkside Nursing Home, 10, Upton Park.	Maternity, Surgical, Aged and Infirm.
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7. THE UNMARRIED MOTHER, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Much of the work of dealing with the unmarried mother is in the hands of the Oxford Diocesan Council for Preventive and Rescue Work, and in this county local voluntary Committees are responsible for the management of shelters at Aylesbury and Slough.

Pregnant single girls are generally transferred to the Aylesbury Shelter to which is attached an excellent small maternity home, the Mid-Bucks Maternity Home, which also provides beds under the County Council Scheme for married mothers.

During the year 1931, 17 unmarried mothers were admitted to the Aylesbury Shelter for their confinements and of these two were admitted and maintained on behalf of the County Council.

8. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For the transport of the sick and first-aid treatment and transport of accident cases an excellent motor ambulance service is provided by the Bucks Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society.

The Committee has provided 11 modern ambulances, one more than the previous year, and the L.M.S. Railway continues to maintain an ambulance at Wolverton, which is affiliated to the county service. Each ambulance is in

the charge of a local ambulance division and in four cases is assisted by a local Committee. During the year the ambulances transported 1,332 sick cases and 522 accidents, a diminution on the figures of the previous year which were 1,406 and 550 respectively.

There are now 21 men's detachments and 7 women's detachments of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and 9 women's detachments of the British Red Cross Society in the County.

For the transport of cases in the southern half of the County suffering from puerperal pyrexia or puerperal fever or ophthalmia neonatorum the excellent ambulance service of the London County Council is used. For cases in other parts of the County the nearest local ambulance service is made use of. This also applies frequently for the transport of maternity cases.

9. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A full description of these was furnished in the Annual Report for 1930. The only important change has occurred among the Tuberculosis Dispensaries when, as a matter of economy, arrangements were made towards the end of the year to close the dispensaries at Olney, Bletchley and Thame, Oxon. There still remain in the north of the County dispensaries at Buckingham and Newport Pagnell to carry on the work, and the Aylesbury Dispensary will supply the need of those patients who formerly visited Thame.

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES.

	NAME AND ADDRESS.	DESCRIPTION.
TAPLOW	Kenmore Nursing Home.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
HIGH WYCOMBE ...	Uplyme Nursing Home, Uplyme, Amersham Hill.	Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Aged, Infirm.
AYLESBURY	" Rosser," 31, Tindal Road.	Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
MARLOW	The Berkeley Nursing Home.	Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm, Maternity.
DATCHET	Holmcroft Nursing Home, Holmcroft.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
AMERSHAM	Peacehaven Nursing Home, 11, Lexham Gardens.	Maternity, Aged, Infirm.
BEACONSFIELD ...	The Yews Nursing Home, 27, London End.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
SLOUGH	Heathfield Nursing Home, Heathfield, Uxbridge Villas, Uxbridge Road.	Aged, Infirm.
GREAT MISSENDEN ...	Woodlands Park	Mental, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
LINSLADE	The Carlton Medical Home, Fairholme.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
LANGLEY	The Moat House.	Mental, Nerve.
CHESHAM	The Cottage, Amy Lane.	Aged, Infirm.
SLOUGH	Parkside Nursing Home, 10, Upton Park.	Maternity or Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
PENN	Eveline Grange, New Road.	Convalescent.
TAPLOW	The George Whitlaw Convalescent Cottage, Marsh Lane.	Convalescent.
HIGH WYCOMBE ...	The Willows, 147, West Wycombe Road.	Maternity or Surgical,
BURNHAM	Orchard Croft, Windsor Lane.	Maternity.
FARNHAM ROYAL ...	Hillside House, Farnham Rd.	Maternity.
HIGH WYCOMBE ...	The High Wycombe District Nursing Institution and Maternity Home, The Grange, Amersham Hill.	Maternity.
NEWPORT PAGNELL	Tykeford Abbey Nursing Home	Mental, Maternity or Surgical.
SLOUGH	Slough Maternity Home, Burlington Road	Maternity.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—No new Infant Welfare Centres were opened during the year, nor was it necessary to suspend a Centre. Of the 55 Centres now established in the County, 47 are managed by Voluntary Committees which raise funds for their support and are assisted by annual contributions from the County Council under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929. Seven centres are entirely financed by the County Council, but have Voluntary Committees which assist in the work, and one, Newport Pagnell Infant Welfare Centre, is financed in equal shares by the County Council and the Urban District Council. The salaries of the Medical Officers in all Centres are paid by the County Council.

There was a marked increase in both the number of new infants and children who attended a Centre for the first time, and in the total number of attendances made by all children, the numbers being 1,775 and 39,195 as compared with 1,405 and 33,906 in the previous year. There was an average attendance per session throughout the year at all Centres of 28.8 as compared with 23.0 in 1930.

There was a decrease in the number of health visits generally both in those visits carried out by District Nurses who act as local Health Visitors for the County and in those carried out by the County Council Nurses. The number of first visits paid to infants under one year was 2,744 with a total number of visits for the year of 13,558, and in respect of children between one and five years of age, 23,105 were paid.

ANTE-NATAL CENTRES. Somewhat slow progress is being made in establishing special ante-natal sessions at infant welfare centres. The principal difficulty in rural areas being one of economical working. The financial cost of hiring premises, fees for the attendant Medical Officer and nurse on a fixed day in every month or on more frequent occasions would be high, especially as on many occasions there would probably be no person requiring the services of the doctor. The question of making prior appointments would involve much unnecessary clerical labour.

In two Centres, Lane End and Chesham, it has been found possible to arrange ante-natal consultations on the same day as that fixed for the infant welfare work, but at an hour prior or subsequent to infant consultations. Dr. Carew Hunt and Dr. Long, the respective Medical Officers have done excellent work in this respect. In Aylesbury and Slough, where the greater part of this branch of work is being carried out there are separate sessions, generally one per week in Aylesbury, and one per month in Slough. As they are held on Clinic premises either in possession of the County Council or leased by them, and the Medical Officers are wholly employed by the Council, the question of expense is a small one. During the year 489 expectant mothers made 1,106 attendances at the Centres though all attendances were not necessarily for ante-natal examination. These figures are an improvement on those for the previous year when 384 mothers put in 1,113 attendances.

Independent and District-Nurse-Midwives are strongly encouraged to carry out careful ante-natal examinations and keep accurate records of their patients. 7,745 such visits were paid in 1931, which is not quite so high a figure as in the previous year when 8,501 visits were paid.

MILK ASSISTANCE.—As would be expected with the growth of unemployment and impoverishment of the working classes there has been greater demand upon this scheme for providing free cows' milk or dried milk for expectant and nursing mothers and infants up to the age of 18 months. During 1931, 13 expectant mothers and 34 nursing mothers received free supplies and 38 infants also were supplied making a total of 85 cases as compared with 59 cases in the previous year.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.—Greater advantage was taken of the County Council's scheme for dental attention in the case of expectant and nursing mothers, whereby financial assistance is granted of at least half the cost incurred in dental treatment and provision of dentures to those mothers recommended by the Medical Officer of the Centre, who may be unable to bear the full cost of such treatment. It has not yet

been found possible to develop the whole-time dental service in schools to cover maternity and child welfare work so the treatment is carried out by private dental practitioners, who base their charges for the work carried out on lines similar to dental benefit provided by the Approved Societies under the National Health Insurance Act. In 1931, 68 nursing and expectant mothers were assisted in this way as compared with 27 mothers in 1930.

PROVISION OF MATERNITY BEDS.—The County Council's arrangements with the undermentioned Maternity Home and Hospitals for the retention of beds for maternity cases either showing some abnormality of pregnancy or living in an unfavourable environment have continued on a satisfactory basis. Agreement was reached with the Slough Nursing Association during the year for the retention of two beds in their new maternity Home in Burlington Road, but the beds had not been put into use by the end of the year

The generous gift of a large well-situated house within the borough to the High Wycombe Nursing Association for conversion into a maternity home offers the prospect of further beds for cases in the rural areas surrounding the Borough of High Wycombe and negotiations for the same are to be opened. There is still a need existing for maternity beds in some institution to serve the areas comprised of the Urban Districts of Wolverton and Newport Pagnell and the Rural District of Newport Pagnell. The inhabitants of this part of the County are valuable financial supporters of the Northampton General Hospital through their Good Samaritan Societies, but the hospital, though occasionally admitting abnormal maternity cases, has no proper maternity wards.

There was a slight increase in the total number of women admitted to maternity beds under County Council auspices. In 1931, 67 were admitted or four more cases than in the previous year.

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>No. of cases admitted</i>	<i>Average length of stay in days.</i>
Mid Bucks Maternity Home	46	15.0
The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford	15	12.5
Bedford County Hospital	6	15.3

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

NAME OF CENTRE.	SITUATE.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
AMERSHAM AND CHESHAM BOIS	St. Michael's Hall	Voluntary Committee
AYLESBURY	Girl Guides' Hunt, Beaconsfield Road.	County Council.
BEAONSFIELD.....	The Old Rectory	Voluntary Committee
BLETCHLEY	Temperance Hall, George Street	Voluntary Committee
BOURNE END	Well End Hall	Voluntary Committee
BRADWELL	Assembly Hall	County Council
BRILL	Working Men's Institute	Voluntary Committee
BUCKINGHAM	The Oddfellows' Hall	Voluntary Committee
BURNHAM	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
CHALFONT ST. GILES ...	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
CHALFONT ST. PETER ...	Cottage Hospital, Horn Hill	Voluntary Committee
CHESHAM	Temperance Hall, Church Street	Voluntary Committee
DATCHET	Working Mens' Club	Voluntary Committee
ELLESBOROUGH	Parish Hall	Voluntary Committee
ETON	Church Hall, High Street	Voluntary Committee
ETON WICK	The Institute	Voluntary Committee
FARNHAM ROYAL	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
FLACKWELL HEATH ...	Temperance Hall	Voluntary Committee
GREAT HAMPDEN	Parish Room	County Council
GREAT MISSENDEN	The Church Room	Voluntary Committee
HORTON	Champneys Hall	Voluntary Committee
IVER	The Village Hall	County Council
IVINGHOE & DISTRICT ...	The Town Hall	Voluntary Committee
KIMBLE	Mrs. Lavington's, Askett	Voluntary Committee
LACEY GREEN	The Memorial Hall	County Council
LANE END	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
LANGLEY	Working Men's Club	Voluntary Committee
LAVENDON	The George Club Room	Voluntary Committee
LEYHILL	War Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
LINSLADE	Forster Institute	Voluntary Committee
LONG CRENDON	The Old Court House	Voluntary Committee
LOUDWATER	Working Mens' Club	Voluntary Committee
MARLOW	The Church Hall	Voluntary Committee
NAPHILL	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
NEWPORT PAGNELL	73, High Street	Cty. Council & U.D.C.
PRINCES RISBOROUGH ...	The Institute	Voluntary Committee
QUAINTON	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
RICHINGS PARK	Heathlands School Hall	Voluntary Committee
SAUNDERTON	The Scouts' Hut	County Council
SKIRMETT	Village Institute	Voluntary Committee
SLOUGH	Health Centre	Voluntary Committee
STOKENCHURCH	The Centre Hut	Voluntary Committee
STOKE POGES	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
STONY STRATFORD	The Parish Room	Voluntary Committee
TYLERS GREEN	St. Margaret's Parish Rm.	Voluntary Committee
WADDESDON	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
WENDOVER	Wesleyan Hall	Voluntary Committee
WEST WYCOMBE.....	Wesleyan School Room	County Council
WINCHMORE HILL	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
WING	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
WINSLOW	St. Lawrence Room	County Council
WOBURN SANDS	The Friends' Meeting House	Voluntary Committee
WOLVERTON	Council School, Aylesbury Street	Voluntary Committee
WOOBURN GREEN	Church Hall	Voluntary Committee
WRAYSBURY	The Institute	Voluntary Committee

HOUSING.

HOUSING ACT, 1925, SECTION 92.—Applications for guarantees from four approved Building Societies for the erection of 52 houses were granted by the County Council during the year. In the case of 47 of the houses, money was advanced by the Leeds Building Society. The amount of loans varied from the lowest, £360 with a guarantee of £93 6s. 8d., to the highest, £1,080, with a guarantee of £280.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.—In accordance with authority granted under Section 5 (2) of the Act, the County Council have entered into arrangements with all the councils of county districts under which the councils of county districts may undertake on behalf of the County Council any duties connected with the administration of a scheme with respect to the reconstruction and improvement of houses or buildings within their areas.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.—The County Council arranged a Conference with representatives of the Rural District Councils, in July, 1931, to consider Part IV. of the Act. The conference was attended and addressed by Sir Arthur Lowry, C.B., the Chief General Inspector of the Ministry of Health. From the discussion it appeared that all the Rural District Councils are fully alive to the necessity for the provision of further housing accommodation for rural workers, and intend to do all in their power to that end. A divergence of opinion was, however, expressed as to the desirability of asking the County Council for the financial assistance which can now be rendered under Section 34 of the Act. At this Conference practically all the Rural District Councils were agreed that the provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, with regard to the reconditioning of existing cottages for agricultural workers, are of little use in this county, the owners of such property in most cases objecting to the restrictions which must necessarily result under the Act from the acceptance of the grant of two-thirds of the cost of the work.

The Parish of Tingewick petitioned for 20 houses to be erected under this Act. On the matter being referred to the Buckingham Rural District Council, they reported that the erection of such houses would be contingent upon obtaining an adequate water supply in that neighbourhood.

HOUSING (RURAL AUTHORITIES) ACT, 1931.—Applications were submitted from the Rural District Council of Long Crendon to the Tudor Walters Committee for special assistance in building 16 houses in two parishes and from the Buckingham Rural District Council, whose requirements for the accommodation of the agricultural population were 60 houses in 11 parishes. Copies of both applications were submitted to the Public Health and Housing Committee. The Committee recommended the Council to inform the Tudor Walters Committee that they concurred therein and in the view expressed by the Long Crendon District Council that the 16 houses proposed to be erected were required for the agricultural population. Consideration of the application from the Buckingham Rural District Council was deferred until the Committee had been furnished with an explanation of the Council's action in submitting to them earlier in the year, a return showing that no houses were required for the agricultural population.

(At the meeting of the Committee early in January, 1932, the Committee were satisfied with the explanation of the Rural District Council and made a recommendation in respect of 60 houses through the County Council to the Tudor Walters Committee.)

In view of a request from one of the Rural District Councils that the County Council would exercise its powers under Section 34 (3) of the Act and make an annual contribution over and above the obligatory contribution of £1 per house per annum set out in sub-section (2) of the same section, the County Council agreed to the following recommendation of the Public Health and Housing Committee :—

“ That, as a matter of principle, no further contribution be made by the County Council towards housing schemes in agricultural parishes under section 34 of the Housing Act, 1930, beyond the contribution of £1 per annum per house required by sub-section (2) of that Section.”

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Cases of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary varieties show a slight increase on the numbers notified in the previous year. The most marked rises occurred in the Urban District of Wolverton and the Rural District of Eton, where the pulmonary type rose from 7 cases in 1930 to 16 cases in 1931 in the former area and from 17 to 25 in the latter. In the Rural District of Aylesbury however, there was a diminution from 19 cases in 1930 to 1 case in 1931. The Borough of Wycombe and the U.D. of Slough show the most marked increases in the non-pulmonary type.

There is still evidence of failure to notify as shown by the number of cases which are reported to the Tuberculosis Officer, 160 pulmonary and 59 non-pulmonary being reported, whereas the notifications were respectively 144 and 54.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, PUERPERAL FEVER, PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—These diseases are reported upon in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—In the Urban Districts one case was notified and one death occurred. In the Rural Districts, 3 cases were notified and 2 deaths were reported. In the previous year no case was notified but 3 deaths were attributed to this disease.

POLIOMYELITIS AND ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Two cases of Acute-Poliomyelitis were notified, both in the Rural Districts. Although from the Registrar-General's return 8 deaths were attributed to Encephalitis Lethargica only 5 cases were notified, 3 cases occurring in the Borough of High Wycombe.

SMALL-POX.—The County was entirely free from this disease during 1931.

ENTERIC FEVER.—The number of notified cases dropped in the Urban areas from 21 in 1930 to 4 in 1931, and in the Rural Areas from 11 to 3. No death is reported during the year from this disease.

DIPHTHERIA.—A well marked diminution in the incidence of this disease occurred in the year 1931; in the Urban areas there were 104 cases notified as compared with 258 in 1930, and in the Rural areas the figures were 122 and 194 respectively. In the Borough of High Wycombe, which had 51 notified cases in 1930, there were notified 9 cases in 1931. The figure in Slough was reduced from 77 to 37 and Beaconsfield from 35 to 2. An outbreak in the Rural District of Eton which resulted in the notification of 61 cases in 1930 terminated with only 2 cases notified in 1931. The disease appears to remain endemic in the Urban District of Marlow, where 29 cases were notified, but this is an improvement on the previous year when 57 cases occurred. Ten deaths were reported from this disease in 1931 as compared with 27 deaths in 1930.

SCARLET-FEVER.—The character of this disease continues to be mild, though one death during the year was attributed to it. The incidence dropped in the Urban Districts from 248 notified cases in 1930 to 176 cases in 1931, but in the Rural Districts the incidence rose from 208 to 256. The Urban Districts of Chesham and Linslade showed the most marked diminution, whereas the heaviest rises were in the Rural District of Eton and Aylesbury.

Non-Notifiable.

MEASLES.—From the school reports measles showed a marked decline, when 274 were reported as suffering. In 1930, 2,013 cases occurred among the school population.

GERMAN MEASLES.—12 cases only were reported as compared with 239 cases in the previous year.

CHICKEN-POX.—This disease attacked 620 school children, but the figure was lower than the previous year.

MUMPS.—There was a slight increase in the number of cases of mumps.

WHOOPIING-COUGH.—This disease also showed an increase in incidence.

