

[Report 1912] / Medical Officer of Health, Bedford (Union) R.D.C.

Contributors

Bedford (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1912

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BEDFORD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report
of
Medical Officer of Health
FOR
1912.

To the Bedford Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for the year 1912, on the Sanitary and Public Health conditions of the District, accompanied by the tables adopted last year by the Local Government Board. They include all births and deaths of residents which may happen to occur in another district.

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT.

On reference to the tables at the end of this Report, it will be noticed there is a slight increase in the estimated population. This will probably be correct as the census for 1911 compared with that for 1901 showed an advantage in favour of the former. An increase may reasonably be expected to have occurred in those villages which are adjacent to Bedford owing to a tendency of people in these days of accelerated means of locomotion, to have their houses at some distance from their work and also to the fact that by living outside the borough they escape the higher rates.

BIRTH RATE.

The births registered during the year were 355 which together with five births belonging to the district but occurring elsewhere make up 360. This is the corrected number and gives a rate of 18·6.

I am sorry to have to report a decreasing rate but it is not peculiar to this County; nearly all highly civilized communities share this condition in varying degree, but, nevertheless, it is an economical factor that requires thought and observation.

At present the birth rate exceeds the death rate and, if this ratio can be maintained, it is not such a serious matter as might be at first considered; if we can increase the average age of man and check the enormous waste of infant life, we might without much concern, allow the birth rate to go even lower.

THE DEATH RATE.

The corrected number of Deaths belonging to the district is 267, giving a rate of 13·8. By comparing the rates in other years it will be seen that this is above the average.

More than half the deaths have occurred among those who have reached and exceeded the age of 65. The deaths of the aged are therefore responsible for this higher rate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

23 deaths are recorded, giving a death rate of 63·8. The number of deaths from preventive causes is 12.

It is of great importance to save infant life and confine the deaths to those cases over which we have no control, such as Congenital Weakness, Malformation and Premature Birth. The deaths that occur from chest and abdominal conditions could be preserved by correcting the errors in dieting and clothing and by attending to all sanitary conditions.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN.

30 children have died under five years of age. It must be noted that 23 of these died under one year which leave 7 to be distributed over four years.

MORTALITY OF THE AGED.

There has been a larger number of deaths under this heading which has naturally increased the general death rate for the year. 143 deaths have been recorded at 65 and upwards out of a total of 267 of which 42 are attributed to senile decay. These facts show there are many people in the district who reach the allotted span of man's life.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following were notified:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	54
Diphtheria	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	7
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	23

—

91

—

SCARLET FEVER—

Notifications received	...	...	...	54
Number treated in Hospital	...	...	...	44
Deaths	...	...	...	0
Death rate of those attacked for England and Wales in 1911	...	...	...	1.8%

The majority of these notifications came from Podington (16) and Wymington (9) which are villages on the confines of the district. Some of them could be traced to towns outside the County and often the history of a visit to a Picture Palace about four or five days previously seemed responsible for the outbreak. It was necessary to close the School at Podington for four weeks and Wymington for ten days.

In Sharnbrook, six notifications were received, the first occurred four days after a visit to a theatre in London. The School was closed for twelve days.

In Clapham, six cases were notified: during February three cases appeared in one family and during November and December three more cases were notified, but these were isolated ones, and as far as I could ascertain, had no connection with one another.

In Melchbourne, three cases, the School was closed for ten days.

The cases in the other villages were all sporadic ones.

DIPHTHERIA—

Notifications received	...	...	...	5
Number treated in Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	4
Deaths	...	...	...	0
Death rate of those attacked for England and Wales in 1911	...	...	...	10%

These were all sporadic cases and their origin could not be satisfactorily traced. One case occurred at Goldington, and, as the child had attended School, and, considering the severity of the epidemic we experienced a few years ago, I recommended the closure of the School till the holidays commenced.

ENTERIC FEVER.—I am glad to report there are no cases.

ERYSIPELAS.—Notifications received 7, deaths 1. This death occurred in a child who had convulsions which probably accounted for it or accelerated it.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—No cases recorded.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—After the case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever which occurred in the autumn of 1911, your Council asked the Local Government Board to make this disease notifiable for one year from November, 1911. The Local Government Board sanctioned this proposal, but included all cases of Poliomyelitis.

In August the Local Government Board issued Regulations making notifications of Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis compulsory from 1st September.

Two cases were notified during the year, one in Roxton during the month of August, the other in Wootton during October. These were isolated cases whose origin could not be traced, and from which no other cases occurred. The houses were disinfected when the patients were convalescent.

