

Annual report of the Health Officer for the City of Rangoon.

Contributors

Rangoon (Burma). Health Office.

Publication/Creation

[Rangoon] : [Municipal Printer], [1929]

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CORPORATION OF RANGOON.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE HEALTH OFFICER
For the City of Rangoon
For the year 1929.

THE BURMA GUARDIAN PRESS.


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WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
of the
HEALTH OFFICER.



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To

THE COMMISSIONER,

CORPORATION OF RANGOON.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of the City of Rangoon for the year 1929, together with the Vaccination report and that on the working of the Veterinary Department for the official year 1929-30 and the reports of the Medical officer, Contagious Diseases and Observation Hospitals for the year 1929. Analyst's report on the working of the Laboratory for the year 1929 is also appended.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

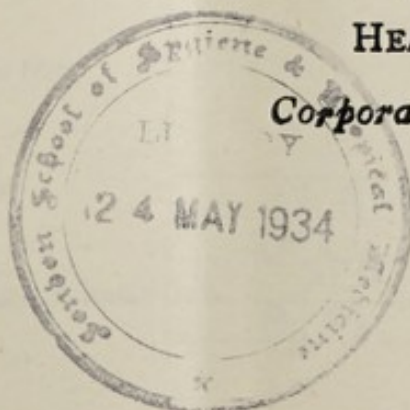
K. R. DALAL, L.M. & S., D.T.M., D.P.H.,

HEALTH OFFICER,

Corporation of Rangoon.

HEALTH OFFICE, }

The 1st July, 1930. }



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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Population by the Census of 1921	3,45,505
Estimated Population for 1929	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,839
Area of the City of Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	30.40 sq Miles.
Number of live births registered	...	...	...	...	...	8,265
Birth-rate per 1,000 Census Population	...	...	...	...	...	23.92
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	10,980
Death-rate per 1,000 Census Population	...	...	...	...	...	31.78
Death-rate per 1,000 estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	28.46
Number of deaths amongst infants under one year	...	...	...	...	...	2,623
Infant death-rate per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	...	317.36
Plague—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	94
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	0.27
Small-pox—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Cholera—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	61
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	0.18
Influenza—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
Tuberculosis—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	852
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	2.47
Respiratory Diseases—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	2,329
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	6.74
Cerebro-Spinal Fever—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Beri Beri—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	128
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	0.37
Diphtheria—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	0.01
Cancer—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	46
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	0.13
Peurperal Septicaemia—Number of deaths from	...	...	...	...	...	31
„ Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	0.09

ANNUAL PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

For the year 1929.

Climatic Conditions.

Details of Meteorological data for the City of Rangoon are given in the Statement attached to this Report.

The total rainfall amounted to 98.31 inches showing 8.99 inches less than the average for the previous five years and 16.03 inches less than the rainfall in 1928.

Area & Population.

The area of the City is 30.40 square miles including the Rangoon and Pegu Rivers and the Pazundaung Creek.

The 1921 Census gives the population of Rangoon as being 3,41,962, a decennial increase of 48,646. In October 1924, a portion of Kamayut with a Census Population of 3,543 was included within the Corporation limits, making the total Census Population of the City of Rangoon 3,45,505.

The Estimated Population for the year 1929 was 3,85,839.

Births & Birth-rates.

The number of births registered during the year was 8,265 of which 4,288 were males and 3,977 females as compared with 7,426 (males 3,785, females 3,641) in 1928. The birth-rates for the years 1929 and 1928 on the Census Population were 23.92 and 21.49 respectively.

The birth-rate calculated on the Estimated population of 1929 was 21·42. The highest birth-rate was recorded in the Newly Added Area, namely 45·44 while the lowest was in Cantonment, namely 4·64.

Male births exceeded female births in the proportion of 107·82 to 100.

The following table gives the number of births and birth-rates for the various communities:—

Communities.	Number of births.	Birth-rates.
Burmese	... 3,628	... 28·70
Hindus	... 2,644	... 21·05
Mohammedans and Malays	... 1,150	... 18·53
Chinese and Panthays	... 729	... 30·23
Anglo-Indians	... 266	... 31·96
Europeans	... 108	... 27·42
Other Classes	... 840	... 21·37

The following Statement gives the birth-rates in different circles per 1,000 female population (Census) at the child-bearing period between the ages of 15 and 45 for the years 1928 and 1929:—

Circles.	1929.	1928.
South Kemmaidine	... 215	181
Newly Added Area	... 195	170
Tamwe	... 189 188	140
Yegyaw	... 188 180	155
Dala	... 173	160
South-West Town	... 169	165
North Kemmaidine	... 137	120
Botataung	... 137	135
North-West Town	... 136	136
Theinbyu	... 134	113
South-East Town	... 117	106
Lanmadaw	... 115	118
Kanaungto	... 112	104
North-East Town	... 88	83
Taroktan	... 84	107
Cantonment	... 28	49

Still-births.

676 Still-births were recorded during the year. 313 of these were of Burmese parentage, 172 of Hindu parentage, 111 of Mohammedan or Malay parentage, 38 of Chinese and Panthay parentage, 18 of other Classes, (including 2 deaths in which race was unknown) 21 of Anglo-Indians parentage and 3 of European parentage.

The percentage of Still-births to the total births of the different Communities works out as follows : —

Communities.	Number of births.	Number of Still-births.	Percentage of Still-births to births registered.
Burmese	3,028	313	10.34
Mohammedans and Malays	1,150	111	9.65
Hindus	2,644	172	6.51
Chinese and Panthays	729	38	5.21
Anglo-Indians	266	21	7.89
Europeans	108	3	2.78
Other Classes	340	18*	5.29
* (including 2 in which race was unknown)			
	8,265	676	8.18

Out of 676 Still-births, the confinements in 313 cases were supervised by unqualified Midwives or relatives.

Deaths and Death-rates.

10,980 (males 6,737, females 4,243) deaths were registered during the year as against 11,690 (males 7,264, females 4,426) in 1928, a decrease of 710. The death-rates on the Census population for the years 1929 and 1928 work out at 31.78 and 33.83 respectively. The death-rate on Estimated population for the year 1929 was 28.46 as compared with 30.71 in 1928. Of the total deaths 542 occurred amongst individuals not normally resident in Rangoon but who had come to Rangoon during their final illness and died in Rangoon.

If this number be excluded from the total number of deaths registered, the death-rate for the year on the Estimated population would be 27.05.

The number of deaths registered and the death-rates for the past five years are given in the table below :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate on Census Population.	Death-rate on Estimated Population.
1924	11,448	33.13	32.11
1925	12,373	35.81	33.90
1926	12,231	35.40	33.04
1927	10,851	31.41	28.91
1928	11,690	33.83	30.71

The number of deaths and death-rates on Census population for the various Communities were as follows:—

Communities.	No. of deaths.	Death-rate.
Burmese	3,699	35.05
Hindus	4,004	31.87
Mohammedans and Malays	1,606	25.87
Chinese and Panthays	828	34.34
Anglo-Indians	192	23.07
Europeans	30	7.61
Other Classes (including 25 deaths in which race was unknown)	621	39.03

Infantile Mortality.

2,623 infants died before completing their first-year of life, giving an infantile mortality rate of 317.36 per 1,000 births as compared with 2530 infant deaths with an infantile mortality rate of 340.69 in 1928.

1,977 of these deaths occurred among infants born within the Corporation limits and the remaining 646 of infants who were born outside Rangoon Towns.

A large number of children born outside City limits are brought into the Town every year for which no record is available.

If the 646 infants born outside Corporation limits be excluded from the total number of infants who died before reaching their first year of life, the infantile mortality rate for the year under report would be 239.20 per 1,000 births.

Of the 1,977 deaths of infants referred to above, 1,275 confinements were attended to by unqualified Midwives, 440 by qualified persons, 142 by the Maternity and Infant Welfare Society and the remaining 120 were confined at the Dufferin Hospital.

In the year 1928, 7,426 births were registered in Rangoon Town. Enquiries into the deaths of such of these infants dying before completing their first year of life showed that 1,640 of them died. The mortality rate works out at 220.85. Of these 1,640 infants, 648 died in the first month, 289 in the second month, 266 in the third month, 118 in the fourth month, 70 in the fifth month, 50 in the sixth month, 48 in the seventh month, 42 in the eighth month, 33 in the ninth month, 32 in the tenth month, 23 in the eleventh month and 21 in the twelfth month.

The following statement gives the causes of infant deaths, their number and infantile death rate per 1,000 births in different Communities for the year 1929:—

Statement showing the causes of infant deaths, their number and infantile death-rate per 1,000 births in different Communities for the year 1929.

Cause of Death.	Hindus.	Moham- medans and Ma- lays.	Burmese.	Chinese and Pan- thaya.	Shans.	Karens	Euro- peans.	Anglo- Indians.	Jews.	Armen- ians.	Other Classes.	Total.
Premature Birth	175	45	183	20	...	2	1	7	...	1	7	441
Malnutrition	96	37	76	14	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	228
Convulsions	175	96	313	74	...	2	1	10	...	...	21	692
Bronchitis & Pneumonia	208	90	177	51	...	3	1	12	...	...	58	600
Enteritis	30	12	24	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	6	79
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	54	27	48	5	...	...	...	10	...	1	14	159
Obstruction of Bowels	33	14	30	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	92
Marasmus	26	23	44	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	101
Whooping Cough	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fever	9	2	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	21
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	77	28	67	15	...	...	4	5	1	...	8	205
Total	883	376	970	190	...	10	7	53	2	2	130	2,623
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 births.	333.96	326.95	320.67	260.63	...	153.85	64.81	199.25	50.00	333.33	567.69	317.36

Prematurity, Malnutrition, Convulsions, Bronchitis and Pneumonia were the principal causes of Infant deaths.

Of the 8,265 births during the year under report :—

1,452 were attended to by qualified Medical Practitioners or Midwives,
 1,459 were confined at the Dufferin Hospital,
 1,140 were confined at the Maternity and Infant Welfare Society Shelters,
 4,182 were attended to by unqualified Midwives,
 6 were attended to by friends and relatives,
 15 births were registered in Cantonment, and
 11 births in the Military Police Hospital.

The percentage of confinements attended to by unskilled women was 50·67 and the percentage of confinements attended to by qualified Midwives including those confined at the Dufferin Hospital, Military Police Hospital and by the Maternity and Infant Welfare Society was 49·15.

The following table gives the Summary of the conditions of births registered for the past three years with their percentage rates :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.
Total No. of births including Still-births registered	7,828	8,009	8,941
Total No. of Still-births notified	512	583	676
Percentage of Still-births to total No. of births registered	7·00	7·85	8·18
Total No. of births excluding Still-births	7,316	7,426	8,265
Total No. of confinements attended by qualified Doctors or Midwives	1,356	1,225	1,452
Percentage of confinements attended by qualified Doctors or Midwives	18·53	16·50	17·57
Total No. of children born in Dufferin Hospital	1,086	1,306	1,459
Percentage of children born in Dufferin Hospital	14·84	17·59	17·65
Total No. of confinements attended by the Maternity and Infant Welfare Society	617	696	1,140
Percentage of confinements attended by the Maternity and Infant Welfare Society	8·43	9·37	13·79
Total No. attended by friends and relatives	15	4	6
Percentage attended by friends and relatives	0·21	0·05	0·07
Total No. of births registered in Cantonment	59	39	15
Percentage of births registered in Cantonment	0·81	0·53	0·18
Total No. of births registered in Military Police Hospital	11	8	11
Percentage of births registered in Military Police Hospital	0·15	0·11	0·13
Total No. of confinements attended by unqualified Midwives	4,172	4,148	4,182
Percentage of confinements attended by unqualified Midwives	57·03	55·86	50·60

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality rate for the past five years :—

1924	...	352·63
1925	...	351·85
1926	...	320·39
1927	...	293·88
1928	...	340·69

Infant Welfare Clinic.

Free supply of Milk to infants was started in the month of June from the milk received from various Firms, free of cost, for which the Corporation is very thankful.

From the month of September, Corporation sanction was obtained for the free supply of milk to the needy infants, children and mothers at the Kingsley and Forest Road Corporation Dispensaries and the regular work of Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres to be established at these places is being organised.

Statement showing work done by the Lady Health Assistants during 1929.

Months.	No. of confinements attended.	No. of visits paid for Ante-natal work.	No. of visits paid for Post-natal work.	No. of cases sent to Dufferin Hospital or Maternity Shelters.	No. of lectures given.	No. of women and children treated.
July	4	710	880	...	4	4,203
August	2	177	400	15	3	4,463
September	...	202	474	13	2	4,685
October	...	140	486	17	3	584
November	2	80	147	8	5	446
December	...	40	85	11	...	355
Total	8	1,349	2,472	64	17	14,736

Statement showing the work done by the Lady Health Visitors during 1929.

Months.	No. of confinements attended.	No. of visits paid for Ante-natal work.	No. of visits paid for Post-natal work.	No. of cases sent to Dufferin Hospital or Maternity Shelters.	No. of unregistered births traced.
January	23	97	98	...	48
February	38	154	184	...	52
March	87	428	295	...	65
April	29	412	282	...	99
May	31	420	371	...	111
June	21	518	305	...	41
July	72	1,414	1,740	14	62
August	48	1,159	1,504	40	38
September	40	515	1,235	52	29
October	35	483	1,299	61	41
November	24	447	1,288	50	22
December	25	237	1,620	54	55
Total	423	6,284	10,221	271	673

Plague.

During the year, 104 cases of Plague with 94 deaths were recorded, giving a case mortality rate of 90·38 as compared with 287 cases with 257 deaths in the preceding year giving a case mortality rate of 89·54. Of the 104 cases reported, 83 were males and 21 females. The death-rate per 1,000 of population for the year was 0·27 and the average for the past five years is 1·04.

The disease was at its height in the months of April and July. The age period most affected was between 21 and 30 years and the Hindu Community suffered more heavily than the other Communities in the City.

37 cases plus 2 cases of the previous year were treated in the Contagious Diseases Hospital and of these 30 died, giving a case mortality rate of 76·92. 67 cases were treated in their homes of whom 64 died, giving a case mortality rate of 95·52.

Of the total number of cases, 6 were ascertained to have been imported and 3 or 50 per cent of the imported cases died.

Statement below gives an account of the rats caught and examined at the Corporation Laboratory and the number of Plague seizures and deaths in 1929.

Months	No. of rats caught.	No. of rats examined.	No. of rats found infected.	Percentage of infection.	No. of Plague Seizures.	No. of Plague Deaths.
January	67,762	3,369	9	0·27	4	4
February	61,199	2,638	13	0·49	5	5
March	64,229	3,061	13	0·42	6	6
April	51,677	2,878	13	0·45	18	18
May	54,053	2,787	10	0·36	3	2
June	52,610	2,584	14	0·54	12	11
July	52,235	4,022	9	0·22	24	20
August	54,067	4,064	28	0·69	16	13
September	52,966	3,677	13	0·35	8	7
October	55,277	3,220	6	0·19	4	4
November	56,643	3,036	5	0·16	3	3
December	56,981	2,724	...	...	1	1
Total ...	6,79,699	38,060	133	0·35	104	94

Inoculation.

During the year under review 292 persons were inoculated by the Medical Officers of the Health Department.

Disinfection and Cleaning.

1,096 houses were disinfected by the Health Department staff.

11,973 houses and house-sites were cleaned. The houses in the poor quarters of the City were as usual cleaned free of charge.

Destruction of Rats.

6,79,699 rats were destroyed during the year of which 38,060 were examined at the Corporation Laboratory and 133 were reported to be Plague infected. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 8,61,827 destroyed, 40,376 examined and 63 found infected.

In addition to the permanent 18 gangs, 4 temporary gangs were continued during the year under report for the purpose of site-cleaning and extensive ratting.

The following Table gives the number of inoculations performed, houses and house sites cleaned, houses disinfected, rats destroyed and number of Plague deaths for the past ten years :—

Year.	Inoculations.	Houses and house-sites cleaned.	Houses disinfected.	Rats destroyed.	Plague deaths.
1920 ...	5,036	8,045	1,354	3,45,750	1,127
1921 ...	4,495	5,532	1,594	4,05,178	1,126
1922 ...	5,561	7,233	2,112	4,08,785	1,402
1923 ...	5,572	14,797	2,158	4,96,987	1,159
1924 ...	2,018	36,237	1,285	6,30,907	505
1925 ...	1,017	32,802	2,935	6,04,250	620
1926 ...	605	28,747	1,738	6,69,184	257
1927 ...	162	40,010	1,733	8,64,962	168
1928 ...	338	32,527	5,140	8,61,827	257
1929 ...	292	11,973	1,096	6,79,699	94

Cholera.

90 cases of Cholera with 61 deaths were reported during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 126 cases and 83 deaths. Of the total number of cases reported, 30 (amongst which 19 deaths occurred) were ascertained to have been imported. The disease was at its height in January and March.

57 cases were treated in the Contagious Diseases Hospital of which 28 died, giving a case mortality rate of 49·12. 33 cases were treated at home of which all died, giving a case mortality rate of 100 per cent. The death-rate per 1,000 population was 0·18 and the average for the past five years is 0·29.

Small-pox.

51 cases of Small-pox were reported during the year 1929 of which 25 were ascertained to have been imported. The number of deaths recorded was 13 giving a case mortality rate of 25·49 per cent.

In 1928 the total number of cases recorded was 1,277 with 378 deaths.

The death-rate per 1,000 population was 0·04 and the average for the past five years is 0·78.

Of the total number of deaths, 5 occurred amongst the cases in which vaccination scars were visible, 1 death amongst the cases said to have been vaccinated in infancy but in which no scars were visible and 7 amongst the unvaccinated.

4 unvaccinated children under the age of five were attacked with Small-pox and all four recovered.

The disease was at its height in the months of February and March and the total number of cases reported during these 2 months was 14 each.

47 cases, including 1 of the previous year, were treated in the Contagious Diseases Hospital of which 11 died, giving a case mortality rate of 23·40. 5 cases were treated in their homes of which 2 died, giving a case mortality rate of 40·00.

The following table gives the number of Small-pox cases reported during the year month by month.

1929.	No. of cases reported
January	7
February	14
March	14
April	7
May	2
June	...
July	3
August	1
September	...
October	1
November	1
December	1
Total	51

The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed during the year 1929.

			Vaccinations performed by Corporation staff.	Vaccinations performed by Private Medical Practitioners, etc.	Vaccinations performed at the Port Health Station on arrival of vessels.	Grand Total.
January	1929	...	3,624	222	18,939	22,785
February	...	...	7,673	710	21,537	29,920
March	...	...	3,747	770	12,644	17,161
April	...	...	1,890	459	15,647	17,996
May	...	...	1,392	565	18,326	20,283
June	...	...	1,118	400	13,026	14,544
July	...	...	2,626	428	13,746	16,800
August	...	...	1,969	535	11,923	14,427
September	...	...	1,127	613	13,514	15,254
October	...	...	889	668	20,562	22,119
November	...	...	891	637	35,815	37,343
December	...	...	1,249	654	27,839	29,742
			28,195	6,661	2,22,518	2,58,374

Vaccinal Condition of cases of Small-pox at the Contagious Diseases Hospital during 1929.

Ages.	Vaccinated as evidenced by presence of one or more Vaccination cicatrices.		Stated to have been successfully vaccinated but no vaccination cicatrix present.	Stated to be unvaccinated or vaccinated unsuccessfully and no vaccination cicatrix present.	Previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during incubation of Small-pox.	Stated to have been successfully re-vaccinated.	Unvaccinated but had a previous attack of Small-pox.
Under one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 "	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 "	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5 "	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
14 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16-20 "	6	2*	...	2	1*	...	...
21-25 "	9	1*	...	2	1*	...	...
26-30 "	10	...	...	4	4*	...	...
31-35 "	5	1*	...	...	1	1*	...
36-40 "	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
41-50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51-60 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61-70 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71-80 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81 & upwards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	33	4*	...	12	6*	2	1*

* Shows deaths under each age period.

Influenza.

15 deaths from Influenza were reported during the year as compared with 30 deaths in the previous year. A statement showing Influenza deaths by races and months is given below :—

Months.	Euro- peans.	Anglo- Indians.	Hindus.	Moham- medans.	Burm- ese.	Chinese.	Other classes.	Total.
January	1	1
February	1	...	...	...	1
March
April	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
May	2	...	...	1	...	3
June	3	1	...	...	...	4
July	1	...	...	...	...	1
August
September
October	1	...	...	...	1
November
December	1	1	...	...	...	2
Total	1	...	8	4	...	1	1	15

The death-rate per 1,000 population for the year was 0·05 and the average for the past five years is 0·15.

Enteric Fever.

142 cases with 72 deaths were reported during the year under review as compared with 126 cases with 68 deaths in the previous year.

The number of deaths recorded during the previous five years is given below :—

1924	...	...	...	...	...	63
1925	...	...	...	...	...	44
1926	...	...	...	...	...	78
1927	...	...	...	...	...	74
1928	...	...	...	...	...	68

The death-rate per 1,000 population for the year was 0·21 and the average for the previous five years is 0·19.

Malaria Fever.

During the year 172 deaths were registered as compared with 236 deaths in the preceding year, giving a death-rate of 0·50. The average for the last five years is 0·68.

Diarrhoea & Dysentery.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery accounted for 915 deaths as compared with 866 deaths in 1928. Of these, 198 were reported from Hospitals and other Public Institutions. The death-rate per mille of population was 2·65, the average for the last five years being 3·39.