PROVISION OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—In the Annual Report for 1930 was given a full description of the existing isolation hospital accommodation in the County and also the action which the County Council were taking under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

It was reported to the County Council early in 1931 that it had been found necessary to hold a further conference of authorities in the north of the county in the previous December to further consider the Draft Scheme of the County Council under Section 63, when 8 out of 9 District Councils expressed approval of the Scheme and agreed to support a resolution for the formation of a Joint Hospital Board, with a view to the Grove Isolation Hospital, Linslade, being taken over and enlarged for the purpose of providing accommodation for the whole of that part of the County. It was also contemplated that the same Joint Committee would administer the North Bucks Joint Small-pox Hospital at Woughton.

The remaining authorities had already expressed agreement with the Scheme following a Conference held on the 26th September, 1930.

The tabulated details of the present accommodation in each of the four isolation hospitals proposed to be retained in the Scheme, the proposed number of beds ultimately required to meet the needs of the joint hospital areas and the list of Authorities forming each of the four Joint Hospital Boards were set out in the Annual Report for 1930.

The Draft Scheme embodying the provision for the treatment of cases of small-pox and other infectious diseases was duly approved by the County Council on the 28th February, 1931, and forthwith submitted to the Minister of Health for his approval.

Later in the year the Ministry of Health forwarded a statement to the County Council as to the representations received by the Minister from various district councils in the county with regard to the Schemes formulated by the County Council. Most of the objections raised were directed to the number of new beds which the County Council decided would be necessary, and suggestions were made that the whole scheme should be deferred for the present in view of the need for economy. In the Scheme under consideration the number of beds required in each joint hospital area had been estimated upon a population basis. With a view to meeting some of the objections raised by district councils it was decided to determine the number of beds required on the basis of the average incidence of notifiable infectious diseases over a period of ten years prior to the year 1931, making a small additional allowance for growth of population and also for non-notifiable infectious diseases such as measles and whooping-cough, for which it is hoped the Joint Hospital Boards, when formed, will make due provision in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Ministry's Memorandum L.G.A.40. Before further submission to the County Council and the Local District Councils, the Scheme was accordingly amended as follows :—

<i>Situation of Hospital.</i>	<i>Present No. of beds</i>	<i>Total No. of beds proposed.</i>	<i>Authorities to form Joint Hospital Boards.</i>
Grove, Linslade	22	30	Borough of Buckingham. Newport Pagnell U.D. Wolverton U.D. Bletchley U.D. Linslade U.D. Newport Pagnell R.D. Buckingham R.D. Winslow R.D. Wing R.D.
Aylesbury	16	42	Borough of Aylesbury. Chesham U.D. Aylesbury R.D. Amersham R.D. Long Crendon R.D.
Booker, High Wycombe	22	50	Borough of High Wycombe Marlow U.D. Beaconsfield U.D. Wycombe R.D.
Cippenham, Slough ...	34	45	Slough U.D. Eton U.D. Eton R.D.

In District No. II (Aylesbury, Chesham, Amersham, etc.) the final provisional order has already been obtained and confirmed by Act of Parliament, so that the Joint Hospital Board is now functioning. The Board is proceeding with plans for the enlargement and improvement of the Aylesbury Isolation Hospital, where infectious cases from the combined area are already being dealt with. The remaining three Districts have commenced preliminary negotiations with a view to obtaining provisional orders.

PROVISION OF A SMALL-POX HOSPITAL FOR SOUTH BUCKS.—Following upon the failure to obtain the sanction of the Ministry of Health, to build a small-pox hospital on the site at Marrod's Borrom presented to the County Council by the late Earl Howe for this specific purpose, negotiations were opened with other authorities for the use of their small-pox accommodation. The South Chilterns Joint Hospital Board could not entertain any proposal as their accommodation was to be limited to the County of Oxon. The former isolation hospital of the Borough of High Wycombe situated at Booker was inspected, but found to be not suitable for adaptation and in addition, considerable housing development was going on in the neighbourhood. Finally the Public Health and Housing Committee opened negotiations with the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Chest for the purchase of their Convalescent Sanatorium at Saunderton, which had not been used since 1924. The property consists of a main hospital building containing 2 main wards, each capable of accommodating 6 beds, numerous small rooms for the staff, dayrooms and kitchens. There is a separate laundry and pump house with an adequate supply of good drinking water. The buildings are lighted with acetylene gas, though electricity is easily obtainable, the rural main supply passing through the estate. The buildings are situated in 50 acres of ground and are well placed in respect of density of population. After a local inquiry held on the premises on the 5th August, 1930, by the Ministry of Health, no objection was offered to the acquisition of the site. The purchase had not been completed by the end of the year.

**NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN URBAN AND
RURAL DISTRICTS, 1931.**

DISTRICT.	Tuber- culosis.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Polio-Myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
	Pulmonary.	Other Forms.										
URBAN												
Aylesbury ...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	6	10
Beaconsfield	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Bletchley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Buckingham	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	10
Chesham ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Eton	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Linslade ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Marlow	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	6
Newport												
Pagnell ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Slough	23	10	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	37	62
Wolverton	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15
Wycombe	21	10	1	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	9	39
Total Urban	78	34	2	3	12	1	...	3	...	4	104	176
RURAL												
Amersham	10	7	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	18	35
Aylesbury ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	45
Buckingham	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Eton	25	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	38	116
Hambleden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lg. Crendon	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newport												
Pagnell	10	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Wing	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Winslow	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Wycombe	10	4	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	41	33
Total Rural	66	20	...	8	13	3	2	2	...	3	122	256
Total County	144	54	2	11	25	4	2	5	...	7	226	432

PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF THE BLIND.

DOMICILIARY RELIEF OF THE BLIND.—The arrangements concluded last year for the domiciliary relief of the blind through the agency of the Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind are now working satisfactorily. The Association for the work carried out on behalf of the Public Health and Housing Committee receives an annual contribution from the County Council. In view of the additional number of cases requiring assistance it was found necessary to increase the annual contribution from £1,000 received in 1930 to £1,250 for 1931, subsequently reduced by £100 as a measure of economy. The numbers receiving assistance during the four quarters of the year were respectively, 109, 106, 108, 102, giving an average number throughout the year of 105, as compared with the average number of 92 for the year 1930. The amounts paid varied from 1s. to 25s. per week. In addition the Association has from its own voluntary funds disbursed special grants for various purposes amounting to an approximate sum of £439 and by this means has assisted materially in relieving the rates.

From the Annual Report of the Association for the period 1st April, 1931 to 31st March, 1932, the following extracts are made.

There were 327 blind persons on the register at the end of March. Of these one was a child under 5 years, 23 were between the ages of 5 and 16, 11 between 16 and 21, 184 between 21 and 70, and 108 were over 70 years of age. 242 blind persons are classed as unemployable. The Association furnishes in its Annual Report a list of blind persons who, though not able to qualify for registration as "Approved Home Workers," are glad to do a limited amount of work. They report successful sales of work in six of the towns in the county.

The selection of blind persons to be provided with wireless receiving sets by the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, and their distribution, continues to be carried out by the Association. Also the installation and upkeep are undertaken. So far 57 wireless sets have been distributed. From a return of free licences, it appears that 167 blind persons are in possession of wireless sets.

HOME TEACHERS FOR THE BLIND.—The two Home Teachers for the Blind, appointed by the County Council, continue to carry out their duties of giving instruction in the homes of blind persons and have been successful in developing several useful handicrafts. They have also been active on the social side in organising "at homes," concerts, etc., for the entertainment of the blind. The total number of visits paid during the year was 3,959, a marked increase upon the number 2,984 for the previous year. The following list gives the numbers of Braille and Moon lessons and handicrafts taught during the year.

	<i>No. of persons taught.</i>	<i>No. of lessons given.</i>
Braille	18	169
Braille Music	1	18
Moon	12	69
Pulp cane work	10	67
Chair caning	4	26
Rush seating	1	1
Paper flower making	1	2
Bead work	4	6
Straw basket making	2	28
Straw bag making	3	12
Knitting	2	3
Sea grass stool making	4	7
Typewriting	1	22
Deaf and Dumb Alphabet	1	1
Total	66	437

APPROVED HOME WORKERS.—There are now 16 approved Home Workers who are supervised by the London School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage. The workers have the assistance of the Supervisor in obtaining orders and marketing their goods. The standard of their work is maintained and improved by instruction given and the upkeep of their equipment.

Six female and one male home workers are employed in knitting, four males as basket makers, three males as piano tuners and two males as boot and shoe repairers.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.—As has been pointed out in previous Reports there are not many trades in the county which require special precautions for the prevention of blindness in adults.

The provision of special hospital treatment for cases of ophthalmia neonatorum should tend to eliminate this disease as a source of blindness. Only two cases were notified during the year, both being treated at home and in both cases recovery took place without impairment of vision.

By careful review every six months of cases of myopia discovered at medical inspection in the Elementary Schools, it is possible to retard the progress of this condition and so prevent ultimate blindness.

The provision made for the treatment of venereal diseases generally prevents very largely the birth of the congenital syphilitic and also in the adult tertiary symptoms leading to optic atrophy.

THE SUPERVISION OF VOLUNTARY BLIND INSTITUTIONS.—It is unfortunate not to be able to report a satisfactory solution to the problem of providing adequate supervision of the work of voluntary blind institutions, which receive annual contributions from the County Council under schemes prepared by the Ministry of Health under Section 102 of the Local Government Act, 1929. The Bucks County Council has had the opportunity of sending representatives to Conferences convened both by the Midland Counties Association for the Blind and the Middlesex Education Committee. By a majority decision of the former body the various authorities represented thereat were asked to support a resolution that the Ministry of Health should be pressed to reconsider their decision not to continue to inspect the agencies for the blind as had hitherto been their custom. The Bucks County Council decided not to support this resolution, but to submit to the Midland Counties Association the following general principles on the question of the supervision of voluntary agencies :—

- (i) In order effectually to supervise the work of Voluntary Agencies engaged in the Welfare of the Blind and receiving contributions from Local Authorities under Schemes prepared by the Ministry of Health under Schemes prepared by the Ministry of Health under Section 102 of the Local Government Act, 1929, it is necessary to appoint a person having a thorough knowledge of all branches of the work among blind persons.
- (ii) In order to provide sufficient work for one person undertaking these duties there should be a combination of areas of local authorities.
- (iii) Such combination can be usefully provided by those local authorities within the area covered by the Midland Counties Association for the Blind.
- (iv) The appointment of a supervisor should be undertaken by a joint committee of representatives of those local authorities which are willing to combine for this purpose.
- (v) The salary and expenses of the supervisor appointed should be apportioned among the local authorities who have combined to make the appointment, in proportion to the number of blind persons on the register of each authority.
- (vi) The recommendation of the Joint Committee of the Local Authorities in respect of the salary and expenses should be referred to each Authority for approval before the post is advertised.

Consideration of these resolutions did not lead to any further agreement. Towards the end of the year, however, there was evidence that a larger conference to cover representation of authorities in the Midland Counties Area and of those authorities brought together by the Middlesex Education Committee was likely to be convened to discuss the subject of supervision. The new area would thus be comprised of the Midland and South-Eastern Counties excluding the area of the London County Council. It is hoped that this Conference may find a solution to the difficulty of obtaining efficient supervision.

In the following statistical table of Blind Persons in the County of Buckingham for twelve months ending 31st December, 1931, the figures show some variation of those published in the Annual Report of the Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind which covers a twelve months period to the 31st March, 1932. There were a large number of deaths of aged blind persons in the early months of 1932.

No. of Blind Persons on the Register, 31.12.31	...	...	338
No. " " " " " 31.12.30	...	...	338
No. of New Cases registered	...	...	52
No. of Cases removed from the Register :—			
Death	...	...	33
Left the County	...	...	17
De-certified	...	...	2
No. of registered Home Workers	...	...	16
No. of Blind Persons training in Institutions	...	...	6
No. of Blind Children in Special Schools	...	...	19

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

SECTION 58, WHOLE-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.—As reported last year, the County Council's Scheme of dividing the County into seven combined districts for the purpose of appointing whole-time Medical Officers of Health had been duly discussed in conference with all the Local Authorities concerned and general agreement had been reached thereon. With the publication of the Ministry of Health's Memorandum No. L.G.A. 41 giving directions as to the form in which schemes for the appointment of whole-time Medical Officers of Health by combinations of districts or otherwise, are to be submitted to the Minister under this section, the County Council duly approved this Scheme at their meeting held on the 14th May, 1931 and forthwith submitted the draft instrument embodying the Scheme for the Minister's approval. The details of the county districts to be combined to form the seven Combined Districts appeared in the Annual Report for 1930.

URBAN DISTRICT OF BEACONSFIELD.—Dr. A. H. Turner, the part-time Medical Officer of Health for this district died on the 1st April, 1931. As in the case of the vacancies which occurred in the Borough of Buckingham and the Urban District of Bletchley in the previous year the Public Health and Housing Committee arranged to confer upon the appointment of a whole-time Medical Officer of Health for Beaconsfield by means of a Joint Committee of representatives from the authorities concerned. The Joint Committee met on the 17th June when, after a most amicable discussion the following among other resolutions was adopted.

“ That the proposal to appoint a whole-time Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Beaconsfield to act also as Assistant County Medical Officer on the lines indicated by the County Medical Officer in his report be adopted.”

This resolution was duly approved by the County Council at their meeting held on 23rd July, 1931. Owing to certain difficulties which arose in respect of advertising at the Salary agreed upon between the County Council and the local Authorities concerned the appointment was not made. In the meantime the death of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Slough opened up the possibility of dealing in another manner with the vacancy in Beaconsfield.

URBAN DISTRICT OF SLOUGH.—It was reported that Dr. E. Weaver Adams, the part-time Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Slough, had died suddenly on the 24th September, 1931. In this case also the Public Health and Housing Committee arranged for a Joint Committee of representatives of the County Council, the Urban Districts of Slough and Eton and the Rural District of Eton to go into the question of appointing a whole-time Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Slough. The Joint Committee agreed to recommend the appointment of a whole-time Medical Officer of Health for Slough and also that the officer so appointed shall as a temporary

measure undertake the duties of Medical Officer of Health for the Beaconsfield Urban District. These recommendations were duly approved by the County Council at their meeting held on the 12th November, 1931.

Shortly after this meeting the Beaconsfield Urban District Council raised objections to the arrangement of sharing, even as a temporary measure, the services of the whole-time Medical Officer for Slough. The matter was not pressed by the Public Health and Housing Committee, nor were any objections raised to the continuance of a temporary part-time medical officer for the Urban District of Beaconsfield.

While negotiations were proceeding in respect of the vacancy in Slough, the Urban and Rural District Councils of Eton pressed for the insertion in the terms of the appointment that the Medical Officer appointed shall act as Visiting Medical Officer to the Authorities' Isolation Hospital at Cippenham. The County Council did not raise any objection to this proposal.

SECTION 57.—Contributions by the County Council towards expenditure by the Council of a district in the provision or maintenance of any sewers or sewage disposal works or the supply of water or in the improvement of an existing supply. The Public Health Committee towards the end of the year were proceeding towards the development of a scheme for making such contribution in view of an application received from the Rural District Council of Wycombe for assistance towards the purchase of a private water supply in the village of Bledlow Ridge.

TREATMENT OF CRIPPLING DEFECTS.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—The Wingfield Orthopaedic Hospital provides the main institutional treatment for cripples maintained by the County Council under its Maternity and Child Welfare, School Medical Service or Tuberculosis Schemes. During the year through the munificence of Sir William Morris, Bt., the rebuilding of this hospital has been made possible and work has already commenced. When completed the institution will be one of the finest open-air hospitals in the country, both as regards its buildings and its work and policy. The entire reconstruction scheme includes a Hospital of 140 beds, the Nurse's Quarters with 50 rooms, a Trainee's Hostel to accommodate 22 persons, and complete new workshops. The following table shows the number of non-tuberculous persons admitted to this hospital from the County of Bucks.

WINGFIELD ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.

	Under treatment 31st Dec., 1930	Admitted during 1931.	Under treatment 31st Dec., 1931	Total No. of in-patient days, 1931.
School Children ...	5	13	4	1,546
Infants ...	2	10	1	684
Totals ...	7	23	5	2,230

Of tuberculous joint cases, 55 cases, consisting of 9 men, 12 women, 19 boys and 14 girls were admitted to the Wingfield Orthopaedic Hospital during 1931, while 5 boys and 3 girls were admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton. Single cases were sent to the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot and the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.—The three orthopaedic clinics established respectively at Newport Pagnell, Aylesbury and High Wycombe continue to carry on their excellent work of after-care with the valuable assistance of the Honorary Surgeons and the After-Care Nurses from the staff of the Wingfield Orthopaedic Hospital who are ably assisted by a band of voluntary workers.

The Clinic at Newport Pagnell is largely managed by members of the St. John Ambulance Nursing Divisions in that area and the Clinic at High Wycombe by the Red Cross Detachment. In both cases the Voluntary Committees are responsible for raising a large sum in voluntary contributions which is of great assistance in providing treatment for non-tuberculous adults who do not come within the County Council Scheme. The following table indicates the attendance of cases under various headings. Patients from Buckinghamshire are also treated at the Orthopaedic Clinics established at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, and the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, but separate returns in respect of these patients are not available.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINICS, 1931.

