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Alnwick Rural District.

Annual REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

The past year has been one which is hardly likely to be of pleasant remembrance either to the general public, or to the many who, in an agricultural district like ours, depend greatly for success upon suitable climatic conditions. The severe snowstorm which began on the last week of 1908 was the precursor of many others during the first three months of 1909, and the inclemency of the weather was all the more felt by contrast with the dozen or more years preceding, which had almost made us forget what an old-fashioned winter was like. The spring was cold and bleak, and even June and July failed to bring any real warmth. Something less than a fortnight of really warm weather in the earlier part of August was all the summer that the year 1909 could boast of. The cold and wet autumn rendered the harvesting of the belated corn crops a tedious and unsatisfactory operation. The early part of winter was remarkable for the frequency of the alternations between sharp frosts and unusual mildness, and there was no severe storm before the end of the year. As might have been expected from the above conditions, the water supplies have been well maintained, and the shortage due to a succession of years with a comparatively small rainfall has been made up.

Vital Statistics.

Although the year 1909 may not have been very pleasant to live through, it appears from the Vital Statistics to have been particularly healthy in this district. The figures concerning the Birth and Death Rates are distinctly the most satisfactory I have had to present to you since I became Medical Officer of Health for the district nearly eighteen years ago. The birth-rate, although lower than in 1908, is slightly higher than in 1907. The remarkable feature in the death-rate, which, although for some years it has been decidedly low, is this year very much lower still. The following table shows the number of births and deaths registered in the district during the year 1909, and for comparison the same figures for the two preceding years are also given.

	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate	
		per 1000		per 1000
	Births.	per annum.	Deaths.	per annum.
1907.	282	22.53	171	13.66
1908.	306	24.44	170	13.58
1909.	286	22.85	137	10.94

From the above table it will be seen that the number of births for 1909 was less than that for 1908 by 20, and greater than that for 1907 by 4. The birth-rate was less in 1909 than in 1908 by 1.59, and greater than that for 1907 by .32.

The number of deaths was less in 1909 than in 1908 by 33, and less than in 1907 by 34. The death-rate in 1909 was less than in 1908 by 2.64, and less than in 1907 by 2.72.

For some years back the death-rate of the district has stood at so low a figure that one hardly dared to hope that it could continue there, and it is specially gratifying in 1909 to find the small number of deaths not only maintained, but very considerably improved upon. If the deaths from premature birth—7 in number—be excluded, the deaths occurring in the district are further reduced to 130. Also two deaths from an unfortunate skating accident at Alnwick are included, the reason being that the bodies of the victims were landed on the Rural District bank of the river, although both belonged to the Urban District.

As regards sex, the deaths were somewhat unequally divided, 77 being males and 60 females. For several years, with the exception of 1907, the disparity has been the other way, the female deaths being considerably in excess.

The following table shows the distribution of the deaths as regards the sub-districts, the numbers for the two preceding years being given for comparison.

	Warkworth.	Embleton.	Denwick.
1907.	111	56	4
1908.	110	50	10
1909.	86	42	9

From the above it will be seen that the greatest decrease of deaths, both in number and proportion, has occurred in the sub-district of Warkworth. This also does away with any argument that we are getting a low death-rate by calculating on a too large population, as if the population is decreasing in any of the sub-districts it is certainly not in Warkworth.

The following table shows the death-rates in the various sub-districts :—

Warkworth.		Embleton.		Denwick.	
Deaths.	Death-Rate.	Deaths.	Death-Rate.	Deaths.	Death-Rate.
86	12.22	42	8.72	9	13.45

In all the sub-districts the death-rate was less in 1909 than in 1908, the differences being Warkworth 3.41 less, Embleton 1.67 less, and Denwick 1.48 less.