I had dealt with this subject at some length in my Annual Report for the year 1927, wherein I had brought to the notice of the Committee the new method discovered by Professor Bisredka of the Pasteur Institute of Paris of giving protection against attacks of such intestinal diseases as Cholera, Enteric and Dysentery by way of vaccinating the intestines with the specific germs of these diseases by the oral administration of a preparation called Billivaccine containing heat-killed and dessicated germs of these diseases.

The Public Health and Markets Committee of the Corporation had readily granted the necessary funds for the trial of this form of preventive measure against these three diseases. Anti-dysenteric billivaccine was distributed that year on a fairly large scale and from the records maintained in my office and the statements received in reply to my Circular letter sent to all those places where large quantities of billivaccine were supplied to express their opinion on the efficacy or otherwise of the use of billivaccine as a preventive measure against an attack of bacillary dysentery, it appears that the administration of Anti-Dysenteric Billivaccine has given so far very satisfactory results and is worthy of extended trial.

Tuberculosis.

852 deaths from Tuberculosis were reported, giving a death-rate of 2·47 per mille as compared with 796 deaths and a death-rate of 2·30 in the previous year. Of these, 804 deaths were recorded as Phthisis. Of the 852 who died of this disease, 576 were males and 276 females, giving a death-rate of 2·41 and 2·58 respectively. The highest number of deaths were recorded from North Kemmendine, South Kemmendine and Theinbyu.

277 deaths, were recorded in Hospitals and Other Public Institutions.

The following statement gives the death-rate on census population for Tuberculosis according to sex for the past five years:—

Year.		Male. Death-rate.	Female. Death-rate.
1924	...	2·78	3·46
1925	...	3·35	4·21
1926	...	3·21	3·61
1927	...	2·77	2·83
1928	...	2·27	2·37

The death-rate amongst the various Communities was as follows:—

Hindus	...	2.70
Mohammedans and Malays	...	2.37
Buddhists	...	2.56
Christians	..	1.58
Other Classes	...	1.82

The following statement gives the number of deaths from Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases with their death-rate per 1,000 of the population for the past ten years :—

Year.	Tuberculosis of Lungs.		Respiratory Diseases.	
	Total No. of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Total No. of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population.
1920	801	2.73	2,157	7.35
1921	856	2.50	2,241	6.55
1922	994	2.91	2,198	6.43
1923	887	2.59	2,131	6.23
1924	975	2.82	2,287	6.62
1925	1,188	3.44	2,344	6.78
1926	1,093	3.16	2,585	7.48
1927	902	2.61	2,476	7.17
1928	747	2.16	2,642	7.65
1929	804	2.33	2,329	6.74

TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM AS IT AFFECTS THE CITY OF RANGOON.

Tuberculosis is one of the Chief causes of premature death and a long drawn out invalidism during the prime years of life. Tuberculosis has been very aptly described as a bedroom disease for it is the close intimacy in a badly ventilated and overcrowded room that is the chief cause of its spread. I have already described in my former reports how fearfully overcrowded the dwellings of the majority of the labouring classes of every community are in our town and it is the massive infection that is inevitable under such appalling conditions of living rooms that is at the root of this wide spread prevalence of the disease in this town.

The first notice of the high incidence of Tuberculosis in this town was taken by me in my Annual Report for the year 1923 wherein it was stated that "in spite of advances made in the sanitation of the town the steady increase in the number of deaths caused by tuberculosis called forth the urgent need of some action against the ravages of that disease which was so closely co-related to poverty, overcrowding, inanition and insanitation." Remedies suggested there by me were as follows :—"improved sanitation, adequate provision of sanitary housing accommodation, education of the masses, instruction in home hygiene by Lady Health Visitors, cheap or free supply of pure milk to the infants and children of the poor, free out-door tuberculosis dispensaries for early cases, and isolation and treatment of advanced cases in special institutions."

This subject was again very prominently brought to the notice of the Corporation in my Annual Report for the year 1925 urging for some stronger measures to be taken to prevent the spread of this disease which next to Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, was the chief cause of death in this City.

Ever since then no opportunity has been lost by me in bringing home the urgent need of taking early steps to prevent the further spread of this disease. In that report I have explained at some length the root cause of the evil and here I would rest content by quoting some of the salient facts noted in that report which have some bearing on the measures that I am going to recommend in this note for tackling the problem of tuberculosis as it affects our City.

"Though it is true that bad housing conditions have much to do with the spread of this disease, the habits, customs, overcrowding and poverty of the people contribute not a little towards this high incidence. It is now definitely ascertained that there is no such thing as hereditary transmission of this disease."

"The whole question of tuberculosis is admittedly bound up with the infection received in early childhood and the child becomes infected simply as a result of close contact with the suffering parent or other inmate in the house and thus preventive measures should be taken just as in case of other infectious diseases."

"It is this massive infection conveyed so repeatedly to the children born of tuberculous parents, mostly from tuberculous mothers, through close contact in the house that has been the primary source of the spread of this disease in this City."

"Similarly it is this repeated dose of infection in the family circle mostly living in dark, ill-ventilated, over-crowded rooms that is responsible for most of the tuberculous infection in the adults."

"The remedy therefore obviously lies in providing hospital accommodation for all suffering cases where all cases in advanced or highly infectious stages of the disease could be segregated."

"In European countries the chief source of infection in children is derived from the Milk as bovine tuberculosis is more prevalent in European countries. In countries in the East, bovine tuberculosis is much less prevalent and with the universal habit of the people who never consume raw milk but boil it well before use, the chief source of infection is of the human origin from man to man through sputum and the need for the isolation of suffering cases thus becomes more imperative."

"The greatest incidence of the disease has been found as usual in the densely crowded parts of the town, and the highest death rate among the Buddhist Communities which may be accounted for as stated in my Annual Report for the year 1923, by the peculiar habit and custom of the people mostly Chinese who, live in small, dark, ill-ventilated cubicles rendered worse by the use of thick mosquito curtains on their beds."

A very pertinent question was asked in this reference at one of the Meetings of the Public Health and Markets Committee by Dr. Dugal, I believe, and the answer would be found in the explanation given above coupled with the fact that those addicted to the drug evil fall easy victims to this disease.

"Tuberculosis is largely a matter of housing and all preventive measures mainly centre in the attempt to provide hygienic houses with proper air, light and ventilation for the people to live in."

"The middle and inner rooms of most of the houses in this town have not a single door, window or aperture opening direct into external air space. The existing building bye-laws have been proved to be extremely defective. In an extremely well-laid out City, these defective bye-laws have allowed dwelling houses and buildings to be so constructed as to hardly ever allow proper air, light or direct sunshine to enter living rooms which are besides so fearfully overcrowded". Hence no scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis in the town would be complete unless and until early steps are taken to so modify our existing bye-laws as to eliminate all the evil effects narrated above. I have already given my suggestions in the said report on what lines these bye-laws should be amended and if adopted I have no doubt in my mind it will completely transform the existing state of affairs and will go a great way in the prevention of further spread of this disease in the town.

Similarly some bye-laws should certainly be framed making it obligatory on the part of the landlord to whitewash the premises everytime a tenant vacates the same and before it is let out to another as it has been abundantly proved that in houses once infected with the indiscriminate spitting of a suffering case, the tubercle bacilli deposited in dark, damp places retain their vitality for very long periods and new families coming into such houses run the risk of being infected with this disease.

Reverting to this subject again in my Annual Report for the year 1927, I had commented upon the high incidence of the disease stating that from the

number of deaths registered it would appear that there were nearly 20,000 cases of this disease suffering in the town in one stage or another of the disease. Even this figure is rather an under-estimate and does not reveal the true state of affairs as it does not take into count the large number of suffering cases that have died without receiving any medical attendance or treatment prior to the death and the cause of death would be given under some other heading of illness such as fever, diarrhoea or respiratory diseases according to the most prominent symptom present at the time of death.

The experience of the last sixty years in Europe is that there has been a great and steady decline in the death rate from tuberculosis and this has been mainly brought about by the adoption of following measures which have been advocated by me for the past so many years in the Annual Reports submitted to the Corporation.

(1) First and foremost would be the housing condition of the great mass of the labour population to relieve the appalling conditions of overcrowding found in this City.

(2) Secondly, the existing building byelaws should be scrapped and new ones enacted on the lines suggested by me in my Annual Report for 1925.

(3) The establishment of outdoor tuberculosis Clinic. Mortality from tuberculosis has been considerably reduced in all such countries that have established outdoor free clinics for the detection, advice and treatment of early cases.

(4) Establishment of Sanatoria for the care and treatment of suffering cases.

(5) Reservation of certain number of beds in the City General Hospital for the temporary isolation and treatment of suffering cases in the acute stage.

(6) Establishment of isolation hospital or wards for the advanced cases of this disease with very little hope of recovery.

(7) Establishment of vocational training centre or village settlements for the after care of all those cured, relieved or in whom the disease has been found to have been arrested by the sanatorium or clinic treatment.

This will give one a comprehensive view of the measures that should be adopted to combat the high incidence of this disease in our town as unless and until all the factors contributing to this high incidence are adequately dealt with, it would not be possible to reduce the high death rate from this disease by dealing with any one or two individual factors.

A large share of the credit in reducing tuberculosis should certainly be given to the improved methods of treatment and early detection of the disease in outdoor clinics.

The outdoor clinic will form the chief pivot of the whole scheme outlined above and will constitute a sort of a clearing house for patients who are recommended for various forms of treatment such as outdoor clinic, domiciliary hospital or sanatorium.

The Clinic will in addition provide a centre for the supply of sputum flasks and for the dissemination of knowledge as to the measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The great value of the Clinic will be in the fact that it will form a centre for detection of early cases, diagnosis of doubtful ones and the observation of quiescent and chronic cases of the disease.

The Sanatorium movement has spread throughout the World and has come to be recognised as an admirable training ground and institutes of personal hygiene and prophylaxis.

Reserved beds in the City Hospital for cases in the acute stage of the disease and isolation wards for advanced cases have very important bearing in this scheme as they eliminate the grave risk of repeated massive infection of the family especially at the time when the risk of infection is at its maximum.

To be brief, the practical point is that tuberculosis is a preventable, controllable and curable disease and every effort should be made to prevent infection at all stages of the disease or short of this to ensure such conduct on the parts of the suffering cases as will minimise the danger and render infection in massive doses a remote affair.

My concrete proposals for the present therefore are as follows:—

(1) An-outdoor clinic shall be established in some central part of the town easily accessible to the poor and suffering class of the community. I would propose that either a piece of land in the Municipal Storeyard facing Dalhousie Street or a plot of land in the Conservancy Depot facing Judah Ezekiel Street be selected for this purpose.

A one storeyed building shall be constructed on the site selected providing accommodation for the following:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Waiting Room | Male
Female. |
| (2) Dressing Room | Male
Female. |
| (3) Consulting Room | for examination. |
| (4) Nurse's Room. | |
| (5) Record and Clerk's room. | |
| (6) Dispensing Room. | |
| (7) Store Room. | |

The following staff will be required for this Clinic:—

- (1) Tuberculosis Officer.
- (2) Two Nurses.
- (3) One Compounder.
- (4) One Clerk.
- (5) One Durwan.
- (6) One Sweeper.

One of the most important duties of the Tuberculosis Officer will be the examination of new cases with a view to accurate diagnosis of early or suspected cases. Also whether the case is one of initial infection, or a relapse, acute, sub-acute or quiescent or in an arrested state because all these factors influence the line of action to be recommended for treatment at the Clinic, Hospital, home or sanatorium, as the case may be. The Tuberculosis Officer besides his daily attendance at the Clinic and domiciliary visits to patients too ill to attend the Clinic, will have to pay a bi-weekly visit to the Sanatorium and whenever required to the isolation wards to be established under this scheme. He will be a whole time Officer and debarred from private practice.

The Tuberculosis Officer will require the services of two fully qualified Nurses, one to be on duty at the Clinic during out-patient hours preparing patients for examination, weighing them, taking their temperatures and keeping records of cases, etc., and looking after the general management and cleanliness of the Clinic. The other Nurse will have to visit homes of patients attending the Clinic and also keep record of patients treated in their home, besides giving instructions on personal hygiene, disinfection of sputa, infected clothing, etc., and submitting a report on the sanitary, social and economic conditions under which the patients under treatment live in their homes.

I have purposely omitted provision of a laboratory and X-Ray room from the plan of the outdoor clinic as bacteriological examination of sputa and other dejecta may very well be carried out in our existing Corporation Laboratory and the X-Ray examination, whenever required, would be carried out at the Rangoon General Hospital by arrangement as the interpretation of results of such an examination by an expert radiographer would be of great help to the Tuberculosis Officer.

(2) The second part of my scheme consists in the establishment of an open air Sanatorium at the outskirts of our town limit where the poor and the working middle class people would be admitted for observation and treatment of cases found suitable by the Tuberculosis Officer for sanatorium treatment. A separate block will have to be provided for admission of cases found suitable for treatment by the artificial pneumothorax method.

To begin with, one general ward of 30 beds—15 for males and 15 for females—should be constructed with a raised plinth and a verandah 10 feet wide all round so as to keep them on the verandah during the day and inside at night. Two or more smaller blocks may be constructed for paying patients so that each may have a separate room. Provision of course will have to be made in this connection for the kitchen, bath, laundry, incinerator and quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in-charge, Nurses, Wardboys, Female Attendants and Sweepers.

(3) The third part of my scheme consists of approaching the Local Government to provide accommodation of 50 or more beds in the Rangoon General Hospital Compound for the admission and treatment of patients suffering from Tuberculosis in the acute stage recommended and sent there by the Tuberculosis Officer, so as to minimise as much as possible the grave risk of massive infection from such acutely ill cases if allowed to remain at home.

(4) The fourth part of my scheme is the establishment of an isolation hospital or ward of at least 50 beds in the Bishop Bigaudet Home where cases in more advanced stages of the disease may be sent during the remaining period of their life and this will eliminate the most fruitful source of infection in the family.

Respiratory Diseases (Excluding Phthisis)

2,329 deaths were registered from this disease as compared with 2,642 deaths in the previous year. Of these, 290 deaths were recorded in Hospitals and other Public Institutions. The death-rate per 1,000 population was 6.74 as compared with 7.35 in the previous year, the mean ratio for the past five years being 7.14.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

8 cases with 8 deaths from this disease were recorded as compared with 8 cases with 7 deaths in the previous year.

All these deaths were registered in Hospitals and Other Public Institutions.

The death-rate per 1,000 population for the year was 0.02 and the average for the past five years is 0.04.

Beri-Beri

128 deaths were registered as compared with 96 deaths in the previous year. Of these, 91 deaths were reported from Hospitals and Other Public Institutions.

The death-rate per 1,000 population for the year was 0.37 and the average for the past five years is 0.23.

The following table gives the death-rate for the various races :—

Race.	Number of deaths.			Death-rate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Hindus ...	78	19	97	0.77
Mohamedans and Malays ...	14	1	15	0.24
Buddhists ...	4	3	7	0.06
Christians ...	1	2	3	0.12
Other Classes	6	...	6	0.33
Total ...	<u>103</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>0.37</u>

Puerperal Septicaemia.

32 cases of Puerperal Septicaemia with 31 deaths were recorded during the year as compared with 32 cases and 32 deaths in the previous year. The death-rate per 1,000 population was 0.09 and the average for the past five years is 0.07.

Measles.

52 cases of Measles were reported during the year and there was 1 death giving a death-rate of 0.003 per 1,000 of population. In the year 1928 there were 161 cases and 6 deaths with the death-rate of 0.02.

The average for the past five years is 0.03.

Chicken-pox.

370 cases of Chicken-pox were reported during the year and there were no deaths as compared with 498 cases and no deaths in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

25 cases of Diphtheria with 4 deaths were reported during the year as compared with 37 cases and 10 deaths in the previous year.

The death-rate for the year was 0.01 and the average for past five years is 0.02.

Cancer.

46 deaths from Cancer were recorded during the year giving a death-rate of 0.13 per 1,000 of population as compared with 53 deaths with a death-rate of 0.15 in the previous year.

A statement showing these deaths according to Races and parts of the body affected is given below:—

Parts of the body affected.	Hindus.	Moham-medans.	Burmese.	Chinese.	Euro-peans.	Anglo-Indians.	Other Classes.	Total.
Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tongue	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Jaws	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Breast	3	1	1	...	...	2	2	9
Uterus	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
Cervix	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	6
Stomach	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
Penis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Liver	1	1	5	...	...	...	1	8
Pyolorus	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pelvis Colon	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Throat	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Larynx	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rectum	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small Intestine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parts not known	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	12	6	18	1	...	2	7	46

Epidemic Dropsy.

As in the preceding year, there were no deaths from Epidemic Dropsy reported during the year.

Kala-Azar.

There was one death from Kala-Azar as compared with 2 deaths in the previous year. The case was imported from India as per details below :—

Date of death.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Race.	Residence at the time of death.	Residence previous to last illness.	Cause of death and duration of illness.
14-1-29	M. Hosoin Ali	Male	25 years	Book Binder.	Mohammedan.	306 Lewis Street One year.	India	Kala Azar One year.

The following table gives the number of deaths and death-rate per 1,000 of population from some of the principal causes of deaths in 1929 as compared with those of 1928 and the average of the preceding ten years :—

Cause of Death.	1928.		1929.		Average for 10 years.	
	No. of deaths.	Death-rate.	No. of deaths.	Death-rate.	No. of deaths	Death-rate.
Plague " "	257	0.74	94	0.27	740	2.14
Cholera " "	86	0.25	61	0.18	122	0.35
Small-pox " "	378	1.09	13	0.04	258	0.75
Influenza " "	30	0.09	15	0.05	501	1.45
Enteric " "	68	0.20	72	0.21	50	0.14
Malaria " "	236	0.68	172	0.50	293	0.85
Tuberculosis " "	796	2.30	852	2.47	994	2.87
Diseases of the Respiratory system	2,642	7.65	2,329	6.74	2,299	6.65
Diarrhoea & Dysentery	866	2.51	915	2.65	1,088	3.15
Beri Beri " "	95	0.28	128	0.37	97	0.28
Puerperal Septicaemia	32	0.09	31	0.09	30	0.09

Contagious Diseases and Observation Hospitals.

The reports on the working of the above Hospitals for the year 1929 are appended hereto.

The following Table gives a summary of work done at the Contagious Diseases Hospital during the year 1929 :—

Diseases.	Patients remaining in hospital on 31st December 1928.	Number of patients admitted during the year 1929.	Total number treated.	Discharged cured.	Died.	Case mortality per cent.	Patients remaining in hospital on 31st December 1929.
Plague ...	2	37	39	9	30	76·92	...
Cholera ...	...	57	57	28	28	49·12	1
Small-pox ...	1	46	47	35	11	23·40	1
Chicken-pox ...	10	315	325	320	...	...	5
Measles ...	...	36	36	35	...	...	1
Mumps ...	5	165	170	164	...	...	6
Diphtheria ...	...	11	11	11	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	8	9	8	1	11·11	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	2	2	...	2	100·00	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...
Adenitis ...	...	12	12	12	...	...	...
All other diseases	2	177	179	145	31	17·32	3
Grand Total ...	21	873	894	774	103	11·52	17

Medical Relief.

The four Corporation Dispensaries were open throughout the year to give free Medical relief to the sick poor.

Statement below gives the number of patients treated at these Dispensaries:—

Names of Dispensaries.	No. of patients attended.				No. of new cases attended during the year.	Total number of patients attended in		Daily average attendance in	
	Adults.		Children.			1929.	1928.	1929	1928
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Dalla Dispensary	14,952	3,295	2,891	1,767	14,514	22,905	21,702	62.75	59.45
Merlin Kingsley Memorial Dispensary, Thein-byu.	30,886	13,656	6,956	6,398	23,025	57,896	47,228	159.00	129.00
Forest Road Dispensary.	27,059	7,116	6,215	4,495	16,814	44,885	38,014	123.00	106.00
Kanaungto Dispensary.	13,223	3,939	1,755	1,533	12,546	20,450	26,557	56.00	73.00
Total ...	86,120	28,006	17,817	14,193	66,899	1,46,136	1,33,501	400.37	365.76

Majority of the patients attending the above dispensaries belong to the poor working class in general.

A new dispensary for females has been sanctioned by the Corporation at Kyundaw Quarter, Kemmendine, and the building is under construction.

Medical Examination of Rickshaw pullers.

The following is a statement of work done by the Medical Officer for the examination of Rickshaw Pullers and Attendance to Staff of Municipal Stations:

Total number of Pullers examined	...	...	...	11,945	of whom 1,006 were old licensees and 10,939 were fresh pullers.
Total number of Pullers found fit	...	...	...	9,212	of whom 972 were old licensees and 8,240 were fresh pullers.
Total number of Pullers rejected	...	...	...	2,733	of whom 34 were old licensees and 2,699 were fresh pullers.

Of the rejected the following defects were noted :—

	Old Licenses.	Fresh Pullers.	Total.
Under Age	Nil	1,256	1,256
Heart Disease	5	385	390
General Debility	29	857	886
T. B. Lungs	Nil	147	147
Defective Vision	Nil	23	23
Varicose Veins	Nil	15	15
Deformity	Nil	10	10
Hernia	Nil	1	1
Hydrocele	Nil	3	3
Spleen Enlarged	Nil	2	2
Grand Total	34	2,699	2,733

Medical attendance to the Staff for the year 1929.

(a) Fire Brigade.	Total number of cases.	Injuries.
1. Central Station	328	17
2. Lanmadaw Station	30	5
3. Fire Float	37	4
(b) Motor Transport Department	377	41
(c) Yegu Pumping Station	44	2
(d) Compressor Station	146	15
(e) Water & Sewerage Department	38	8
(f) Scott Market.	234	3
(g) Health Office (For June '29)	2	Nil

Markets.