	Non-tuberculous cases.				Tuberculous cases.
	Children of School age, 5—14 years.		Children under 5 years of age	Patients over 14 years of age.	
	Attending School.	Not attending School.			
No. of patients on Register 31st Dec., 1930 :—					
Aylesbury ...	121	7	87	75	24
Henley ...	4	—	4	4	1
High Wycombe ...	79	2	40	79	28
Newport Pagnell ...	38 — 242	3 — 12	24 — 155	28 — 186	11 — 64
No. of patients on the Register, 31st Dec., 1931 :—					
Aylesbury ...	102	3	74	46	21
Henley ...	1	—	5	2	1
High Wycombe ...	94	—	48	75	28
Newport Pagnell ...	53 — 250	— — 3	20 — 147	25 — 148	10 — 60
No. of attendances during 1931 :—					
Aylesbury ...	400	47	230	41	49
Henley ...	18	—	27	10	11
High Wycombe ...	468	—	202	188	68
Newport Pagnell ...	204 — 1090	— — 47	68 — 527	110 — 349	27 — 155
No. discharged cured :—					
Aylesbury ...	2	—	—	3	—
Henley ...	1	—	—	2	1
High Wycombe ...	3	—	4	11	2
Newport Pagnell ...	2 — 8	—	1 — 5	9 — 25	1 — 4
No. of deaths :—					
Aylesbury ...	—	—	—	1	—
Henley ...	—	—	—	—	—
High Wycombe ...	—	—	—	—	—
Newport Pagnell ...	—	—	—	— — 1	—
Treatment discontinued for other reasons :—					
Aylesbury ...	5	—	3	2	—
Henley ...	2	—	1	2	—
High Wycombe ...	16	—	7	32	3
Newport Pagnell ...	— — 23	—	5 — 16	7 — 43	— — 3

**PROVISION MADE FOR CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER
PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**

Arrangements continued in force for the admission of cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Northampton General Hospital and Bedford County Hospital. The Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury, which have hitherto accepted this type of case, unfortunately intimated during the year they they could not accept any further cases owing to the difficulty of instituting effectual isolation. It was then necessary to find other accommodation for such cases as might occur in the Mid-Bucks area. Application was made to the London County Council to allow an extension of the area from which they had agreed to accept Buckinghamshire cases to their North-Western Fever Hospital which at the time was limited to that part of the County south of a line drawn east to west through High Wycombe. The extension desired was to include the Mid-Bucks area. This application was not acceded to, but the L.C.C. recommended that application should be made to the Authorities of Queen Charlotte's Hospital for permission to send cases from this area to their Isolation Hospital, Ravenscourt Square. Arrangements for this purpose were successfully concluded with that hospital.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are by arrangement accepted by the London County Council into St. Margaret's Hospital.

Return of Notifications received by District Medical Officers of Health.

	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Puerperal Fever	3	8	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	13	25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	Nil	2

In accordance with the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, the County Medical Officer received notification in respect of 8 cases of puerperal fever and 19 cases of puerperal pyrexia. From the returns of the Registrar-General there were 3 deaths in urban areas and 3 deaths in rural areas in this County attributed to Puerperal sepsis.

Under County Council arrangements, 15 cases of puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia were admitted to hospital for special treatment and were distributed as follows :—

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford	8 cases.
L.C.C., North-Western Hospital	5 „
Queen Charlotte's Isolation Hospital	1 „
Northampton General Hospital	1 „

One case only ended fatally. The remaining 14 cases spent on an average 26 days in hospital and all were discharged cured. The infant of one mother, who was taken to hospital with her, was found to be suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum and was accordingly notified. The infant recovered completely without any permanent damage to its eyes. Of cases admitted to hospitals under other arrangements, 3 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified from the Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury, one from King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor and one from Bedford County Hospital. In respect of ophthalmia neonatorum no request was received for admission to a special hospital and no deaths are reported.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1931.

Deaths from tuberculosis in 1931 number 168.

NOTIFICATIONS. 144 notifications of Pulmonary and 54 of Non-pulmonary tuberculosis were received—an increase on the figures for 1930, and 211 new cases were seen by the Tuberculosis Officer, so that it is possible that 13 new cases escaped notification this year.

THE DISPENSARY WORK has continued on the same lines, and 1,545 examinations were made at the Clinics, in Hospital, or at the patients' homes. Artificial pneumothorax treatment has been continued at the Clinics, and in some cases at the patients' homes, with considerable benefit to a number of cases.

SHELTERS have again been in demand and the 11 owned by the Council have been in use, five being hired from local Councils.

ACUTE AND ADVANCED CASES. The problem of the treatment of these cases is as great as ever. A number of acute cases are seen every year, many of which are too ill for immediate admission to the Sanatorium, and so long as human nature is what it is the chronic advanced case will crop up in those who will not go for medical advice till they can no longer work.

In the Annual Report to the Sanatorium Joint Committee, Dr. Carling again draws attention to the large proportion of patients of the "Hospital" type admitted to the Sanatorium (69% of the patients admitted during the last three years) and points out that only 27.5% of the adult patients during the past year would conform to the definition of a Sanatorium case given by Dr. McNalty in his recently published report (No. 64, Ministry of Health).

The development of treatment by "collapse" of the lung is partly responsible for the number of cases of the "Hospital type" sent to the Sanatorium. It is impossible to say whether or no such treatment can be of benefit in any case without close observation for a time, and such observation is impossible when there are no Hospital beds available for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Of these cases a considerable proportion (17 out of 40 in Dr. Carling's report) prove to be unsuitable for such special treatment, the patients are disappointed, and beds are occupied to the exclusion for a time of real "Sanatorium" cases.

In this connection, Dr. Burton Wood says, in a paper recently published, "the faulty selection of cases (for Sanatorium treatment) is responsible for much disappointment of the sick and for a lamentable waste of public funds," and he goes on to emphasise the importance of watching all patients in a Hospital for a time before selecting cases for admission to the Sanatorium.

Dr. McNalty suggests in his report the "combined Institution for treatment" as a compromise—that is a Hospital block in the Sanatorium—and to some extent this exists at Peppard. But for a patient who is really ill it is too far for him to travel, and his friends cannot easily get there to visit him so that some other accommodation in the County is really needed.

The need also arises in the early case with acutely active disease when the patient is too ill to travel far or it may be impossible to get a bed at the Sanatorium for some time and the possible chance of special treatment could be started pending admission to the Sanatorium.

The prevention side of the work of the Council is also affected, as there is no place in which one can isolate a case of advanced disease, daily discharging thousands of tubercle bacilli in a house in which a separate bedroom for the patient is impossible.

There can be little improvement in the tuberculosis returns for this County until there is some provision for cases such as these, and though the treatment of individual patients appeals more to public sympathies the *prevention* of tuberculosis is really the important point from the national aspect.

EXAMINATION OF SPECIMENS OF SPUTUM, ETC., are made free of charge for Practitioners in the County. During the year 408 specimens were examined, in 114 of which T.B. were found, the other 294 giving a negative result.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS have been made at Aylesbury, Windsor and Wycombe Hospitals and in a few cases at Oxford and Northampton and have been of considerable help in many cases, especially in those undergoing Artificial Pneumothorax treatment.

CASES OF CRIPPLING due to tuberculosis of bones or joints are sent for the most part direct to the Orthopaedic Clinics, so that the majority of the non-pulmonary cases seen at the dispensaries have been those with tuberculous glands, peritonitis, etc.

In this connection the danger of milk infected with tubercle bacilli should be emphasised. Dr. Gloyne in a report on over 1,400 samples examined by him recently shows that over 9% of samples of milk of various qualities and over 3% of samples of Grade A "T." milk contained living T.B.

Medical practitioners in the County have again given to the T.O. their help and co-operation without which it would be impossible to get and keep in touch with many of the patients.

**SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ANALYSED BY THE
PUBLIC ANALYSTS, 1931.**

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total No.	No. Adulterated	Nature and Extent of Adulteration.
Milk.....	27	21	1. Slightly deficient in solids-not-fat. 2. Added water 4.6% 3. " " 12.8% 4. " " 11.9% 5. Deficient in fat 12.3% 6. Added water 17.6% 7. " " 14.7% 8. " " 7.6% and Deficient in fat 26.7% 9. Added water 5.1% 10. " " 12.9% 11. " " 12.3% 12. Deficient in fat 30.0% 13. " " 10.3% 14. Added water 6.4% 15. Deficient in fat 9.3% 16. Added water 9.0% 17. " " 6.2% 18. " " 6.2% 19. " " 14.2% 20. " " 8.7% 21. " " 9.0%
Cream	5	—	
Butter	24	—	
Condensed Milk	7	—	
" " Skimmed	4	—	
Cream, in tins and bottles	7	—	
Cheese	14	—	
Margarine	7	—	
Lard	8	—	
Prepared meats and meat pastes, fish and fish pastes	50	3	Corned beef—1 contained 28.3 and 1 48.4 parts per million of sulphite preservatives. Pork sausages contained 235.6 parts per million of sulphite preservative.
Bacon	2	—	
Meat extract and jellies ...	2	—	
Suet.....	1	—	
Tea, coffee, cocoa	14	—	
Bread	4	—	
Honey	3	—	
Jams, jellies, marmalade	21	—	
Fruits, preserved and dried	15	—	
Malted milk powder	1	—	
Flour	4	—	
Vinegar, sauces, pickles ...	6	—	
Spices and sundries	17	—	
Green peas in tins	7	—	
Cream ices	3	—	
Pastries	3	—	
Sweets.....	3	—	
Beer	7	2	1 contained sulphite preservatives, 10.4 parts per million. 1 contained sulphite preservative, 93.2 parts per million.
Brandy	1	—	
Gin	1	—	
Rum	1	—	
Whisky	3	3	14.4% Excess of water. 3.4% " " " 2.77% " " "
Other beverages	6	—	
Boracic Powder.....	2	—	
Friar's Balsam	2	—	
Comp. Balsam of Aniseed	1	—	
Zinc ointment	1	—	
Comp. Glycerine of Thymol	1	—	
Tincture of Iodine	3	—	
Dist. Ext. of Witch Hazel	1	—	
Glauber Salts.....	1	—	
Epsom Salts	2	—	
Iodine ointment	1	—	
Eucalyptus ointment ...	2	1	Deficient in eucalyptus. Contained only 1/10th of the amount prescribed in B.P.
Syrup of Squills	1	—	
Ammon. Tinc. of Quinine	1	—	
Bismuth Tablets	1	—	
Sodium bitrate Tablets ...	1	—	
Cod liver oil and malt ext.	1	—	
Medicinal paraffin	1	—	
Camphorated Oil	1	—	
Bismuth and Magnesia Tablets	1	—	
" Stomach Powder "	1	—	
Totals	306	30	

695 samples of milk weretested by the inspectors.

Date	Description	Amount	Balance
1890			
Jan 1	Balance forward		
Jan 15	Received from A. B.		
Jan 20	Received from C. D.		
Jan 25	Received from E. F.		
Jan 30	Received from G. H.		
Feb 5	Received from I. J.		
Feb 10	Received from K. L.		
Feb 15	Received from M. N.		
Feb 20	Received from O. P.		
Feb 25	Received from Q. R.		
Feb 30	Received from S. T.		
Mar 5	Received from U. V.		
Mar 10	Received from W. X.		
Mar 15	Received from Y. Z.		
Mar 20	Received from A. B.		
Mar 25	Received from C. D.		
Mar 30	Received from E. F.		
Apr 5	Received from G. H.		
Apr 10	Received from I. J.		
Apr 15	Received from K. L.		
Apr 20	Received from M. N.		
Apr 25	Received from O. P.		
Apr 30	Received from Q. R.		
May 5	Received from S. T.		
May 10	Received from U. V.		
May 15	Received from W. X.		
May 20	Received from Y. Z.		
May 25	Received from A. B.		
May 30	Received from C. D.		
Jun 5	Received from E. F.		
Jun 10	Received from G. H.		
Jun 15	Received from I. J.		
Jun 20	Received from K. L.		
Jun 25	Received from M. N.		
Jun 30	Received from O. P.		
Jul 5	Received from Q. R.		
Jul 10	Received from S. T.		
Jul 15	Received from U. V.		
Jul 20	Received from W. X.		
Jul 25	Received from Y. Z.		
Jul 30	Received from A. B.		
Aug 5	Received from C. D.		
Aug 10	Received from E. F.		
Aug 15	Received from G. H.		
Aug 20	Received from I. J.		
Aug 25	Received from K. L.		
Aug 30	Received from M. N.		
Sep 5	Received from O. P.		
Sep 10	Received from Q. R.		
Sep 15	Received from S. T.		
Sep 20	Received from U. V.		
Sep 25	Received from W. X.		
Sep 30	Received from Y. Z.		
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Oct 10	Received from C. D.		
Oct 15	Received from E. F.		
Oct 20	Received from G. H.		
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Oct 30	Received from K. L.		
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Nov 10	Received from O. P.		
Nov 15	Received from Q. R.		
Nov 20	Received from S. T.		
Nov 25	Received from U. V.		
Nov 30	Received from W. X.		
Dec 5	Received from Y. Z.		
Dec 10	Received from A. B.		
Dec 15	Received from C. D.		
Dec 20	Received from E. F.		
Dec 25	Received from G. H.		
Dec 30	Received from I. J.		
1891			
Jan 1	Balance forward		
Jan 15	Received from K. L.		
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Aug 5	Received from M. N.		
Aug 10	Received from O. P.		
Aug 15	Received from Q. R.		
Aug 20	Received from S. T.		
Aug 25	Received from U. V.		
Aug 30	Received from W. X.		
Sep 5	Received from Y. Z.		
Sep 10	Received from A. B.		
Sep 15	Received from C. D.		
Sep 20	Received from E. F.		
Sep 25	Received from G. H.		
Sep 30	Received from I. J.		
Oct 5	Received from K. L.		
Oct 10	Received from M. N.		
Oct 15	Received from O. P.		
Oct 20	Received from Q. R.		
Oct 25	Received from S. T.		
Oct 30	Received from U. V.		
Nov 5	Received from W. X.		
Nov 10	Received from Y. Z.		
Nov 15	Received from A. B.		
Nov 20	Received from C. D.		
Nov 25	Received from E. F.		
Nov 30	Received from G. H.		
Dec 5	Received from I. J.		
Dec 10	Received from K. L.		
Dec 15	Received from M. N.		
Dec 20	Received from O. P.		
Dec 25	Received from Q. R.		
Dec 30	Received from S. T.		

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1931.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1.....	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
1—5.....	—	—	5	7	—	—	2	5
5—10.....	3	2	8	7	1	1	1	2
10—15.....	4	—	2	4				
15—20.....	10	5	4	2	19	19	4	1
20—25.....	11	14	2	1				
25—35.....	20	25	4	6	16	16	1	5
35—45.....	18	14	1	2	11	11	—	1
45—55.....	13	6	—	—	12	8	2	1
55—65.....	6	3	1	1	8	2	3	1
65 and upwards	1	5	—	1	3	4	—	3
	86	74	27	32	70	63	13	22

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Institutional treatment was provided for 296 cases, 104 of whom remained under treatment on December 31st, 1930, and 192 were admitted during the year. They were treated at the following Institutions:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Berks & Bucks Joint Sanatorium	82	54	34	22	192
Headington Orthopaedic Hospital	9	12	19	14	54
Preston Hall, Aylesford	20	—	—	—	20
City of London Hospital, Victoria Park	1	3	—	—	4
The Brompton Hospital, London, S.E. 3	1	2	—	—	3
Farmwood Sanatorium, Ascot	1	—	—	—	1
Papworth Hall, Cambridge	1	—	—	—	1
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate	1	—	—	—	1
St. Columba's Hospital, Hampstead	—	3	—	—	3
Royal National Hospital, Ventnor	—	2	—	—	2
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	—	1	—	—	1
St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	—	1	—	—	1
King Edward VIIth Sanatorium, Midhurst	—	1	—	—	1
Royal National Hospital, Bournemouth	—	1	—	—	1
Ware Park Sanatorium	—	1	—	—	1
Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton	—	—	5	3	8
Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot	—	—	1	—	1
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	116	81	60	39	296

199 Patients were discharged during the year and their condition was reported as follows:—

Quiescent	86
Not Quiescent	76
Died in Institutions	21
Not Tuberculous	16
Total	199

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

For the treatment of venereal diseases the Bucks County Council is a participating authority in the London and Home Counties Scheme for the Treatment of Venereal Diseases and has the advantage of the facilities provided at the clinics of 23 large general and special hospitals in London.

During 1931, the number of new patients attending the London Hospitals was 112 as compared with 102 in 1930. The total attendances made were 2,326 as compared with 2,244 for last year, an increase of 82 attendances. The number of in-patient days shows an increase from 201 in 1930 to 276 in 1931.

At the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, 5 new patients attended for treatment as compared with 7 last year. The total attendances made were 29 as against 48 in 1930. In-patient days, nil.

In 1931 there were 8 new patients in attendance at the Northampton General Hospital, and the total attendances made were 347, as compared with 22 and 301 respectively in 1930. There were 24 in-patient days, as against nil in the previous year.

HOSTELS.

Ten patients from the County availed themselves of the facilities of staying in an hostel, being in residence for an aggregate number of 267 days.

Necessitous cases and those whose treatment requires prolonged attendance are assisted by the County Council in the payment of their railway fares. A sum of approximately £150 was expended during 1931 in providing this assistance.

The following table gives the number of pathological specimens examined during the year :—

	London	Northants	Oxford
FOR OR AT THE CENTRES			
Detection of Spirochaetes	1	—	—
" " Gonococci	222	—	—
" " Wassermann Reaction ...	194	—	—
" " Others	95	—	—
FOR PRACTITIONERS			
Detection of Spirochaetes	—	—	—
" " Gonococci	17	55	9
" " Wassermann Reaction	52*	18	—
" " Others	9	—	4
Total	590	73	13

*Includes 20 specimens sent up for examination to St. Thomas's Hospital from the County Health Office.

**THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION)
ACT, 1915, THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926, AND THE
TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.**

The County Council administers the Act through the Special Committee of the General Purposes Committee. The Committee employs a panel of part-time veterinary inspectors and arranges that no Veterinary Inspector carries out investigations within the area of his own private practice.

COMPLAINTS UNDER SECTION 4. The method of dealing with complaints received was described in last year's report, and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. The following table shows the number of notifications received from other Local Authorities during the year 1931.

Authority.	No. of notifications.	No. of samples found to contain T.B.	No. of samples unfit for human consumption from diseases other than T.B.	No. of cows certified to be T.B.	No. of cows whose milk was withheld for other causes.
London C.C.	3	3	—	3	—
Herts C.C.	1	1	—	1	—
Middlesex C.C.	5	2	4	2	4
Willesden U.D.C.	1	2	1	2	1
	10	8	5	8	5

ROUTINE INSPECTION. In addition to the foregoing, systematic inspections are carried out at places of production by the Chief Inspector's staff either accompanied, or unaccompanied by a Veterinary Inspector.

The following table gives a record of the routine inspections during the year 1931.

