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WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1920.

A. H. BYGOTT, M.D., Lond., D.P.H.,
Barrister-at-law.

VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

Figures in brackets refer to corresponding figures for preceding years (as 1919-18-17).

RAINFALL.—The total rainfall for 1920, 21.49in. (27.08-28.96). Number of wet days, 176 (184-174).

BIRTHS.—Number of registered births, 2,671 (1,827-1,685-1,595), viz., Urban Districts 1,018 (643-613-576), Rural Districts 1,653 (1,184-1,072-1,019). Birth Rate, 24.2 (16.5-15.5-14.5), viz., Urban Districts 24.0 (15.2-15.3-14.3), Rural Districts 24.3 (17.3-15.5-14.6).

DEATHS.—Number of deaths, 1,267 (1,457-1,670-1,486), viz., Urban Districts 461 (546-649-546), Rural Districts 806 (911-1,021-940). Death Rate, 11.5 (13.7-17.2-15.08), viz., Urban Districts 10.9 (13.4-18.1-15.1), Rural Districts 11.8 (13.9-16.6-15.03).

INFANT MORTALITY.—Rate, 57.3 (66.2-62.9-80.8), viz., Urban Districts 54.0 (69.0-55.4-71.1), Rural Districts 59.8 (64.1-67.1-86.3). Total number of deaths under 1 year 153 (146-123-129).

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.—From January 21st to December 31st, 1920, number of notifications received 1,530 (1,884). Number of visits paid by Health Visitors and District Nurses 2,609 (1,385), number of revisits 7,078 (3,596).

Neglects to Notify.—Total number 116 (121), viz., Sudbury 4 (4); Haverhill 4 (1); Newmarket 8 (4); Brandon 12 (12); Cosford 7 (19); Melford 13 (13); Mildenhall 8 (14); Moulton 1 (3); Thedwastre 11 (16); Thingoe 14 (14); Bury St. Edmund's 18 (10); Clare 14 (8); Glemsford 1 (Nil); Hadleigh 1 (3).

Still Births.—Total number 74 (61-66-44). Number attended by midwives 16 (22-24-14).

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—Total number of deaths 24 (110-331-48), viz., Diphtheria 7 (7-4-8), Small-pox nil (2-nil), Erysipelas 2 (1-3-2), Influenza 9 (82-303-29), Measles 4 (4-9-2), Scarlet Fever 1 (2-1-2), Whooping Cough 1 (12-9-5). Rate per thousand .2 (1.2-3.1-2) in Urban Districts and .2 (9.3-5.6) in Rural Districts.

CANCER.—Total number of deaths, 194 (171-150-146); rate per thousand, 1.7 (1.6-1.5-1.4). From returns received from Medical Officers of Health for seven districts, the organs affected by Cancer in 68 cases have been classified as follows:—Lip 3, Oesophagus 3, Stomach 14, Intestines 4, Colon 1, Rectum 12, Peritoneum 1, Liver 6, Lung 1, Cervical Glands 1, Breast 6, Uterus 1, Bowel 1, Mesentery 2, Bladder 2, Larynx 1, Caecum 1, Pylorus 2, Prostate 1, Thyroid 1, Sigmoid Flexure 1.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Deaths: Total number 110 (134-145-140), viz., Pulmonary cases 89 (105-113-112), Non-Pulmonary 21 (29-32-28), Rate .99 (1.3-1.4-1.4).

Sanatorium: Number of beds 20, females 4, males 16 (two of the latter are transferable).

Admissions and Discharges.—Number of admissions during 1920, 61 (78-73); number of discharges 55 (75-68); fit for work 22, 21 improved, transferred to other Institutions 2, died in Sanatorium 1, worse after discharge and died later 9; total number of days spent by patients in the Sanatorium 5,478 (5,983-4,859); average number of days for each patient 89 (76-71-92).

Dental Surgeon's Work.—Number of visits 14, patients treated 51, under gas 6, under general anæsthetic 10, local anæsthetic 30, scalings 5. Seven Patients attended at Surgeon's residence for fillings, etc.