MEASLES.—Epidemics occurred in Keysoe and Bolnhurst which necessitated the closing of both schools for three weeks. No deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Great Barford, Bromham, Souldrop and Podington Schools were affected by this disease. The infants' department were closed in the three last named schools for three weeks, and both departments of the Great Barford School for two weeks. One death.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.—The diseases which come under this heading are as follows:—

Small Pox.
Enteritis.
Diphtheria.
Scarlet Fever.
Measles.
Whooping Cough.
Typhus.
Enteric Fever.

From these there have been two deaths, giving a death rate of .103 per 1000 persons.

CANCER.—37 deaths, giving a death rate of 1921 per million persons. This is a very high mortality, and special mention ought to be made of it.

I have not got the most recent returns of Cancer rates, but the 1905 rate of .885 per million for England and Wales may be taken as approximately correct.

A few figures for one year are often misleading, but when large numbers can be dealt with the margin for error becomes small. In order to show that this extreme rate is untrustworthy, I am giving the deaths for the last ten years in your district:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.
1903	23
1904	26
1905	18
1906	25
1907	18
1908	16
1909	27
1910	15
1911	20
1912	37

giving an average of 22.5 per annum.

I wish to point out from these figures that an average for several years is more reliable than an occasional excess of fatal cases in any particular disease.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Year by year the Local Government Board have issued fresh regulations about the notification of Phthisis, it was compulsory during the year under consideration to notify all cases whether they occur in an institution or in private practice. During the coming year all cases of Tuberculosis, whether Pulmonary or Non-Pulmonary, must be notified. This will entail a good deal more work on the part of your officers, and I hope that good work will be done and the suffering which has been caused in the past by this disease will be curtailed if not altogether relieved. The great enemies we have to contend with are unhealthy dwellings and want of fresh air. I am sure your Council will give every assistance to your officers when the question of dealing with insanitary houses is brought before your notice.

Under the existing regulations, 23 notifications have been received and 16 deaths recorded.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.—In the past it has been impossible to collect any accurate information with regard to the incidence of sickness. The returns that will be available from this Act after it has been working a few years, will help us to compare the health of each district, not from the death returns as heretofore, but from the amount of illness that has occurred during the year.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following list shows the number of cases of infectious disease treated in the Isolation Hospital during the year:—

Village.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Cardington ... ..	...	1
Chellington	1	...
Clapham	6	...
Colesden	3	...
Elstow	2	...
Goldington	3	1
Melchbourne	3	...
Podington	11	...
Renhold	1	...
Riseley	1	...
Sharnbrook	3	...
Willington	1	...
Wilstead ... ..	...	2
Wymington	9	...
	—	—
	44	4
Kempston Rural District	7	7
	—	—
	51	11
	—	—

FOR THE BEDFORD RURAL DISTRICT—

Total admissions	... ..	48
Discharged	... ..	46
Patients under treatment on December 31st		9
Deaths	... ..	0

FOR THE KEMPSTON URBAN DISTRICT—

Total admissions	... ..	14
Discharged	... ..	17
Patients under treatment on December 31st		4
Deaths	... ..	0

FOR THE BEDFORD UNION—

Admissions	... ..	0
Discharged	... ..	1

The Small Pox Hospital is kept in readiness in case it is required, fortunately there has been no occasion to use it.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The Bedford Rural District may be described as consisting of the Northern third of the County omitting the Borough of Bedford, Kempston Urban District and the Eaton Socon Rural District. Its area is 94,271 acres. The whole County comprising 302,947 acres.

The river Ouse crosses the district in its circuitous route forming a wide valley with undulating hills on either side. The Ouse valley is mainly composed of gravel and alluvial deposits, the hills in the northern portion are on the great oolite formation, the southern on the Oxford clay.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture. There are some water and steam flour mills and leather factories in the district.

The amount of out-door relief has been greatly decreased since the introduction of Old Age Pensions, it being practically confined to a few unfortunates who have been disabled from working owing to unforeseen circumstances and illnesses. Many of the labourers and their families belong to Benefit Clubs which provide sick pay and medical attention during the periods they are rendered incapable of work.

WATER SUPPLY.

Five villages are served with water from public mains. Wymington is supplied from the Rushden Waterworks. Cardington, Elstow, Goldington and Renhold obtain the water from the Biggleswade Water Board. The water is derived from the lower Greensand and is of excellent quality.