Inspection.	No. of farms visited.	No. of cows inspected.	No. of cows found to be tuberculous.	No. of cows suffering from other diseases which made the milk unfit for human consumption.
With a Veterinary Surgeon	76	1546	} 17	40
Without a Veterinary Surgeon	166	2366		
	242	3912		

BOROUGH OF CHEPPING WYCOMBE.

Food and Drugs Act.

The following samples were taken and submitted for analysis during the year :—

TABLE V.

Article.	Formal Sample.	Result.	Informal Sample.	Result.	Total
Baking Powder.....	2 2	Genuine	— —		2
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
Bismuth Carbonate	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
Boracic Powder.....	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
Brawn—.....	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
Butter.....	9 9	Genuine	— —		9
Camphorated Oil	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
Cheese (Gorgonzola) ...	— —		2 2	Genuine	2
Corned Beef	2 2	Genuine	3 3	Adulterated	5
Cream Horns (3)	— —		1 1	Not Genuine	1
Ground White Pepper ...	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
Lard	7 7	Genuine	— —		7
Linseed Meal	— —		4 4	Genuine	4
Milk	18 12	Genuine			18
		6	Adulterated		
Milk of Sulphur.....	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
Phosphorized Quinine	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
Salmon and Anchovy Paste	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
Sausages	1 1	Genuine	3 3	Genuine	4
Seidlitz Powder	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
Tea	— —		1 1	Genuine	1
	39 39		24 24		63

The proportion of samples per 1,000 of the estimated population (28,700) for 1931 was 2.2.

Buckinghamshire County Council

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1932.

AYLESBURY.

FREDK. SAMUELS, LTD., KINGSBURY PRINTING WORKS,
1934.

Brackleyhamshire County Council

Annual Report

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1932

Printed and Published by
The County Council, Brackleyhamshire

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SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

S. J. C. HOLDEN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Officer :

L. T. BURRA, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

DIGBY WHITE, M.D.

V. A. T. SPONG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

(Also M.O.H., U.D. of Slough and R.D. of Eton.)

J. A. FRASER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

(Also M.O.H. Borough of Buckingham and U.D. of Bletchley.)

Inspector of Midwives :

MISS MARY DUDLEY.

(Also acts as Supt. of District Nurses for County Nursing Federation.)

Organiser of Infant Welfare Centres :

MRS. TURNBULL.

County Council Nurses (M. & C.W., Tuberculosis and School Work) :

MISS FRANCES ROSE

MISS ALICE PLANT

MISS THYRA STUBBS

MISS HELEN LYAL

MISS BEATRICE ALDANA

MISS E. A. MEAKINS

MISS MARION BURDETT

MISS L. S. RAWLINS

MISS DOROTHY TANTON

88 District Nurses employed by District Nursing Associations and undertaking
Health Visiting and School Work for County Council.

Home Teachers for the Blind :

MRS. MARGARET ELLIS

MISS KATHLEEN RUTLEDGE

Chief Clerk :

HENRY BROUGHTON.

Clerical Staff :

10 Clerks.

VISITING MEDICAL OFFICERS OF INSTITUTIONS.

Newport Pagnell	J. F. SHEPPARD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Buckingham	G. B. PEARSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Winslow	A. E. LEAPINGWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Aylesbury	H. W. L. DALE, M.B., B.CH.
Amersham	T. H. NEGUS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Slough	F. BRICKWELL, M.B., M.R.C.S.
Bledlow Homes	F. W. COOPER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Kimble Homes	Ditto.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

North Bucks Area, 1 and 2	3.....	J. F. SHEPPARD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
	2.....	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	4.....	A. H. HABGOOD, D.S.O., M.B., B.CH.
	5.....	B. R. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	6.....	G. O. M. DICKENSON, M.B., B.S.
	7.....	R. A. COOPER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
	8.....	J. N. ALEXANDER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	9.....	H. W. ROWND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	10.....	J. MORRIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Buckingham Area	1.....	T. L. KENNISH, M.D., C.M.
2.....		A. E. LEAPINGWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
3.....		S. M. LAWRENCE, M.B., B.S.
4.....		G. B. PEARSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
5.....		J. A. CREIGHTON, M.B., C.M.
6.....		GERALD N. STATHERS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. D.P.H.
Aylesbury Area	1.....	A. W. D. COVENTON, M.D.
	2.....	W. S. WEST, M.D.
	3.....	H. W. L. DALE, M.B., B.CH.
	4.....	J. C. R. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	5.....	N. BLACK, M.B., CH.B.
	6.....	T. W. S. PATERSON, M.B., B.CH.
	7.....	J. W. F. GRAHAM, L.S.A.
	8.....	T. F. LONG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	9.....	E. S. ORME, M.B., B.CH.
	10.....	C. M. L. COWPER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	11.....	C. E. O'KEEFFE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Not Public Vaccinator.)
	12.....	A. L. B. STEVENS, M.B., B.CH.
	13.....	R. O. LEE, M.B., B.CH.
	14.....	C. J. H. SHARP, M.C., M.B., B.S. (Not Public Vaccinator.)
Amersham Area	1.....	J. C. GARDNER, M.B., B.CH.
	2.....	F. C. HAWARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	3.....	R. H. KIPPING, M.B., CH.B.
	4.....	W. L. JOHNSON, M.B., B.CH.
	5.....	T. F. LONG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Not Public Vaccinator.)
	6.....	E. O. TURNER, M.B., M.R.C.S.
	7.....	E. S. ORME, M.B., B.CH.
WYCOMBE AREA	8.....	R. S. STARKEY, M.B., B.CH.
	1.....	L. L. C. REYNOLDS, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	2.....	S. P. HUGGINS, M.D.
	3.....	C. S. I. FUGE, M.B., CH.B.
	4.....	F. J. F. CULHANE, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
	5.....	G. F. S. BAILEY, M.D.
	6.....	E. L. ELLIOTT, M.B., B.S.
	7.....	F. W. COOPER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
	8.....	E. S. ORME, M.B., B.CH.
	9.....	H. L. BROWNLOW, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Eton Area	10.....	A. S. WILSON, M.B., B.CH.
	1.....	M. H. SUMMERS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	2.....	J. A. EDWARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	3.....	L. A. FRANCIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	4.....	A. M. AMSLER, M.B., B.S.
	5.....	A. J. WRIGHT, M.D.
	6.....	F. C. HAWARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	7.....	C. H. WOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	8 and 9.....	F. BRICKWELL, M.B., M.R.C.S.
	10.....	H. FRASER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

EILEEN M. JOSCELYNE, L.D.S.

E. C. E. WILLIAMS, L.D.S.

JANET SMITH, L.D.S.

Three Dental Attendants.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Qualification.</i>	<i>Duties.</i>
G. SELBORNE BAILEY	M.D.	School Medical Officer Infant Welfare Centre M.O.
N. BLACK	M.B., CH.B., L.M.	School Medical Officer. Infant Welfare Centre M.O.
J. H. BURRIDGE	M.R.C.S.	School Medical Officer. (ceased 31.3.32)
E. L. ELLIOTT	M.B., B.S.	Ditto
*H. ENGLAND	M.R.C.S.	Ditto
*A. L. HEISER	M.R.C.S.	Ditto (Resigned 31.3.32)
H. N. HORNIBROOK	M.B., B.S.	Ditto
E. STUART ORME	M.B., CH.B.	Ditto
T. W. S. PATERSON	M.B., CH.B.	Ditto
R. S. STARKEY	M.B.	Ditto
A. WILLS	M.D., B.S.	Ditto
*F. H. P. WILLS	L.M.S.S.A.	School Medical Officer.
E. R. WEAVER ADAMS	M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Infant Welfare Centre M.O. (ceased 31.3.32)
M. AMSLER	M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.	Ditto (do.)
GRACE CALVER	M.B., B.CH.	Ditto
K. M. CAMPBELL	M.B., B.CH.	Ditto
EVA M. CLEMENTS	M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.	Ditto
H. J. DICKEY	M.B., B.CH.	Ditto
G. DOWNS	M.B., B.CH.	Ditto
M. S. ESLER	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto (ceased 31.3.32)
H. S. HAMLIN	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
MARY C. HUNT	M.D., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
GWYNNE JONES	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
D. N. L. LEVERKUS	M.D., B.S.	Ditto
*T. F. LONG	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
H. G. POLES	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
EVELYNE SUMMERS	M.B., CH.B.	Ditto
MARY C. IM THURN	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto
E. O. TURNER	M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Infant Welfare Centre M.O.
A. G. WRIGHT	M.D.	Ditto (ceased 31.3.32)
C. H. WOOD	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto (do.)
S. H. G. HUMFREY	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Oculist
F. D. MORPHY	M.B., B.CH.	Ditto
D. C. L. VEY	M.B., B.CH., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Ditto

*These are also Local Medical Officers of Health.

VACCINATION OFFICERS.

North Bucks Area	Districts 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, C. F. FARMBOROUGH. 2, 3, 4, W. MOSS. 10, S. A. NICHOLSON.
Buckingham Area	1, 2, 5 & 8, E. V. TRUNKFIELD 3, 4 part of, 5, C. BONNER. 6, 4 part of, A. E. SAWFORD.
Aylesbury Area	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, A. G. CANT. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, T. C. FOSTER. 7, 12, 13, S. T. GOSLING. 10, 11, 14, M. C. CLIFFORD.
Amersham Area	J. T. SHARPE.
Wycombe Area.....	1, 3, 7, H. H. DIKE. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, G. WESTON. 8, 9, 10, H. FOSTER.
ETON AREA	1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, F. H. ROBERTS. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, H. F. ELSTON.

The administration of the following Acts is carried out by the Chief Inspector's Department of the County Council :—

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.
Preservatives in Food Regulations,
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Orders made thereunder,
Condensed Milk Regulations,
Dried Milk Regulations,
Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915,
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act,
Artificial Cream Act.

The following Inspectors are engaged in the work :—

T. H. JENKS (Chief),
G. V. SEDGWICK,
F. CHAMBERLAIN,
A. E. ALDWINCKLE,
G. L. DAVIS.

A panel of part-time Veterinary Surgeons assists the Chief Inspector in connection with the duties under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, and the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

LEPPER & SON, M.R.C.V.S., Aylesbury,
R. C. G. HANCOCK, M.R.C.V.S., Beaconsfield,
J. F. HEDLEY, M.R.C.V.S., Chackmore, Buckingham,
P. LLOYD, M.R.C.V.S., Maidenhead,
W. J. POWELL, M.R.C.V.S., Newport Pagnell,
C. A. POWELL, M.R.C.V.S., Sand House, Woburn, (died 1.4.32.)
R. C. TENNANT, F.R.C.V.S., Windsor,
B. E. WOOSTER, M.R.C.V.S., High Wycombe,
H. B. COLLET, M.R.C.V.S., Aylesbury,
W. H. ANDERSON, M.R.C.V.S., Beaconsfield,
A. C. WILSON, M.R.C.V.S., Berkhamsted,
S. ROBSON, M.R.C.V.S., Leighton Buzzard,
G. E. GIBSON, M.R.C.V.S., Newport Pagnell,
A. E. WARD, M.R.C.V.S., II, Curzon Street, Slough,
J. B. WALKER, M.R.C.V.S., Slough,
F. WILLETT, M.R.C.V.S., Staines,
H. S. WRIGHT, M.R.C.V.S., Wycombe.

PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

DR. J. A. VOELCKER, PH., D., B.S.C., & C.
MR. ERIC VOELCKER, F.I.C., A.R.C.S.

LIST OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

District.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Aylesbury, Borough of	T. G. PARROTT, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Sanitary Inspector.	A. LEE, F.S.I.A.
Beaconsfield	W. G. R. MACAULAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., temporary		JOHN H. CROSBY, F.S.I.A.
Bletchley	J. A. FRASER, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.		J. CHADWICK.
Buckingham, Borough of	J. A. FRASER, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.		G. B. CHILVERS.
Chesham	T. F. LONG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		H. STACEY.
Eton	V. A. T. SPONG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.		J. E. HATTERSLEY.
Linslade	C. M. L. COWPER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		H. A. ROLLS.
Marlow	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.		H. C. PAINE.
Newport Pagnell	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		H. G. FENALL.
Slough	V. A. T. SPONG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,		JOHN DEMPSEY.
Stratford and Wolverton ...	D. W. A. BULL, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		A. BAKER.
Wycombe, Borough of	G. D. K. BANNERMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		L. CHADWICK, F.S.I.A.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Amersham	H. ENGLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		J. T. LLOYD.
Aylesbury	J. STEEL, M.D.		F. BOYLEN.
Buckingham	G. B. PEARSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.		E. E. WATERIDGE.
ETON	V. A. T. SPONG, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.		A. W. G. CORNER
			W. CHALCROFT (Res. 30.6.32).
			F. J. MILES (Appt. 26.9.32).
			E. V. IVE.
			A. J. WEBB.
			T. CASSTLES and
			J. NICHOLLS.
Hambleden	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.		H. A. ROLLER.
Long Crendon	G. D. K. BANNERMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		A. W. CHARITY.
Newport Pagnell	C. H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		R. H. HERRING and
			J. K. TANNER.
WING	W. H. SQUARE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.		
Winslow	A. E. LEAPINGWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		
Wycombe	F. H. P. WILLS, L.M.S.S.A.		

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.											RURAL DISTRICTS.											
	Borough of Aylesbury.	Beaconsfield.	Blitchley.	Borough of Buckingham.	Chesham.	Eton.	*Linslade.	*Marlow.	Newport Pagnell.	Slough.	Wolverton.	Borough of Wycombe.	Amersham.	Aylesbury.	Buckingham.	Eton.	Hambleden.	Long Crendon.	Newport Pagnell.	Wing.	Windsor.	Wycombe.	
Adoptive Acts :-																							
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	Yes	—	Part 3	Part 3	—	Part 3	SS. 3 & 51	Yes	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	Part 3	—	Yes	Part 3	Yes	Part 3	—	—	—	—
Public Health Act, 1907	Part 3	—	5, 48	Except SS. 25 & 94	Ps. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 10	Yes	SS. 25-51	Yes	Ps. 2 & 3	Ps. 1 & 3	Ps. 2 & 3	Ps. 3 & 4	Yes	Part 3	—	Part 3	—	Part 3	Part 3	Part 3	—	—	—
Public Health Act, 1925	Yes	—	Yes	—	Ps. 2-5	Part 2	SS. 21-22 Part 5	Part 2, 5 except 5.21	Ps. 2, 3 & 4	Yes	Ps. 2, 3, 4, 6	Ps. 2, 3, 4, 5	*Certain sections in places	SS. 157-160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By-Laws :-																							
Carriage of Offensive Matter	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cemeteries	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning of Footways	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning of Privies, etc.	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage of Buildings	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fouling of Footways by Dogs	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Good Rule and Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoardings and similar structures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses Let in Lodgings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspection of Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Streets and Buildings	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omnibuses and Hickey Carriages	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleasure Grounds	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Nuisances	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Conveniences	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removal of House Refuse	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, etc.	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regulations :-																							
Cemeteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreation Grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* In Feb. 1930 the U.D.C. of Linslade obtained consent of the County Council to adopt the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 to 1923 and in Nov. 1930.
 * Marlow U.D.C. obtained the same consent.

* For certain parishes.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY.

Area of the County—479,360 acres.

Populations, 1932 :—

Registrar-General's estimate for birth-rate	277,300
1931 Census	271,565
No. of inhabited houses (1931)	68,994
" " " " (end of 1932) according to Rate Books	75,744
No. of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	71,013
Rateable value	£1,756,376
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,746
Since the Census there is an estimated increase of 5,735 in the population.	

Births—	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Legitimate	1,970	1,829	3,799
Illegitimate	81	77	158
Total	<u>2,051</u>	<u>1,906</u>	<u>3,957</u>

Birth-rate :—	1932	1931
Urban Districts (per 1,000)	14.8	15.3
Rural Districts "	13.8	13.9
County "	14.3	14.6
England and Wales "	15.3	15.8
Still births (Rate per 1,000 total births)	36.5	29.9

Deaths from all causes :—	1932	1931
Urban Districts 1,430 Death-rate	11.1	10.4
Rural Districts 1,753 Death-rate	11.1	11.5
Total for County 3,183 Death-rate	11.1	11.0
England and Wales	12.0	12.3

Infant Mortality Rate :—	1932	1931
Urban Districts (per 1,000 births)	48.9	45.5
Rural Districts "	54.6	41.2
County "	51.8	43.4
England and Wales "	65.0	66.0

The Infant Mortality Rate among illegitimate children in the County for 1932 was 69.6 as compared with 62.0 in 1931.

No. of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth	}	from sepsis	8
		from other causes	9

Deaths from :—	1932	1931
Measles	17	4
Whooping Cough	5	5
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	8	8

Principal causes of death :—	1932	1931
Heart Disease	623	555
Cancer	394	395
Bronchitis	158	168
Pneumonia.....	180	151
Influenza	123	83
Cerebral haemorrhage	186	196
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	134	133
Other forms	29	35
	<u>163</u>	<u>168</u>

Total deaths from all causes

3,183 2,949

	ESTIMATED POPULATION (1932)	CHIEF INDUSTRIES.
URBAN DISTRICTS.		
Aylesbury	13,200 ...	Printing, Agriculture, Milk Collection and Distribution, Cheese and Butter Manufacture. Market Town.
Beaconsfield	5,005 ...	Largely residential.
Bletchley	6,244 ...	Railway Centre, Printing, Brush Making and Sugar Refining.
Buckingham ...	3,151 ...	Milk Collection and Distribution.
Chesham.....	9,090 ...	Brushes, Wooden Ware, Boots and Stocking Weaving.
Eton	3,536 ...	
Linslade	2,468 ...	Motor Carriage Works
Marlow	5,114 ...	
Newport Pagnell	3,942 ...	Motor Carriage Works and Railway Works at Wolverton.
Slough	35,210 ...	Horlick's Malted Milk, Peter's Engineering Works, Gillette Razors, etc., St. Margaret's Marmalade Factory, Naylor's (part of Nobel's) Paints and Varnishes, Motor Works, Citroen, Peerless and Four Wheel Drive Lorries, St. Helen's Cable and Rubber Works, Chemist's Sundries Works, O'Cedar Polishes, etc., etc.
Wolverton	13,050	Railway Carriage Works and Printing.
Wycombe	29,090 ...	Chair and Furniture Making and Paper Making.
RURAL DISTRICTS.		
Amersham	29,540 ...	Agriculture and Residential.
Aylesbury	21,750 ...	Agriculture.
Buckingham ...	7,641 ...	Agriculture.
Eton	29,950 ...	Agriculture and Residential.
Hambleton	1,928 ...	Agriculture.
Long Crendon	3,811 ...	Agriculture.
Newport Pagnell	13,840 ...	Agriculture, Railway—Bradwell, Boots—Olney.
Wing	5,441 ...	Agriculture.
Winslow	6,189 ...	Agriculture.
Wycombe	28,110 ...	Agriculture, Chairs — Stokenchurch and West Wycombe, Paper—Wooburn and Loudwater.