Cost of Administration of Sanatorium for the year ended 31st March, 1921, £1,927 (£1,659-£1,735), including salaries and wages, £318 (£256-£210); rates, taxes and insurances, £25 (£22-£17); provisions, £893 (£805-£769); fuel and light, £128 (£106-£80); drugs and appliances, £119 (£123-£99); laundry, hardware, linen, crockery and other establishment expenses, £420 (£318-385); repairs, alterations, etc., £24 (£29-£175). Included in £350 for other establishment expenses for 1920 is £143, upkeep of garden, including gardener's wages.

Domiciliary Treatment.—Number of persons visited by the Tuberculosis Officers, 165 (84-127-99); total number of visits paid, 382 (161-233-163); total number of visits paid by Health Visitors to Tuberculosis patients, 341 (371-691).

Cost of Administration of Tuberculosis Scheme.—Year ending March 31st, 1921:—£2,483 (£2,168-£2,183), to which the Insurance Committee contributed from £1,100 to £1,200 and the Treasury half the balance. Amount received for treatment of Ex-service men, £892 11s. 6d.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The following diseases were notified to the County Medical Department by the Local Registrars of Deaths for the period February, 1920, to December, 1920, at a cost of 6d. for each notification:—Various forms of Tuberculosis 103 (127-152-126), Pneumonia and Influenza 23 (78-316-50), Diphtheria 7 (4-4-6), Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis 2 (1-2-3), Gastro-Enteritis 5 (7-4-7), Gastritis 4 (2-4-1), Meningitis 4 (3-2-5), Enteritis 2 (5-1), Erysipelas 1 (1-2-3), Premature Birth 22 (15-nil), Marasmus 5 (2-nil), Bronchitis 6 (7-4), Puerperal Septicæmia 1 (2-nil), Malaria 1 (2-nil), Measles 3 (nil-nil-1), Broncho-Pneumonia 3 (nil), Enteric Fever 2 (nil), Convulsions 6 (nil), Congenital Syphilis 5 (nil), Heart Disease 1 (nil), Cancer 2 (nil), other Diseases 35 (17-17-12), total 243 (282-510-217); total cost £6 1s. 6d. (£7 1s. 0d.-£12 15s. 0d.-£5 8s. 6d.).

The following notifications of Notifiable Diseases were received from the Medical Officers of Health, for the period February, 1920, to December, 1920:—Anthrax 1 (nil), Diphtheria 71 (69-59-92), Dysentery 3 (4-nil), Encephalitis Lethargica 1 (3-1-0), Enteric Fever 6 (3-3-2), Erysipelas 36 (28-34-30), Malaria 18 (71-nil), Measles and Rubeola 210 (532-1,021-495), Ophthalmia Neonatorum 16 (11-8-2), Pneumonia 31 (56-nil), Cerebro-Spinal Fever 4 (nil), Chickenpox 13 (30-nil), Puerperal Fever 5 (4-2-3), Scarlet Fever 95 (126-112-138), Tuberculosis 148—Pulmonary 111 (150-165-143), other Tuberculosis 37 (61-74-65).

During 1920, 2,986 (3,174-5,540-1,553) children were excluded from school by head teachers on account of infectious diseases, including Chickenpox 443 (302-337-285), Diphtheria 58 (45-32-31), Influenza 124 (466-3,713-57), Measles and Rubeola 1,502 (952-655-488), Mumps 163 (172-46-344), Scarlet Fever 126 (136-56-57), Whooping Cough 299 (460-439-120).

Fifty-six (82-194-27) schools were closed on account of infectious disease during 1920, chiefly Measles.

LABORATORY.—The following material was examined by the County Medical Officers, at the Laboratory, during the year 1920:—Nose and Throat Swabs 298 (272-189-306), sputa 122 (86-100-126), hairs for Ringworm 148 (153-125-56). The value of these examinations, as charged in other Laboratories, charging the moderate fee of 2s. 6d. per specimen, would have amounted to £71 0s. 0d. (£51 7s. 6d.-£51 15s. 0d.-£61 0s. 0d.). It is an advantage for these examinations to be made in the County, as it enables the medical department to be fully aware of the type of disease that is being dealt with.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.—The following provision for cases excluding Small-pox is made in the County in Isolation Hospitals:—Bury St. Edmund's, 42 beds; Sudbury, 10 beds; Haverhill, 28 (8 cots); Newmarket and Moulton (combined with Newmarket Rural), 28 beds; Clare (combined with Bumpstead), 4 beds.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—During 1920, 64 West Suffolk new patients were treated:—31 at the *Bury St. Edmund's Clinic*, 19 suffering from Syphilis and 12 Gonorrhœa; *Cambridge Hospital* 24, Syphilis 15, Gonorrhœa 7, conditions other than Venereal 2; *Ipswich Hospital* 9, Syphilis 3, Gonorrhœa 3, conditions other than Venereal 3.