Markets were, as usual, regularly inspected by the Assistant Health Officers and steps were taken to keep them in a sanitary condition.

A whole time Sanitary Inspector continued to be in charge of the cleanliness and sanitation of the Scott Market.

Ambulances.

The following Table gives a full statement of the work done by the Ambulance Cars during the year 1929:—

	No. of trips.	No. of patients.
1. Observation cases ...	409	1,082
2. Infectious cases ...	559	903
Grand Total ...	968	1,985

Laboratory.

This subject is dealt with in the report of the Analyst which is printed as a supplement to this report.

Jerked Meat.

The Port Authorities continued to report the arrival of all consignments of Jerked Meat to the Corporation Health Officer.

98 inspections were made by the Food Inspectors and 10,313 bundles of such meat were inspected by them before delivery.

Unwholesome Foodstuff Destroyed.

The statement of articles of unwholesome food and drink destroyed during the year 1929 is given at page 121.

Ghee Samples.

105 samples of ghee were taken under the Ghee Act. 35 samples were reported to be adulterated by the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma. 4 defaulters were warned departmentally as the Ghee sold by them was found to be slightly adulterated. Two samples were taken from one consignment and hence no separate prosecution was instituted for the second sample.

The remaining 30 cases were sent up for prosecution. In 22 cases the parties were fined to a total amount of Rs. 867, 3 cases were struck off, as the parties had left Rangoon, 2 cases were acquitted, 2 cases were withdrawn and one case was closed as the party was in Jail.

Eating Houses & Tea Shops.

During the year under report 18,336 inspections were made by the Food Inspectors and 1,305 licenses were issued for places where articles of food and drinks are manufactured, stored or exposed for sale.

Wash House.

The total number of tanks at the Dhoby Wash House is 564. The approximate number of dhobies using them daily is 800. Out of these tanks 36 covered tanks are engaged by several Pinmen and a few others.

Burial Grounds.

All the Burial Grounds were regularly visited and burial passes collected and checked.

15.32 and 13 acres of new lands were acquired for the extension of burial grounds, East and West respectively.

Hides.

The newly constructed Hide godowns in the Neikban Quarter are mostly occupied and no new Licenses are being issued for this business in the originally restricted Lanmadaw Area of the town.

Back Drainage Spaces.

The following back drainage spaces were paved during the year 1929 :—

Block H2 i.e. between Judah Ezekiel Street and Creek Street and Dalhousie Street and Bigardet Street.

Block I 2 i.e. between Creek Street and Thompson Street and Dalhousie Street and Bigardet Street.

Registered Buildings.

The following statement gives the total number of Registered Buildings in

1	2	3	4			5		
Divisions.	No. of Registered Buildings struck off the Register.	No. Registered.	No. of Registered Buildings on 31-12-1929.			No. of persons allowed to live.		
			Lodging houses	Mill Cooly barracks	Total.	Lodging houses.	Mill Cooly barracks.	Total.
East Suburban	...	96	177	123	300	5593	14568	20161
{ East Town I	3	21	414	...	414	18689	...	18689
{ East Town II	122	76	242	19	261	11939	5357	17296
West Suburban	12	82	122	129	251	2371	12807	15178
{ West Town I	3	8	383	...	383	21064	...	21064
{ West Town II	4	30	395	...	395	15906	...	15906
Total	...	144	1733	271	2004	75562	32732	108294

the City and the number inspected for overcrowding, etc:—

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No. of inspections of Registered Buildings during the year.	Percentage of inspection to the total No. of buildings registered.	No. of houses inspected more than once during the year.	No. exempted from the operation of Rule re: 36 Sq. ft. floor space.	No. of individual rooms in which overcrowding was found during the year.	No. of individual rooms of Registered Buildings in which no excess was found	No. of cases sent up for prosecution during the year.	No. of cases of registered building prosecutions tried during the year.	Amount of fines imposed, with Costs.
157	52'33	12	66	374	229	192		
598	144'4	214	...	806	1278	867		
371	153'3	137	8	391	610	400		
65	53'27	23	...	49	181	65		
277	72'2	177	...	474	494	418		
318	81'0	259	...	1065	981	964		
1786	89'12	822	74	3159	3773	2906	2371	17,441-8

Registration Depots.

The following are the Registration Depots in Rangoon Town :—

Kanaungto.

Dalla.

Kemmerdine—15, Kyaungyi Street.

Forest Road—47, Sayamagyi Road, Ahlone.

Lanmadaw—15th Street.

Central West—27th Street.

Botataung—26, Dalhousie Street.

Pazundaung—37, Evanson Street.

Besides the above, a new registration depot has been opened at the old Municipal Buildings at Barr Street from the 1st August, 1929.

The following statement gives a summary of the work done in the Department during the year 1929.

No. of Notices issued	...	27,264
No. of cases sent up for prosecution	...	4,353
No. of cases tried	...	3,581
No. of cases withdrawn	...	52
No. of cases pending disposal	...	1,559
Fines imposed	...	Rs. 24,048-8-0
Cost awarded	...	Rs. 2,600-0-0
No. of complaints received	...	596
No. of inter-departmental reports issued	...	933
No. of cases opened	...	2,554
No. of Licenses issued :—		
Milk	...	95
Ice-cream & Sherbet	...	125
Ice and Aerated Waters	...	21
Dangerous & Offensive Trades	...	1,022
Public Eating Houses & Tea stalls	...	1,305
No. of letters received	...	13,483
No. of letters issued	...	17,614
No. of houses condemned under section 156	...	17
No. of houses vacated under section 156	...	1
Amount of fees paid during the year for notification of infectious diseases by Private Medical Practitioners.		Rs. 332-0-0

Revenue received during the year 1929.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Issue of Licenses for Offensive and Dangerous Trades etc. ...	3,943	0	0
Issue of Licenses for Public Eating houses and teashops ...	11,525	0	0
Issue of Wash-house tickets ...	16,763	1	3
Lease of Ironing-sheds etc. at Dhoby Wash-house ...	1,920	0	0
Issue of extracts of Births & Deaths and fees for inspection of Birth and Death records. ...	596	8	0
Miscellaneous ...	144	2	6

The following statement shows the work done by the Lady Health Visitors and Vaccinators during the year 1929;—

No. of unregistered births found ...	2,587
No. of Small-pox cases found during house to house inspection ...	9,606
No. of Notices served for vaccination ...	116
No. of prosecutions under Vaccination Act ...	30,547
No. of Schools inspected for vaccination ...	3,940
No. of School children inspected ...	79
No. of School children vaccinated ...	8,973
No. of Mills inspected for vaccination ...	4,484
No. of Mill hands inspected ...	9,464
No. of Mill hands vaccinated ...	2,58,374
No. of primary vaccinations performed ...	
Grand Total No. of vaccinations performed during the year under report ...	

A statement of the Summary of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Sanitary works completed during the year 1929 is given at page 119.

The following Table gives a comparative summary of the work of Vaccination and Sanitary sections for the past 10 years.

Calendar Year.	Total No. of Vaccinations performed.	No. of Sanitary notices issued.	No. of block-ages cleared.	No. of letters received.	No. of letters issued.	No. of licenses issued.	No. of cases tried.	Amount of fines.	
								Rs.	As.
1920	43,012	1,072	3,047	7,548	9,597	944	1,570	14,578	4
1921	43,648	10,490	2,995	8,267	10,894	875	1,682	18,322	0
1922	46,711	11,973	3,999	7,981	11,528	919	1,453	10,086	4
1923	65,091	12,076	6,012	7,840	11,093	865	1,296	10,539	0
1924	57,334	13,211	18,240	8,807	11,902	1,057	1,311	8,516	4
1925	1,27,111	15,768	15,364	8,748	13,005	1,246	2,489	15,873	0
1926	85,850	17,038	22,765	9,292	13,076	1,268	2,087	13,689	0
1927	98,195	20,181	22,118	9,362	14,162	1,963	3,325	26,380	8
1928	2,41,774	20,270	24,060	11,372	14,705	2,358	3,710	30,442	8
1929	2,58,374	27,264	30,025	13,483	17,614	2,568	3,581	24,048	8

Staff.

The Health Department consists of the Health Officer and five Assistant Health Officers.

The town is divided into four divisions each being in charge of an Assistant Health Officer. One Assistant Health Officer is acting as Personal Assistant to the Health Officer and he is also in charge of the Contagious Diseases and Observation Hospitals and all the Corporation Dispensaries.

One additional Lady Health Visitor was entertained during the year.

Dr. K. R. Dalal, L.M. & S., D.T.M., D.P.H., Health Officer, continued to be on leave till the 9th October 1929 and Dr. J. Hormasji, L.R.C.P & S., D.P.H., the senior Assistant Health Officer, acted for him.

Dr. (Miss) Alice Dhar, M. B., and Dr. (Miss) N. K. Narayani, L.M. & S., were appointed Lady Health Assistants on the 10th June 1929 against the two newly created appointments.

Dr. Narayani on the expiry of 1½ months' leave granted her in October 1929, left the service.

Mr. D. M. Gangolli, M.Sc., B.A., Analyst continued to be on leave till the 3rd September 1929 and Dr. J. Das B.Sc., M.B., acted for him.

VACCINATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929-30.

The total number of vaccinations performed during the official year 1929-30 was 2,47,817. This figure includes 2,16,854 operations performed among passengers on arrival of Steamers from other Ports by Corporation Vaccinators under instructions of the Port Health Authorities and 555 operations performed by the Private Medical Practitioners.

Of the total number of Vaccinations recorded 2,26,490 were primary vaccinations and 21,327 re-vaccinations.

The corresponding figures for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 were 1,37,773 (56,067 primary and 81,706 re-vaccinations) and 225,910 (196,744 primary and 29,166 re-vaccinations) showing an increase of 170,423 in primary operations and a decrease of 60,379 in re-vaccinations as compared with the figures of 1927-28 and an increase of 29,746 in primary operations and a decrease of 7,839 in re-vaccinations as compared with the figures of 1928-29.

The number of successful vaccinations was 10,622 showing a decrease of 27,259 as compared with the figures of 1927-28 and a decrease of 4,654 as compared with the figures of 1928-29.

7,366 children under the age of six years were successfully vaccinated showing a decrease of 1,789 and a decrease of 425 as compared with the figures of 1927-28 and 1928-29 respectively.

The percentage of successful cases was 97.69 in primary vaccinations and 35.42 in re-vaccinations. The corresponding figures for the year 1927-28 and 1928-29 were 97.54 and 50.20 and 98.72 and 37.81 respectively.

4,469 vaccinations were performed in Rangoon Central Jail.

All ship vaccinations have been counted as primary vaccinations up to now which is not correct as most of the Ship vaccinations are in adults and the majority of them bear marks of previous vaccinations. Hence in this year's report, all Ship vaccinations are shown separately under this heading in the following Statement and the cost also is shown on this basis.

Primary Vaccination in Town.	Re-vaccination Town.	Ships.	Total No. of Vaccination performed.	Total suc: cases town, Port & P. M. Practitioners together.	Total expenditure including salaries of Asstt. R. Vs.	Average cost per suc: case.	Average cost per vaccination.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,636	21,327	216,854	247,817	10,622	41,223-15-9	3-14-1	0-2-8

Staff.—The total number of Vaccinators employed during the year under report was 28 of whom 7 are Lady Health Visitors who contribute to a small extent in the work of vaccination. The work of these Vaccinators is supervised by the Medical Registrars and the Assistant Health Officers in their respective divisions.

The 4 temporary Vaccinators entertained in July 1928 for vaccination of in-coming passengers from other Ports continued to work at the Port Health Station under the supervision of the Port Health Officer.

Cost.—In previous years the salaries of the Vaccinators used to be omitted altogether as they were assisting the Medical Registrars in their work of registration of births and deaths also.

Omitting such salaries the cost per successful town vaccination for the year is 0-11-11.

The cost per head per successful town vaccination including the Assistant Registrar Vaccinator's salaries is Rs. 2-15-2. The cost per successful case calculated on the total number of successful vaccinations performed at the town, the port and by Private Medical Practitioners comes to Rs. 3-14-1, but these figures are very misleading as all the vaccinations done by the Port Health Authorities are never followed up to ascertain the end results of the vaccinations performed and hence not a single case of successful vaccination from these cases is taken into count.

The only reliable figure which would give the actual cost per head per vaccination would be to take all the operations performed including those at the Port and the total expenditure incurred including the cost of lymph and the wages of the staff actually employed in this work. On this basis the cost per head per vaccination during the year under report was Rs. 0-2-8. Please see vaccination Table No. I

It is proposed to work out the cost on the same basis in future.

Lymph:—Lymph was obtained from Meiktila throughout the year. Of 115,655 tubes of vaccine lymph obtained 22,476 were issued to the Corporation Vaccinators, 91,205 to the Port Health Station and 1,974 to Medical Practitioners etc., leaving no balance at the end of the year.

Prosecutions:—2 Cases were sent up for prosecution for failure to report Small-pox cases in time and both of them were convicted.

There was no prosecution under the Vaccination Act during the year.

Small-pox:—The total number of attacks for the year 1929-30 was 43 with 14 deaths as compared with 315 attacks and 125 deaths during 1928-29 and 1,476 attacks and 399 deaths during the year 1927-28.

Annual inspection of School children is generally carried out in the months of June and July and all children found unprotected are served with notices to be vaccinated or are straightaway vaccinated.

During the year under report 191 schools were inspected and out of 30,111 children inspected 3,828 were vaccinated.

Systematic inspection and vaccination of all Mills and Cooly barracks are carried out from January to March, during the time when immigration is at its height.

During the year under report 73 mills were inspected and out of 9,198 coolies inspected, 3,709 were vaccinated.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1929-30.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS.)

Glanders.—2 animals exhibiting clinical symptoms of this disease were detected. Both were destroyed. 34 ponies were tested with mallein. Of these 31 were released on negative results; 3 proved to be reactors and destroyed. These figures compare with 8 clinicals, (7 destroyed and 1 died) in the preceding year with an average of 10 clinicals and 12 reactors for the past 3 years.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.—No case was detected this year.

Surra.—No case was discovered on postmortem at the Knackery as compared with 1 case discovered last year.

Anthrax.—1 equine was discovered on post-mortem at the Knackery. Last year there were 5 cases.

Cattle Plague.—There were 4 cases of this disease. None had occurred in the municipal stud. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 1 and nil respectively.

Rabies.—It is reported by the Pasteur Institute that brains of 70 dogs from Rangoon Town were examined for rabies of which 55 were positive, 11 negative and 4 were unfit for examination.

Two more Dog Poisoners were appointed in October 1929 temporarily for one year making in all 4 in number 4 coolies continued to be employed during the year and the bodies of 6,878 dogs were received at the Knackery as against 4,654 in the preceding year.

The following table gives the number of dogs found to be suffering from rabies in the city during the past ten years (as reported by the Pasteur Institute).

Year.	No. of rabid animals.
1919-20	1
1920-21	5
1921-22	19
1922-23	30
1923-24	55
1924-25	41
1925-26	56
1926-27	43
1927-28	57
1928-29	62
1929-30	55

The following prosecutions were instituted during the year :—

Keeping animals in prohibited area	...	...	...	...	9
Tethering and picketing animals	...	...	...	...	19
Straying animals	...	...	...	...	36

Convictions were obtained in 54 cases and fines to the amount of Rs. 434 imposed.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Cattle, Sheep and Goats.—The total number of animals slaughtered at the Cattle Slaughter House during the year was 1,62,722 producing revenue in fees to the amount of Rs. 1,87,946 as compared with 1,53,938 animals and Rs. 1,81,974 in the previous year.

The average of the preceding 3 years was 1,54,807 animals slaughtered and revenue received was Rs. 1,79,756.

The average daily number killed was as follows:—

Animals.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Buffaloes
Bullocks
Cows
Calves
Sheep
Goats

The following statement gives the number of animals presented for slaughter the number passed and the number rejected as unfit for slaughter:—

Animals.	Presented.	Passed.	Rejected.	Percentage Rejected.
Buffaloes	534	498	36	6.7
Bullocks	14,807	13,229	1,578	10.7
Cows	24,139	22,830	1,309	5.4
Calves	8,739	8,669	70	0.8
Sheep	32,441	32,233	208	0.6
Goats	85,483	85,263	220	0.3

The number of whole carcasses rejected on account of tuberculosis was 15 and the compensation paid to the butchers amounted to Rs. 330 as compared with 10 carcasses and Rs. 212 in the preceding year.

Regular inspection of meat was carried out during the year as usual.

Tripe Dressing House.—The revenue derived during the year amounted to Rs. 2,814 as compared with Rs. 2,662 in the preceding year.

Pigs.—The total number of pigs slaughtered at the Pig Slaughter-house during the year was 22,131 giving an average of 61 per diem, as compared with 22,916 and an average of 63 in the preceding year. The revenue derived from slaughtering fees and styre rents was Rs. 26,686 as against Rs. 27,478 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of pigs slaughtered, the rents from the styes and the slaughtering fees received during the past 3 years.

Year.	No. of Pigs slaughtered.	Styre rent.	Slaughtering fees.	Total fees.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926-27.	26,538	4,562	26,538	31,100
1927-28.	25,388	4,575	25,388	29,963
1928-29.	22,916	4,562	22,916	27,478
1929-30.	22,131	4,555	22,131	26,686

Illicit Slaughter & Meat Sale.—During the year 590 licenses were issued for sale of meat which includes 138 licenses granted for the sale of offal and the fees from which amounted to Rs. 4,658.

374 Servants' Permits were also issued and the fees therefrom amounted to Rs. 374.

The following prosecutions were instituted during the year:—

Illicit slaughter of animals	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Keeping pigs within prohibited area	...	...	...	...	...	18
Selling or exposing for sale meat without license	...	...	...	...	...	26

Convictions were obtained in 31 cases and fines to the amount of Rs. 330 imposed as compared with 45 cases and Rs. 258 in the preceding year.

Cattle Market.

The total number of animals brought to the Cattle Market during the year was 1,80,927 as compared with 1,68,135 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of different kinds of animals brought to the Cattle Market and the revenue derived from fees during the last 3 years:—

Animals.				1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Buffaloes	...	...	...	1,983	1,906	1,005	562
Bullocks	...	...	...	17,089	16,262	16,455	15,272
Cows	...	...	...	18,027	20,246	24,843	28,141
Calves	...	...	...	2,531	2,137	2,791	3,856
Sheep	...	...	...	39,248	38,997	37,131	35,831
Goats	...	...	...	92,434	82,749	85,878	97,234
Ponies	...	...	...	55	16	32	31
Total				1,71,367	1,62,313	1,68,135	1,80,927
				1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Total revenue derived from fees				Rs. 31,690	Rs. 33,513	Rs. 33,373	Rs. 39,058

Pig Market.

22,253 Pigs were brought to the Market during the year, and Rs. 9,318 was received as fees as compared with 24,125 pigs and Rs. 9,418 received as fees in the preceding year.

CATTLE AND MEAT SHOW.

The annual exhibition of fat cattle, sheep and goats was held as usual on the 21st December 1929, when Dr. Allan Murray, Captain Idle, Mr. Anderson and U Khin Maung acted as judges.

Rs. 1,880 was awarded in money prizes including Rs. 360 contributed by the Agricultural Department of the Government of Burma for award in prizes for the best Burma-bred sheep and goats.

The proprietors of the Silver Grill and Vienna Cafe awarded a cup each. The Surati Bara Bazaar Co. Ltd. contributed Rs. 100 with which two cups were purchased and presented.

The meat show took as usual on the 24th December 1929 and Dr. Allan Murray, Captain Idle and U Khin Maung acted as judges. Rs. 715 was awarded in prizes.

The proprietors of Royal Hotel and Continental Confectionery offered a cup each.

Rs. 135 was awarded as prizes for the best pigs slaughtered on the occasion of the Chinese New Year. Messrs. L. Choon Fong, M. M. Ohn Ghine, U Tun Aung, U Tin Baw and U Ba Glay acted as judges.

Thanks of the Corporation are due to the gentlemen who acted as judges and also to all the donors who kindly offered cups.

Knackery. The statement below gives the number of carcasses received and destroyed during the last two years.

Animals.

		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Elephants	...	...	...	2
Buffaloes	...	78	47	51
Bullocks, Cows and Calves	...	1,177	1,194	1,209
Sheep and Goats	...	1,023	1,367	1,197
Horses, Ponies and Mules	...	268	201	136
Pigs	...	23	42	61
Dogs	...	8,226	4,654	6,878
Other Animals	...	1	43	195
Total	...	10,796	7,548	9,729

The incinerator besides serving as a crematorium for animal carcasses continued to be used for the destruction of damaged or condemned foodstuffs and old records.

A sum of Rs. 2,454 was realised from the sale of hides of carcasses.

Bullock Depots.—The three Depots, *viz.*, Theinbyu, Ahlone and Kem-mendine continued to be maintained.

The total sanctioned strength of bullocks was 2,025. The actual number on the Register at the beginning and close of the year were 779 and 676 respectively. During the year 100 bullocks were purchased. 96 bullocks were cast, of which 65 were sold for slaughter and 31 destroyed. The average sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 46 for each animal and the average service rendered by these bullocks was 6 years and 6 months.

The corresponding figures for the last year were 162 animals cast and the average sale proceeds realised was Rs. 35 per head and the average period of service was 5 years and 9 months.

107 bullocks died during the year. The mortality rate was 16.1 on the monthly average of the strength of the stud as compared with 12.1 in the preceding year.