The deaths may also be analysed as regards age at death, and for comparison I give the two preceding years :—

	Under one year.	1 year, & under 5 years.	5 years, & under 15 years.	15 years, & under 25 years.	25 years, & under 65 years.	65 years, and over.
1907.	29	12	6	7	56	61
1908.	32	13	10	7	39	69
1909.	30	7	6	4	38	52

The distribution of the deaths indicated on this table is satisfactory. The infantile death-rate, although only two lower than in 1908, and one higher than in 1907, is much below the average when one goes further back. The number of deaths between 1 and 15 is remarkably low, considering that so serious a disease as diphtheria has been prevalent in the district. The number of deaths between 15 and 25 is remarkably small, and of the 4 credited to that section, 3 were due to accidental causes. It is remarkable that between 15 and 25 no death is attributed to phthisis, or any other form of tubercular disease. Indeed the deaths from tubercular diseases have been very few—10 in all—6 being from phthisis, all at ages over 25, and 4 from other tubercular diseases in children under the age of 15. The number of deaths in the '25 to 65' section presents nothing worthy of special remark, and the '65 and over,' or old age division, preserves a good proportion to the total number of deaths. The percentage of deaths over 65 was in 1909, 38.6, as against 40.5 in 1908 and 35.6 in 1907.

The Infantile death-rate for the whole district for the year 1909 was 104.8 per 1000 children born, as against 104.5 in 1908, and 102.8 in 1907.

In Warkworth Sub-district 186 children were born, and 20 died under one year.

In Embleton Sub-district 87 children were born, and 9 died under one year.

In Denwick Sub-district 13 children were born, and 1 died under one year.

This gives the Sub-districts the following Infantile death-rates:—

Warkworth.	Embleton.	Denwick.
107.5	103.4	76.9

In none of the Sub-districts during 1909 was there an excessive infantile death-rate, and the average in the two larger Sub-districts is not far from the general rate for the whole district. During the last 17 or 18 years the birth-rate of the district has certainly decreased considerably, but against that there is fortunately a steady decrease of the infantile death-rate. This greater tendency to survival is, I think, due to the gradual spread of enlightenment concerning the feeding of infants. Also the greater stringency in the regulations as to the production and distribution of milk has, without doubt, had a beneficial influence, more especially in relation to tubercular diseases in young children.

The greatest number of deaths for one month, viz., 16, occurred in June, and the smallest, viz., 8 each in April and August.

The total number of births for the year 1909 was 286, giving a birth-rate of 22.85 for the whole district, distributed over the Sub-districts as follows:—

Warkworth.		Embleton.		Denwick.	
Births.	Birth-Rate	Births.	Birth-Rate.	Births.	Birth-Rate.
186	26.43	87	18.08	13	19.28

Of the births, 138 were males and 148 females.

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 1909, 114 cases of infectious disease were notified in the district. Of the cases reported, 61 were scarlet fever, 39 diphtheria, 2 enteric fever, and 12 erysipelas. The distribution of the infectious diseases as regards the Sub-districts will be seen from the following table:—

Sub-District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Totals
Warkworth.	45	28	2	8	83
Embleton.	3	6	0	3	12
Denwick.	13	5	0	1	19
	—	—	—	—	—
	61	39	2	12	114

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease has showed a tendency to break out in a great number of places in the district. In the great majority of outbreaks, however, there has been no tendency for infection to spread, and in some cases only one member of a family has been attacked, while others presumably susceptible have gone free. This condition of things is probably brought about first, as regards non-infection of neighbours by the disinfection of houses after the period of infection is over, either by private effort or, where necessary, at the expense of the Council, and second, as regards non-infection of members of the same household by the more general use of disinfectants. Actual isolation can only be carried out in a very small proportion of the outbreaks, so cannot be said to count much as a general preventative in our district.

The only place where scarlet fever assumed an epidemic form was at Newton-on-the-Moor. A large family got infected, but there was no spread of the disease beyond the one cottage, which stood by itself. By a singular misfortune, however, the school got infected later, from an entirely different source, and the disease appeared in several families at considerable distances from each other. I then recommended school closure, after which no further families were affected. There were no deaths from scarlet fever in 1909.