Total number of attendances made during 1920—Bury St. Edmund's 322, Cambridge 255, Ipswich 129.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION, &c.—*Sanitary Inspections.*—Bury St. Edmund's 2,538 (2,418-2,659), Sudbury 1,617 (455-768), Haverhill 904 (1,156), Newmarket 1,199 (322-240), Brandon 1,975 (1,680-2,329-2,100), Clare 1,237 (750-125-869), Mildenhall 381 (532), Moulton 228 (216), Thingoe 1,190 (860-987-1,021), Melford 2,760 (2,856), Thedwastre 97 (749).

Preliminary Notices Served.—Bury St. Edmund's 13 (22-12-9), Sudbury 37, Haverhill 26 (11-41-60), Newmarket 97, Brandon 160 (320-226-286), Clare 135 (163-125-122), Mildenhall 117 (113), Moulton 20, Thingoe 310 (65-59-51), Melford 550 (311), Thedwastre 96 (116).

Statutory Notices Served.—Bury 44 (7-8-23), Haverhill 1, Newmarket 94 (3), Brandon 2 (3-3-16), Clare 18, Thingoe 4 (11-8-7), Melford 15, Thedwastre 3 (7).

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875 to 1890.—The Police are sampling officers, and the cost of the administration of these Acts in the County for the year 1920 was £69 9s. 0d. (£57 1s. 7d.-£39 1s. 4d.-£44 3s. 9d.), including:—Expenses of Superintendents of Police taking Samples, £7 14s. 0d. (£6 16s. 7d.-£3 17s. 10d.-£4 5s. 9d.); County Analyst Retaining Fee, £10 10s. (£10 10s.-£10 10s.); Ditto, Analysis of Samples, £45 (£39 15s. 0d.-£24 13s. 6d.-£29 8s. 0d.); Legal Expenses, £6 5s. 0d. (Nil).

The Annual Return of the Chief Constable showed that during the year 1920, 60 (53-47-56) samples had been taken—New Milk 39 (37-42-37), Butter 3, Coffee 1, Baking Powder 3, Salad Oil 1, Vinegar 1, Cream 1, White Pepper 1, Egg Powder 1, Whiskey 1, Honey 8; 53 (48-43-50) were found to be genuine, 4 (5-4-5) samples of New Milk were found to be adulterated and 3 reported to be adulterated. All 4 cases were prosecuted, of which 3 were dismissed and 1 cautioned.

Bury St. Edmund's is a separate Authority for the purpose of the administration of these Acts. Twenty-two (24-13-26) samples were examined:—Milk 14 (17-13-13), Butter 4, Margarine 4; 19 samples were found to be genuine and 3 samples of Milk were found to be adulterated. The three cases were prosecuted; 2 were dismissed and 1 fined.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902, AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—The cost of administration for year ended March 31st, 1921, £1,120 (£868), including:—Medical Staff £80, Health Visitors' Salaries £374 (£229), Travelling Expenses £111 (£116), Nursing Association Grants and Fees £427 (£165), other Expenses £120 (£278).

Staff.—One County Superintendent of Nurses, three whole-time Health Visitors, and twenty-eight District Nurse part-time Health Visitors.

Midwives.—Notifications of intention to practise received 57 (58-63); cases attended by Midwife as Midwife 753 (720-667), as Monthly Nurse 219 (242-203), Doctor sent for in respect of mother 79 (82-63), in respect of child 20 (21-15); deaths of mother 4 (4-7), of child 8 (7-11).

Total amount of Doctors' Fees £188 (£125 19s. 6d.), amount recovered by the end of the year £76 16s. 0d. (£14 5s. 0d.).

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—Centres are held at Bures, Bury St. Edmund's, Hadleigh, Newmarket, and Sudbury. An important feature of the work of this Department is the sale of Dried Milk, 1,325 (494) lbs. were sold during 1920.