The average monthly cost of feed per bullock was Rs. 15-2-9 and upkeep Rs. 5-5-10 as compared with Rs. 13-11-3 and Rs. 4-14-9 respectively in the previous year.

Carts.—The total number of carts of all descriptions maintained for service by this Department was 311.

Cattle Pounds.—The number of animals impounded during the year was 9,352 as compared with 8,386 in the preceding year. 45 were unclaimed and sold under section 14 of the Cattle Trespass Act and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 824.

The amount realised by the Corporation as fines and feeding fees was Rs. 6,771 and Rs. 564 respectively. The nett sale proceeds of unclaimed animals credited to the Corporation funds was Rs. 383.

There was no prosecution under the Cattle Trespass Act.

Crow Nuisance.—4 temporary gangs for destruction of crows nests and eggs were entertained during the year as usual for a period of 2 months and the total number of eggs etc. destroyed was 37,273.

Conservancy.—Management of both the Day and Night Conservancy remained under the Health Officer up to the 10th February 1930 on which date the Chief Transport Officer took over charge of the Conservancy Department.

The following statement gives a summary of the work done in the department during the year 1929-30:—

No. of cases sent up for prosecution	...	...	...	108
No. of cases tried	...	...	...	96
				Rs.
Fines imposed	...	...	...	764
Cost awarded	...	...	...	85
No. of cases pending with the M.P. or in Court at the end of the year	...	...	...	12
No. of licenses issued for sale of meat and offal including servants permits	...	...	...	964
No. of letters, bills etc. received	...	...	...	726
No. of letters, chalans etc. issued	...	...	...	1,667
No. of animals exhibiting clinical symptoms of glanders detected and destroyed and died	...	...	...	2

	Rs.
No. of ponies tested with mallein	34
No. of dogs destroyed at the crematorium	6,878
No. of animals slaughtered at the cattle Slaughter-house.	1,62,722
No. of whole carcasses rejected on account of tuberculosis and compensation paid for	15
No. of pigs slaughtered at the Pig Slaughter-house...	22,131
No. of animals brought to Cattle Market	1,80,927
No. of animals brought to the Pig market	22,253
No. of carcasses received at the Knackery	9,729
No. of animals impounded.	9,352
No. of crows eggs etc. destroyed.	37,273

Revenue Received

	Rs.
Cattle Slaughter House.	1,87,946
Tripe Dressing House	2,814
Pig Slaughter House	26,686
Meat and Offal Licenses and Servant Permits.	5,032
Double slaughter fee for animals slaughtered in private places	289
Cattle Market.	39,058
Pig market	9,318
Sale of hides.	2,454
Rents for bone godown, straw shed, tea shop and gut godown	919
Sale of cast bullocks	3,016
Cattle Pound Fines etc.	7,718

Staff. Mr. M. A. Montaut continued to hold charge as Veterinary Officer, East, and U Shwe Hla Owne as Veterinary Officer West, up to 7th September 1929 after which the latter took over charge of both the divisions consequent on six months' leave granted to Mr. M. A. Montaut preparatory to retirement.

Mr. Montaut retired on 8th March 1930.

Consequent on the death of U Thein, Veterinary Assistant, Cattle Slaughter House on 2nd October 1929, U Thein Min was appointed in his place from 10th October 1929.

K. R. DALAL, L.M. & S., D.T.M., D.P.H.,
HEALTH OFFICER,
Corporation of Rangoon.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL,

Municipal Corporation of Rangoon.

For the Year Ending 31st December 1929.

This report has been drawn up in accordance with the instructions contained in the Circular Memorandum No. 15,11C-1R-14, dated Rangoon, the 9th October 1929, issued by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, and all the information given here follows the sequence given therein and the paragraphs have been correspondingly numbered for purposes of reference:—

I. Class of Hospital and Date of opening:—This hospital was transferred to the Municipal Committee of Rangoon on the 1st October 1920 and would thus be placed under the classification—Class III Local Fund.

II. Hospital Buildings:—These consist of three main groups of buildings for the accommodation of patients; the first group consisting of nine large wards and holding 228 beds is reserved for Burmese and Indian male patients the second of three small wards containing 24 beds in all for the female patients of the same two Communities and the third of three wards with 18 beds for European and Anglo-Indian patients of both sexes.

Structure:—The first two groups of buildings have a raised pucca flooring with bamboo mat walling and dhunee leaf roofing and the third has a pucca flooring with asbestos tile roofing.

Subsidiary Buildings:—(1) A main building consisting of three rooms, one of which is used as an office, the other as a dispensary, and the third as Sub-Assistant Surgeon's duty room.

(2) Kitchens—three in all—one for the Burmese and Indian patients, the second for the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the third has been reserved for the Hindus who refuse to take food handled by others owing to caste scruples.

(3) Nurses' Duty room.

(4) Quarters for the Menial staff.

(5) Mortuary.

(6) Store-room.

(7) Dhoby Wash-house.

All these buildings are located in different parts of the compound according to their needs and convenience.

The following new works were carried out during the year under report:—

(1) Wooden pale fencing on two sides of the hospital compound—north and east—at a cost of Rs. 3,347-6-0.

(2) One new store-room, a portion of which is partitioned off for use as Assistant Surgeon's Duty room at a cost of Rs. 1,100.

(3) Six new kitchens were built in place of six old ones dismantled, the cost being Rs. 858.

(4) A small shed with a pucca raised platform near mortuary for convenience of deceased patients' relatives to perform necessary religious ceremonies, at a cost of Rs. 289-3-0.

(5) A new corrugated iron walling was put up round the Dhoby Wash-house at a cost of Rs. 338-7-0.

III. Hospital Equipment:—There is nothing in particular to state regarding the Surgical and General equipment of this hospital. Everything necessary for its proper maintenance has been maintained.

IV. Hospital Staff:—Dr. Hormasji, Officiating Health Officer, was in charge of the hospital till the 9th October 1929 after which Dr. B. P. Srivastava took over charge of the hospital.

The Subordinate Medical Staff of the hospital consists of one Assistant Surgeon and three Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The permanent staff of the hospital during the year under report consisted of the following:—

1 Medical Officer.	16 Ward-Sweepers.
1 Assistant Surgeon.	6 Female Sweepers.
3 Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	2 Cooks.
1 Sister-in-Charge.	1 Waterman-Lampman.
7 Nurses.	2 Office peons.
1 Clerk-Steward.	2 Gate Durwans.
2 Compounders.	2 Dhobies.
16 Wardboys.	1 Mali.
3 Female Attendants.	

The three Sub-Assistant Surgeons work in shifts of two for day and one for night duty in rotation so that there is one Sub-Assistant Surgeon always on duty both day and night. The nurses work in shifts of four for day and three for night duty in rotation. The ward-boys, ward-sweepers, female attendants and female sweepers work in shifts of half for day and half for night. The Sister-in-Charge is responsible for the work of Nurses and Ward Attendants.

No extra temporary staff was engaged during the year under report.

V. Hospital Management and Finance:—Since the transfer of the hospital to the control of the Corporation all the charges necessary for the proper up-keep of the hospital have been borne by the Corporation. The Government of Burma has been contributing Rs. 40,000 every year towards the maintenance of this and the Observation Hospital.

The following Table gives the number of patients admitted into the hospital from within Municipal limits as compared with those from outside the Municipal area during the year under report:—

Within Municipal limits.	Outside Municipal limits.	Total.
695	178	873

VI. Hospital Patients.—General Statistics.

TABLE NO. I.

Diseases.	Patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December 1928.	Number of patients admitted during the year 1929.	Total number treated.	Discharged cured.	Died.	Case mortality per cent.	Patients remaining in hospital on 31st December 1929.
Plague	2	37	39	9	30	76.92	...
Cholera	...	57	57	28	28	49.12	1
Small-pox	1	46	47	35	11	23.40	1
Chicken-pox	10	315	325	320	...	...	5
Measles	...	36	36	35	...	...	1
Mumps	5	165	170	164	...	...	6
Diphtheria	...	11	11	11	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	8	9	8	1	11.11	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	}	2	2	...	2	100.00	...
Diarrhoea		7	7	7	...	...	...
Adenitis		12	12	12	...	...	...
All other diseases	2	177	179	145	31	17.32	3
GRAND TOTAL	21	873	894	774	103	11.52	17

(a) TABLE NO. II.

1928.			1929.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,939	303	2,242	797	97	894

Table No. III.

Voluntary Admission.		Those sent by the Health Department, Port Trust Authorities, Rangcon General Hospital, Sri Ram Krishna Hospital, etc.	
1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
812	332	1,430	562

(b) The total number of cases treated during the year under report was 894 of which 797 were males and 97 females, compared with the corresponding figures of 2,242, 1,939 and 303 of the previous year.

The total number of voluntary admissions was 332 compared with 812 in the previous year.

The following Table gives the percentage of voluntary admissions to the total number treated during the year as compared with that of the previous year:—

Table No. IV.

1928.	1929.
36.22	37.14

(c) The daily average attendance as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

Table No. V.

1928.	1929.
91	35

The largest number treated on any one day during the year was as follows:—

Table No. VI.

1928.	1929.
321	131

The respective dates on which this happened were the 30th March 1928 and 7th March 1929.

(d) The following Table gives the total number of deaths and death-rate per cent:—

TABLE No. VII.

1928.		1929.	
382	17·04	103	11·52

The total number of deaths during the year under report was 103 giving a death-rate of 11·52 per cent as compared with 382 and 17·04 per cent. of the previous year.

The general death-rate in an infectious diseases hospital is liable to great fluctuation according to the epidemic prevalence of one or more diseases.

In this way only we can account for the lower death-rate in the year under report compared with the previous year.

The total number of beds available in the hospital for males and females is as follows:—

Males	Females	Total.
240	30	270

The following Table gives the percentage proper of the different races treated:—

TABLE No. VIII.

Year.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Burmese.	Mohammedans	Hindus.	Other Classes.
1928	4·23	7·09	17·26	69·05	2·37
1929	10·07	7·61	15·21	64·54	2·57

The largest number of admissions have been from the Hindus and Mohammedans. Of the total number of cases treated there were 90 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 68 Burmese, 136 Mohammedans, 577 Hindus and 23 of Other Classes, giving a percentage proportion as shown in Table No. VIII.

VII. Prevailing Diseases.

The following Table gives the total number of the different infectious diseases treated during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

TABLE No. IX.

Diseases.	1928.	1929.
Plague	90	39
Cholera	83	57
Small-pox	1,109	47
Chicken-pox	478	325
Measles	116	36
Mumps	93	170
Diphtheria	23	11
Erysipelas	16	9
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	2
Influenza	...	...

The following Table gives the total number of cases of different diseases treated during the year under report with the total number of deaths and the case mortality rate per cent of the respective diseases as compared with the previous year.

TABLE No. X.

Diseases.	1928.			1929.		
	Total Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Case mortality per cent.	Total Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Case mortality per cent.
Plague ...	90	67	74.44	39	30	76.92
Cholera ...	83	47	56.63	57	28	49.12
Small-pox ...	1,109	218	19.66	47	11	23.40
Chicken-pox	478	...	...	325	...	...
Measles ...	116	2	1.72	36	...	...
Mumps ...	93	...	...	170	...	...
Diphtheria ...	23	3	13.04	11	...	...
Erysipelas ...	16	3	18.75	9	1	11.11
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	4	3	75.00	2	2	100.00
Influenza ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	13	2	15.38	7	...	...
Adenitis ...	15	...	...	12	...	...
All other Diseases	202	37	18.32	179	31	17.32

The 31 fatal cases recorded under all other diseases during the year were due to the following causes :--

Dysentery 8, Pneumonia 6, Pyrexia of unknown origin 4, Ankylostomiasis 1, Marasmus 1, General Debility 1, Duodenal ulcer 1 and Gastro-Enteritis 9.

PLAGUE.

39 cases of plague were treated during the year under report of which 32 were males and 7 females. There were 9 recoveries and 30 deaths giving a case mortality of 76·92 per cent as compared with 74·44 per cent of the previous year. Out of 32 males, 25 died and out of 7 females, 5 died.

The following table gives the duration of the illness on the day of admission into the hospital:—

TABLE No. XI.

Total No. treated.	On 1st. day.	On 2nd. day.	On 3rd. day.	On 4th. day.	More than 4 days.
39	4	15	8	2	10

The following table gives a list of Plague cases that had proved fatal within six hours, twelve hours and twenty-four hours of their admission into the hospital:—

TABLE No. XII.

Total No. of deaths.	No. of deaths within six hours of admission.	No. of deaths within twelve hours of admission.	No. of deaths within twenty-four hours of admission.	Grand Total No. of deaths within twenty-four hours of admission.
30	4	5	4	13

Out of the total of 30 deaths, 13 died within the first twenty-four hours of admission into the hospital being in a more or less moribund condition at the time of admission. One was found dead in the Ambulance.

The following table gives the variety of the disease with the total number of admissions, deaths, and the case mortality rate under their respective heads:—

TABLE No. XIII.

Varieties.	Total No. treated.	No. recovered.	No. died.	Case mortality rate per cent.
Bubonic ..	36	8	28	77·77
Pneumonic ..	...	...	...	...
Septicaemic ...	3	1	2	66·66
Cutaneous ..	...	...	...	...

From the above Table it will be seen that the largest number of cases admitted were of the Bubonic type, giving a case mortality of 77·77 per cent.

TABLE No. XIV.

Months.	No. admitted.	No. cured.	No. died.	Case mortality.
Remaining from previous year. ...	2	2	...	...
January ...	1	...	1	100.00
February ...	2	...	2	100.00
March ...	2	...	2	100.00
April ...	3	...	3	100.00
May ...	2	1	1	50.00
June ...	6	1	5	83.33
July ...	8	2	6	75.00
August ...	6	3	3	50.00
September ...	4	...	4	100.00
October ...	1	...	1	100.00
November ...	2	...	2	100.00
December ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	39	9	30	76.92

CHOLERA.

57 cases of Cholera were treated during the year out of which 28 recovered and 28 died, giving a case mortality of 49.12 per cent. Of the 28 fatal cases 12 died within 6 hours of admission, 7 within twelve hours, 4 within twenty-four hours giving a total of 23 cases who died within twenty-four hours of their admission into the hospital.

Of the total of 57 cases treated in the hospital, 43 were given intravenous saline injections on one or more occasions as required and of these 18 recovered, and 25 died. Of the remaining 14 cases that were not given saline injections owing to their pulse and blood pressure being good, 11 recovered and 3 died of complications.

One case was remaining at the end of the year.

The following table gives the number of cases admitted month by month during the year under report with their respective number of recoveries, deaths and the case mortality per cent.

TABLE No. XV.

Months	No. admitted.	No. cured.	No. died.	Case mortality.
Remaining from previous year.				
January	10	5	5	50.00
February	10	7	3	30.00
March	13	6	7	35.85
April	9	1	8	88.88
May	9	6	3	33.33
June	3	2	1	33.33
July	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...
September	1	1	...	...
October	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...
December*	2	...	1	50.00
Grand Total ...	57	28	27	49.12

* 1 case remaining at the end of the year (cured.)

Small-Pox.

47 cases of Small-pox were treated during the year of which 42 were males and 5 females. Out of 47 cases treated, 35 recovered, and 11 died giving a case mortality rate of 23.40 per cent. (One case remaining at the end of the year in the hospital.)

The following Table gives the total number of attacks and deaths in the males and females of the various communities.

TABLE No. XVI

	Europeans & Anglo-Indians.		Burmese.		Mohammedans.		Hindus.		Other Classes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Attacks.	2	...	5	2	17	...	17	3	1	...
Deaths.	...	...	1	1	6	...	2	1	...	...

The following Table gives the Seasonal variation of small-pox during the year as compared with the previous year.

TABLE No. XVII.

Months.	1928.	1929.
Remaining from previous year	57	1
January	155	7
February	346	14
March	347	12
April	146	7
May	33	1
June	15	...
July	5	2
August	2	...
September	...	...
October	1	1
November	1	1
December	1	1
Grand Total	1,109	47

Vaccinal condition of Small-pox during the year:—

(a) Total number of protected cases 35.

The following Table gives a statement of the protected cases:—

TABLE No. XVIII.

No. protected by vaccination.	No. vaccinated & had previous attack of small-pox.	No. unvaccinated but had previous attack of Small-pox.	No. inoculated.	Total No. protected.
35	35

(b) The total number of unprotected cases was 12.

(c) Statement of adults and children protected and unprotected:—

TABLE No. XIX.

Protected.		Unprotected.	
Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
35	...	8	4

(d) Statement of attacks amongst the unprotected:—

Table No. XX.

Variety.	1928.			1929.		
	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Case mortality rate.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Case mortality rate.
Modified.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discrete.	25	...	...	1	...	...
Confluent.	318	137	43.08	11	6	54.54
Haemorrhagic.	11	11	100.00	...	...	...
Total.	354	148	41.81	12	6	50.00

(e) Statement of attacks amongst the protected:—

Table XXI.

Variety	1928.			1929.		
	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Case mortality rate.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Case mortality rate.
Modified.	140	...	...	7	...	...
Discrete.	264	...	...	12	...	...
Confluent.	345	65	18.84	15	5	33.33
Haemorrhagic.	6	5	83.33	1	...	...
Total.	755	70	9.27	35	5	14.28

The following Table gives the total number of admissions, recoveries and deaths with case mortality of all the cases of Small-pox treated during the year:—

Table No. XXII.

Total No. treated.	Recovered.	Died.	Case mortality rate. per cent.	Remaining at the end of the year.
47	35	11	23.40	1

From the various Tables given above, it will be seen that out of a total of 47 cases of Small-pox treated in the hospital during the year, 35 were found to be protected and 12 unprotected.

Of the 35 protected, 7 had an attack of the modified type 12 discrete, 15 confluent and 1 Haemorrhagic, 5 of the Confluent type proved fatal.

Of the 12 unprotected cases which included 4 children, 1 had an attack of the Discrete type and 11 had Confluent. 6 out of the Confluent variety proved fatal.

Of the 4 unprotected children, 1 had Discrete and 3 had Confluent type of the disease. Three recovered and one was remaining (cured) at the end of the year. The ages of the unprotected children were as follows:—

Age.	0-12 months.	1-5 years.	5-10 years.	Total.
No. of children.	...	4	...	4

Of the 5 fatal cases amongst the protected group, the following vaccination conditions were noted:—

Character of vaccination.	One mark.	Two marks	Three marks.	More than three marks.
Faint.	...	...	...	1
Moderate.	2	1	...	...
Prominent.	...	...	1	...

The age group of these 5 fatal cases was as follows:—

1-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-20 years.	20-30 years.	30-40 years.	Above 40 years.	Total.
...	...	2	1	2	...	5

The following Table gives the total number of cases, varieties, and case mortality rate amongst the protected and the unprotected.

TABLE No. XXIII.

Variety	Protected.			Unprotected.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Case mortality rate.	Admitted.	Died.	Case mortality rate.
Modified	7	...	...	...	...	...
Discrete	12	...	...	1	...	...
Confluent	15	5	33.33	11	6	54.54
Haemorrhagic	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	35	5	14.28	12	6	50.00

From a comparison of the above figures it will be noted that the severity of the disease and the death-rate are much higher amongst those unprotected by vaccination as compared to those that are vaccinated. Out of the 35 protected cases, only 5 died while out of the 12 unprotected as many as 6 died. Nearly 92 per cent. of the latter were of the severe type.

The following Table shows the prevalence of Small-pox from the year 1911 till the end of the year under report as revealed by the number of patients admitted into the hospital from year to year.

TABLE No. XXIV.

Year.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Case mortality rate.
1911	824	238	28.88
1912	399	84	21.05
1913	228	44	19.73
1914	62	6	9.67
1915	243	49	20.16
1916	733	162	22.10
1917	158	8	5.06
1918	199	37	18.59
1919	1,120	289	25.80
1920	371	36	9.70
1921	88	9	11.84
1922	215	24	11.16
1923	626	153	24.44
1924	260	55	21.15
1925	1,448	257	17.75
1926	121	19	15.70
1927	649	114	17.56
1928	1,109	218	19.66
1929	47	11	23.40

Chicken-pox.

The total number of cases of Chicken-pox treated during the year under report was 325 which included 10 cases remaining from previous year. The figure for the previous year was 448. There was no death amongst the cases treated.

Measles.

36 cases of Measles were treated during the year. There was no death. Out of these 36, 35 were discharged and 1 was remaining at the end of the year.

Mumps.

170 cases were treated including 5 cases remaining from previous year, compared with 93 cases of the previous year. There was no death. Of the 170 cases treated, 164 were discharged and 6 were remaining at the end of the year.

Diphtheria.

11 cases of Diphtheria were treated during the year. There was no death. In the previous year, 23 cases were treated with 3 deaths and a case mortality of 13.04 per cent.

Erysipelas.

9 cases of Erysipelas were treated during the year including 1 case remaining from the previous year, of which 1 died, giving a case mortality rate of 11.11 per cent compared with 16 cases, 3 deaths and a mortality rate of 23.08 of the previous year.

Influenza.

There were no cases of Influenza either this year or the previous year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

2 cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were treated; both of them died giving a case mortality of 100.00 per cent compared with 4 cases, 3 deaths and a case mortality rate of 75.00 in the year before.

Lumbar puncture was performed in both the cases.

Diarrhoea.

7 cases of Diarrhoea were admitted into the hospital for observation; all recovered compared to 13 admissions and 2 deaths in the previous year.

Adenitis.

12 cases of Adenitis were admitted into the hospital as cases of suspected Plague but the bacteriological examinations of the smears from the buboes were negative.

All other diseases.