DIPHTHERIA.—During the year 1909 the number of cases of diphtheria notified in the district, although fewer than in 1908, still was much greater than in any year previous to 1908. In 1909, 39 cases were notified, as against 55 in 1908. It is very difficult to point to any condition or set of circumstances, which during the last two years has been particularly favourable to the propagation of the diphtheria germ. But such a condition must undoubtedly exist, and that to an extent capable of producing this disease under circumstances distinctly adverse to the ease with which the poison gets at the human subject, viz., the steadily improving sanitary condition of the district as a whole. Diphtheria arises in most cases from defective sewerage, but anyone familiar with this district knows that not only is much more care taken as to the disposal of sewage than was the case 12 or 15 years ago, but also the drains themselves are much more efficiently sealed up than they used to be. The drain sink, composed of a perforated stone, has disappeared, and complicated and useless D and Liverpool traps have nearly all been replaced with sinks of the Blaydon gulley type. We have had practically no diphtheria traceable either to water or milk

supply. Yet during the last two years we have had 94 cases of diphtheria, against only 77 cases of the much more infectious disease, scarlet fever, which up to that time had always outnumbered the cases of diphtheria by ten to one. Again, the almost entire absence of the other disease propagated in the most similar way, viz., enteric fever, speaks well for the general sanitary condition of the district, but makes the prevalence of diphtheria all the more difficult to account for. I confess I can offer no explanation.

In my report for 1908 I complained very much of an old-standing nuisance caused by an open sewer belonging to the Morpeth District, which flowed, or rather stagnated along the edge of our district at Togston Terrace, in close proximity to a group of houses in which many cases of diphtheria and other infectious diseases occurred. By the firm action of this Council, backed by the County Medical Officer, the adjacent authority were induced to abate this nuisance early in the year. Since then there have been no cases of infectious disease among the inhabitants of those houses.

The conditions at Radcliffe are gradually improving, and will probably improve still more when the Colliery Company, having finished rebuilding the most of their houses, can turn their attention to the improvement and levelling of the roadways, so as to prevent the collection of lying water, which I regard as one of the chief dangers as regards diphtheria there. Nothing has yet been done to convert the sewage contaminated ditch near Leslie Row into a smooth and easily cleaned channel, but I hope that the necessity for this improvement will be kept in mind. Measures have been decided on to prevent the flooding of the field across the road from Leslie Row, where a large lake has always formed in wet weather. This, as it contained water contaminated by sewage, was always a danger near so large a population. The deaths from diphtheria were four in number, which must be considered satisfactory out of 39 cases of this very fatal disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.—The district has been singularly free from this disease during 1909, there being only one outbreak. This occurred in the last month of the year at Leslie Row, Radcliffe, and consisted of two cases in the same house. The disease appeared to have been caused by a sewer ventilating shaft attached to the end of the house, and not carried up free of the roof.

During the year 1909 there were registered in the district 4 deaths from notifiable infectious disease, all from diphtheria. This gives a death-rate of .31 per thousand per annum.

Whooping Cough caused one death, and Diarrhœa Enteritis 5 deaths.

Thus from Zymotic diseases there were 10 deaths, giving a Zymotic death-rate of .79 per thousand per annum.