District Nursing Committees.—Grants were paid by the County Council to the following District Nursing Committees: Icklingham, Horringer, Stradishall, Lavenham, Rattlesden, Long Melford, Hadleigh, Cavendish, Pakenham, Boxford and Wickhambrook; total amount paid, £239 2s. 5d. For the year ended 31st March, 1921, £1,817 19s. 5d. was raised by District Nursing Societies for the working expenses of 29 Nurses in 25 Districts; of this total £376 17s. 9d. was subscribed by benefiting members.

No Nursing Scholarships were awarded by the Education Committee to nominees of the Suffolk Nursing Association during 1920.

VOLUNTARY MEDICAL CHARITY. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmund's.—Established 1825. Number of beds, 100. Patients treated 1920: In-patients 819 (810-1,079); Out-patients 1,995 (1,878-1,655); cost of administration £10,180 6s. 9d. (£7,533 17s. 0d.—£7,597 7s. 4d.).

St. Leonard's Hospital, Sudbury.—Established 1869. Number of beds, 14, and 4 cots. Number of In-patients treated in 1920, 228 (219); Out-patients, 50 (32); cost of administration £1,671 1s. 6d. (£1,439 16s. 10d.—£1,256 18s. 5d.).

Mildenhall Cottage Hospital.—Established 1868. Number of beds, 8. Cost of administration, £298 3s. 8d. (£254 4s. 8d.—£213 8s. 7d.).

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE ACT.—Approximate number of insured persons in the County, 43,000. Number of Medical Practitioners on the Panel, 60. Cost, exclusive of Drugs, £20,638 0s. 0d.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—From figures supplied by the West Suffolk War Pensions Committee, 1,469 cases were dealt with in 1920, at a total cost of £63,923 12s. 2d., including medical fees, hospital charges, travelling expenses, and allowances to men and their families while under treatment.

OBSERVATIONS.

The County is an agricultural one, its greatest density of population is in the centre at Bury St. Edmund's (16,612); the other small towns are situated at the edge of the County. The Urban Districts have *Water Supplies* derived from deep wells, and all except Hadleigh, a piped service. The villages, as a rule, obtain water from deep or shallow wells, and in some cases from ponds.

Drainage.—The larger towns have sewerage systems; in Hadleigh some sink wastes and other household drains are connected with street gutters. Some crude sewage enters the rivers.

Scavenging is not undertaken in some of the larger villages, and the lack of it is felt very much.

Sanitary Inspection varies considerably; it was suspended largely during the war when the Sanitary Inspectors undertook other duties. In some areas it might be improved by better means of transport for the Inspectors. The milk supply is defective in some areas and there is room for more cleanliness in collecting and storing it. *Meat.*—Slaughtering takes place in isolated slaughterhouses and inspection is difficult and intermittent. There are no underground bakehouses.

Infectious Disease administration varies. The Isolation Hospitals do not maintain a permanent staff except at Bury St. Edmund's and Haverhill, where one permanent Nurse is employed. The Hospital at Bury St. Edmund's is an adapted dwelling house with corrugated iron wards in the garden. The Hospital at Sudbury is a temporary building, that at Haverhill is of brick with wards, one each side of a Nurse's Cottage. Thedwastre sends cases to Stowmarket. Newmarket and Moulton cases are dealt with outside the District. Hadleigh, Cosford, Thingoe, Brandon, Melford and Mildenhall make no regular provision for the admission of cases into Isolation Hospitals. One central Isolation Hospital for the whole County is needed, which might with advantage be connected with the Sanatorium.

Tuberculosis is dealt with by a County Scheme. This provides for a combined Institution, partly Hospital and Sanatorium, with 20 beds, and a Dispensary at Bury St. Edmund's. The outdoor staff consists of the County Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer, who is also a Tuberculosis Officer; four Health Visitors visit patients at their homes, and arrangements are made for consultation with Practitioners when desired. Provision should be made for the treatment of advanced cases, non-pulmonary Tuberculosis and children in special Institutions. Seven shelters are loaned to patients; the demand for and scope for the use of shelters is not what was anticipated it would be when Tuberculosis work was commenced.