Under this heading have been included all other diseases noted under their respective nomenclature in Statistical Form Medical I.

179 cases were included under this heading of which 31 proved fatal. These fatal cases were Dysentery 8, Pneumonia 6, Pyrexia of unknown origin 4, Ankylostomiasis 1, Marasmus 1, General Debility 1, Duodenal ulcer 1 and Gastro-Enteritis 9.

VIII. All the Surgical work done at the hospital was of a minor character such as opening Buboës, lumbar puncture, etc.

IX. Expenditure:—		1928.	1929.
		Rs.	Rs.
(1)	Establishment	65,172	62,160
(2)	Medicine		
	{ European	3,994	2,323
	{ Bazaar	473	267
(3)	Diet	21,460	8,980
(4)	Miscellaneous charges.	9,343	4,314
(5)	Buildings	5,185	5,933
	{ new Building		
	{ repairs	419	644
	& Repairs		
	Total	106,046	84,621

The decrease under 'Establishment' is due to not taking extra temporary staff as the nature of the epidemic was mild as compared to that of the previous year.

The decrease under other items Nos. (2) to (4) was similarly due to the same reason as 894 patients were treated this year as compared to 2,242 in the previous year.

The slight increase under 'Buildings and Repairs' is due to the nature of new works carried out this year as compared to that of last year.

Treatment of any note.

Plague.—No special treatment has been adopted beyond attempting to maintain the heart's action under cardiac stimulants such as Camphor in oil, Digitalin, Strychnine, etc.

Cholera.—The treatment advocated by Sir Leonard Rogers has been adopted, and has given satisfactory results.

Small-pox.—The eruptions are touched with a freshly prepared saturated solution of Potas Permanganas; in Confluent cases, the entire body is painted with same solution.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—No special treatment has been adopted beyond relieving the pressure by lumbar puncture and injecting Anti-meningococcus-serum, when necessary.

Concluding Remarks.

The largest number of patients admitted into this hospital came from the poor, many of whom were in the last stages of disease and every effort is made to popularise the hospital amongst them.

There is, however, no doubt of the fact that the present building is so unsuitable for an infectious diseases hospital that its satisfactory administration is growing difficult day by day and it is earnestly hoped that the construction of the new hospital will be taken up as soon as possible.

Lastly, I have to place on record the satisfactory manner in which the hospital staff, one and all, have carried out their duties. The "Times Press" has to be thanked for its generosity in supplying this hospital daily with its Newspaper.

DATED RANGOON,
The 28th January 1930.

B. P. SRIVASTAVA,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer,
Contagious Diseases Hospital.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

MUNICIPAL OBSERVATION HOSPITAL

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF RANGOON.

For the Year ending the 31st December 1929.

This hospital is purely an observation one for cases sent by the Port Health Authorities.

I. Class of Hospital and date of opening:—This hospital was transferred to the control of the Corporation on the 1st October 1920 and comes under Class III, Local Fund.

II. Hospital Buildings:—These consist of three large wards measuring 80' x 20' each constructed of pucca floor, mat walling and shingle roofing. Two of these wards are reserved for admission of male patients and the third for female patients. The hospital has accommodation for 80 beds.

Subsidiary Buildings.

- (1) Sister's quarters consisting of a plank building 4 feet off site.
- (2) Kitchen for the general use of the Hospital.
- (3) Two extra cook rooms for use of those patients who prefer to cook their own food.
- (4) Two sets of latrines for males and females respectively.
- (5) Separate washing and bathing places for the use of female patients.
- (6) Servants' quarters and kitchens.

III. Equipment.—There is not much to say regarding the equipment of this hospital as this is used purely for observation purposes.

IV. Staff.—The following is a list of the staff:—

2 Ward-boys	1 Cook
2 Sweepers	1 Lampman-Waterman
1 Female Attendant	2 Gate Durwans
1 Female Sweeper	1 Mali

V. Hospital Finance and Management:—All the charges incidental to the proper up-keep of the hospital have been borne by the Corporation, the Local Government contributing Rs. 40,000 per year towards the maintenance of this and the Contagious Diseases Hospital.

VI. Hospital Patients:—

1928.			1929.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,096	144	1,240	645	91	736

The total number of cases treated during the year was 736 as compared with 1,240 in the previous year.

Daily Average Attendance:

1928.

1929.

9

6

The largest number of cases in the hospital on any one day was 34 compared to 44 of the previous year. The respective dates on which this occurred were 30th October 1929 and 26th November 1928.

There was no death during the year under report. This hospital is used only for observation purposes and any case showing any signs of illness is immediately transferred to the Contagious Diseases Hospital.

The following Table shows the percentage proportion of various Communities treated:—

1928.					1929.				
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Burmese.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Burmese.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.
0.00	0.65	25.24	68.79	5.32.	0.00	0.41	28.80	66.31	4.48

The following Table gives the total number of cases found suffering from various diseases on or after admission into the hospital:—

Diseases.			1928.	1929.
Plague	...	...	1	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	3	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	1	1
Measles	...	...	2	2
Mumps	...	...	1	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	3	1
Adenitis	...	...	2	1
No. Appreciable diseases	...	...	515	257
All other diseases	...	...	712	472
Total			1,240	736

Out of a total of 736 cases treated during the year, 257 had no appreciable disease, giving a percentage of 34.91 to the total treated.

The 472 cases shown under all other diseases consisted of 432 cases of fever which came down in a few days and the following other diseases:—

Dysentery	....	6
Gonorrhoea	....	2
Syphilis	....	1
Malaria	....	1
Pneumonia	....	17
T. B. Lungs	....	2
Marasmus	....	1
Headache	....	1
Bronchitis	...	1
Gastric ulcer	...	1
Constipation	...	1
Ascitis	...	1
Enlarged spleen	....	1
Pain in legs	...	1
Abscess	....	2
Mosquito bite	...	1

There were only 5 cases of infectious diseases treated during the year out of a total of 736 giving a percentage of 0.68 to the total treated. They were Chicken-pox 1, Measles 2 and Mumps 2.

Expenditure:—

		1928.	1929.
		Rs.	Rs.
(1) Establishment	....	2,457	2,739
(2) Diet	....	646	390
(3) Miscellaneous charges	....	437	250
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Rs.	3,540	Rs. 3,379
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The slight increase under "Establishment" is due to a few members of the staff taking leave and consequent entertainment of substitutes in their places.

The decrease under "Diet" and other charges is due to less number of patients treated this year as compared to last year viz ; 736 this year to 1,240 in the previous year.

No expenditure has been shown under, Medicines, as this is supplied by the Contagious Diseases Hospital.

DATED RANGOON,
The 28th January, 1930.

B. P. SRIVASTAVA,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer,
Municipal Observation Hospital,
Rangoon.

To

The Health Officer,

Corporation of Rangoon.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Corporation Laboratory during the year 1929.

The report is divided in three heads—Chemical, Bacteriological and Miscellaneous.

A. Chemical.

During the year a total of 1,369 samples were analysed.

1. Water.

409 Samples were analysed as follows:—

Source.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
1. Hlawga Lake ...	12	...	12
2. Well ...	12	5	17
3. Tap, Stand pipe, etc.	12	3	15
4. Tube well ...	3	...	3
5. Royal Lake ...	...	...	1
6. Pazundaung Creek and River.	...	...	14
7. Pugyi ...	...	...	2
8. Seikgyi Water-storage tank.	1	...	1
9. At Yegu Pumping Station and Hlawga.	...	...	344
Total ...	...	...	409

Samples from Pazundaung Creek and River, and from Pugyi were analysed in connection with the proposed (now abandoned) water-supply schemes at Mingaladon and Pugyi.

2. Aerated Water.

43 samples, chiefly Lemonade, were analysed, out of which 15 were found unwholesome due to the presence of Mineral matters.

3. Milk.

43 samples were received for examination.

Out of these only 21, or 49 per cent, conformed to our standards.

The remaining 22 samples showed deficiency in varying respects as shown below:—

Deficient in all respects	....	....	....	7
„ „ non-fatty solids	....	....	...	8
„ „ Lactose	....	....	....	3
„ „ Fat and Lactose	....	....	....	2
„ „ Fat and non-fatty solids	....	....	....	1
„ „ Fat	....	....	...	1
		Total	....	<u>22</u>

4. Condensed Milk.

33 samples were analysed. All conformed to our standard except three samples which were deficient in fat.

Nature.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Full Cream, Sweetened	10	1	11
„ „ unsweetened	9	...	9
Skimmed, Sweetened	11	2	12
Total ...	30	3	33

5. Sterilised Natural Milk.

3 samples were analysed and all conformed to the standards.

6. Milk Powder.

One sample of Milk Powder was analysed and found to be wholesome.

7. Human Milk.

Two samples were received for examination, one was normal while the other contained a high percentage of Fat.

8. Butter.

4 samples were analysed with the following results :—

Below standard as regards "whole butter" only	1
Below standard as regards "whole butter and butter fat"	3
	<hr/>
Total	... 4
	<hr/>

9. Ghee.

7 samples were analysed and out of these 5 were found to be adulterated. Samples, other than these, collected for the purposes of the Ghee Act are still being sent to the Harcourt Butler Institute.

10. Oil.

14 samples of Oil were analysed of which 4 were found to be slightly adulterated and one adulterated with "white oil" to the extent of 7.7 per cent. One sample was found to be a mixture of two oils.

11. Tea.

91 samples were examined in all. Out of these, regular examination was conducted with 61 samples of which 17 or 27.8 per cent. did not conform to the standard.

30 samples were analysed specially for tannin only.

12. Coffee.

4 samples were analysed. Of these two contained high percentage of moisture and water-extract. No adulteration with Chicory could be detected.

13. Vinegar.

2 samples of Vinegar were analysed. Both of them were wholesome but not "Malt Vinegar" as stated on the labels.

The following samples of foodstuff were analysed and found to be wholesome :—

14. Bread	....	7
15. Nanroti	....	1
16. Bun	....	1
17. Rusk	....	3
18. Biscuit	....	4
19. Cake	....	1
20. Sweets	....	1
21. Sherbet	....	2
22. Syrup	....	3
23. Canned Food	....	2
24. Curry Powder	....	5
25. Flour	....	2

MISCELLANEOUS.**26. Colouring Powder.**

One sample (used to colour betelnuts) was analysed and found to consist mostly of Silica and some kind of ore containing Iron.

27. Drug.

One sample of "Santonin" was analysed and found to be free from Sodium Bicarb, Aspirin, Acid Salicylic, Acid Boric and Bismuth Salts.

28. Paint.

One sample of paint was analysed and found to contain Calcium Carbonate.

Other samples examined included:—

29. Dye Effluent	...	1
30. Electrolytic Chlorine	...	1
31. Coal	...	4
32. Urinary Calculus	...	1

33. Urine.

671 specimens were examined as follows:—

From Contagious Diseases Hospital	...	42
" Corporation Dispensaries & Depots	....	83
" Private Medical Practitioners	....	546
Total ...		<u>671</u>

B. Bacteriological.

40,951 specimens were examined during the year 1929.

Water.

274 samples were examined in all. The following Table shows the sources from which they were taken for examination.

Hlawga Lake -Raw	....	62
" " -Chlorinated	...	11
Yegu Pumping Station -Raw	....	20
" " Chlorinated		40
Taps, stand-pipes, house		
Storage tanks, etc.	....	82
Tube Well	....	21
Well	....	16
Pazundaung Creek & River	....	10
Pugyi	....	2
Royal Lake	....	3
Seikgyi Water storage tank	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	6
Total ...		<u>274</u>

Among the samples taken from taps, stand-pipes, etc., 51 samples were found to be of average standard. Those showing poor results were taken mostly from storage tanks and allied places.

Of the 21 tube well water samples, 5 showed presence of Lactose fermenters in 10 c.c., 6 in 20 c.c. and 5 in 100 c.c. In 5 samples they were absent in 100 c.c.

All the samples of well water were poor bacteriologically and showed Lactose fermenters in 0.1 c.c. and 0.01 c.c.

Waters from Pugyi and Pazundaung Creek and River were examined in connection with the proposed water supply scheme.

Of the 6 miscellaneous samples, 2 were examined for Comma Bacilli and 3 for organisms of Typhoid group with negative results. The remaining sample showed the presence of "earthworm" in it.

Chlorination of Water.

At Yegu Pumping Station and at Hlawga analysis of water in connection with Chlorination of water was regularly carried out, as in previous years, by the Assistant Analyst.

Formerly, Chlorination of water was effected only at Yegu Pumping Station but this year an additional Chlorinating plant was installed at Hlawga and brought into use since February but as the capacity of this new plant was not sufficient to administer the full dose of Chlorine through it, chlorination at Yegu was not entirely suspended till the end of September when the yield of Chlorine through this plant was increased by making some alterations in it. During this year the maximum and minimum amount of Chlorine found necessary for effective chlorination of water (as confirmed by weekly bacteriological tests) were 1.2 - 1.3 and 0.5 - 0.6 parts per million respectively. A high standard of bacteriological purity was maintained throughout the year. Only 2 samples out of 51 and showed presence of Lactose fermenting organisms in 100 c.c.; in the rest they were absent in 100 c.c. Colonies on Agar were also very few in all the samples.

Samples of raw water from Hlawga Lake and Yegu Pumping Station were examined for purpose of comparison with chlorinated water and they were found to be of fair or low standard of purity as was the case last year. Complete examination of monthly samples failed to detect any organisms of Class I in Hlawga water.

An examination of Royal Lake water was made in May to determine whether it can safely be used for drinking purposes after proper chlorination. For safe sterilisation this water was found to require at that time of the year 15 lbs. of Chlorine per million gallons, while Hlawga Lake required at that time only 8 lbs.

Aerated Water (Soda water).

43 samples were examined in all,

High standard of purity	36
Fair standard of purity	1
Low standard of purity	6
Total ...	43

Disinfectant.

Two samples were tested for the determination of "Carbolic Coefficient.

Rats.

38,060 rats were examined for Plague Bacilli of which 133 were found infected. They are shown in the following Table :—

Depot.	No. found infected	No. found not infected.
Central ...	30	8,383
Lamnadaw ...	21	3,564
Botataung ...	26	6,515
Pazundaung ...	23	7,058
Kanaungto ...	6	1,923
Dalla ...	9	2,727
Kemmendine ...	18	7,757
Total ...	133	37,927
Grand Total ...	...	38,060

Other specimens for Bacteriological examination are classified below according to the sources from which they were received.

Specimens from Contagious Diseases Hospital.

1,069 specimens were examined.

Stool.	Blood.	Sputum.	Throat-swab.	Gland or Blister smear.	Pus, Urethral and other discharges.	Cerebro-spinal Fluid.
C.B. 290	M. P. 29	T. B. 17	B. Diphtheria 13	P.B. 30	Gonococci 2	Meningococci 3
Amoeba 182	P. B. 29	Pneumococci 13	Staphylo 6	Strepto 1		
B. Shiga 108	For K. A. 1	Streptococci 6	Strepto 3	Staphylo 2		
B. Flexner 5	Filaria 2	Staphylococci 5	Pneumococci 2			
P.B. 1	Diff. count 11	Micro-catarrh 2	Micro-catarrh 2			
T.B. 1		B. Influenza 2	B. Influenza 1			
Ova in general. 295		P. B. 3	P. B. 2			
882	72	48	29	33	2 Grand	3 Total 1,069

Specimens from Corporation Dispensaries and Depots.

114 specimens were examined as follows:—

Blood.	Stool.	Sputum.	Throat-swab.	Gland or Blister smear.	Pus, Urethral and other discharges.	Urine.
M.P. 6	C.B. 1	T.B. 15	B. Diphtheria 16	P.B. 7	Gonococci 5	Gonococci 2
P.B. 9	Amoeba 10	Pneumococci 9	Staphylo 1	Strepto 1	Strepto 1	
For K.A. 2	T.B. 1	Strepto 6			Staphylo 1	
Diff. count 2	Ova in general 12	Staphylo 5			Spiro Pallida 1	
Haemoglobin 1						
20	24	35	17	8	8 Grand	2 Total 114

Specimens from Private Medical Practitioners, etc.

1,384 specimens were examined as shown in the following Table :—

Blood.	Stool.	Sputum.	Throat swab.	Pus, Urethral and other discharges.	Gland smear.	Nasal swab.	Urine.	Vomit.
M.P. 125 P.B. 2 T.A.B. 28 For K.A. 32 B. Lepra 1 Filaria 3 Blood count 103 Haemoglo- 33 bin. Colour Index 1	Amoeba 113 T. Shiga 8 T.B. 7 T.A.B. 2 Ova in 199 general.	T.B. 212 Pneumoc- 99 occi. Strepto 96 Staphylo 103 Micro- catarrh. 34 B. Influenza 29	B. Diph- theria. 13 Staphylo 3 Strepto 1 Pneumoc- occi 1 Micro catarrh. 1 B. Influenza 3 P.B. 9	Gonococci 50 Staphylo 19 B. Coli 1 Micro- catarrh. 3 Strepto 6 Diphtheroid 1 B. Smegma 1 T.B. 1 Pneumoco- cci 1	P.B. 2	B. Lepra 2	Gono- cocci 23 B. Coli 9 T.A.B. 3	General
328	329	573	31	83	2	2	35	1
							Grand Total	1,384

Specimens from Superintendent, Zoological Gardens.

5 specimens in all were examined.

Bull's stool.				Smear from Bear's heart and spleen.			
Amoeba	...	...	1	B. Anthracis	...	...	2
B. Shiga	...	...	1				
B. Flexner	...	...	1				
			3				2
				Grand Total			5

C. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous works comprised of the following:—

1. 13 packets were sterilised for Hospitals and Depots.

2. One set of Specific gravity standards was prepared for Contagious Diseases Hospital.

3. The following materials were prepared and supplied to Contagious Diseases Hospital, Dispensaries, Depots, etc. :—

Distilled water	....	413 lbs
Fly Paste	....	113 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Chlorine Solution	....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

3. Concluding Remarks.

1. The following Table shows the increase of work in the Laboratory during the year under review over the previous year.

	1928	1929	Increase per cent.
Chemical	980	1,369	38.9
Bacteriological (excluding rat examination) ...	2,586	2,891	10.6

2. A comparative statement showing the number of specimens received for examination from Contagious Diseases Hospital, Corporation Dispensaries and Depots, and Private Medical Practitioners, etc., for the years 1928 and 1929 is shown below :—

	1928.			1929.		
	Contagious Diseases Hospital.	Corporation Dispensaries & Depots.	Private Medical Practitioners.	Contagious Diseases Hospital.	Corporation Dispensaries & Depots.	Private Medical Practitioners.
Chemical (Urine) ...	67	56	202	42	83	546
Bacteriological (General)	1,255	98	948	1,069	114	1,389
Total ...	1,322	154	1,250	1,111	197	1,935

It will be seen from the above that while there is a general fall in the number of specimens received from Contagious Diseases Hospital, those from the Corporation Dispensaries and Depots show slight increase. The largest number of increase is from the Private Medical Practitioners, etc. (214 urine and 641 bacteriological specimens) which shows that the public are day by day growing more familiar with the use of our Laboratory.

3. During the latter part of the year, special investigations were carried out for the purpose of filing standards on food-stuffs and is being continued. This is responsible for the increase of work in the Chemical Section during the year. Work was started on standardization of Tea and Butter. The comparative figures of samples of food-stuff examined in 1928 and 1929 are as follows :—

1928	...	96 samples.
1929	...	280 samples.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. M. GANGOLLI, M.Sc., B.A.

Analyst,

Corporation of Rangoon.

CORPORATION LABORATORY, }
The 1st March 1930. }

The 1st Match 1930.

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Meteorological Data for the City of Rangoon during the year 1929.

LATITUDE 16°46 North.

LONGITUDE 96°18 East.

Height of Cistern of Barometer above Sea-level—35·70 feet (Reduced level.)