VITAL STATISTICS. POPULATION.

The Registrar-General has furnished for the year 1932 an estimated population of 277,300 for the purpose of the birth-rate. This reveals an increased population upon the census figure of the previous year of 5,735 persons.

BIRTHS.

The following table shows the total number of births both legitimate and illegitimate year by year for the last five years.

Year	Total	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	
1932	3,957	U. 1,908	3,799	158
		R. 2,049		
1931	3,961	U. 1,923	3,784	177
		R. 2,038		
1930	4,023	U. 1,770	3,850	173
		R. 2,253		
1929	3,901	U. 1,576	3,730	171
		R. 2,325		
1928	3,888	U. 1,568	3,739	149
		R. 2,320		

The general birth-rate for the County continues to show a decrease every year, the rate for 1932 being 14.3 births per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.6 births per 1,000 in the previous year and is well below the the figure of 15.3 births per 1,000 for England and Wales. In the urban districts the rising birth-rate of 15.3 births per 1,000 given last year was not maintained, the figure dropping in 1932 to 14.8. In the rural districts the birth-rate figure continues to decrease and the figure of 13.8 births per 1,000 is the lowest yet recorded, the figure for 1931 being 13.9. With an estimated increase in the population of 5,735 persons the total number of births in 1932 was 3,957, which is slightly under the total figure for the previous year. Illegitimate births fortunately show a diminution, 158 being registered during the year as compared with 177 in the year 1931.

DEATHS.

During the year 1932, the total number of deaths registered was 3,183, being an increase on the previous year of 234 deaths. The crude death-rate for the whole county was 11.1 and showed a very slight increase on the figure for 1931, which was 11.0, the rates for England and Wales in the years in question being 12.0 and 12.3 respectively. The urban districts show a distinct increase in the rate, rising from 10.4 in 1931 to 11.1 in 1932, whereas in the rural districts the rate dropped from 11.5 in 1931 to 11.1 in 1932.

Of the principal causes of death those attributable to Heart Disease continue to show an increasing figure, 623 persons dying from some form of this complaint in 1932 as compared with 555 in 1931. 394 persons died during the year from Cancer and the figure is approximately the same as for the previous year. Bronchitis as a cause of death showed some diminution, 158 deaths being recorded as against 168 in the year previous. Deaths from Pneumonia increased from 151 in 1931 to 180 in 1932, while Influenza also showed a further rise from 83 deaths in 1931 to 123 in 1932. 186 deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage was slightly less than the year previous. Pulmonary Tuberculosis as a cause of death was recorded in 134 cases or one more death than in 1931, while deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis were reduced from 35 in 1931 to 29 in 1932. Of the infectious diseases, deaths from Measles increased from 4 in 1931 to 17 in 1932, while deaths from Diphtheria were reduced from 10 in 1931 to 5 in 1932. Whooping Cough and Infantile Diarrhoea accounted for the same number of deaths as in the previous year, viz., 5 and 8 respectively. Of the infectious diseases affecting the central nervous system, Encephalitis Lethargica accounted for 5 deaths and Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis 2 each.

INFANT MORTALITY.

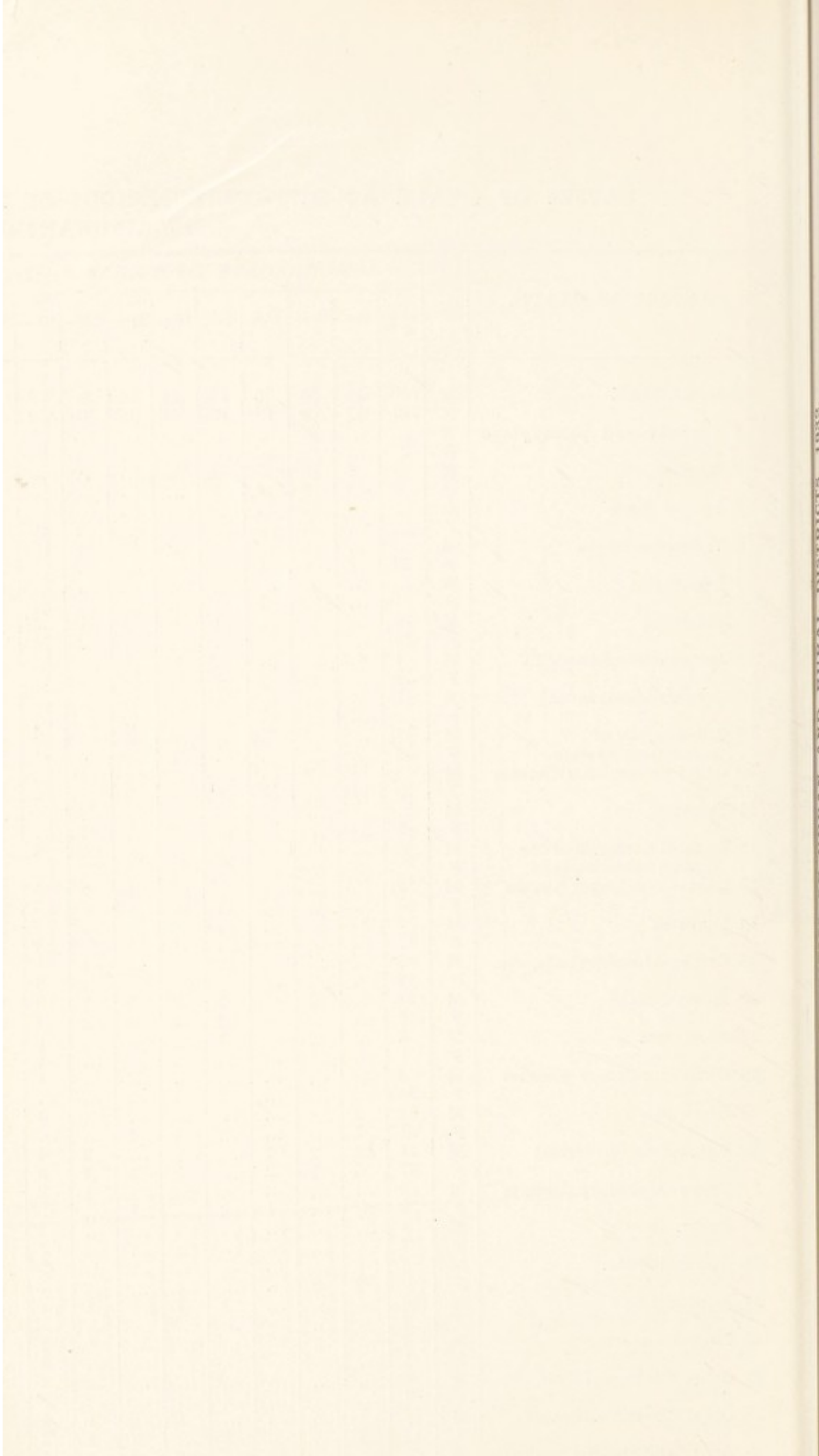
It is difficult to account for the increase in the Infant Mortality rate which rose from 43.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1931 to 51.8 in 1932, the rate for England and Wales diminishing for the same years from 66.0 to 65.0. The rate in the Rural Districts rose from 41.2 in 1931 to 54.6 in 1932, and in the Urban Districts from 45.5 to 48.9. The Infant Mortality rate among illegitimate children also showed an increase from 61.1 in 1931 to 69.6 in 1932.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR THE
TEN YEAR PERIOD, 1923-1932.

YEAR.	BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population.				DEATH RATE per 1,000 population.				INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 births.			
	Urban.	Rural.	County.	England and Wales.	Urban.	Rural.	County.	England and Wales.	Urban.	Rural.	County.	England and Wales.
1923	16.9	17.6	17.3	19.7	10.2	11.2	10.8	11.6	45	40	42	69
1924	15.7	17.0	16.4	18.8	10.0	11.6	10.9	12.2	45	51	48	75
1925	14.7	16.6	15.7	18.3	10.0	11.5	10.9	12.2	38	56	49	75
1926	15.1	15.9	15.6	17.8	10.1	10.6	10.3	11.6	52	47	49	70
1927	14.8	14.5	14.6	16.6	11.1	11.5	11.3	12.3	53	42	47	70
1928	14.7	15.4	15.1	16.7	10.4	11.5	11.0	11.7	51	51	51	65
1929	14.5	15.3	14.9	16.3	12.0	13.0	12.6	13.4	67	57	61	74
1930	14.6	15.5	15.0	16.3	10.1	10.9	10.5	11.4	45	39	42	60
1931	15.3	13.9	14.6	15.8	10.4	11.5	11.0	12.3	45.8	41.2	43.4	66
1932	14.8	13.8	14.3	15.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	12.0	49	54	52	65

**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 1932.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.													AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.												
		All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—		
ALL CAUSES.	M	703	48	6	6	14	23	34	38	70	121	156	182	833	67	7	9	16	25	33	39	58	155	232	242		
	F	727	45	8	13	10	22	36	35	58	76	176	245	870	45	9	13	9	24	23	40	73	115	199	320		
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Measles	M	8	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	6	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping cough	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diphtheria	M	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Influenza	M	19	...	...	1	2	2	1	5	4	2	2	2	35	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	11	7	10	10
	F	29	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	9	8	40	40	2	1	...	...	1	1	9	3	10	13	13
7 Encephalitis lethargica	M	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	41	...	...	...	6	5	11	8	7	1	...	44	44	...	...	...	4	6	11	7	9	7	...	...
	F	20	...	...	...	7	5	6	1	...	1	...	29	29	1	...	...	1	8	9	5	1	3	1	...
10 Other tuberculous diseases	M	8	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	6	6	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	F	8	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
11 Syphilis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Cancer, malignant disease	M	79	...	...	...	2	1	5	7	19	29	16	112	112	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	10	34	41	21
	F	93	...	...	...	...	1	8	13	27	27	17	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	5	20	25	30	30	30
14 Diabetes	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...
	F	17	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	7	5	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	2	...
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M	29	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	15	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	17	22	22	22
	F	45	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	12	20	65	...	65	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	7	23	28	28
16 Heart disease	M	128	...	...	2	3	4	2	10	33	36	38	159	159	...	...	...	1	2	3	7	6	26	53	61
	F	143	...	...	2	2	4	2	9	10	47	67	193	193	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	7	31	57	92
17 Aneurysm	M	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Other circulatory diseases	M	43	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	19	19	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	19	17	17
	F	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	14	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	10	27	27
19 Bronchitis	M	34	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	20	48	...	48	1	1	...	1	...	2	3	13	26	26	26
	F	41	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	7	30	35	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	22	22	22
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	41	2	2	...	1	3	4	4	7	6	48	6	48	...	23	1	3	3	5	4	9	3	9	9		
	F	37	5	2	2	...	1	3	2	3	6	10	44	44	6	1	3	1	1	2	5	4	9	11	11		
21 Other respiratory diseases	M	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	2
	F	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	8	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	2
22 Peptic ulcer	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	2	2	2
	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
23 Diarrhoea, etc.	M	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	10	10	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
24 Appendicitis	M	10	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4	2	...	9	9	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	4	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	10	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	2	2
25 Cirrhosis of liver	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
27 Other digestive diseases	M	19	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	5	3	3	22	22	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	6	6	6
	F	17	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	4	4	24	24	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	5	6	3		
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	M	29	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	8	10	31	31	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	6	11	7	7
	F	19	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	3	5	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	7	5	4	4
29 Puerperal sepsis	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other puerperal causes	M	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	24	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	M	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28	28	28
	F	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	47	64	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	60	60	60
32 Senility	M	9	...	...	1	1	1	2	4	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	1	...	...	...
	F	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...
33 Suicide	M	37	2	...	1	4	8	6	6	3	1	3	39	39	2	...	...	2	6	7	5	3	7	6	1
	F	16	...	1	...	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	19	19	2	1	2	...	3	1	1	...	2	3	4		
34 Other violence	M	63	4	...	3	3	4	3	4	7	20	15	88	88	5	1	1	3	5	5	1	6	12	22	27		
	F	70	3	1	4	3	6	4	7	5	8	21	8	70	3	1	1	2	4	2	5	10	16	16	16		
35 Other defined diseases	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...
36 Causes ill-defined, or unknown	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Polomyelitis	M	...	...	...	...	...																



CHIEF STATISTICS OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1932.

	POPULATION.		No. of Births	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Death Rate from Cancer.	Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Respiratory Diseases.
	1932 Estimated	1931 Census.								
URBAN										
Aylesbury	13,200	13,382	181	13.7	167	12.6	60.8	1.4	0.2	1.4
Beaconsfield	5,005	4,843	59	11.8	43	8.6	33.9	1.0	—	1.0
Bletchley	6,244	6,169	97	15.6	71	11.4	51.5	1.6	.3	1.6
Buckingham	3,151	3,082	41	13.0	43	13.6	—	2.5	—	1.6
Chesham	9,090	8,809	126	13.8	103	11.3	55.5	1.7	.8	0.7
Eton	3,536	2,005	24	6.8	27	7.6	—	1.7	.6	0.3
Linslade	2,468	2,433	25	10.1	37	14.9	40.0	0.8	.4	0.4
Marlow	5,114	5,087	82	16.0	63	12.3	48.8	1.7	.6	0.6
Newport Pagnell	3,942	3,957	45	11.4	53	13.4	200.0	1.8	—	2.0
Slough	35,210	33,530	647	18.4	350	9.9	44.8	1.4	.4	1.3
Wolverton	13,050	12,870	119	9.1	156	11.9	42.0	1.6	1.7	1.5
Wycombe	29,090	27,987	462	15.9	317	10.9	43.3	0.8	.5	1.7
All Urban Districts	129,100	124,154	1,908	14.8	1,430	11.1	48.9	1.3	.5	1.4
RURAL										
Amersham	29,540	29,250	403	13.6	315	10.7	59.5	1.1	.5	1.0
Aylesbury	21,750	22,399	288	13.2	235	10.8	24.3	1.4	.5	1.2
Buckingham	7,641	7,227	75	9.8	107	14.0	66.6	1.4	.2	0.8
Eton	29,950	29,738	458	15.3	357	11.9	65.5	1.2	.5	1.6
Hambleden	1,928	1,956	22	11.4	24	12.4	—	3.6	—	1.5
Long Crendon	3,811	3,824	57	14.9	52	13.6	35.1	1.8	.5	1.3
Newport Pagnell	13,840	13,770	181	13.1	179	12.9	77.3	2.1	.3	1.2
Wing	5,441	5,454	63	11.6	71	13.0	15.9	1.8	.3	1.8
Winslow	6,189	6,102	72	11.6	76	12.3	69.4	2.1	.3	0.8
Wycombe	28,110	27,691	430	15.3	337	11.9	55.8	1.5	.6	1.4
All Rural Districts	148,200	147,411	2,049	13.8	1,753	11.1	54.6	1.5	.5	1.3
Whole County ...	277,300	271,565	3,957	14.3	3,183	11.1	51.8	1.4	.5	1.3
England and Wales				15.3		12.0	65.0			

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929, SECTION 5 (1).—The position in respect of this Section remains as before. The County Council is not yet in a position to make a declaration to secure that any of the transferred services shall make provision for assistance under any of the Special Acts specified in this Section.

POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.—Aylesbury Institution.—As reported last year the Guardians Committee pointed out the urgent necessity for further accommodation in this institution for sick persons. Plans were eventually passed by the Public Assistance Committee for the erection of a new ward block containing on two floors 30 beds for male sick and 30 beds for female sick, together with the necessary ward kitchens, duty rooms and offices. At the end of the year the building was approaching completion and should be ready for occupation early in the coming year. The building is placed on a site which will permit appropriation at a later date if desired.

The plans for a separate maternity unit had been authorised but on the grounds of economy the Public Assistance Committee set these aside and decided to re-model the existing unit. As a result a very satisfactory maternity ward of three beds, a receiving ward, labour ward and the usual offices have been evolved.

It is gratifying to note that a commencement has been made in the Children's Home at Bledlow, which is the largest home in the County, to improve the general conditions. It is proposed eventually to build a series of cottage homes on the site and to use the existing buildings for administration and workshops for training the older boys and girls. One cottage to house 30 children is already in course of erection. In addition the sewerage arrangements have been re-modelled and an up-to-date sewage disposal plant has been put in hand.

The arrangements made in 1930 for dealing with acute surgical conditions among the sick poor, whether in receipt of outdoor or indoor medical relief, by means of admission to the general and cottage hospitals in the county or in the near neighbourhood, remain satisfactory and no alteration has been found necessary.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.—There is no change to report in these arrangements which have previously been reported upon.

The County Nursing Federation continues to provide nursing facilities for the sick poor in their homes and as is shown elsewhere in this report practically all parishes in the county are now provided with adequate district nursing services. The Federation receives from the Public Assistance Committee an annual grant of £450 to cover these services and this Grant is distributed by them to the various local nursing associations throughout the county.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

In the Council's own institution, the Manor House, Aylesbury, there were 104 cases on the 31st December, 1932, three of these cases belonging to other authorities. At the corresponding period in the previous year there were 93 cases. In view of the heavy demands from the county upon the accommodation the Committee have decided to terminate all agreements for the admission of outside cases.