Sewerage and Drainage.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

A new sewerage system, complete with ventilation, inspection chambers, and an outlet over the rocks into the sea, has been completed at Craster north side, and private branches and gulleys have been connected to it. The old and rat infested sewer at the south side of Garden Terrace, Alnmouth, has been re-laid with sanitary pipes, and the private branches have been renewed. Public sewers have been extended at Newton-on-the-Moor, Eglingham, and Christon Bank. The septic tank and new sewer have been completed at Powburn, where nothing now flows along the ditch across Mr. Dixon's field except surface water from the railway. The long standing nuisance at the sewage ditch close to Gordon Terrace, Togston, has been abated by the construction of a new sewer for this part of North Broomhill by the Rural District Council of Morpeth. Settling tanks have been provided for the west and east sewers at South Charlton, and a bog of stagnant sewage no longer exists in a flat field at the latter outlet. A drain under a house at Glanton, which conveyed all the sewage from the area infected by diphtheria, has been re-laid with iron pipes. The flooding nuisance of sewage which was caused near Johnson's and Younger's premises at Warkworth, has been abated by re-laying the pipe with a better fall. At Warkworth a house to house visitation was made by the Inspector, when over a hundred houses were visited, since when defective drainage has been re-laid where required, and twenty new gulleys fixed. Improvements to drainage have also been made at Embleton east farm cottages, Hazon, Acklington Bridge End, Bilton Barns, Hobberlaw High cottages, Brockley Hall, Greensfield Moor, Little Mill Signalman's cottage, and at a fold yard near the "Red Lion" Inn at Glanton.

A new sewerage scheme has been submitted to the Local Government Board for twenty-two houses at Heather Leazes, near Warkworth, seventeen of which have been built in recent years by different proprietors on widely scattered sites, and the baths and closets from which are discharged into land drains, ditches and cesspools.

Privies, Waterclosets, etc.,

New privies and ashpits have been built at Eglingham Glebe cottage, and the north-western cottages at High Buston, in place of one ashpit which projected on to the highway, as well as for the steward's cottage and premises adjoining at the same place. Two privies have been converted into waterclosets at Lesbury waterside house. The ashpits at Howick Red Stead have been cemented and channelled outside. At Warkworth three defective waterclosets have been put right, and five privies converted into waterclosets, and one old "pan"

closet—the worst type of closet known—has been re-placed with a wash pedestal closet, after a house to house inspection of that village.

Slaughter Houses.

There are eight of the above in this district. The byelaws only apply to five in the townships of Alnmouth, Embleton, and Warkworth, which are under urban powers. Three others at Felton and Glanton are under no special regulations. The scavenging has in recent years been much better attended to, and during the last twelve months not any notices have been served.

Offensive Ditches and Collection of Matter.

Sewage from roadside ditches has been diverted at Shawdon Hill, and at Heckley High House. Ditches have been cleaned out at Titlington Farm and at Acton Hall. A stable midden near the nurse's home at Eg'ingham has been removed. A new ash depôt for the township of Togston has been formed in a disused quarry near Acklington Coal Houses.

Water Supply.

The supply to the well has been diverted in pipes to the back door of the farmhouse at Glanton North Field, where during the excavations for a storage tank a good supply of water was tapped, which has been flowing freely ever since. A branch of the Stamford water supply has been taken to Stamford cottages. A new supply has been laid on to the cottages and the Farm House at Sturton Grange from a spring at Lough's Moor. The two-inch Glanton water main has been re-laid with 4-inch cast-iron coated pipes in accordance with the scheme which was approved by the Local Government Board without any amendments. The analysis of the Glanton water states that:—"This is a sample of exceedingly good water, suitable for drinking purposes and general domestic use." A scheme for the improvement of the water supply to the higher parts of Warkworth, which are above the level of the two village reservoirs, is being formulated by the Council. An analysis has been made of a sample of water from a pump which is about 19 feet off a privy at Chester House cottages, where scarlet fever has occurred, and Mr. L. Newbigin, Ph.C., reports:—"This is a sample of polluted water. It is heavily contaminated with sewage, and is quite unfit for drinking purposes." The Alnmouth Castle Authorities are endeavouring to get a better supply for Chester House and Acklington, at which latter place the distance from the nearest grave in the churchyard to the well is about thirty-three yards, and the subsoil between is sand and gravel.