Months;	READING OF THERMOMETER.			Degree of humidity complete saturation being 100.	Prevailing direction of wind.	RAINFALL.	
	Dry.					Total fall of rain during the month.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean daily value.				
January	...	92·4	68·6	80·5	76	N. 21° E.	0·00
February	...	94·6	68·1	81·3	78	N. 12° E.	0·00
March	...	94·6	73·1	83·9	81	...	0·42
April	...	96·2	76·4	86·3	80	S. 45° W.	0·46
May	...	91·4	76·9	84·1	86	S. 30° W.	8·75
June	...	85·1	75·1	80·1	92	S. 6° E.	24·03
July	...	84·8	74·6	79·7	94	S. 9° W.	28·91
August	...	83·9	74·9	79·4	94	S. 6° W.	20·78
September	...	87·5	76·7	82·1	89	S. 59° W.	9·06
October	...	88·5	75·6	82·0	85	N. 30° E.	5·79
November	...	90·7	74·2	82·4	82	N. 30° E.	0·11
December	...	91·8	69·5	80·7	82	N. 17° E.	0·00

Table No. 1.—Births registered by Registration Circles during 1929.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8						
			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	Total.					
			Male.	Female.	Total.										
Registration Circles.															
POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS, 1921.															
NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.															
Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.															
Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.															
Number of males born to every 100 females born.															
Newly Added Area	2,027	1,516	3,543	81	80	161	39.96	52.77	45.44	101.25	.85	...	...	...	...
North Kemmendine	15,687	10,519	26,206	378	381	759	24.10	36.22	28.96	99.21	...	8.51	...	...	...
South Kemmendine	20,910	11,003	31,913	672	656	1,328	32.13	59.62	41.61	102.44	14.32	...	...	...	...
Lannadaw	12,291	6,960	19,251	233	223	456	18.96	32.04	23.69	104.48	...	4.26	...	...	...
Taroktan	13,919	7,950	21,949	188	167	355	13.43	21.01	16.17	112.57	...	9.84	...	...	...
North West Town	16,368	5,173	21,541	219	188	407	13.38	36.34	18.89	116.49	.74	...	...	...	...
South West Town	8,883	2,871	11,754	126	117	243	14.18	40.75	20.67	107.69	8.42	...	...	...	...
North East Town	16,190	6,850	23,040	184	176	360	11.37	25.69	15.63	104.55	...	1.35	...	...	...
South East Town	12,441	3,429	15,870	121	114	235	9.73	33.25	14.81	106.14	1.64	...	...	...	...
Betataung	13,648	5,671	19,319	227	204	431	16.63	35.97	22.31	111.27	...	8.90	...	...	...
Yegyaw	15,048	8,351	23,399	426	397	823	28.31	47.54	35.17	107.30	10.00	...	...	...	...
Theinbyu	23,288	13,912	37,200	535	473	1,008	22.97	34.00	27.10	113.11	...	6.10	...	...	...
Cantonment	4,540	1,931	6,471	14	16	30	3.08	8.29	4.64	87.5	...	12.83	...	...	...
Dala	11,731	3,926	15,657	184	175	359	15.68	44.57	22.93	105.14	1.85	...	...	...	...
Kanaungto	11,158	4,599	15,757	154	122	276	13.80	26.53	17.52	126.23	...	7.23	...	...	...
Tanwe	20,541	10,393	30,934	546	488	1,034	26.58	46.95	33.43	111.89	...	7.69	...	...	...
Port	13,400	401	13,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adventitious popula- tion	6,566	1,334	7,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,38,716	1,06,789	3,45,505	4,288	3,977	8,265	17.96	37.24	23.92	107.82	...	7.86	15.11	31.83	20.28

Table No. 2.—*Statement of Deaths by Registration.*

1	2	3	4			5			6
Registration Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population Census 1921.			Number of Deaths Registered.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.
			Male .	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Newly Added Area ...	1.08	3,280.56	2,027	1,516	3,543	98	60	158	163.33
North Kemmendine ...	3.37	7,776.26	15,687	10,519	26,206	524	458	982	114.41
South Kemmendine ..	2.43	13,132.92	20,910	11,003	31,913	472	399	871	118.30
Lanmadaw ...	0.17	113,241.18	12,291	6,960	19,251	307	231	538	132.90
Taroktan ...	0.13	168,838.46	13,999	7,950	21,949	385	186	571	206.99
North West Town ...	0.13	165,700.00	16,368	5,173	21,541	238	153	391	155.56
South West Town ...	0.11	106,854.55	8,883	2,871	11,754	83	61	144	135.07
North East Town ...	0.17	135,529.41	16,190	6,850	23,040	219	172	391	127.33
South East Town ...	0.21	75,571.43	12,441	3,429	15,870	132	77	209	171.43
Botataung ...	1.25	34,174.40	13,648	5,671	19,319	373	230	603	162.17
Yegyaw ...			15,048	8,351	23,399	332	257	589	129.18
Theinbyu ...	1.39	26,762.59	23,288	13,912	37,200	674	561	1,235	120.14
Cantonment ...	1.35	4,793.33	4,540	1,931	6,471	65	48	113	135.42
Dala ...	6.58	4,774.16	11,731	3,926	15,657	192	138	330	139.13
Kanaungto ..			11,158	4,599	15,757	228	162	390	140.74
Tamwe ...	5.28	5,858.71	20,541	10,393	30,934	707	565	1,272	125.13
Port ..	...	...	13,400	401	13,801	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other Public Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	485	2,193	352.16
Adventitious population ...	...	...	6,566	1,334	7,900	...	...	...	...
Rangoon River, Pegu River and Pazundaung creek. ..	6.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30.40	11,365.30	2,38,716	1,06,789	3,45,505	6,737	4,243	10,980	158.78

Circles during the year 1929.

7													8		
DEATH AS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FROM.													MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PRE- VIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Plague.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle of Lungs.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	All causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
													Male.	Female.	Total.
...	1.13	...	1.13	.56	11.85	.28	29.64	48.35	39.58	44.59	
.1523	...	.42	.15	2.14	2.79	7.75	.04	23.81	33.41	43.54	37.47	
.1631	...	.66	.28	2.48	2.16	5.39	.03	15.82	22.57	36.26	27.29	
.0505	.16	.05	.88	2.08	7.27	.05	17.40	24.98	33.13	27.95	
.0523	.18	.36	.50	1.41	1.91	7.52	.14	13.71	27.50	23.40	26.01	
...05	.28	.32	.09	.37	.93	.79	5.85	...	9.47	14.54	29.58	18.15	
...	.09	...	.09	.26	...	.09	.94	1.02	2.81	...	6.89	9.34	21.25	12.25	
.0404	.04	.17	.35	.82	1.56	5.21	...	8.12	13.53	25.11	16.97	
.1313	.13	.13	.44	.76	1.20	3.47	.06	6.74	10.61	22.46	13.17	
.1010	.16	.73	1.50	4.77	1.81	6.37	.10	15.59	27.33	40.56	31.21	
.0404	.04	.34	1.20	2.95	1.32	4.14	.17	16.40	22.06	30.78	25.17	
.05	.03	...	.24	.11	.27	.83	3.01	2.31	7.51	.03	18.83	28.94	40.32	33.20	
...15	...	.15	.15	1.39	1.24	5.10	...	9.27	14.32	24.86	17.46	
.06	1.60	.32	1.98	1.02	6.52	.06	9.52	16.37	35.15	21.08	
.5706	.06	.57	.06	1.59	1.33	5.59	.13	14.80	20.43	35.23	24.75	
.1042	.13	.84	.90	4.20	1.49	8.43	.23	24.35	34.42	54.36	41.12	
...	
...	
...	
...	
.18	.04	.003	.27	.21	.50	.56	2.65	2.33	6.74	.72	17.59	28.22	39.73	31.78	30.79 40.91 33.92

Table No. 3.—Deaths by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

Registration Circles.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Newly Added Area	9	10	18	10	6	19	20	13	17	11	12	13	158
North-Kemmendine	85	75	71	77	79	82	91	91	90	76	71	94	982
South-Kemmendine	69	84	58	76	69	75	79	77	49	90	67	78	871
Lanmadaw	43	46	42	52	33	37	53	37	36	52	46	61	538
Taroktan	33	42	45	51	40	48	61	58	48	49	52	44	571
North-West Town	38	24	28	39	33	31	27	40	42	36	34	20	391
South-West Town	18	12	15	12	12	10	11	10	17	9	12	6	144
North-East Town	35	38	37	34	36	29	36	24	23	36	44	19	391
South-East Town	26	18	21	13	9	14	19	14	20	14	24	17	209
Botataung	47	61	53	43	39	56	56	54	36	55	60	43	603
Yegyaw	39	48	56	55	48	43	62	37	57	61	33	50	589
Theinbyu	90	93	91	96	87	107	138	99	114	111	89	120	1,235
Cantonment	12	5	3	4	12	8	14	15	11	14	9	6	113
Dala	25	25	19	31	28	23	32	26	42	34	25	20	330
Kanaungto	49	32	42	36	28	40	37	20	21	31	25	29	390
Tamwe	106	114	101	98	76	117	158	125	107	110	67	93	1,272
Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other Public Institutions	212	175	172	178	172	148	203	182	193	179	202	177	2,193
TOTAL	936	902	872	904	807	887	1,097	922	923	968	872	890	10,980

Table No. 4.—Infant mortality according to cause.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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Table No. 4.—Deaths registered according

1		2		3		4		5		6	
Registration Circles.		Under 5 years.				5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.	
		Census population 1921.									
		Male. 11,601.		Female. 11,513.		Population, census, 1921.		Population census, 1921.		Population census, 1921.	
		Under 1 year Births.		One and under 5 years.							
		Male 4,248.	Female. 3,935.	Male.	Female.	Male. 12,320	Female. 11,332	Male. 15,097.	Female. 10,624.	Male. 21,513.	Female. 11,269.
		* Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Newly Added Area	...	24	19	12	11	3	2	...	1	1	...
North Kemmendine	...	131	124	68	58	15	15	8	8	11	8
South Kemmendine	...	162	126	36	60	14	11	9	6	10	11
Lanmadaw	...	81	62	24	29	10	4	1	2	12	10
Taroktan	...	58	48	31	27	12	8	7	5	10	6
North-West Town	...	67	49	17	15	1	1	7	6	14	7
South-West Town	...	14	21	10	9	...	1	...	2	6	2
North-East Town	...	50	53	15	13	6	5	4	3	7	8
South-East Town	...	26	22	5	6	1	2	1	2	4	5
Botataung	...	68	75	20	26	7	5	7	2	9	5
Yegyaw	...	89	78	40	29	9	9	5	1	8	11
Theinbyu	...	226	189	61	62	15	6	7	5	12	24
Cantonment	...	18	12	12	5	2	...	1	1	1	...
Dala	...	45	38	16	23	5	5	...	1	4	...
Kanaungto	...	49	43	21	27	10	5	6	5	8	4
Tamwe	...	210	162	85	67	12	10	12	14	16	15
Port
Hospitals and other Public Institutions.	...	108	76	20	16	15	8	20	15	61	31
TOTAL	..	1,426	1,197	494	484	138	97	95	79	194	147
Ratio per mille	...	335.69		304.19							
Total deaths under 5 years		Male 1920		Female 1681							
Ratio per 1,000	...	165.50		146.01		11.20	8.56	6.29	7.44	9.02	13.04

* In the case of children under 1 year of age the ratio should be calculated on the number
The population figures on which ratio are to be

to age by Registration Circles during 1929.

7		8		9		10		11		12	
20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.			
Population census, 1921.		Population census, 1921.		Population census, 1921.		Population census, 1921.		Population census, 1921.			
Male. 1,30,132.	Female.	Male.	Female. 41,082.	Male. 41,578.	Female.	Male.	Female. 16,259.	Male. 6,475.	Female. 4,710.		
Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
12	9	12	4	8	3	9	3	17	8	REMARKS	
44	51	70	49	61	32	42	29	74	84		
45	31	46	35	49	29	45	28	56	62		
37	19	44	23	35	18	26	22	37	42		
70	14	46	23	66	13	34	14	51	28		
19	23	35	10	29	17	17	7	32	17		
8	11	14	6	9	...	10	3	12	6		
33	28	34	20	27	7	18	17	24	18		
29	9	19	6	26	4	10	7	11	14		
78	30	72	36	48	15	35	12	29	24		
26	25	43	21	32	14	25	21	55	48		
67	52	62	50	57	45	40	26	126	102		
4	7	5	5	8	4	5	3	9	11		
30	12	23	20	23	2	15	8	31	19		
25	11	27	19	24	11	16	10	42	27		
62	52	71	70	63	32	56	37	117	106		
...		
400	126	487	93	281	52	165	27	97	26		54 male and 15 female deaths, age shown unknown in Civil General Hospital.
989	510	1,110	490	849	308	568	274	820	642		
16.13		24.34		34.08		35.80		126.64 136.30			

of births during the year, in all other cases on the number living at the time of census. calculated refer to the whole city under registration.

Table No. 6.—Statement showing the birth-rate and Infantile Mortality in each Circle for the Year 1929.

Circles.	Estimated normal population of 1929.	Deaths under 12 months of age.	Total recorded births.	Estimated birth-rate calculated on estimated normal population.	Infantile mortality per 1,000 births.	Remarks.
Newly added Area ...	4,548	43	161	35.40	267.08	
North Kemmendine ...	24,865	255	759	30.52	335.97	
South Kemmendine ...	24,976	288	1,328	53.17	215.87	
Lanmadaw ...	14,752	143	456	30.91	313.50	
Taroktan ...	19,460	106	355	18.24	298.59	
North West Town ..	11,834	116	407	34.39	285.01	
South West Town ..	6,492	35	243	37.43	144.03	
North East Town ..	16,487	103	360	21.84	236.11	
South East Town ...	8,917	48	235	26.35	204.26	
Botataung ...	13,459	143	431	32.02	331.79	
Yegyaw ...	19,820	167	823	41.52	202.92	
Theinbyu ...	30,573	415	1,008	32.97	411.71	
Cantonment ...	3,609	30	30	8.31	1000.00	
Dala ...	8,681	83	359	41.35	231.20	
Kanaungto ...	10,169	92	276	27.14	333.33	
Tamwe ...	22,773	372	1,034	45.40	359.77	
Port	984	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other Public Institutions ...	..	184	...	...	..
Adventitious population	4,802	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,47,201	2,623	8,265	33.43	317.36	

Table No. 7.—Statement showing the number of Deaths from

Months.	Cholera.			Small-pox.			Measles.			Plague.			Fevers.		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
January ...	5	6	10	5	44	1	...	1	...	18	28	4	27	40	32
February ...	28	15	9	19	93	4	...	3	...	23	42	5	32	47	34
March ...	12	17	12	42	125	4	...	1	...	9	32	6	33	52	22
April ...	10	17	11	54	79	1	...	...	...	10	17	13	40	40	48
May ...	7	5	6	21	25	2	...	1	...	13	19	2	38	35	33
June ...	3	10	7	19	7	...	...	...	...	12	29	11	35	44	34
July ...	2	3	2	12	4	1	...	...	...	22	44	20	38	37	43
August ...	1	6	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	13	24	13	40	35	36
September ...	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	7	44	25	40
October ...	3	1	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	13	6	4	50	32	41
November ...	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	3	37	27	34
December ...	5	1	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	1	48	26	40
Total ...	84	86	61	203	378	13	2	6	1	168	257	94	462	440	437

various causes for 1927, 1928 and 1929.

Bowel complaints.			Respiratory Diseases.			Injuries.			Other causes.			Total.		
1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
73	82	61	277	276	261	16	24	27	474	449	540	895	950	936
70	68	67	237	268	283	28	28	32	348	468	463	785	1,032	902
69	86	66	309	286	278	24	17	13	397	496	471	895	1,112	872
73	98	58	325	271	277	31	22	20	351	416	471	894	960	904
92	81	65	275	279	264	13	19	24	405	416	411	864	880	807
136	119	97	267	305	262	16	19	15	451	525	461	939	1,058	887
157	79	136	256	324	265	31	22	21	459	519	609	977	1,032	1,097
101	72	90	250	328	225	21	25	23	409	520	535	839	1,011	922
67	42	77	261	243	226	19	21	17	424	545	556	831	889	923
59	43	66	310	263	276	21	24	22	552	577	557	1,012	946	963
59	50	68	332	261	274	28	23	20	461	516	473	934	883	872
84	46	64	279	285	242	33	28	14	502	549	526	985	937	890
1,040	866	915	3,378	3,389	3,133	281	272	248	5,233	5,996	6,078	10,851	11,690	10,980

Table No. 8.—Deaths registered from Cholera by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5	
	Registration Circles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.
		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		
Newly Added Area	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...
North Kemmendine	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
South Kemmendine	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Lanmadaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tarokian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North West Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South West Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North East Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South East Town	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Botataung	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Yegyaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Theinbyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanaungto	3	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tamwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	...
Port ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Institutions	5	3	7	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	1	29	...	...	...	...
Total	10	9	12	11	6	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	57	4	61	0.24	0.01	0.18	0.29

Table No. 9.—Deaths registered from Small-pox by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5
Registration Circles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Newly Added Area
North Kemmendine
South Kemmendine
Lanmadaw
Taroktan
North West Town	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
South West Town
North East Town
South East Town
Botataung
Yegyaw
Theinbyu	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cantonment
Dala
Kanaungto
Tamwe
Port
Hospitals and other Public Institutions...	1	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11	...	...	...	...
Total	1	4	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.78

Table No. 10.—Deaths registered from Measles by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5	
	Registration Circles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.		Total.
Newly Added Area
North Kemmendine
South Kemmendine
Lannadaw
Taroktan
North West Town	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
South West Town
North East Town
South East Town
Botataung
Yegyaw
Theinbyu
Cantonment
Dala
Kanaungto
Tamwe
Port
Hospitals and other Public Institutions
Total	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.004	...	0.003
																				0.03

Table No. 11.—Deaths registered from Plague by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5
													TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Registration Circles.																			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Newly Added Area...	1	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	5	1	6	32	10	23	
North Kemmendine...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	7	3	10	33	27	31
South Kemmendine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	13	...
Lanmadaw	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	29	...	23
Taroktan	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	2	37	...	28
North-West Town	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	11	35	09
South-West Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	06	...	04
North-East Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	16	...	13
South-East Town	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	15	...	10
Botataung	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	07	12	04
Yegyaw	...	1	1	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	30	14	24
Theinbyu	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	52	15
Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanaungto	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	09	...	06
Tamwe	...	1	...	7	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	8	5	13	39	48	42
Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other Public Institutions	1	2	2	3	1	5	8	4	4	2	2	...	30	4	34	...	...	...
Total ...	4	5	6	18	2	11	20	13	7	4	3	1	75	19	94	031	018	027	104

Table No. 12.—Deaths registered from Enteric Fever by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3	4			5
	Registration Circles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
														Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Newly Added Area...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Kemmendine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Kemmendine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lanmadaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taroktan	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	North-West Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	South-West Town	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North-East Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South-East Town	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Botataung	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yegyaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theinbyu	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanaungto	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamwe	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hospitals and other Public Institutions	3	1	3	4	5	3	...	2	3	6	8	3	30	11	41	...
	Total	5	3	5	5	6	6	6	8	7	6	12	3	52	20	72	0.19

Table No. 13.—Deaths registered from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5
													TOTAL-			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Registration Circles.																			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Newly Added Area...
North Kemmendine
South Kemmendine
Lanmadaw
Taroktan
North-West Town...
South-West Town
North-East Town
South-East Town
Botataung
Yegyaw
Theinbyu
Cantonment
Dala
Kanaungto
Tamwe
Port
Hospitals and other Public Institutions	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	8	0'03	...	0'02	0'04

Table No. 14.—Deaths registered from Diphtheria by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5
													TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Registration Circles.																			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Newly Added Area...
North Kemmendine...
South Kemmendine
Lanmadaw
Taroktan
North-West Town
South-West Town
North-East Town	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
South-East Town	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Botataung
Yegyaw
Theinbyu
Cantonment
Dala
Kanaungto
Tamwe
Port
Hospitals and other Public Institutions
Total ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	0'004	0'03	0'01	0'02

Table No. 15.—Deaths registered from Puerperal Septicaemia by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5	
	Registration Circles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.							
Newly Added Area...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	15
North Kemmendine...
South Kemmendine...
Lanmadaw
Taroktan
North West Town...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14
South West Town	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	17
North East Town
South East Town
Botataung
Yegyaw
Theinbyu	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment	1	...	...	...	...
Dala	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanaungto	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tamwe	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Port	1	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other
Public Institutions...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	...	17	17	...	...	...	...
Total ..	4	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	3	3	6	5	3	...	31	31	...	0'29	0'09	0'07

Table No. 16.—Deaths registered from Malarial Fever by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1939

1	2												3			4			5
													TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Registration Circles.																			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Newly Added Area...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	1.48	.66	1.13	
North Kemmendine...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	8	3	11	.51	.29	.42	
South Kemmendine...	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	4	3	...	17	4	21	.81	.36	.66	
Lannadaw	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	.24	...	.16	
Taroktan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	2	8	.43	.25	.36	
North West Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	.12	...	.09	
South West Town...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North East Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	4	.19	.15	.17	
South East Town	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	.16	...	.13	
Botataung	2	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	11	3	14	.81	.53	.73	
Yegyaw	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	5	3	8	.33	.36	.34	
Theinbyu	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	10	...	10	.43	...	.27	
Cantonment	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.22	...	.15	
Dala	2	1	2	4	2	...	3	...	4	2	1	4	21	4	25	1.79	1.02	1.60	
Kanaungto	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	9	...	9	.81	...	.57	
Tamwe	2	2	...	4	1	2	4	4	1	4	1	1	22	4	26	1.07	.38	.84	
Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other Public Institutions...	5	2	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	8	20	4	24	...	...	...
Total	15	12	8	21	11	7	18	14	10	20	13	23	143	29	172	0.60	0.27	0.50	0.68

Table No. 17.—Deaths registered from other Fevers Including Influenza by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5
													TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Registration Circles.																			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Newly added area
North Kemmendine...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kemmendine...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lannadaw
Taroktan
North West Town
South West Town
North East Town
South East Town
Botataung
Yegyaw
Theinbyu
Cantonment
Dala
Kanaungto
Tamwe
Port
Hospitals and other Public Institutions...	2	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	3	20	2	22	...	...	...	...
Total	12	19	9	22	16	21	19	14	23	15	9	14	149	44	193	0.62	0.41	0.56	0.42

Table No. 17A.—Deaths registered from Influenza by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5
	Registration Circles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
	Newly added area...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Kemmendine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Kemmendine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lannadaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taroktan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North West Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South West Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North East Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South East Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Botataung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yegyaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theinbyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanaungto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hospitals and other Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	1	...	2	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	12	3	15	0.05	0.05	0.15