The three Public Assistance Institutions of Aylesbury, Buckingham and Winslow continue, with the sanction of the Committee, to accommodate a certain number of medium and high-grade defectives. On the 31st December, 1932, the number of defectives in each of these institutions was as follows:—

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Aylesbury	17	13	30
Buckingham	12	10	22
Winslow	8	38	46

The County Council continue to maintain a large number of defectives in other approved institutions outside the County and in 1932, 31 males and 46 females were being maintained in 11 such institutions. Of these 7 males and 7 females were detained in the State Institution at Rampton.

At the end of the year there was little variation in the number's of cases placed either under guardianship or under statutory supervision. In the former category there were 12 males and 28 females and in the latter 68 males and 64 females.

One male and three females died during the year. One male was discharged from the Order and one female removed from the area. It was necessary to transfer one male to the County Mental Hospital.

On the 31st December, 1932, there were on the Register of the Statutory Committee, 207 males and 244 females, making the total number of cases, 451. There is no increase in the case of females, but males increased by 13 over the figures for the previous year. In addition to the foregoing figures showing the number of cases dealt with by the Mental Deficiency Committee, the following are the numbers ascertained on the 31st December, 1932, with their method of disposal.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Placed under voluntary supervision	36	43	79
Children (7-16 years) in Special Schools	9	6	15
" " supervised by the Voluntary Association on behalf of the Education Committee	42	37	79
Public Assistance cases in receipt of—			
Indoor Relief	16	28	44
Outdoor Relief	10	15	25
In the County Mental Hospital (approx.)	47	48	95
Reported from reliable sources but no action yet taken	3	3	6
	<u>163</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>343</u>

During the year petitions were presented in 29 cases and of these 21 cases (12 male and 9 female) were detained under order in certified institutions, while 2 males and 6 females were placed under guardianship. Of the latter 6 cases were taken over by the Public Assistance Committee by whom they had previously been maintained.

Orders were made, one by the Court of Quarter Sessions and one by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for the detention of 2 males in a certified institution. One male by an order of the Secretary of State was transferred from an Industrial School to a certified institution and one male was transferred from guardianship to institutional care by a varying order. The Board of Control authorised the transfer of one male and one female to the Rampton State Institution owing to their unsuitability for further detention in a certified institution.

Thirteen cases between the ages of 7 and 16 years were notified to the Mental Deficiency Committee by the Education Committee under Section 2 (2) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. These were disposed of as follows :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sent to Institutions by order	3	—	3
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	7	3	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.—This Association continues to render valuable assistance to the Statutory Authority by preliminary investigation of a large number of cases, by providing supervision both of adults and children and by arranging for tuition in thier homes of suitable cases supervised on behalf of either the Mental Deficiency Committee or the Education Authority.

During the year ended 31st December, 1932, the Executive Committee of the Association considered 103 cases of which 58 were new ones referred from various sources such as the local visitors of the Association, diocesan Moral Welfare Workers, Inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Local Relieving Officers and private individuals.

Of the 58 new cases (29 male and 29 female), 25 were found after medical examination to come within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Act and passed on to the Statutory Committee. They were disposed of as follows :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Removed to Institutions	6	5	11
Placed under guardianship	—	1	1
Placed under statutory supervision	8	5	13
	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>25</u>

The disposal of the remaining 33 cases was as follows :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Placed under voluntary supervision	11	12	23
Referred to the Public Assistance Committee	1	3	4
Removed to another area	—	1	1
Found to be not mentally defective	3	2	5
	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>33</u>

BOROCOURT INSTITUTION FOR THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.—In the Annual Report for 1931 it was reported that the Wyfold Court estate was to be purchased for conversion into a colony for the Mentally Defective. The Annual Report of the Bucks, Oxon and Reading Joint Board for the year ended 31st December, 1932, is mainly concerned with the completion of the purchase and the work of adapting the mansion and stable block for the reception of patients and to accommodate the staff. This work was put in hand towards the end of September and at the same time new water and sewage disposal schemes were progressing. Should everything proceed favourably it is expected that the institution will be ready for the reception of patients about April or May, 1933. A Matron-Superintendent has already been appointed and will take up her duties on the 1st January, 1933. The preliminary allocation of the accommodation is as follows :—

In the mansion : Women	54
Girls	31
Boys	76
In the stable block : Men	46
Total	<u>207</u>

In addition accommodation is to be provided for a staff of of 34 persons.

1. NURSING IN THE HOME.

Nursing in the home is generally organised throughout the County by the Buckinghamshire Nursing Federation to which are affiliated 77 local Nursing Associations employing 90 District Nurses. The objects of the Federation were set out fully in last year's Report. In addition there are six Local Nursing Associations employing 7 District Nurses which are independent and not affiliated to the Federation.

In the 24th Annual Report of the Federation there is evidence of considerable activity in the formation of new nursing associations and the re-organisation of existing associations to cover villages which hitherto have been without nursing facilities.

New Nursing Associations have been formed at Colnbrook, Langley, Prestwood and the Lee, and no less than 18 villages or large hamlets have been provided with nursing by extension of the Local Associations. One existing Nursing Association was amalgamated with its neighbour to form a compact district which could, by means of motor transport, give useful employment to one nurse and another Association was dis-affiliated owing to unsatisfactory nursing arrangements. The Federation reports that an approximate population of 8,590 persons has been added during the year to the area covered by them.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the efficiency in organisation of the Federation which has in recent years practically covered the whole county with local nursing associations and is always endeavouring to raise the general standard of nursing by the attraction of cottages, motor cars, pensions, etc., for the nurses.

On the financial side the Federation has loyally supported the economy efforts of the County Council by careful management of its diminished grant for midwifery and health visiting services, which in the year 1932 amounted to £3,766. In addition a grant of £450 from the Public Assistance Committee was distributed to Local Nursing Associations for their services in nursing sick persons in receipt of medical relief.

Two candidates, trained under the Federation Scheme at Plaistow Maternity Hospital, completed their training during the year and were appointed to local nursing associations. One candidate entered the Hospital for training. Several district nurses had an opportunity during the year of attending post-graduate lectures arranged for the staff of the Maternity Department of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

The County Council, as Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, decided to institute the wearing of face masks by all midwives when conducting confinements and during nursing attention either of ante-natal or post-natal character. The co-operation of the Federation in bringing this matter to the notice of the local nursing associations and making facilities for obtaining stocks of masks has been most valuable so that this precautionary measure is now in universal use throughout the county. The Federation is now endeavouring to obtain universal adoption of white overalls by all nurses under their management.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The County Council has not made special provision for the nursing of cases of infectious disease in their homes.

2. MIDWIVES.

Number of Midwives who notified their intention to practice	184
(of this number 152 were permanent midwives and 22 undertook temporary duty)	
" " removed from roll at own request	—
" " died	—
" " reported to Central Midwives' Board	—
" " suspended from practice	—

Twenty-three of the registered midwives took less than three cases, 9 of the 23 doing no midwifery, the reasons being (a) Emergency Nurses, (b) the midwives lived just outside the County but hoped to practice in Bucks, and notified their intention for this purpose.

Of the 184 Midwives registered, 125 worked for Associations, 1 was employed by the Newport Pagnell Urban District Council, 1 by the Oxford Diocesan Council, and the remainder took their own fees.

VISITS BY INSPECTOR.

Number of ordinary inspections	309
" " special inspections	42
" " other visits in the interests of midwifery work.....	48

CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES

Alone	1639
With Doctor	1199

NOTICE OF SENDING FOR MEDICAL HELP.

In case of mother	477
including " for Rise of Temperature "	32
In case of Infant	72
including " Eye Discharge "	24
" Rise of Temperature " eventually notified to Local Sanitary Authority as <i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	6
" Rise of Temperature " eventually notified to Local Sanitary Authority as <i>Puerperal Fever</i>	4
" Eye Discharge " eventually notified to Local Sanitary Authority as <i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum</i>	4

NUMBER OF STILL BIRTHS NOTIFIED

DEATHS OF MOTHERS

 1 Pulmonary Embolism. 1 Meningitis.
 1 Strepto-coccal Meningitis.

DEATHS OF INFANTS

1 Intestinal Obstruction.	1 Found dead in bed.
1 Breech presentation.	1 Congenital defect of lungs.
1 Meningitis.	2 Inattention at birth.
1 Patent Foramen ovale.	9 Prematurity.
5 Congenital Heart.	3 Asphyxia.
7 Feebleness at Birth.	

INQUESTS

3. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

CLINICAL MATERIAL.—There is a small laboratory fitted up in the County Health Department principally for the examination of sputa and other material connected with the tuberculosis work of the County. Occasional samples of water and other materials are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for analysis and examination.

MILK.—Samples of milk in connection with the administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the Tuberculosis Order, 1925 are taken by the Chief Inspector and his staff and submitted to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, near Reading, for bacteriological examinations and biological tests.

FOOD AND DRUGS.—Sampling is undertaken by the Chief Inspector's department and materials are submitted for analysis to the County Analysts, Drs. J. A. and Eric Voelcker, Stuart House, 1, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

4. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

A complete table of general adoptive Acts and byelaws relating to the public health generally is set out elsewhere in this Report and shows those adopted by the District Councils.

5. HOSPITALS.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.—In the Annual Report for the year 1930 a complete list of hospitals, general and special, serving the needs of this County was published. There appears to be no change in the facilities provided and no extensions have been put in hand nor are contemplated.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTION INFIRMARIES.—Under the heading of Poor Law Institutions a full explanation of the difficulties of carrying into effect appropriation of any institution, or part thereof, was given in the Annual Report for 1930.

The following statement shows the number of sick persons chargeable to the County through the Public Assistance Committee on 31st March, 1933.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In County Institutions	159 (143)	161 (159)	7 (7)	327 (309)
In Institutions outside the County	18 (24)	27 (23)	—	45 (47)
Relieved in Special Institutions	22 (12)	28 (25)	76 (94)	126 (131)
Persons of unsound mind maintained in Mental Hospitals	293(270)	427 (375)	— (2)	720 (647)
In receipt of out-door medical relief	—	—	—	123 (136)

The figures in brackets indicate the numbers on the same date in the previous year.

With reference to the accommodation available for the sick in the Public Assistance Institutions in the County on the 30th December, 1931, as set out herewith, it is necessary to explain in comparison with the table furnished in last year's Report, in which only beds generally available for acute sick were stated, that the present table shows also beds available for chronic sick and for mental defectives and conforms with the annual return made to the Ministry of Health on Form Hospital 6.

<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amersham	Acute Sick	32	32	2	122
	Chronic Sick... ..	32	24	—	
	Mental Defectives	—	—	—	
Aylesbury	Acute Sick	28	35	2	97
	Chronic Sick				
	Mental Defectives				
Buckingham	Acute Sick	11	13	1	49
	Chronic Sick				
	Mental Defectives				
Eton (Slough)	Acute Sick	39	46	2	110
	Chronic Sick	34	19	—	
	Mental Defectives	—	—	—	
Newport Pagnell	Acute Sick	24	30	1	55
	Chronic Sick				
	Mental Defectives				
Winslow	Acute Sick	11	23	—	74
	Chronic Sick				
	Mental Defectives				
	Total	<u>250</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>537</u>

6. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The County Council exercises the powers under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, over the whole County and has not delegated its powers to any District Council.

The following particulars are given of action taken during 1931 :—

1. No. of applications for registration	...	...	...	1
2. No. of homes registered	...	...	...	—
3. No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	...	—

4. No. of appeals made against such orders	...	...	...	—
5. No. of cases in which such orders have been				
(a) confirmed on appeal, and	...	...	...	—
(b) disallowed	...	...	...	—
6. No. of applications for exemption from registration	...			8
7. No. of cases in which exemption has been				
(a) granted	...	...	...	8
(b) withdrawn	...	...	...	—
(c) refused	...	...	...	—
Any Application for delegation of powers to District Council				—
*Application made in two cases in 1930 and registration completed in 1931.				

During the year Registration was completed in respect of the following nursing home whose applications was received in the previous year :—

	<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Wraysbury	Remenham House.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.

7. THE UNMARRIED MOTHER, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Much of the work of dealing with the unmarried mother is in the hands of the Oxford Diocesan Council for Preventive and Rescue Work, and in this county local voluntary Committees are responsible for the management of shelters at Aylesbury and Slough.

Pregnant single girls are generally transferred to the Aylesbury Shelter to which is attached an excellent small maternity home, the Mid-Bucks Maternity Home, which also provides beds under the County Council Scheme for married mothers.

During the year 1932, 20 unmarried mothers were admitted to the Aylesbury Shelter for their confinements.

8. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For the transport of the sick and first-aid treatment and transport of accident cases an excellent motor ambulance service is provided by the Bucks Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society.

The Committee has provided 13 modern ambulances, two more than the previous year, and the L.M.S. Railway continues to maintain an ambulance at Wolverton, which is affiliated to the county service. Each ambulance is in the charge of a local ambulance division and in four cases is assisted by a local Committee. During the year the ambulances transported 1,942 sick cases and 588 accidents, an increase on the figures of the previous year which were 1,540 and 559 respectively.

There are now 21 men's detachments and 7 women's detachments of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and 9 women's detachments of the British Red Cross Society in the County.

For the transport of cases in the southern half of the County suffering from puerperal pyrexia or puerperal fever or ophthalmia neonatorum the excellent ambulance service of the London County Council is used. For cases in other parts of the County the nearest local ambulance service is made use of. This also applies frequently for the transport of maternity cases.

9. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A full description of these was furnished in the Annual Report for 1930. No further change, except as reported last year, has occurred.

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES.

	NAME AND ADDRESS.	DESCRIPTION.
TAPLOW	Kenmore Nursing Home.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
HIGH WYCOMBE	Uplyme Nursing Home, Uplyme, Amersham Hill.	Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Aged, Infirm.
AYLESBURY	"Rosser," 31, Tindal Road.	Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
MARLOW	The Berkeley Nursing Home.	Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm, Maternity.
DATCHET	Holmcroft Nursing Home, Holmcroft.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
AMERSHAM	Peacehaven Nursing Home, 11, Lexham Gardens.	Maternity, Aged, Infirm.
BEACONSFIELD	The Yews Nursing Home, 27, London End.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
	White Posts, Walk Wood, End.	Convalescent.
SLOUGH	Heathfield Nursing Home, Heathfield, Uxbridge Villas, Uxbridge Road.	Aged, Infirm.
GREAT MISSENDEN	Woodlands Park	Mental, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
LINSLADE	The Carlton Medical Home, Fairholme.	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
LANGLEY	The Moat House.	Mental, Nerve.
CHESHAM	The Cottage, Amy Lane.	Aged, Infirm.
SLOUGH	Parkside Nursing Home, 10, Upton Park.	Maternity or Surgical, Aged, Infirm.
PENN	Eveline Grange, New Road.	Convalescent.
TAPLOW	The George Whitlaw Convalescent Cottage, Marsh Lane.	Convalescent.
HIGH WYCOMBE	The Willows, 147, West Wycombe Road.	Maternity or Surgical,
BURNHAM	Orchard Croft, Windsor Lane.	Maternity.
FARNHAM ROYAL	Hillside House, Farnham Rd.	Maternity.
HIGH WYCOMBE	The High Wycombe District Nursing Institution and Maternity Home, The Grange, Amersham Hill.	Maternity.
NEWPORT PAGNELL	Tykeford Abbey Nursing Home	Mental, Maternity or Surgical.
SLOUGH	Slough Maternity Home, Burlington Road	Maternity.
WRAYSBURY	Remenham House	Maternity, Medical, Surgical, Aged, Infirm.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—There is little to report upon regarding any change in Infant Welfare Centres. The total number of centres is 55 and is the same as the previous year. During the year the County Council took over full financial control in the case of two centres formerly managed by Voluntary Committees so that the number under the direct management of the County Council is increased to nine. The remaining 45 centres with the exception of the Newport Pagnell Infant Welfare Centre, which is financed in equal shares by the County Council and the Urban District Council, are managed by Voluntary Committees and are supported financially by annual contributions from the County Council under the provisions of Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The Infant Welfare Centres at Langley and Skirmett remain temporarily suspended and are not included in the total number stated above.

The total number of children under 1 year of age who attended at the Centres for the first time was 1,221, and between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 432. The percentage of children under 1 year of age who attended at a centre for the first time to the total number of notified live births was 40. The total number of such attendances—0 to 5 years—showed a slight diminution upon the figure for the previous year which was 1,775.

The total number of attendances at all centres during the year by children under 1 year of age was 17,281, and by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 20,413. These two figures combined show that the total attendances were 1,500 less than in the previous year.

HEALTH VISITING.—The County Council employs nine whole-time Health Visitors and by arrangement with Voluntary Nursing Associations is enabled to have the services of 38 District Nurses. The number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors is as follows :—

- (a) To expectant others, first visits, 1,639—total visits, 8,094.
- (b) To children under 1 year of age—first visits, 2,439—total visits, 13,515.
- (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—total visits, 23,961.

The total number of first visits to children under 1 year of age were 305 less than in the previous year, while the total number of visits paid to all infants was increased by 856 over the figure for the year 1931.

ANTE-NATAL CENTRES.—There is little to add to the statement which was made in last year's Report upon the difficulties in establishing special ante-natal centres in rural areas, except to say that the difficulties are somewhat increased owing to financial depression and the need for economy.

At Lane End and Chesham, where ante-natal sessions are held prior to the ordinary infant welfare sessions, the work continues to be carried on satisfactorily. At Aylesbury and Slough, where special sessions are held on premises owned or leased by the County Council, the work continues to increase, especially in Aylesbury. The total number of expectant mothers, however, who attended the clinics shows a diminution from 489, who attended in 1931 to 392 in 1932, while the total number of attendances made by such mothers was, in the same periods, reduced from 1,106 to 898.

The percentage of expectant mothers attending an ante-natal clinic to the total number of notified births in the year is 12.8.

There is a slight increase in the number of ante-natal visits paid by independent midwives and district nurse midwives to their patients, the total number for 1932 being 8,094 as compared with 7,745 in 1931.