The following farms and cottages are badly off for water:—
 Acklington Low Park, the well for which consists of a trough supplied by a field drain dries up in summer, when water has to be carried about a mile. Middle Cawledge Park: The water supply, which issues into a trough out of the ground below the level of the cattle yard, frequently dries up, when drinking water is obtained from a small spring, the access to which is across the deep ravine of the burn. Sturton Grange South Side: The well below the level of the steading dries up in summer, when water has to be carried half a mile. Shipley Lane: Water for drinking purposes is carted in a barrel from a burn, and about 200 yards higher up the stream it is defiled at Small Burns Farm by horses, cattle, and ducks.

Common Lodging Houses.

The premises which were registered for eleven lodgers at Glanton have not been used for that purpose. There is, therefore, only one in the district, at Embleton, which is kept in a clean condition. The by-laws which are in force were adopted in 1876.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.

Thirty-seven cowkeepers are on the register. Of these five send milk in wholesale quantities for consumption in other districts as follows:—From Hazon Dairy Farm (60 cows) milk is sent to Blyth, Whitley Bay, South Shields, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. From Acklington Field House (50 cows) to Newcastle-on-Tyne. From Chester House (23 cows) to Amble. From Cheveley (12 cows) to Howdon, Heaton, and Newcastle. From Bolton Buildings (8 cows) to Newcastle-on-Tyne. At the last inspection certain sanitary defects as to sinks being inside the premises were noted and informal notices served. The register has been revised and corrected to date. The cows are all out to grass from May to November, and during the winter months the premises are, as a rule, kept reasonably clean and sweet. Action has been taken in reference to milk being sold by retail in Radcliffe, in this rural district, from an unsatisfactory cowshed in the Urban District of Amble. Since then it has been burnt down, and a new one is being erected.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

A register of all the workplaces in the district is kept, ninety-three in number, which are inspected from time to time to ascertain if they are clean, free from effluvia, not overcrowded, and in good sanitary condition. A convenience has been provided for the workshops at the

Butts, Warkworth. At the Craster fishyards all the untrapped sinks have been re-placed with trapped gulleys.

Miscellaneous Sanitary Matters.

The damp walls of Brockley Hall have been pointed with cement outside, and stoothed inside. A new school has been built at South Charlton, complete with sanitary offices of the latest description. Four cottages have been raised and re-modelled at Harehope Farm. The building known as Buston Granary is no longer used for human habitation. Action has been taken at the police court against a person who deposited ashes and refuse in the river at Warkworth, and the offender was fined. As the Elmore footpath at Warkworth is not wide enough for carts, and some occupiers have to carry ashes through dwelling houses, a scheme is under consideration for widening this to a distance of 15 feet, which, if carried out, will be a great sanitary improvement to the adjoining properties.

NOTE.—The above list does not include a large number of minor sanitary defects, or nuisances, such as stopped-up drains, which have been attended to after verbal or informal notices.

Before closing my report, I must express my obligation to the other officers of the Council who have so greatly helped me in carrying out my duties during the year.

To the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. M. Temple Wilson, I owe the latter part of this report dealing with sewerage, drainage, water supplies, cowsheds, and miscellaneous nuisances. Mr. Wilson, as an architect and surveyor, is always able and ready to help me on points where my knowledge is defective, and in matters which come more directly in both our provinces I always can rely on his cordial co-operation.

To the Clerk of the Council I am frequently indebted for the trouble he takes to furnish me with information as to local statistics and sanitary law.

Finally, I have to thank the Chairman and Council for their firm support, which I hope to continue to deserve.

SCOTT PURVES, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District			Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate	Under 1 Year of Age	At all ages		Rate per 1000 registered.	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
					Number	Rate					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1899	12391	341	27.5	37	108.5	194	15.6	2	196	15.9	
1900	12419	303	24.3	36	118.8	178	14.3	2	180	14.4	
1901	12516	330	26.3	50	151.5	800	15.9	1	201	16.0	
1902	12548	296	23.5	31	104.7	189	15.0	2	199	15.2	
1903	12580	300	23.8	35	116.6	172	13.6	5	177	14.0	
1904	12612	321	25.4	46	143.3	205	16.2	7	212	16.8	
1905	12644	327	25.8	40	122.3	177	13.9	6	183	14.4	
1906	12676	304	23.9	38	125	163	12.7	4	167	13.1	
1907	12708	282	22.1	29	102.8	171	13.4	8	179	14.0	
1908	12740	306	24.0	32	104.5	170	13.3	5	175	13.7	
Averages for years 1899-1908.	12583.4	331	24.6	37.4	119.9	181.9	14.3	4.2	186.9	14.7	
1900	12772	286	22.3	30	104.8	137	10.7	4	141	11	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 89.950.