Table No. 18.—Deaths registered from Diarrhoea and Dysentery by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3	4			5			
Registration Circles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.	
													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Newly Added Area	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	4	1'48	.66	1'13	1,000 during previous five years.	
North Kemmendine ...	2	3	3	4	7	6	9	5	5	1	5	6	37	19	56	2'36	1'81	2'14		
South Kemmendine ...	3	8	6	9	3	8	10	10	6	5	5	6	46	33	79	2'20	3'00	2'48		
Lanmadaw ...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	1	...	1	4	1	10	7	17	.81	1'01	.88
Taroktan ...	2	...	1	2	4	3	6	4	...	4	1	3	23	8	31	1'64	1'01	1'41		
North-West Town ...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	4	4	3	...	2	14	6	20	.86	1'16	.93		
South-West Town ...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	5	11	.68	1'74	.94
North-East Town ...	2	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	10	19	.56	1'46	.82
South-East Town ...	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	6	6	12	.48	1'75	.76
Botataung ...	5	7	8	...	7	9	13	13	5	8	8	5	61	31	92	4'47	5'47	4'77		
Yegyaw ...	6	3	4	4	7	9	6	6	6	6	4	8	39	30	69	2'59	3'59	2'95		
Theinbyu ...	4	8	11	4	13	17	17	9	10	7	7	5	62	50	112	2'66	3'59	3'01		
Cantonment ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	7	2	9	1'54	1'04	1'39
Dala ...	1	2	1	3	4	3	5	3	2	2	3	2	21	10	31	1'79	2'55	1'98		
Kanaungto ...	7	2	3	3	2	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	16	9	25	1'43	1'96	1'59		
Tamwe ...	8	9	13	9	2	21	28	13	4	9	6	8	75	55	130	3'65	5'29	4'20		
Port ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other Public Institutions.	19	17	8	10	9	11	32	17	25	14	18	18	150	48	198	...	...	...
Total ...	61	67	66	58	65	97	136	90	77	66	68	64	585	330	915	2'45	3'09	2'65		3'39

Table No. 20.—Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases excluding Tubercle of Lungs by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5
													TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Registration Circles.																			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Newly added area	4	1	4	3	2	5	5	4	4	5	3	2	22	20	42	10'85	13'19	11'85	
North Kemmendine	14	18	17	18	17	16	26	17	15	14	17	14	123	80	203	7'84	7'61	7'75	
South Kemmendine	17	14	15	16	12	10	14	8	6	24	18	18	106	66	172	5'07	6'00	5'39	
Lanmadaw	12	18	11	13	9	8	10	9	8	10	11	21	90	50	140	7'32	7'18	7'27	
Taroktan	12	16	13	11	12	17	14	8	9	14	22	17	117	48	165	8'36	6'04	7'52	
North-West Town	13	9	14	12	11	7	9	11	12	10	15	3	85	41	126	5'19	7'93	5'85	
South-West Town	2	5	4	2	2	2	3	...	3	3	5	2	17	16	33	1'91	5'57	2'81	
North-East Town	10	15	19	11	10	10	9	9	6	11	7	3	81	39	120	5'00	5'69	5'21	
South-East Town	8	7	6	3	1	2	5	2	6	3	8	4	34	21	55	2'73	6'12	3'47	
Botataung	13	16	10	9	11	14	5	6	9	10	14	6	74	49	123	5'42	8'64	6'37	
Vegyaw	8	13	9	7	12	6	9	3	6	10	6	8	56	41	97	3'72	4'91	4'14	
Theinbyu	20	27	14	22	21	19	21	25	30	27	23	30	150	129	279	6'44	9'27	7'51	
Cantonment	6	2	2	2	5	1	2	4	2	5	...	2	21	12	33	4'63	6'21	5'10	
Dala	7	9	6	6	8	12	8	9	6	13	10	8	53	49	102	4'52	12'48	6'52	
Kanaungto	11	8	14	8	6	10	7	3	3	5	5	8	60	28	88	5'38	6'09	5'59	
Tamwe	25	25	22	24	15	28	24	21	22	21	16	18	156	105	261	7'59	10'10	8'43	
Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other Public Institutions ...	19	24	37	36	34	21	20	19	16	22	26	16	235	55	290	...	...	...
Total	191	227	217	203	188	188	191	158	163	207	206	180	1,480	849	2,329	6'20	7'95	6'74	7'14

Table No. 21.—Deaths registered from Injuries by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5	
	Registration Circles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
														Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.			Total.
Newly Added Area	1	...	...	1	...	...	.28	
North Kemmendine...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	.66	.04	
South Kemmendine...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.10	.03	
Lanmadaw	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.03	
Taroktan	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	.13	.05	
North-West Town	2	...	...	...	...	.14	
South-West Town	
North-East Town	
South-East Town	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botataung ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	.08	.06	
Yegyaw	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	.15	.10	
Theinbyu	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	.13	.17	
Cantonment	1	...	1	...	.04	.03	
Dala	
Kanaungto	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.06	
Tamwe	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.43	.13	
Port ...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	.29	.23	
Hospitals and other	
Public Institutions...	25	25	10	16	24	13	19	22	22	16	20	20	13	190	33	223	...	...	...
Total ...	27	32	13	20	24	15	21	23	23	17	22	20	14	206	42	248	0.86	0.39	0.72	0.74

Table No. 22.—Deaths registered from All Other Causes by Registration Circles during each month of the year 1929.

1	2												3			4			5
	Registration Circles.												TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION			
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Newly added area ...	5	8	14	6	2	14	14	9	12	4	8	9	68	37	105	33.55	24.41	29.64	
North Kemmendine ...	63	43	46	46	43	52	49	59	57	56	42	68	289	335	624	18.42	31.85	23.81	
South Kemmendine ...	47	55	34	38	45	43	45	50	34	44	30	40	253	252	505	12.10	22.90	15.82	
Lannadaw ...	26	24	30	32	21	25	28	25	25	34	29	36	170	165	335	13.83	23.71	17.40	
Taroktan ...	18	23	26	28	18	20	33	33	30	24	25	23	184	117	301	13.14	14.72	13.71	
North West Town ...	22	14	13	23	18	17	11	19	21	17	16	13	111	93	204	6.78	17.98	9.47	
South West Town ...	14	5	8	7	5	4	7	10	8	6	5	2	50	31	81	5.63	10.80	6.89	
North East Town ...	17	18	11	16	15	13	18	12	13	22	33	13	105	96	201	6.49	14.02	8.12	
South East Town ...	13	8	9	8	7	5	11	8	10	6	13	9	64	43	107	5.14	12.54	6.74	
Botataung ...	21	24	27	23	18	23	30	28	16	32	30	23	171	130	301	12.53	22.92	15.59	
Yegyaw ...	19	28	36	37	20	24	39	22	39	37	21	26	190	158	348	12.63	18.92	16.40	
Theinbyu ...	56	48	52	53	40	58	88	53	66	66	48	72	372	328	700	15.97	23.58	18.83	
Cantonment ...	4	...	...	1	6	4	9	9	8	7	8	4	30	30	60	6.61	15.54	9.27
Dala ...	14	13	8	15	12	6	14	13	27	13	9	5	87	62	149	7.42	15.79	9.52	
Kanaungto ...	24	19	17	20	18	24	28	15	12	24	13	19	120	113	233	10.75	24.57	14.80	
Tamwe ...	64	63	58	44	51	56	94	81	71	69	43	60	393	361	754	19.13	34.74	24.35	
Port ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other Public Institutions	113	75	82	74	72	73	91	89	107	96	100	98	784	286	1,070	...	...	...
Total ...	540	468	471	471	411	461	609	535	556	557	473	526	3,441	2,637	6,078	14.41	24.69	17.59	
																		16.33	

Table No. 23—Deaths from Diarrhoea and Dysentery registered according to Class by Registration Circles during the year 1929.

Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1921.			Number of deaths registered.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	
	2			3										4	
	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Buddhists	Other Classes.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
							Diarrhoea	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Dysentery			
Newly Added Area	35	624	116	2,748	20	3,543	...	1	...	1	...	2	1.48	.66	1.13
North Kemmendine	1,473	6,550	2,529	15,321	333	26,206	5	16	7	10	...	3	2.36	1.81	2.14
South Kemmendine	4,354	10,492	3,998	12,451	618	31,913	1	17	8	5	...	22	2.20	3.00	2.48
Lamnadaw	359	5,566	1,366	10,946	1,014	19,251	...	5	...	2	...	1	.81	1.01	.88
Tarokian	294	3,479	1,387	6,976	9,813	21,949	...	...	...	3	...	5	1.64	1.01	1.41
North-West Town	678	7,672	10,638	1,388	1,165	21,541	...	...	...	5	...	1	.86	1.16	.93
North-East Town	78	4,907	4,693	1,659	417	11,754	...	2	2	3	...	...	.68	1.74	.94
South-East Town	3,797	9,311	5,403	3,200	1,329	23,040	2	3	1	6	...	1	.56	1.46	.82
Botataung	2,429	7,567	4,281	1,216	377	15,870	1	6	1	4	...	...	.48	1.75	.76
Yegyaw	1,111	9,059	3,908	4,840	401	19,319	2	37	18	3	...	8	4.47	5.47	4.77
Thainbyu	2,375	9,175	3,419	7,785	645	23,399	4	31	4	2	...	4	2.59	3.59	2.95
Cantonment	3,833	14,032	6,105	12,712	518	37,200	9	18	13	11	...	20	2.66	3.59	3.01
Dala	1,901	2,759	648	1,084	79	6,471	...	3	...	...	...	...	1.54	1.04	1.39
Kanaungto	234	6,919	2,470	5,806	228	15,657	...	6	3	1	...	10	1.79	2.55	1.98
Tamwe	155	7,304	2,043	5,818	437	15,757	...	15	3	...	...	3	1.43	1.96	1.59
Port	1,116	11,358	4,103	14,013	344	30,934	...	25	10	...	...	27	3.65	5.29	4.20
Hospitals and Other	869	7,116	4,265	1,374	177	13,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	4	19	...	10	...	...	...
Adventitious Popu- lation	259	1,736	698	4,961	246	7,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25,350	1,25,626	62,070	1,14,298	18,161	3,45,505	31	225	76	87	117	115	2.45	3.09	2.65

Table No. 24.—*Statement of the number of deaths from Phthisis and Respiratory Diseases and the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of the population in Males and Females, circle by circle:—*

Registration Circles.	Phthisis.						Respiratory diseases excluding Phthisis.					
	Number and Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						Number and Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.					
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Num- ber.	Ratio.	Num- ber.	Ratio.	Num- ber.	Ratio.	Num- ber.	Ratio.	Num- ber.	Ratio.	Num- ber.	Ratio.
Newly Added Area ...	2	·99	...	...	2	·56	22	10·85	20	13·19	42	11·85
North Kemmendine ...	55	3·51	18	1·71	73	2·79	123	7·84	80	7·61	203	7·75
South Kemmendine ...	29	1·39	40	3·64	69	2·16	106	5·07	66	6·00	172	5·39
Lanmadaw ...	31	2·52	9	1·29	40	2·08	90	7·32	50	7·18	140	7·27
Taroktan ...	35	2·50	7	·88	42	1·91	117	8·36	48	6·04	165	7·52
North-West Town ...	6	·37	11	2·13	17	·79	85	5·19	41	7·93	126	5·85
South-West Town ...	5	·56	7	2·44	12	1·02	17	1·91	16	5·57	33	2·81
North-East Town ...	14	·86	22	3·21	36	1·56	81	5·00	39	5·69	120	5·21
South-East Town ...	13	1·04	6	1·75	19	1·20	34	2·73	21	6·12	55	3·47
Botataung ...	25	1·83	10	1·76	35	1·81	74	5·42	49	8·64	123	6·37
Yegyaw ...	19	1·26	12	1·44	31	1·32	56	3·72	41	4·91	97	4·14
Theinbyu ...	43	1·85	43	3·09	86	2·31	150	6·44	129	9·27	279	7·51
Cantonment ...	6	1·32	2	1·04	8	1·24	21	4·63	12	6·21	33	5·10
Dala ...	5	·43	11	2·80	16	1·02	53	4·52	49	12·48	102	6·52
Kanaungto ...	12	1·08	9	1·96	21	1·33	60	5·38	28	6·09	88	5·59
Tamwe ...	26	1·27	20	1·92	46	1·49	156	7·59	105	10·10	261	8·43

Table No. 25.—Statement showing the Immigration and Emigration for the Port of Rangoon during the year 1929.

Year.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
1929	3,55,169	14,189	3,69,358	26,948	2,489	29,437
				2,82,344	12,230	2,94,574 To Indian Ports
Total	3,55,169	14,189	3,69,358	3,09,292	14,719	3,24,011

N.B. With reference to the figures for Emigrants to Indian Ports, they have been compiled from the information supplied by the Agents of the respective companies concerned.

Table No. 26.—*Burial Statement for the year 1929.*

Serial No.	Burial or Burning Ground.	No. of burial passes issued by Medical Registrars, etc.	No. of passes collected by Vaccinators and Caretakers.		Remarks.
			Old.	New.	
1.	Ayeywa near Jamal's land, Kemmdine	12	...	12	
2.	Seikkyi, Kemmdine	25	...	25	
3.	Municipal West, Hanthawaddy Road	3,421	282	3,167	
4.	Kuren, Bagaya Road	23	1	22	
5.	Hteedan, Sanchoung Road	309	29	287	
6.	Armenian, Stockade Road	1	...	1	
7.	Baptist, Montgomery Street	26	3	23	
8.	Parsee, U Ohn Ghine Road	2	...	2	
9.	Jewish, U Ohn Ghine Road	20	3	17	
10.	Mogul, U Ohn Ghine Road	36	1	36	
11.	Chinese, Culvert Road	267	15	257	
12.	Chinese, Tamwe Road	358	36	324	
13.	Municipal East, Tamwe	4,545	289	4,264	
14.	Suratee, Tamwe	1,386	39	1,355	
15.	Dawbong, Patheingyi Village	73	2	71	
16.	Dawbong, Arracan Co's Village	67	...	67	
17.	Dawbong, near Steel's land	2	...	2	
18.	Dawbong, Ayeywa Village	2	...	2	
19.	Dalla, Burial Ground	136	8	128	
20.	Hindu, Burial Ground Dalla	104	...	104	
21.	Kamakasit, East	18	3	15	
22.	Kamakasit, West	40	1	39	
23.	Angyi, Dalla	48	3	45	
24.	Minywa Seikkyi Dalla	13	...	13	
25.	Seikkyi, Kanaungto	239	14	228	
26.	Burmese, North Kanaungto	99	6	93	
27.	Mohammedan, do.	8	1	7	
	Carried over	...	11,280	736	10,606

Burial Statement for the year 1929—contd.

Serial No.	Burial or Burning Ground.	No. of burial passes issued by Medical Registrars, etc.	No. of passes collected by Vaccinators and Caretakers.		Remarks.
			Old.	New.	
	Brought forward ...	11,280	736	10,606	
28.	Cantonment	45	23	22	
29.	Kamayut	63	3	60	
30.	Sunni Moslim Burial Ground, Kanaungto	6	...	10	
31.	Jawaing, Kanaungto	1	...	1	
32.	Mowers Point, Dalla	2	...	2	
33.	Kokine burial ground	4	2	2	
34.	Roman Catholic Old Burial Ground, Stockade Road.	3	1	2	
35.	Chittagonian do do	3	...	3	
36.	Fukinese do Mill Road	3	1	2	
37.	Eastern Slope of Shwedagon Pagoda	2	...	2	
38.	Pyathit Kyaungdiko, Ngadatkyi	1	...	1	
39.	U Thiri Kyaung do	1	...	1	
40.	Ngadat Kyaungdike do	1	...	1	
41.	Ashetawya Webyan Kyaung	2	...	2	
42.	Wingaba Hill Royal Vault	1	...	1	
43.	Shwegondine Kyaungdike	1	...	1	
44.	Shwegyetyet off Park Lane	1	...	1	
45.	Old Burmese Burial Ground Bagaya Road	1	...	1	
46.	Mingala Sanchaungdike Dalla	1	...	1	
47.	Ngadatgyi Kyaungdike	1	...	1	
48.	In Mortuary	233	...	233	
		11,656	766	10,956	

No. of passes not received at the end of last year	14
Total No. of deaths during the year	10,980
Total No. of Still births	676
No. of dead bodies brought from outside Corporation limits.	87
Total	11,757

Total No. of passes collected (Old & New)	11,722
No. of dead bodies removed to outside Corporation limits for burial	21
No. of passes not collected at the end of the year	14
Total	11,757

Vaccination Table No. 1.—Statement of the total number of vaccinations performed during the year 1929-30 including those performed at the Port and the cost per head of the vaccinations performed.

Year.	Primary vaccinations in the Town by Corporation Staff.	Revaccinations in the Town by Corporation Staff.	Vaccinations done by Private Medical Practitioners and others.	Ship vaccinations.	Total No. of vaccinations.	Rate percentage of verified Primary successful cases in Town.	Average No. of vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination per 1000 of population (by Corporation Staff.)	No. of births registered per 1000 of population.	Total expenditure including cost of lymph and salaries of vaccinators, etc.	Average cost per vaccination head.
1929-30	9,406	21,002	555	216,854	247,817	98.29	1,086	27.23	24.12	41,223 15 9	0 2 8

Table No. II. *Statement showing births registered during the year 1929-30, and vaccination of Infants under one year of age.*

CIRCLES.	Total births excluding Still births.	Still births.	Deaths under one year.	Number of Infants surviving.	Number of Infants vaccinated.	Percentage of vaccination to births registered.	Remarks.
Newly Added Area	161	4	50	111	407	252.80	
North Kemmendine	773	67	258	515	1,450	68.72	
South Kemmendine	1,337	66	296	1,041			
Lanmadaw	462	28	140	322	894	100.79	
Taroktan	425	14	90	335			
North-West Town	423	19	112	311	907	139.32	
South-West Town	228	18	28	200			
North-East Town	361	13	90	271	543	85.65	
South-East Town	273	7	43	230			
Botataung ...	449	16	133	316	744	62.73	
Yegyaw ..	737	33	178	559			
Theinbyu ...	1,056	54	412	644	1,486	73.99	
Tamwe ...	977	84	357	620			
Cantonment	36	4	32	4	...	...
Dalla ...	344	18	89	255	733	115.07	
Kanaungto	293	3	91	202			
Port ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and other Public Institutions	...	216	188	..	...	...
Vaccination performed by Private Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	130	...	
Private Vaccinators	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	8,335	664	2,587	5,936	7,294	87.51	

Table No. 1.—Showing number of Blockages

Division.	Circle.	BLOCKAGES IN								INSPECTOR.						
		Water Closets.	Sulliage Trays.		Manhole.	Downtake Sulliage and Rain-water Pipes.	Soil Pipes.	Other Blockages.	Water Closets.	Sulliage Trays.		Manhole.	Downtake Sulliage and Rain-water Pipes.	Soil Pipes.	Other Blockages.	
			Deep	Surface.						Deep.	Surface.					
																1	2	3	4	5	6	7
East Town Division.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
{	North-East Town (I)	37	121	2,492	18	30	1	...	...	...	2,492	...	...	...	...
	NorthEast Town(II)	14	73	2,730	36	28	2	...	1	...	2,730	...	...	...	...
	South East Town	6	447	1,565	5	1	...	...	...	31	1,565	...	...	...	...
	Yegyaw	19	263	2,252	13	8	...	...	...	...	2,252	...	...	...	...
	Botataung	24	58	1,710	3	42	...	...	...	1	1,710	...	...	...	...
	Total	100	962	10,749	75	109	3	...	1	32	10,749	...	...	...	...
{	Theinbyu East	5	8	1,248	13	7	...	1	...	...	1,248	...	...	...	...
	Theinbyu West	13	6	462	3	2	...	...	...	...	462	...	...	...	...
	Tamwe (I)	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamwe (II)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamwe (III)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	18	14	1,710	16	14	...	1	...	...	1,710	...	...	...	...

TARY.

cleared during the year 1929.

CLEARED BY

OWNER.							CORPORATION PLUMBER.							REMARKS.
Water Closets.	Sulliage Trays.		Manhole.	Downtake Sul- liage and Rain- water Pipes.	Soil Pipes.	Other Blockages.	Water Closets.	Sulliage Trays.		Manhole.	Downtake Sul- liage and Rain- water Pipes.	Soil Pipes.	Other Blockages.	
	Deep.	Surface.						Deep.	Surface.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36	119	...	17	28	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...
13	72	...	36	28	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	416	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	231	...	13	7	...	...	4	32	...	...	1	...	...
21	47	...	3	33	...	...	3	10	...	...	9	...	...
91	885	...	74	97	3	...	8	45	...	1	12	..	...
5	7	...	10	7	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	..	...
13	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	
...	
...	
18	12	...	13	12	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	...	...

Table No. 1. continued—Showing number of Blockages

Division.	Circle.	BLOCKAGES IN							INSPECTOR.						
		Water Closets.	Sulliage Trays.		Manhole.	Downtake Sulliage and Rain-water Pipes.	Soil Pipes.	Other Blockages	Water Closets.	Sulliage Trays.		Manhole.	Downtake Sulliage and Rain water Pipes.	Soil Pipes.	Other Blockages
			Deep.	Surface.						Deep.	Surface.				
West Town Division.	North-West Town	18	131	4,914	19	28	...	...	...	...	4,914	...	...	...	...
	South-West Town	42	240	2,601	22	3	...	...	...	...	2,601	...	...	...	...
	Taroktan	3	190	3,837	18	21	7	4	1	102	3,834	...	...	...	...
	Lanmadaw	70	388	3,011	34	18	...	...	...	16	3,011	...	...	...	...
	Total	133	949	14,363	93	70	7	4	1	118	14,360	...	...	...	...
West Suburban Division.	North Kemmendine I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North KemmendineII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Kemmendine I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South KemmendineII	8	19	704	22	1	...	...	...	...	704	...	...	...	...
	Kanaungto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8	19	704	22	1	...	...	...	...	704	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	259	1,944	27,526	206	194	10	5	2	150	27,523	...	...	...	...

TARY.

cleared during the year 1929.