MILK ASSISTANCE.—The demands upon this service continue to grow with the increase of unemployment and impoverishment of the working classes. During the year 11 expectant and 44 nursing mothers were supplied with either free cow's milk or dried milk as compared with 13 and 34 mothers respectively in the previous year. Free supplies for infants up to the age of 18 months increased from 38 in 1931 to 47 in 1932. The total number of cases assisted during each of the last three years is as follows, 1930, 59; 1931, 85; 1932, 102.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.—As reported last year, the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers continues to be carried out by private dental practitioners, whose charges for the work are based upon lines similar to the dental benefit provided by Approved Societies under the National Health Insurance Act. The County Council bears one half of the cost and the recipient of treatment the other half. Forty-one mothers obtained this benefit during the year as compared with 68 in the previous year.

MATERNITY BEDS.—Mention was made in last year's Report of a prospect of providing further beds for maternity cases in the Slough and Wycombe areas of the county. Agreement has been reached with the Slough Nursing Association Committee for the retention of two beds in the Maternity Home recently built as an annexe to the Nurses' Home, but it has not yet been possible to put the beds into use. The Grange Maternity Home, which will eventually be under the management of the High Wycombe and District Nursing Association, is rapidly approaching completion and an agreement between the County Council and the Association for the retention of two beds for cases in the rural areas surrounding the Borough of High Wycombe is being negotiated.

There was a marked increase in the number of maternity cases admitted to institutions under the auspices of the Public Health Committee, 86 being admitted in 1932 as compared with 67 in the previous year.

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>No. of cases admitted.</i>
Mid Bucks Maternity Home	50
The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford	29
Beaford County Hospital	7
Total	<u>86</u>

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

NAME OF CENTRE.	SITUATE.	BY WHOM PROVIDED.
AMERSHAM AND CHESHAM BOIS	St. Michael's Hall	Voluntary Committee
AYLESBURY	Girl Guides' Hut, Beaconsfield Road.	County Council.
BEACONSFIELD.....	The Old Rectory	Voluntary Committee
BLETCHLEY	Temperance Hall, George Street	Voluntary Committee
BOURNE END	Fairfield School	Voluntary Committee
BRADWELL	Labour Hall	County Council
BRILL	Working Men's Institute	Voluntary Committee
BUCKINGHAM	The Oddfellows' Hall	Voluntary Committee
BURNHAM	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
CHALFONT ST. GILES ..	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
CHALFONT ST. PETER ..	Cottage Hospital, Horn Hill	Voluntary Committee
CHESHAM	Temperance Hall, Church Street	Voluntary Committee
DATCHET	Working Mens' Club	Voluntary Committee
ELLESBOROUGH	Parish Hall	Voluntary Committee
ETON	Church Hall, High Street	Voluntary Committee
ETON WICK	The Institute	Voluntary Committee
FARNHAM ROYAL	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
FLACKWELL HEATH ...	Temperance Hall	Voluntary Committee
GERRARDS CROSS	Girl Guides' Hall	Voluntary Committee
GREAT HAMPDEN	Parish Room	County Council
GREAT MISSENDEN	The Church Room	Voluntary Committee
HORTON	Champneys Hall	Voluntary Committee
IVER	The Village Hall	County Council
IVINGHOE & DISTRICT ..	The Town Hall	Voluntary Committee
KIMBLE	Mrs. Lavington's, Askett	Voluntary Committee
LACEY GREEN	The Memorial Hall	County Council
LANE END	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
LANGLEY	Working Men's Club	Voluntary Committee
LAVENDON	The George Club Room	Voluntary Committee
*LEYHILL	War Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
LINSLADE	Forster Institute	Voluntary Committee
LONG CRENDON	The Old Court House	Voluntary Committee
LOUDWATER	Working Mens' Club	Voluntary Committee
MARLOW	The Church Hall	Voluntary Committee
NAPHILL	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
NEWPORT PAGNELL	73, High Street	Cty. Council & U.D.C.
PRINCES RISBOROUGH ..	The Institute	Voluntary Committee
QUAINTON	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
RICHINGS PARK	Heathlands School Hall	Voluntary Committee
SAUNDERTON	The Scouts' Hut	County Council
*SKIRMETT	Village Institute	Voluntary Committee
SLOUGH	Health Centre	Voluntary Committee
STOKENCHURCH	The Centre Hut	Voluntary Committee
STOKE POGES	The Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
STONY STRATFORD	The Parish Room	Voluntary Committee
TYLERS GREEN	St. Margaret's Parish Rm.	Voluntary Committee
WADDESDON	Village Hall	Voluntary Committee
WENDOVER	Wesleyan Hall	Voluntary Committee
WEST WYCOMBE.....	Wesleyan School Room	County Council
WINCHMORE HILL	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
WING	Memorial Hall	Voluntary Committee
WINSLOW	St. Lawrence Room	County Council
WOBURN SANDS	The Friends' Meeting House	Voluntary Committee
WOLVERTON	Council School, Aylesbury Street	Voluntary Committee
WOOBURN GREEN	Church Hall	Voluntary Committee
WRAYSBURY	The Institute	Voluntary Committee

* Closed Temporarily.

HOUSING.

HOUSING ACT, 1925, SECTION 92.—At a meeting of the County Council held on the 12th May, 1932, the following resolution was adopted :—

“ That the Public Health and Housing Committee be requested to consider whether the Council's scheme for granting guarantees to building societies under section 92 (1) (b) of the Housing Act, 1925, should now be terminated, and to report to the Council on the subject.”

At the next meeting of the Public Health and Housing Committee the Clerk reported that out of a total of 161 guarantees given since the inception of the scheme in 1925, in only three cases had the Council been called upon to make any payment under their guarantee, these payments having amounted in total to the sum of £38 19s. 4d. In three other cases, the properties had been sold by the building society without any claim being made against the Council, while nine cases were reported at that time as being in arrear. In view of this report the Public Health and Housing Committee passed the following resolution :—

“ That the Council be informed, in reply to their resolution, that this Committee feel that the Council's Scheme has been of considerable assistance in enabling persons to acquire their own houses through building societies, and that a useful work has been, and is being done at an inconsiderable cost to the county rates ; and that it be recommended to the Council that the scheme should be continued, but that future applications for guarantees be entertained only in those cases where the valuation of the property concerned does not exceed £800.”

This resolution was subsequently accepted by the County Council. At a meeting of the Public Health and Housing Committee in October, the Clerk reported that since the last meeting of the Committee three borrowers had defaulted and that the building society concerned, who had sold the properties, had called upon the Council, under their guarantees, to make good the Society's loss, totalling £190 3s. 1d in the three cases. The Committee expressed some concern at the potential financial liability incurred by the Council in continuing to grant guarantees up to 90 per cent. of the valuation of the property and passed the following resolution :—

“ That it be recommended to the Council that future guarantees be limited to 80 per cent. instead of 90 per cent. of the approved valuation of the borrower's interest in the property ; in other words that future borrowers must find at least 20 per cent. of the money required for the purchase of the house.”

This recommendation was referred back to the Committee for further consideration and report.

During the year the Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society and the Borough Building Society, Burnley, entered into agreements with the Council under the scheme.

Applications for guarantees in respect of 63 houses were sealed by the Council, the lowest guarantee being £66 13s. 4d. in respect of a loan of £350 and the highest being £185 6s. 8d. in respect of a loan of £700. The following gives the number of applications made by each Society.

The Leeds Building Society	...	...	...	31
The Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society	...	...	...	17
High Wycombe & South Bucks Building Society	...	...	...	11
The Wolverton Building Society	...	...	...	2
The Borough Building Society, Burnley	...	...	...	2
				—
Total	...	...	...	<u>63</u>

HOUSING (RURAL AUTHORITIES) ACT, 1931.—As stated in the Annual Report for the year 1931, the Public Health and Housing Committee received applications from the Long Crendon Rural District Council for special assistance in building 16 houses for the agricultural population. A similar application was received from the Buckingham Rural District Council for 60 houses. The Council eventually informed the Tudor Walters Committee, set up under the Act, that they concurred with these applications. The Tudor Walters Committee approved the erection of 20 houses by the Buckingham Rural District Council, and 8 houses by the Long Crendon Rural District Council. The County Council had agreed to contribute at the rate of £1 per annum for each of the approved houses for a period of 40 years under section 34 of the Housing Act, 1930. On the last day of the year the Council was informed by letter from the Ministry of Health that the Rural District Council of Long Crendon would not receive special assistance under this Act in respect of the 8 houses for which they had applied, but would receive the Exchequer contribution payable under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, under certain specified conditions.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.—There is a well marked diminution in the total number of notifications of cases of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary varieties of tuberculosis for the county. The total number of pulmonary cases notified was 127 as compared with 144 cases in 1931 and of non-pulmonary cases 38 as compared with 54.

In the Urban Areas the number of notified pulmonary cases dropped from 78 in 1931 to 56 in 1932, the figures for other forms of tuberculosis being 34 and 20 respectively. In the Rural Areas, however, the notified pulmonary cases rose from 66 in 1931 to 71 in 1932, whereas the figures for other forms of tuberculosis were reduced from 20 in 1931 to 18 in 1932.

Of the pulmonary type the principal diminutions in notification are shown in the Borough of High Wycombe and the Urban Districts of Slough and Wolverton; the Rural District of Eton also shows a reduction, but in the Rural District of Aylesbury, notification rose from 1 in 1931 to 17 in 1932.

The principal reduction in the non-pulmonary types are shown in the Borough of High Wycombe and the Urban District of Slough.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, PUERPERAL FEVER, PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—These diseases are reported upon in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—In the Urban Districts, two cases were notified and one death was registered from this cause. In the Rural Districts also two cases were notified with a fatal termination in one case.

POLIOMYELITIS AND ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—One case of Poliomyelitis was notified from an Urban District, but from the Registrar-General's returns two deaths are reported from this cause. The notifications in the Rural Districts rose from 2 in 1931 to 7 in 1932, but no deaths are reported in the latter year. In respect of Encephalitis Lethargica, four cases were notified, 2 in Urban and 2 in Rural Districts. In the Urban Districts, however, 3 deaths were registered from this cause and in the Rural Districts both cases had a fatal termination.

SMALL-POX.—A small outbreak of this disease occurred during May in the Borough of High Wycombe and was limited to three cases, two being contacts with the primary case. The cases were removed to the Booker Isolation Hospital belonging to the Borough which was opened up for the purpose. The efficient measures adopted by the sanitary staff of the Borough speedily limited the outbreaks. The three sufferers were unvaccinated persons.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Two cases only of this disease were notified in the Urban areas and 5 in the Rural areas during the year and no deaths were reported.

DIPHTHERIA.—A further reduction in the number of notified cases of diphtheria occurred in the year 1932, in both Urban and Rural areas. In the Urban Districts the number of cases was 73 as compared with 104 in the previous year and in the Rural Districts the corresponding numbers were 93 and 122.

The number of cases in the Borough of High Wycombe rose from 9 cases in 1931 to 41 cases in 1932, whereas in the Urban District of Marlow where the disease has been endemic for a few years, no cases were notified. There is little of note to report in the Rural Districts with the exception of Eton, where the notified cases were reduced from 38 in 1931 to 12 in 1932. Five deaths from the disease were registered, 4 occurring in the Rural Districts and 1 in the Urban.

SCARLET FEVER.—The total number of cases in the county for the year was only slightly less than the previous year. In the Urban Districts however, there was an increase from 176 notified cases in 1931 to 248 cases in 1932, the heavy outbreak in the Borough of Aylesbury, where 85 cases occurred, being chiefly responsible for the increase. In the Rural Districts the number of cases diminished from 256 in 1931 to 180 in 1932, the largest reduction occurring in the Eton Rural Districts where 76 cases were notified as compared with 116 cases in the previous year. One death was attributed to Scarlet Fever in 1932.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

MEASLES.—There is a well-marked biennial rise in the incidence of Measles in this County and from the reports received from the Elementary Schools, Measles cases were rife during the first half of the year, 1,479 cases being reported as compared with 274 in the previous year. Of the whole population 14 deaths were attributed to Measles in the Urban Districts and 3 in the Rural.

GERMAN MEASLES.—German Measles among school children rose from 12 cases in 1931 to 78 cases in 1932.

CHICKEN-POX.—A slight diminution in the numbers of school children attacked during 1932 is shewn, their number being 561 as compared with 620 cases in 1931.

MUMPS.—Mumps increased from 313 cases in the school population in 1931 to 428 cases in 1932.

WHOOPING COUGH.—In 1931, 401 cases were reported among school children. In 1932, 494 cases were reported and 6 schools had to be closed for a period on account of this complaint. In the Registrar-General's returns, 2 deaths in Urban Districts and 3 deaths in Rural Districts are attributed to the disease.

INFLUENZA.—A severe wave of Influenza swept over the county in the early part of the year and caused the closure of 8 elementary schools. Among the general population the number of deaths registered from this cause rose from 83 in 1931 to 121 in 1932, the greater increase occurring in the Rural Districts, where the figures for the two years were 45 and 75 respectively.

PROVISION OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929, SECTION 63.—Negotiations were continued during the year with the Local Sanitary Authorities in North Bucks with a view to making the Scheme formulated under the above-mentioned Section more acceptable. Representations were made with a view to making the provision of new beds in the four isolation hospitals, which were to be retained, permissive instead of obligatory. The Ministry of Health, however, informed the County Council that such an alteration in the Scheme would not comply with the terms of the Section, but, in view of the representation which had been made and the alteration in the financial position since the Scheme was first drafted, advised that further consideration should be given to the question of the number of beds requisite for an adequate service in each area of the county.

The final scheme submitted to the Ministry shows the Areas, the County Districts comprised in each area and the minimum accommodation in beds and is set out as follows :—

<i>No. of area</i>	<i>County Districts comprised in area.</i>	<i>Minimum accommodation in beds.</i>
I.	Borough of Buckingham U.D. of Bletchley " Linslade. " Newport Pagnell " Wolverton R.D. of Buckingham " Newport Pagnell " Wing " Winslow	30
II.	Borough of Aylesbury U.D. of Chesham R.D. of Amersham " Aylesbury " Crendon	41
III.	Borough of Chepping Wycombe U.D. of Beaconsfield " Marlow R.D. of Wycombe	50
IV.	U.D. of Eton " Slough R.D. of Eton	45

Opposition to the scheme had not entirely been overcome. The Newport Pagnell Urban District Council were persistent in their endeavours to obtain postponement of the operation thereof. In consequence the County Council were notified in November that it would be necessary to hold a local Public Inquiry to hear the objections of the Newport Pagnell Urban District Council.

**NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN URBAN AND
RURAL DISTRICTS, 1932.**

DISTRICT.	Tuber- culosis.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Polio-Myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia.
	Pulmonary.	Other Forms.											
URBAN													
Aylesbury ...	8	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	85	...
Beaconsfield	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...
Bletchley ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	7
Buckingham	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Chesham ...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	10
Eton	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...
Linslade ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
Marlow	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Newport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pagnell ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Slough	16	3	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	7	65	17
Wolverton	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16
Wycombe	6	4	...	3	2	1	...	1	3	2	41	38	72
Total Urban	56	20	4	8	11	2	1	2	3	2	73	248	133
RURAL													
Amersham	13	6	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	19	15	19
Aylesbury ...	17	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	22	24
Buckingham	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Eton	17	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	12	76	6
Hambleton	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Lg. Crendon	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
Newport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pagnell	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	9	8
Wing	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3
Winslow	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
Wycombe	5	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	35	27	24
Total Rural	71	18	5	3	8	2	7	2	...	5	93	180	88
Total County	127	38	9	11	19	4	8	4	3	7	166	428	221

PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF THE BLIND.

DOMICILIARY RELIEF FOR THE BLIND.—The arrangements for the relief of the Blind on behalf of the County Council by the Bucks Association for the Blind continue to work satisfactorily.

The number receiving regular grants during the four quarters of the year were respectively 102, 94, 91 and 84, giving an average throughout the year of 92.75, compared with 105 in the year 1931.

The amounts varied from 1/- to 22/6 per week. A Case Committee reviews all cases once a quarter.

In the financial year ended 31st March, 1933, the total grants paid to necessitous blind persons was £1,435 6s. 6d., of which £1,125 was provided by the County Council and the remainder was paid out of the funds of the Association.

From the Annual Report of the Association for the year ended 31st March, 1933, the following extracts are made :—

At the end of March there were 313 blind persons on the register, a decrease of 14 as compared with March, 1932. Of the total of 313, 22 were between the ages of 5 and 16, 9 between the ages of 16 and 21, 70 between the ages of 21 and 50, 105 between the ages of 50 and 70, and 107 were over the age of 70 years. It will be observed that 212 of the blind persons in the County are over the age of 50 years. It is satisfactory to note that there is no blind child under the age of five years, and it is reasonable to suppose that this absence of infant blindness is due to the operation of measures taken by the Public Health Authorities in the prevention and treatment of cases of ophthalmia in babies.

During the year the Committee adopted the system of certification recommended by the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, and all cases are now referred to expert Ophthalmologist for examination and a report which shows the degree of visual defect, the cause of the defect and suggestions (if any) for treatment. Up to the present no serious difficulties have been experienced, but it is anticipated that there may be difficulties in the case of blind people who live in remote districts and are unable to travel.

It is gratifying to report two successes in the competition for blind workers at the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, held in August, namely Leonard Allen, of Slough, prize for cane trays, and William Dimond, of Radnage, prize for mat making. Amongst other successful blind workers is Miss Le Pla, who has lately published a book "Exploring in Nature's Wonderland" (Alston Rivers, Ltd., 2s. 6d.) which is selling well. Miss D. Chamberlain has found a post as a mistress in the school for blind children, and is doing well and most happy. This sort of work of the Association in establishing our trained workers is perhaps the happiest and most interesting.

An agreement has been concluded between the National Institute for the Blind, the National Library for the Blind, and the Bucks Association for the Blind, for the unification of collections. Under this Scheme all collections will be pooled, and will be divided so as to give 25% to the National Institute and the Library, and 75% to the Association. The agreement will come into operation on 1st April, 1933, to operate in the first instance for twelve months.

HOME TEACHERS FOR THE BLIND.—The two Home Teachers continue to carry out their duties of giving instruction in the homes of blind persons, in Braille, Moon and several handicrafts. They have also organised, in conjunction with members of the Bucks Association for the Blind, tea parties and entertainments for the blind. The total number of visits paid was 4,011 an increase of 52 on the previous year. The following list shows the number of lessons in Braille, Moon and handicrafts given during the year.

general aims and objects of the scheme up to date. At the same time a scheme for the Prevention of Blindness has been prepared in accordance with Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Both schemes have been submitted to the Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind for their observations, prior to submission to the County Council for adoption early in the coming year. The original scheme under section 2 was adopted by the County Council in November, 1921, and will now be rescinded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929, SECTION 58.