Total population at all ages 12516 Number of inhabited houses 2510. Average number of persons per house 4.9
At Census of 1901.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

Table II.

ALNWICK RURAL.

Names of Localities.	Warkworth.				Embleton.				Denwick.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
Year.												
1899	<i>a</i> 6854	<i>b</i> 187	<i>c</i> 108	<i>d</i> 21	<i>a</i> 4877	<i>b</i> 140	<i>c</i> 76	<i>d</i> 15	<i>a</i> 665	<i>b</i> 14	<i>c</i> 12	<i>d</i> 1
1900	6930	194	106	24	4831	92	66	11	662	17	8	1
1901	7036	209	138	37	4811	111	54	12	669	10	9	1
1902	7107	180	109	17	4773	103	70	14	667	13	12	0
1903	7178	191	99	17	4735	99	71	17	667	10	7	1
1904	7249	195	120	25	4696	111	78	19	667	15	14	2
1905	7320	195	107	26	4657	114	67	13	667	18	9	1
1906	7391	197	101	29	4618	94	63	8	667	13	13	1
1907	7462	174	114	22	4579	94	61	7	667	14	14	0
1908	7533	184	113	16	4540	106	52	13	667	16	10	3
Averages of Year 1899 to 1908.	7206	190.6	111.5	23.4	4711.7	106.4	64.8	12.9	666.5	14	10.8	1.1
1909	7604	186	89	20	4501	87	43	9	667	13	9	1

TABLE III.

ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						Total cases not notified in each locality.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Warkworth.	Denwick.	Embleton.
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.			
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	39	8	12	16	3		28	5	6
Erysipelas.	12					3	8	1	3
Scarlet Fever.	61		20	35	5	1	45	13	3
Enteric Fever.	2				1	1	2		
Totals.	114	8	32	51	9	11	83	19	12

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Joint Smallpox Hospital with Urban Authority, 3 miles south of Alnwick. Total available beds, 12. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated—Small-pox only.

TABLE IV. ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.									
	1.	2	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Warkworth	Embleton.
Whooping-cough	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	...	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	2
Diarrhoea	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Enteritis	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Phtisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	1
Other tuberculous diseases	...	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	3
Cancer, malignant disease	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	2
Bronchitis	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	2
Pneumonia	...	12	4	1	1	...	5	1	6	6
Pleurisy	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Alcoholism	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Cirrhosis of liver	...	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Premature Birth	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	10	1	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	...	15	...	...	1	...	1	3	10	4
Heart diseases	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	1
Accidents	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Suicides	...	63	13	3	1	...	13	32	39	19
All other causes	5
ALL CAUSES	...	141	30	7	7	4	40	53	89	43
									9	4

Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.

TABLE V.

ALNWICK RURAL DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.																Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	9	1	1	3	14	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	4			1	30
Whooping Cough																	
Diarrhoea all forms																1	
Enteritis							1	2									1
Premature Birth	4			2	6	1											1
Congenital Defects	1			1	2												1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3		1		4												2
Other Tuberculous Diseases											1						4
Convulsions	1	1			2		1										1
Bronchitis								1					2				6
Pneumonia										1							1
Other causes												1	2				4
	9	1	1	3	14	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	4			1	30

Population Estimated to middle of 1909 12272.

Births in the Year { Legitimate, 277. Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 29.
 { Illegitimate, 9. { Illegitimate Infants, 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 141.