Venereal Disease.—Owing to the arrangement of population a V.D. Centre is provided at the Shire Hall; other cases go to Cambridge, Norwich and Colchester.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work is carried on by the Medical Staff and Health Visitors, including District Nurses. Good work is done in the various Clinics; very little ante-natal work is done. Milk is provided when required for babies, but very few applications have been received up to the present. In all cases since the commencement of the Scheme careful inquiries have been made into the circumstances of the applicants for milk. No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ended in blindness of one or both eyes; attention is drawn to the undesirability of the notification of the disease being sent to the Local Sanitary Authority and the cases being visited by a male Sanitary Inspector, a visit from whom can do no possible good. He is placed in a very awkward position and his visit is likely to be very strongly resented. There is no lying-in Hospital in the County; cases are occasionally admitted to General Hospitals for Caesarian Section or other operative procedure. No

special arrangements are made for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children. It is quite time that the administration of the Infant Life Protection Act was administered by Authorities working a Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. Arrangements are made for children under five suffering from deformities to receive treatment by the Specialist Surgeon at the West Suffolk General Hospital under the Council's Scheme. The Superintendent Health Visitor also acts as Secretary to the West Suffolk Executive Committee of the Suffolk Nursing Association.

Sanitary Administration, as is usual in such an area, is carried on by part-time Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors. Two of the Medical Officers of Health possess the Diploma of Public Health, one Sanitary Inspector has no qualifications by examination. As the appointments of Medical Officers of Health in Thedwastre, Cosford, Sudbury, Glemsford, Mildenhall and Hadleigh are recent, and others are likely to arise in the near future, the possibility of arranging for a combined district service in the County should be considered. Similar arrangements are made in Essex and other Counties in which these duties are combined with various duties performed for the County Council.

Housing.—During his visit to Canada last year, the County Medical Officer sought vainly for information from some other country for guidance as to making a start to solve the problem, but came back little wiser than he left. There appears to be no satisfactory substitute for brick building for general use. We seem to be doing as well as in other countries, but ought to be very dissatisfied with our results considering the magnitude of the task. Up to the present houses have been provided almost entirely by private enterprise; many houses have received severe damage through want of repair during the War, and unless something is done they will soon be unfit for habitation. The attention of Sanitary Authorities is drawn to their powers to undertake the repairs themselves in cases of refusal and to charge the owner with the cost. This power should be used discreetly. In one case in the Melford District, this course was followed and a cost of £100 incurred; the owner proposed to allow the case to go to the Magistrates. The County Medical Officer examined the Property, found the work done and the charges for it very reasonable, and was prepared to support the case in Court. The owner, however, paid the charge, so that the case was not heard.

The house is so closely related to an individual's environment so as to be capable of influencing health and character to an enormous degree, and we do not know how to build to the best advantage. All new houses built at great economic loss to the community should be capable of being units some day in a properly planned town or village. Housing Authorities have not grasped these fundamental truths. If a house has a living room with windows on both sides of it, East and West situations may be admitted or North and South; the aspect is sometimes not arranged to the best advantage for sunshine is no longer considered only as something that fades the carpets. Houses, nowadays, ought not to face main roads, even if they are tarred they cannot be kept always free from dust. The Melford Council have led the way in building so far as numbers are concerned; only 7 parishes out of 21 are receiving no new houses.

Attention is specially drawn to the following extract from the report of Dr. Stork, Medical Officer of Health for Bury St. Edmund's, in support of his policy:—

"The provision of new houses is evidently going to be a slow process, and it is difficult to deal with unsatisfactory conditions with the energy and promptitude that are desirable. The 14 new houses completed during the year have cost on the average £1,100 to build; the rents charged vary from £26 to £27 6s. 0d. per annum. The average number of persons whom they accommodate is 3.28, five of them holding only two persons each. The annual loss per head is £8 12s. 6d.* Presumably, if the object is to find extra housing for as many people as possible, attention should be directed less to letting houses built by State aid to small families who can afford something like an economic rent, than to cutting the loss by letting them to larger families at even a smaller rent. This is a question on which there is likely to be a wide divergence of opinion between the Ministry of Health and the Treasury; and the Town Council, tied as it is by the promise of a grant from the latter, will probably consider it wise to place monetary considerations first."