WHOLE-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.—The Scheme of the County Council for dividing the County into seven combined districts for the purpose of appointing whole-time Medical Officers of Health has received the approval of the Ministry of Health. The full details of the Scheme appeared in the Annual Report for 1930.

URBAN DISTRICT OF SLOUGH.—As stated in last year's Report the position of Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District of Slough became vacant through the decease of Dr. E. Weaver-Adams. A joint conference of representatives of the Urban Districts of Slough and Eton and the Rural District of Eton with representatives of the County Council appointed Dr. V. A. T. Spong to fill the vacancy.

Dr. V. A. T. Spong was holding the appointment of Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Buckingham and the Urban District of Bletchley and vacated this position on his transfer to Slough.

Later in the year notification was received that Dr. Heiser, the Medical Officer of Health to the Urban and Rural Districts of Eton and Medical Officer to the Cippenham Joint Isolation Hospital, would retire from these appointments on the 30th June, on the grounds of ill-health.

After further conference with the Authorities concerned, Dr. Spong was appointed to succeed Dr. Heiser as Medical Officer of Health to the Urban and Rural Districts of Eton and thus becomes Medical Officer of Health for the whole of the combined District. In addition he is acting as an Assistant County Medical Officer for the purpose of undertaking Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Inspection duties in the same area. At the conference it was agreed that Dr. Spong should take over the duties of Medical Officer to the Cippenham Joint Isolation Hospital.

In view of the size of this combined district and the heavy duties involved it was decided by the Joint Conference that additional help was required and a recommendation was made for the appointment of an Assistant County Medical Officer to relieve Dr. Spong of his County Council duties in the area of Eton Urban and Rural Districts, he retaining such duties in the area of the Slough Urban District. The holder of this appointment would also act as deputy to Dr. Spong to undertake holiday duties and particularly to afford some relief from the work of the Isolation Hospital.

This appointment was approved by the County Council in January, 1933.

The vacancies in the appointments of whole-time Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Buckingham and the Urban District of Bletchley were filled by the appointment of Dr. J. A. Fraser, late Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of St. Helens.

Notification was received from the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Aylesbury that Dr. John Steele, the part-time Medical Officer of Health to the Rural District, had resigned his appointment to take effect on the 31st December.

This area in the Scheme promoted under Section 58 of the Local Government Act, 1929, is combined with the Borough of Aylesbury and the Rural District of Long Crendon. A conference of representatives of all these authorities has been called to consider the appointment of a successor to Dr. Steele on lines similar to the whole-time appointments which have already been made.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINICS, 1932.

	Non-tuberculous cases.				Tuberculous cases.
	Children of School age, 5—14 years.		Children under 5 years of age	Patients over 14 years of age.	
	Attending School.	Not attending School.			
No. of patients on Register 31st Dec., 1931 :—					
Aylesbury ...	102	3	74	46	21
Henley ...	1	—	5	2	1
High Wycombe ...	94	—	48	75	28
Newport Pagnell ...	53 — 250	— — 3	20 — 147	25 — 148	10 — 60
No. of patients on the Register, 31st Dec., 1932 :—					
Aylesbury ...	106	7	81	44	22
Henley ...	3	—	4	2	1
High Wycombe ...	91	1	55	69	28
Newport Pagnell ...	55 — 255	1 — 9	20 — 160	40 — 155	8 — 59
No. of attendances during 1932 :—					
Aylesbury ...	283	35	124	24	61
Henley ...	15	—	9	19	7
High Wycombe ...	430	1	216	211	55
Newport Pagnell ...	289 — 1017	— — 36	20 — 369	119 — 373	42 — 165
No. discharged cured :—					
Aylesbury ...	10	—	7	1	2
Henley ...	—	—	—	1	—
High Wycombe ...	10	—	2	11	1
Newport Pagnell ...	3 — 23	—	2 — 11	5 — 18	2 — 5
No. of deaths :—					
Aylesbury ...	—	—	—	—	—
Henley ...	—	—	—	—	—
High Wycombe ...	—	—	—	1	—
Newport Pagnell ...	—	—	—	1 — 2	—
Treatment discontinued for other reasons :—					
Aylesbury ...	1	—	4	1	—
Henley ...	1	—	2	—	—
High Wycombe ...	23	—	8	36	1
Newport Pagnell ...	8 — 33	—	2 — 16	10 — 47	1 — 2

**PROVISION MADE FOR CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER
PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**

The number of notifications of cases of Puerperal Fever was 11, the same figure as the previous year. Eight cases were notified from Urban areas and 3 from Rural areas. In respect of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia 19 notifications were received, or 6 fewer than in 1931. 11 cases were notified from Urban and 8 cases from rural areas.

There was a rise in the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 9 cases being notified as against 2 in the previous year. Four cases came from Urban and 5 cases from Rural areas.

An appreciable number of notifications of these three conditions were not re-notified to the County Medical Officer in accordance with the Regulations governing such notifications. Re-notifications were received in respect of 8 cases of Puerperal Fever, 13 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and 4 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No case of puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia occurred among the 86 maternity cases which were maintained by the County Council during 1932 at any of the Voluntary Hospitals or Institutions with which arrangements are in force.

The returns received from the Public Assistance Institutions in the County show that 41 maternity cases were delivered during the year and of these developed puerperal fever and 1 puerperal pyrexia.

The County Council has arrangements in force for the admission of cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Northampton General Hospital, Bedford County Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Isolation Hospital, Ravenscourt Square and with the London County Council for the use of the North-Western Fever Hospital, specially devoted to this type of case.

Twenty-two cases of either puerperal fever or pyrexia were admitted to these hospitals during the year and were distributed as follows:—

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford	5 cases.
Northampton General Hospital	2 "
Queen Charlotte's Isolation Hospital	5 "
L.C.C. North-Western Hospital	10 "

Of the 22 cases, 4 terminated fatally.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are admitted to St. Margaret's Hospital by arrangement with the London County Council. One case was admitted to this institution during the year and was discharged cured and without impairment of vision.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1932.

Deaths from tuberculosis in 1932 number 163.

Notifications.—127 notifications of Pulmonary and 37 of Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis were received. 138 new cases were seen by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year.

Acute and Advanced Cases.—In this connection, Dr. R. Burnet in his paper which is published in the League of Nations Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation says that in spite of "Hospitalisation of Sanatoria" there is still need for institutions for desperate cases as 80% of patients come for treatment too late.

In view of the opinion which was expressed some years ago, it is interesting to see that Dr. Burnet finds that the ultimate results of treatment are better in proportion to the length of stay in the Sanatorium. At Peppard the tendency has been to give the patient a longer period of treatment during recent years, partly on account of Artificial Pneumothorax treatment, and it is hoped that in course of time the benefit of this may be seen; but there are still many patients who for domestic or temperamental reasons refuse to stay in the Sanatorium for as long as is desirable and in these cases the after history is almost invariably disappointing.

During 1932 there has been again a remarkable number of young women needing treatment, and among them several cases of acute tuberculosis which have run a rapidly fatal course. This has been the case throughout the country, and the cause has not been ascertained though the increased "industrialisation" in the south of this county may be a factor in relation to it in Bucks.

Artificial Pneumothorax still holds its place as a most helpful form of treatment in many cases and is being used more and more. In a few cases some other form of surgical treatment has been tried with beneficial effect, but such treatment must be done by an experienced Surgeon and the patients have been operated on in the Victoria Park and Brompton Chest Hospitals and in some cases at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, returning to the Sanatorium for convalescence after the operation. The results in suitable cases are encouraging, but careful selection of patients for the operation is necessary. "Gold" treatment is useful in a few cases, but its application is more limited than was realised at first.

Examinations of Specimens of Sputum, etc., are made free of charge for Practitioners in the County. During the year 367 specimens were examined, in 113 of which T.B. were found the other 254 giving a negative result.

X-ray Treatment is sometimes necessary before it is possible to make a diagnosis, especially if the sputum examination gives a negative result.

The co-operation of the staff of Hospitals in the County, especially at High Wycombe and Aylesbury, has been given freely in X-ray examinations and the Tuberculosis Officer would record his appreciation of the help which this has been in many cases, especially in some old cases in which difficulty has arisen in Pneumothorax treatment.

The majority of cases of **Tubercle of Bones and Joints** are sent direct to the Orthopaedic Clinics as in former years and this is in the best interest of the patients.

A number of cases of tuberculous glands in the neck has been seen during the past year and many of these have been very severe infections though after prolonged treatment, in some cases up to two years, the result has been satisfactory. Most of the cases occur in children and may be attributed to infection from a Bovine source, probably from infected milk, and there is need for continued efforts to produce a really clean milk supply.

The co-operation of Medical Practitioners in the County has again been of great help to the Tuberculosis Officer.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1932.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1
1—5	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	4
5—10	2	1	4	4	—	1	1	2
10—15	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	2
15—20	4	6	2	4	10	15	2	3
20—25	8	12	3	2	14	14	4	3
25—35	23	16	2	4	22	11	1	1
35—45	15	12	—	—	15	2	—	1
45—55	5	7	—	—	16	3	2	—
55—65	8	1	1	—	8	2	—	—
65 and upwards	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	69	58	21	16	85	49	14	15

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Institutional treatment was provided for 288 cases, of whom 97 remained under treatment on December 31st, 1931 and 191 were admitted during the year. They were treated at the following institutions:—

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Nordrach-upon-Mendip Sanatorium ...	1	—	—	—	1
Berks & Bucks Joint Sanatorium ...	77	58	33	27	195
Headington Orthopaedic Hospital ...	13	7	17	15	52
PrestonHall, Aylesford, Kent ...	9	—	—	—	9
City of London Hospital, Victoria Park	9	4	1	—	14
St. Luke's Hospital, Bayswater ...	5	1	—	—	6
Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire ...	1	—	—	—	1
The Brompton Hospital ...	1	1	—	—	2
St. Columba's Hospital, Hampstead	—	2	—	—	2
Royal National Sanatorium, Bourne- mouth ...	—	1	—	—	1
University College Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1
Ware Park Sanatorium, Hertfordshire	—	1	—	—	1
Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton	—	—	2	—	2
Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot ...	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	116	76	54	42	288

One hundred and ninety-six patients were discharged during the year, and their condition was reported as follows:—

Quiescent ...	74
Not Quiescent ...	69
Died in Institutions ...	16
Not Tuberculous ...	37
Total ...	196

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

For the treatment of venereal diseases the Bucks County Council is a participating authority in the London and Home Counties Scheme for the Treatment of Venereal Diseases and has the advantage of the facilities provided at the clinics of 23 large general and special hospitals in London.

During 1932, the number of new patients attending the London Hospitals was 107 as compared with 112 in 1931. The total attendances made were 2,504 as compared with 2,326 for last year, an increase of 78 attendances. The number of in-patient days shows a decrease from 276 in 1931 to 193 in 1932.

At the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, 10 new patients attended for treatment as compared with 5 last year. The total attendances made were 94 as against 29 in 1931. In-patient days, 5.

In 1932 there were 21 new patients in attendance at the Northampton General Hospital, and the total attendances made were 221, as compared with 8 and 347 respectively in 1931. There were 56 in-patient days, as against 24 in the previous year.

HOSTELS.

Ten patients from the County availed themselves of the facilities of staying in an hostel, being in residence for an aggregate number of 355 days.

Necessitous cases and those whose treatment requires prolonged attendance are assisted by the County Council in the payment of their railway fares. A sum of approximately £150 was expended during 1932 in providing this assistance.

The following table gives the number of pathological specimens examined during the year :—

	London	Northants	Oxford
FOR OR AT THE CENTRES			
Detection of Spirochaetes	8	—	—
" " Gonococci	372	—	—
" " Wassermann Reaction ...	189	—	—
" " Others	137	—	—
FOR PRACTITIONERS			
Detection of Spirochaetes	—	—	—
" " Gonococci	14	51	19
" " Wassermann Reaction	156*	17	—
" " Others	17	—	11
Total	893	68	30

*Includes 31 specimens sent up for examination to St. Thomas's Hospital from the County Health Office.

**SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ANALYSED BY THE
PUBLIC ANALYSTS, 1932.**

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Total No.	No. Adulterated	Nature and Extent of Adulteration.
Milk.....	34	21	1. Added water 37.6% 2. " " 35.6% 3. " " 25.0% 4. " " 31.1% 5. " " 3.4% 6. " " 1.5% 7. " " 9.9% 8. " " 4.8% 9. " " 5.0% 10. " " 8.4% 11. " " 14% 12. " " 14.1% 13. " " 6.7% 14. " " 7.1% 15. Low in fat, containing 2.98%
Milk—Appeal to cow	19	—	16. Deficient in fat 4.3% 17. " " 8% 18. " " 19.6% 19. " " 24% 20. " " 7.6% 21. Added water 27.8% and deficient in fat 21%.
Separated Milk	1	—	1 2.28% fat 8.96% solids-not-fat. 1 2.67% fat 8.89% solids-not-fat.
Cream	6	—	
Tinned Cream	5	—	
Condensed Milk	13	—	
Butter	18	—	1 Contained 1.32% salt.
Cheese	11	—	
Margarine	8	—	1 contd. 1.32% excess water.
Lard	4	—	
Prepared meats and meat pastes, fish and fish pastes	34	—	1 sausage 51 parts per million excess sulphite preservative.
Meat extract	1	—	
Suet.....	1	—	Low fat 21.69%
Tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate	7	—	
Sugar	5	—	
Vinegar, pickles, sauces ..	13	—	
Jam.....	8	—	2 deficient in total soluble solids 5.1%, 2.6%
Honey	6	—	
Spices and sundries	24	—	
Flour	7	—	
Rice, ground rice, semolina, sago, corn flour...	15	—	
Ice Cream	6	—	
Cream cakes	4	—	1 contained approx. only 3% butter fat, the remainder was foreign fat.
Fruits.....	20	—	
Non-alcoholic beverages ...	8	2	
" " " powders	1	—	
Beer	1	—	
Spirits	2	—	
Wine	3	1	1 composed of water, sugar, tartaric acid and colouring matter.
Extract of malt and Cod liver oil	2	—	
Aspirin tablets	1	—	
Sweet spirits of nitre	4	1	1 deficient in nitric oxide gas, contains 3.26 vols. (min. 4 vols.)
Iodised Sulphur tablets ...	1	—	
Iodine and black currant pastilles	1	—	
Tinct. Iodine	2	—	
Tinct. Arnica	2	—	
Bis-magnesia tablets	1	—	
Bi-carbonate of soda	2	—	
Borax	1	—	
Compd. liquorice powder...	1	—	
Gregory powder	1	—	
Powdered magnesia	1	1	This was magnesium carbonate.
Glauber salts, Epsom salts	3	—	
Eucalyptus ointment ...	1	—	
Boracic ointment	1	—	
Zinc ointment	2	1	1 contained only 14.07% zinc oxide instead of the required 18%.
Camphorated Oil	4	2	1 slightly below standard contained 19.74% camphor instead of 20%. 1 Low in camphor, 18.21% and cont'd .94% water.
Oil of Almonds	2	—	
Castor oil	1	—	
Olive oil	2	—	
Friar's Balsam	1	—	
Cream of Tartar	1	—	
Comp. Glycerine of Thymol	1	—	
Preservative	1	—	
Sal Volatile	1	—	
Quinine and Phosphorous tablets	1	—	
Cinnamon tablets	1	—	
Totals	329	33	

**THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION)
ACT, 1915, THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926, AND THE
TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.**

The County Council administers the Act through the Special Committee of the General Purposes Committee. The Committee employs a panel of part-time veterinary inspectors and arranges that no Veterinary Inspector carries out investigations within the area of his own private practice.

COMPLAINTS UNDER SECTION 4. The method of dealing with complaints received was described in the report for 1930, and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. The following table shows the number of notifications received from other Local Authorities during the year 1932.

Authority.	No. of notifications.	No. of samples found to contain T.B.	No. of samples unfit for human consumption from diseases other than T.B.	No. of cows certified to be T.B.	No. of cows whose milk was withheld for other causes.
London C.C.	1	—	2	1	2
Middlesex C.C.	1	1	1	1	1
Willesden U.D.C.	1	1	—	1	—
	3	2	3	3	3

ROUTINE INSPECTION. In addition to the foregoing, systematic inspections are carried out at places of production by the Chief Inspector's staff either accompanied, or unaccompanied by a Veterinary Inspector.

The following table gives a record of the routine inspections during the year 1932.

Inspection.	No. of farms visited.	No. of cows inspected.	No. of cows found to be tuberculous.	No. of cows suffering from other diseases which made the milk unfit for human consumption.
With a Veterinary Surgeon	90	1732	} 11	35
Without a Veterinary Surgeon	208	2515		
	298	4247		

BOROUGH OF CHEPPING WYCOMBE.

Food and Drugs Act.

The following samples were taken and submitted for analysis during the year :—

TABLE V.

Article.	Formal Sample.	Result.	Informal Sample.	Result
Butter	3	3 Genuine.		
Cheese	1	1 Genuine.		
Cream			1	1 Genuine.
Ground Ginger			4	4 Genuine.
Milk	30	26 Genuine. 3 Adulterated. 1 Broken in transit.		
Raisins.....			1	1 Genuine.
Sausages	1	1 Adulterated.	1	1 Genuine.
Vinegar			2	1 Genuine. 1 Broken in transit.
Whiskey			4	4 Genuine.
Bi-Carbonate of Soda			3	3 Genuine.
Bismuth Barbonate			2	2 Genuine.
Camphorated Oil			2	2 Genuine.
Powdered Cinnamon	1	1 Adulterated	5	4 Genuine. 1 Adulterated.
	36	30 Genuine. 5 Adulterated. 1 Broken in transit.	25	23 Genuine. 1 Adulterated. 1 Broken in transit.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHESHAM.

Milk. 4 formal samples—all Genuine.