CLEARED BY														
OWNER.							CORPORATION PLUMBER.							REMARKS
Water Closets.	Sulliage Trays.		Manhole.	Down take Sul- liage and Rain- water Pipes.	Soil Pipes.	Other Blockages.	Water Closets.	Sulliage Trays.		Manhole.	Downtake Sul- liage and Rain- water Pipes.	Soil Pipes.	Other Blockages.	
	Deep.	Surface						Deep.	Surface					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	126	...	19	28	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
40	238	...	22	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	84	3	18	21	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
54	278	...	27	16	...	...	16	94	...	7	2	...	...
114	726	3	86	68	7	4	18	105	...	7	2	...	...
...	
...	
...	
4	14	...	15	1	...	...	4	5	...	7	...	...	...
...	
...	
4	14	...	15	1	...	...	4	5	...	7	...	...	...
227	1637	3	188	178	10	5	30	157	...	18	16	...	...

Table No. 2. Showing number of Notices issued and served under the differen

Division.	Circle.	NOTICES SERVED																	
		Section.									Sch. II.Ch. I.			Sch. II. Ch. VII.			Sch. I Ch. VIII.		
		98.	102.	123.	124.	126.	142 (S).	156 (i).	156 (2).	156 (4).	182.	Rule 1.	Rule 2.	Rule 25.	Rule 27 (e).	Rule 1.	Rule 2 (a).	Rule 2 (b).	Rule 12.	Rule 1 (b).
East Town Division.	North-East Town (I) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	23	...	390	...	6	58	...	197
	North-East Town (II) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	41	8	463	...	2	40	...	347
	South-East Town	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	110	16	3	658	...	2	87	...	423
	Yegyaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	29	3	385	...	12	138	...	249
	Botataung	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	279	12	2	295	...	...	251	...	189
	R. B. (I)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R. B. (II) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. I. (I) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F. I. (II) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	16	1,277	121	16	2,192	...	22	574	...	1,405
East Sub- urban Division.	Theinbyu East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	10	1	282	...	1	287	...	126
	Theinbyu West	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	5	10	262	...	1	680	...	...
	Tamwe (I)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	178	18	...	124	...	7	46	338	1
	Tamwe (II)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	53	45	...	206	...	2	329	...	4
	Tamwe (III)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	...	88	...	2	245	...	...
	Dalla	...	...	29	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	R. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. I. (I)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. I. (II)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	5	29	1	1	12	...	80	11	963	...	7	52	1,880	...	131

sections of the City of Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922 during the year 1929.

UNDER.

Sch. II Chap. VIIIA.								Sch. II. Ch. IXA.	Sch. II Chap. X	Sch. II. Ch. XII.				Sch. II. Ch. XIII.			Sch. II. Ch. XV.	Sch. II Ch. XVII. Food bye-laws.	Milk bye-laws.	Ice and Aerated water bye-laws.	Sherbet and Ice- cream bye laws.	Total.
Rule 1.	Rule 2.	Rule 3.	Rule 4.	Rule 5.	Rules 7 & 8.	Rule 1.	Rule 7.	Rule 4.		Rule 6.	Rules 10, 11 & 12.	Rules 13 & 14.	Rule 1.	Rules 10 to 19.	Rules 20 & 21.							
125	...	59	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,145
109	1	125	6	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1,547
142	...	58	5	...	8	30	...	...	...	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,537
124	...	57	...	...	5	79	...	...	...	...	16	6	4	8	16	...	...	...	...	1,427
193	...	11	1	...	26	123	...	...	...	1	1	10	4	42	...	...	...	...	...	1,470
...	33	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59		
...	82	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167		
...	2	380	7	2	3	395		
...	361	6	...	2	369		
693	1	310	12	...	39	312	115	112	6	46	16	8	50	23	741	13	2	5	8,146	
120	...	50	...	3	2	75	9	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	36	...	...	...	...	1,121
21	...	16	...	5	10	137	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	1,330
56	...	16	...	2	7	104	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	985
119	...	14	...	...	20	71	...	...	...	36	5	1	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	946
2	...	12	...	...	1	11	...	...	10	25	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	458
...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	71		
...	88	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309		
...	319	1	7	38	365		
...	258	...	...	...	258		
318	...	108	...	10	40	422	9	...	98	246	37	16	5	...	234	...	577	1	7	38	5,843	

Table No. 2 continued.—Showing number of Notices issued and served under the

Division.	Circle.	NOTICES SERVED																		
		Section.									Sch. II. Ch. I.			Sch. II. Ch. VII.			Sch. II. Ch. VIII.			
		98.	102.	123.	124.	126	12 [s].	156 [i].	156 [2].	156 [4].	182.	Rule 1.	Rule 2.	Rule 25.	Rule 27 [e]. Rule 1.	Rule 2 [a].	Rule 2 [b].	Rule 12.	Rule 1 [b].	
West Town Division.	North-West Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	82	16	550	...	3	124	...	521
	South-West Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	98	...	377	...	5	91	...	526
	Taroktan ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	222	184	3	444	...	20	119	...	485
	Lanmadaw ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	184	85	1	497	...	12	49	...	474
	R. B. (I) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R. B. (II) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. I. (I) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. I. (II) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1,316	449	20	1,868	...	40	383	...	2,009
West Suburban Division	North Kemmendine (I)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	52	...	1	185	29	...	221	3	5
	North Kemmendine (II)	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	111	...	2	148	...	1	332	...	2
	South Kemmendine (I)	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	15	135	14	...	272	...	2
	South Kemmendine (II)	2	2	...	2	168	30	5	150	...	5	101	...	77	
	Kanaungto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	21	...	...
	R. B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. I. (I) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. II. (I) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4	5	2	...	2	536	30	23	621	43	...	13	947	3	86
	Grand Total ...	5	29	7	5	2	2	31	16	2	3,634	680	70	5,644	43	7	127	3,784	3	3,631

different sections of the City of Rangoon Municipal Act 1922 during the year 1929.

UNDER.

Sch. II. Chap. VIIIA.						Sch. II Ch. IXA.		Sch. II, Chap. X.	Sch. II. Ch. XII.				Sch. II. Ch. XIII.			Sch. II. Ch. XV.	Sch. II, Ch. XVII. Food bye-laws.	Milk bye-laws.	Ice & aerated water bye-laws.	Sherbert & icecream bye-laws.	Total.
Rule 1.	Rule 2.	Rule 3.	Rule 4.	Rule 5.	Rules 7 & 8.	Rule 1.	Rule 7.		Rule 4.	Rule 6.	Rules 10, 11 & 12.	Rules 13 & 14.	Rule 1.	Rules 10 to 19.	Rules 20 & 21.						
301	...	187	...	...	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,422
308	5	258	...	...	...	39	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,060
196	1	97	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,883
290	...	97	...	...	3	39	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,752
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	13	1	35	...	409
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	1	...	7	...	180
1,095	6	639	...	...	4	240	2	...	79	54	...	41	...	...	2	...	532	14	1	42	8,839
61	...	45	...	...	16	208	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	99	10	...	...	...	...	937
30	3	43	...	...	21	53	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	11	...	...	...	...	843
24	...	4	...	...	12	121	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	85	3	...	...	...	...	903
72	1	31	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	807
14	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	5	1	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	5	8	49	...	336
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	1	8	...	301
...
201	4	123	...	...	49	542	3	1	127	107	1	27	6	...	269	24	566	5	9	57	4,436
2,307	11	1180	12	10	132	1516	14	1	419	519	44	130	27	8	555	47	2416	33	19	142	27,264

**Table No. 3.—Showing Number of cases Prosecuted and amount of fines
Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922**

Rule or Section.	Name of offence.	EASTERN DIVISION.							
		No. of prosecutions.	No. of cases with- drawn.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases acquitted	No. of cases struck off.	No. of cases con- victed.	Amount of	
								Fines imposed. Rs.	Cost awarded. Rs.
Sch. II Chap. 1 Rule 1.	Failure to provide troughs and pipes for receiving, carrying and discharg- ing water from buildings ...	6	...	6	...	5	1	15	1
Do. Rule 2	Failure to pave court-yard, etc., for efficient drainage ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	20	2
Do. Rule 12	Failure to provide water closet or closet accommodation or urinal and bathing or washing places, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Rule 13	Failure to provide closet accommodation for factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Rule 25 (1)	Failure to repair latrine, urinal, bathing and washing places, etc.	37	3	34	2	13	19	144	19
Sch. II Chap. VII Rule 1	Failure to provide receptacles for collecting and keeping rubbish and offensive matter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Rule 2	Accumulations of offensive matter on any street or premises ...	9	1	8	...	2	6	15	6
Sch. II Chap. VIII Rule 1	Failure to fill in pools which are a nuisance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sch. II Chap. VIIIA Rule 1	Failure to limewash premises ...	45	3	42	...	11	31	211	31
Do. Rule 2	Failure to enclose land or building ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Do. Rule 3	Failure to clear and remove noxious Vegetation ...	10	1	9	...	2	7	140	7
Do. Rule 7	Bathing, or washing animals, clothes or other article or drying clothes in places not set apart for the purpose ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Rule 8	Washing of clothes by washermen in places prohibited for the purpose ...	28	...	28	...	10	18	135	18
Sch. II Chap. IX Rule 1	Concealing of epidemic diseases ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	10	1
Sch. II Chap. IX-A	Carrying on dangerous and offensive trade or keeping of any article for sale which is dangerous or likely to create a nuisance, without license ...	108	5	103	...	27	76	621	76
Carried over ...		246	13	233	2	70	161	1311	161

imposed under the Ghee Act and the Different Sections of the City of during the year 1929.

WESTERN DIVISION.								TOTAL.								Remarks.
No. of prosecutions.	No. of cases with-drawn.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases acquitted.	No. of cases struck off.	No. of cases con-victed.	Amount of		No. of prosecutions.	No. of cases with-drawn.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases acquitted.	No. of cases struck off.	No. of cases con-victed.	Amount of		
						Fines imposed. Rs.	Cost awarded. Rs.							Fines imposed. Rs.	Cost awarded. Rs.	
11	...	11	...	3	8	105	8	17	...	17	...	8	9	120	9	
2	1	1	...	...	1	20	1	4	1	3	...	...	3	40	3	
...	
...	
45	4	41	1	15	25	188	25	82	7	75	3	28	44	332	44	
...	
41	2	39	...	13	26	236	26	50	3	47	...	15	32	251	32	
4	...	4	...	2	2	75	2	4	...	4	...	2	2	75	2	
30	2	28	...	8	20	125	20	75	5	70	...	19	51	336	51	
1	...	1	...	...	1	15	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	15	1	
11	2	9	...	6	3	35	3	21	3	18	...	8	10	175	10	
...	
6	...	6	...	2	4	40	4	34	...	34	...	12	22	175	22	
1	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	20	2	
63	2	61	...	10	51	654	51	171	7	164	...	37	127	1275	127	
215	13	202	1	59	142	1503	142	461	26	435	3	129	303	2814	303	

Table No. 3 continued—*Showing Number of cases Prosecuted and amount of fine*
Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922

Rule or Section.	Name of offence.	EASTERN DIVISION.							
		No. of prosecutions.	No. of cases with-drawn.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases acquitted.	No. of cases struck off.	No. of cases con-victed.	Amount of	
								Fines imposed. Rs.	Cost awarded. Rs.
	Brought Forward ...	246	13	233	2	70	161	1,311	161
Sch. II Chap. XII	Not furnishing names of keepers of registered building ...	19	...	19	...	4	15	164	15
Do.	Refusing access to registered building for inspection ...	68	...	68	...	16	52	307	52
Do.	Overcrowding in registered building ...	1,027	...	1,027	...	249	778	5,379/-	778
Do.	Failure to do repairs, etc., to registered building under R. B. Rules ...	29	...	29	...	5	24	240	24
Sch. II Chap. XIII	Keeping animals in contravention of rules ...	90	1	89	1	36	52	306	52
Sch. II Chap. XV	Breach of market rules ...	7	2	5	...	...	5	35	5
Sch. II Chap. XVI	Breach of rules respecting condensed milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Chap. XVII	Breach of rules relating to the manu-facture and sale of articles of food, drink and the supervision of public eating-houses, food stalls, tea-shops and places where sweets, etc., are sold	292	9	283	1	119	163	2,251	163
Milk bye-laws (Sec. 102, B. M. Act, 1898).	Sale of milk or keeping cattle for sale of their milk in contravention of bye-laws ...	3	...	3	...	1	2	6	2
Bye-laws for aera-ted water, Ice-cream, etc. (Sec. 102, B. M. Act, 1898).	Sale of aerated water, Ice cream, etc , without license ...	6	...	6	...	2	4	12	4
Sec. 124	Storing or keeping in any premises articles prescribed as D and O or likely to be a nuisance or dangerous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sec. 132	Sale of diseased animals or unwholesome articles intended for human food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee Act	Adulteration of ghee or refusing ghee sample for analysis ...	15	...	15	1	2	12	562	...
Sec. 142(S) of B.M. Act 1898.	Barbed Wire fencing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,802	25	1,777	5	504	1,268	10,573/-	1,256

imposed under the Ghee Act and the Different Sections of the City of
during the year 1929.

WESTERN DIVISION.								TOTAL.								Remarks.
No. of prosecutions.	No. of cases with- drawn.	No. of cases tried.	No of cases acquitted.	No. of cases struck off.	No. of cases con- victed.	Amount of		No. of prosecutions.	No. of cases with- drawn.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases acquitted.	No. of cases struck off.	No. of cases con- victed.	Amount of.		
						Fines imposed. Rs.	Cost awarded. Rs.							Fines imposed. Rs.	Cost awarded. Rs.	
215	13	202	1	59	142	1,503	142	461	26	435	3	129	303	2,814	303	
3	...	3	...	2	1	5	1	22	...	22	...	6	16	169	16	
27	...	27	...	6	21	135	21	95	...	95	...	22	73	442	73	
1,188	1	1,187	1	216	970	9,274	970	2,215	1	2,214	1	465	1,748	14,653/8	1,748	
10	...	10	...	2	8	68	8	39	...	39	...	7	32	308	32	
137	8	129	3	36	90	530	90	227	9	218	4	72	142	836	142	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	5	...	...	5	35	5	
...	
227	3	224	1	112	111	1,645	111	519	12	507	2	231	274	3,896	274	
4	...	4	...	3	1	10	1	7	...	7	...	4	3	16	3	
3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	5	4	12	4	
...	
...	
16	2	14	2	2	10	305	...	31	2	29	3	4	22	867	...	
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1,831	27	1,804	8	442	1,354	13,475	1,344	3,633	52	3,581	13	946	2,622	24,048/8	2,600	

Statement showing the summary of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Sanitary Works completed during the year 1929.

No. of Inspections, etc.,
by Sanitary Inspector.

A. Nature of Inspection or premises visited.

1. Dwelling houses excluding R. B. houses	...	...	48,428
2. Milch cattle stables	...	...	1,193
3. Other stables	...	...	1,385
4. Milk, Ice-cream & Sherbet shops	...	...	1,847
5. Public Eating houses & Tea shops, etc.	...	...	18,336
6. R. B. Houses (1) Day	...	...	11,367
(2) Night	...	...	2,624
7. Markets, Cinemas & Schools—No. of visits	...	...	6,238
8. Aerated Water Works	...	...	370
9. Other workshops & factories	...	...	1,217
10. Building works	...	...	1,751
11. Drains & Fittings	...	...	6,341
12. Inspection of places where dangerous and offensive articles are stored.	...	...	3,826
13. Houses where epidemic diseases occurred	...	...	359
14. Other Inspections & Inquiries	...	...	1,314
Total No. of Inspections			1,06,596

B. Works, etc., completed.

1. Dwellings.			
(a) Limewashed	...	...	1,882
(b) Kitchen floors repaired	...	...	1,626
(c) W. Cs. repaired	...	...	1,404
(d) New W. Cs. provided	...	...	42
(e) Water storage tanks cleaned	...	...	21,710
2. Stables.			
(a) Paved & drained	...	...	70
(b) Cleaned & refuse removed.	...	...	446
3. Markets, Theatres & Schools			
Sanitary requirements carried out.	...	...	177
4. Dangerous & Offensive Trades			
(a) Licenses issued	...	...	1,022
(b) Licenses cancelled	...	...	...

B. Works, etc., completed—concluded.

5. Milk, Ice & Aerated Water, Sherbet & Ice-cream shops			
(a) Licenses issued	...	...	241
(b) Licenses cancelled	...	...	...
6. Public Eating Houses & Teashops, etc.			
(a) Licenses issued.	...	...	1,305
(b) Licenses cancelled.	...	...	10
7. Factories & Workshops.			
Limewashing etc., carried out.	...	...	106
8. Repairs, etc., done through Corporation Plumbers.			460
9. No. of cases of accumulation of refuse, rank vegetation etc., removed	...	...	3,245
10. Latrine tubs provided.	...	...	934
11. Blockages removed	...	...	30,025
12. Other Works completed	...	...	908
Total Sanitary Works completed			65,613

Statement of articles of unwholesome food and drink destroyed during the year 1929.

By Inspectors.

		1928.	1929.
Milk	... ..	1,049½ viss	1,537½ viss.
Ghee	... ..	57 "	40 "
Butter	... ..	4 tins and 11lbs.	28 lbs.
Cheese	... ..	...	24 lbs.
Curd	... ..	...	12 lbs.
Aerated Waters	... ..	200 bottles.	261 bottles.
Fish (fresh)	... ..	1 basket & 1,201½ viss.	1,554 viss.
Fish (dry)	... ..	11½ viss.	45 viss.
Fish (tinned)	... ..	918 tins.	617 tins.
Meat (fresh)	... ..	46½ viss.	82 viss.
Meat (dry)	... ..	4 viss.	3½ viss.
Meat (cold)	... ..	20 viss.	...
Meat (tinned)	... ..	43 tins.	...
Eggs	... ..	1,999 in number	1,002 in number.
Potatoes	... ..	321 viss.	915 ½ viss.
Onions	... ..	1,570 viss.	872 viss.
Garlic	... ..	6½ viss	5½ viss.
Grain	... ..	5 viss.	7 viss.
Vegetables	... ..	1,158 viss.	1,661½ viss.
Lettuce	... ..	...	1 bundle.
Brinjals	... ..	...	100 in number.
Fruits (fresh)	... ..	28,427 in number.	1 basket and 25,528 in number.
Fruits (dry)	... ..	... ½ viss & 34 in number	3 cases, 97 tins and 250 in No.
Fruits Preserved	... ..	25 tins.	22 tins.
Condensed Milk	... ..	34 tins.	468 tins.
Sterilised Milk	... ..	311 tins.	...
Cocoanuts	... ..	25 viss & 139 in No.	97 in number.
Biscuits	... ..	19 viss & 95½ lbs.	68½ lbs.
Bread	... ..	302 lbs.	½ viss and 361 lbs.
Chocolate	... ..	...	... 4 rolls.
Indian Sweetmeat	... ..	48 viss.	136½ viss.
Payagyaw	... ..	...	4 viss
Lemons (big)	... ..	20 in number	...
Ham	... ..	...	1 in number.

On request from various firms.

Tinned Milk	...	15 cases & 33,747 tins.
Sterilised Milk	...	225 tins
Libby's Milk	...	3 cases, 136 tins (94 large & 42 small.)
Momilk	...	79 tins.
Cream	...	204 tins.

On request from various firms—concluded.

Cocoa	...	171 tins.
Patent Food	...	489 tins and 38 bottles.
Butter	...	111 tins & 4½ lbs.
Cheese	...	18½ cases, 993 tins & 24 lbs.
Feeders	...	18 in number.
Sardines	...	6,755 tins.
Ham	...	1 case, 8 legs, 3 tins and 505½ lbs.
Bacon	...	1 case & 1,062½ lbs.
Provisions	...	6 cases.
Soles	...	20 bags.
Chocolates	...	(761/6 boxes, 134 tins. (76 packets, 44 bundles 935 slabs, 26 rolls 37 (sticks, 187 tablets and 3½ lbs.
Sausages	...	88 tins.
Ghee	...	24 cases.
Vermicelli	...	56 packets.
Fruits	...	18 tins.
Californian Apples	...	3 cases, 97 tins.
Lemon Squash	...	2½ cases.
Oat Flakes	...	132 tins.
Rolled Oats	...	316 tins.
Diabetic foods	...	(10 cases (6 cases being Macaroni, Vermicelli (etc., & 4 cases bread.)
Champagne Cider Cherry		5 cases & 2 bottles.
Pomagne		13 bottles.

On request from various firms, concluded.

177 tin.	...	Coron
450 tin and 38 bottles.	...	Talent Food
114 tin & 41 lbs.	...	Butter
145 cases, 982 tin & 21 lbs.	...	Chinese
16 tin number.	...	Peas
0.750 tin.	...	Barley
1 case & large 5 tin and 500 lbs.	...	Ham
1 case & 1,000 lbs.	...	Lard
0 cases.	...	Yeast
20 bags.	...	Beans
(501) 10 cases, 101 tin.	...	Chocolate
(50) packets, 44 bottles, 150 cases, 20 rolls.	...	
(10) 107 packets and 81 lbs.	...	
68 tin.	...	Peas
24 cases.	...	Chow
50 packets.	...	Terminoli
16 tin.	...	Peas
2 cases, 97 tin.	...	Callorin Apple
21 cases.	...	Chow Chow
182 tin.	...	Out 1 tin
10 tin.	...	Rolls Oats
10 cases (10 cases, 10 tin, 10 cases, 10 tin).	...	Diabetic Food
10 cases & 2 bottles.	...	Champagne
10 tin.	...	Tomatoes