The occupation of the tenants of the new houses at Haverhill is of interest: 1, Shop Assistant; 2, Prudential Assurance Agent; 3, Manager Central Meat Co.; 4, Manager International Stores; 5, Dental Surgeon; 6, Manager of Cinema; 7, Master Carpenter; 8, Tailor Cutter to Co-op. Stores. It is said that many of these tenants came out of lodgings, so that they are not setting free houses for others less able to pay the rent required by the Council. It comes to this, if married people have no children, in some cases as the result of deliberate intention, they can afford to pay a rent more nearly approaching an economic rent than the father of a family, but if the loss on the house is from £40 to £60 per annum per house, taking £50 as the mean, it costs £25 to house each unit of population housed in such a house when the family consists of 2 persons only. If the house is let at 5/- a week less, the loss would be £63 a year; if the tenant is a man with six children, the loss per unit becomes £7 17s. 6d., and this family is likely to be much more profitable to the State in other ways. To get a grip on this question, a local newspaper described the policy of letting houses to large families as one of "Women and children first," which has been our English policy on many trying occasions, and it is undoubtedly the one we ought to adopt now.

The relation of landlord and tenant is an ancient institution; it has often been very unsatisfactory from a Public Health point of view. The good tenant who would not spoil the house, the man without children who would pay his rent, was considered the best of all tenants. It is difficult to convince Local Authorities when they become landlords that they must take a wider view and assist in rearing a stronger race. Some time ago in a newspaper article it was suggested that there should be a large picture of a baby in every Council Chamber, and the policy debated there should be settled mainly on its influence on the growing child. If this were done many of these problems would be much simpler and easier to solve than they are at present.

* Reckoning interest at 5 per cent.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION, DEATH RATE, BIRTH RATE, INFANT MORTALITY, AND DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

DISTRICT.	Population estimated by R.O. for 1920.		No of Births, 1920.	Birth Rate, 1920.	Illegitimate Births.	No of Deaths, 1920.	Death Rate, 1920.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition, congenital Debility, Malformation, inclg. Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding suicides.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	All Causes.	
	For Birth Rate.	For Death Rate.																																				
<i>Boroughs and Urban—</i>																																						
Bury St. Edmund's	16612	16384	40124.1	27	182.11.1	10	21.9	1	1	15	1	30	1	2	20	11	4	1	1	5	4	2	70	3	182													
Glensford	1463	1463	4128.02	2	14.9.5	3	73.1			1		2		4	4	3	1	1		2	1	4		11														
Hadleigh	2963	2963	7826.2	4	34.11.4	6	76.9	1		1		4		3	9	2				2	1	10		34														
Haverhill	4526	4526	10122.3	5	36.7.9	7	69.3			3																												
Newmarket	9749	9749	22122.6	11	98.1.05	13	58.8			11					5	8	7	1		1	1	1		36	1	98												
Sudbury	7097	7097	17624.7	13	97.13.6	16	90.9			9					8	5	4																					
Totals	42416	42188	101824.0	62	461.10.9	55	54.0	2	2	40	3	74	2	2	44	36	18	3	3	1	8	1	1	28	14	4	158	5	461									
<i>Rural—</i>																																						
Brandon	5143	5143	16532.08	13	70.13.6	10	60.6	1		5	1	1	15	1	8	4	1	3		1	6	4	13	3	70													
Clare	7458	7458	17924.0	16	111.14.8	12	67.03			5	1	3	11	1	10	15		1		1	11	4	5	39	2	111												
Costford	10115	10115	24123.7	17	112.11.07	14	58.09	2		10			18		20	5	3		1	9	1	2	44		122													
Melford	8112	8112	26632.7	12	163.20.09	24	90.2			13	1	3	21	1	32	13	4	4	2	1	10	2	50	3	163													
Mildenhall	11822	11822	20617.3	19	98.8.2	16	78.04	2		8		2	12		7	7	2	3	1	1	8	1	28	1	88													
Moulton	2339	2339	4720.09	3	28.11.9	1	21.2								2	2				1			16		28													
Thetwastre	8513	8513	20023.4	11	91.10.6	8	40.0			4			17		15	1	1		1	5	3	36	5	91														
Thingoe	14443	14443	35021.2	27	133.9.2	13	37.1	1		4	2	2	22	1	16	7	4																					
Totals	67945	67945	165324.3	118	806.11.8	98	59.8	2		49	5	11	120	4	3	110	52	16	7	5	2	12	2	6	59	20	12	276	17	806								
Grand Totals	110361	110133	267124.2	180	1267.11.5	153	57.3	2	4	89	8	13	194	6	5	154	88	34	10	8	5	4	20	3	7	87	34	16	434	22	1267							