A few villages such as Biddenham, Harrowden and Turvey obtain part of their water from private sources.

The water for the rest of the District is obtained—

(1) From shallow wells many of which are not protected from surface drainage, and consequently are liable to be polluted from time to time.

(2) From ponds and water-holes along the road-side ditches. The inhabitants claim that this water makes excellent tea—a quality it may possess, but it cannot justify its use from a sanitary point of view; fortunately the water is boiled in nearly all cases before it is used from these questionable sources.

Where new houses are erected a water certificate is granted if the water is of good or even moderate quality. Your officers endeavour to persuade the owners to protect their wells from surface drainage by surrounding the upper portion of the well with brick, built in cement, as far down as the impermeable layer. This is being done in most cases. It is a matter of regret that there is no Statutory Act from which bye-laws can be made to enforce certain conditions where well water is used for domestic and drinking purposes.

In previous years I have called your attention to the advisability of providing water of better quality to certain villages which are already in the proximity of good and wholesome water. I refer to Great Barford, Roxton, Cople, Eastcotts and Clapham.

During the year the question of supplying Eastcotts with water from the Biggleswade Water Board was discussed. On my recommendation the whole matter was referred to the Water Committee for their consideration. It was fully discussed after estimates had been obtained which included all Eastcotts with the exception of New Fenlake. This hamlet was excluded because of the question of drainage. It was suggested that the Local Government Board be approached and be requested to make New Fenlake a separate area for the purpose of drainage and water. While the question of water supply for Eastcotts was being considered I recommended that the question of taking Wilstead into the scheme be entertained. Two estimates were then prepared, the first to take the water to Eastcotts (excluding New Fenlake), the second to include the Parish of Wilstead. I consider the estimates brought the matter within the range of practical finance, especially when a private owner of land in both villages offered to help the Council financially. My recommendation was supported by a petition praying for water, which was extensively signed by residents of Wilstead and Eastcotts.

The Water Committee after going thoroughly into the question and devoting much time to it, decided to recommend the Council not to supply Eastcotts with water from the Biggleswade Water Board. They considered it would be throwing too great a burden on the rate payers. I regret the Committee could not come to any other decision but I still hope that the matter may be considered again.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

In my previous report I mentioned that the River Ouse is contaminated by the villages through which it passes. No nuisance has been committed to make it necessary to take any steps to prevent pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

NEW FENLAKE.—The question of providing a sewer for this hamlet is still under consideration. It is proposed to lay a sewer along the main street, and connect it to the Bedford sewerage system which is being constructed. A committee has been appointed and will act as soon as it is possible to make arrangements with the Bedford Borough Authorities.

GREAT BARFORD.—About 75 yards of 6 in. socket pipe sewer, with proper house connections, have been laid in lieu of open jointed pipes.

HARROLD.—About 210 yards of new sewer has been laid, consisting of 6 in. glazed socket pipes with cement joints to take the drainage of 11 existing houses and 4 new houses in course of erection. A ventilating shaft being erected at the extreme end of same.

This sewer also receives the road surface water through proper trapped gullies.

SHARNBROOK.—An extension of about 40 yards of new sewer has been laid, and about 45 yards of 9 in. sewer taken up and relaid with cement joints.

The Septic Tank and Filters receive weekly attention and are working well.

The Odell Road Sewerage works also receive periodical attention and work satisfactorily.

WOOTTON.—The question of Sewage Disposal Works is now under consideration. Plans for which are in course of preparation.

COTTON END.—A Committee was appointed to consider the question of laying down a new sewer to replace an old agricultural pipe of various sizes. No report has been made up the present.

CLOSET ACCOMODATION.—The conversion of the privy vaults into pail closets proceeds slowly. During the year 137 pails have been substituted for the old method. The want of scavenging delays this improvement.

SCAVENGING.

I have urged your Council to start a system of scavenging; unfortunately my object has not yet been obtained. I hope the Council will take the matter up again, and consider if in some of our bigger villages a scavenging system could not be instituted.

We have only one village which is in any way up to date in this question, and that is Wymington. The Parochial Committee manage to arrange for a weekly removal of night soil, and a monthly removal of ashes and house refuse. I understand from enquiries I have made that the system works well.

I have mentioned Sharnbrook as a suitable village to start with.

Three years ago, your Council endeavoured to collect the names of those persons in Sharnbrook who would take advantage of a scavenging cart. The response was very discouraging and no means were suggested at the time how to solve the difficulty of ascertaining to what extent the cart would be of use so as to enable the Council to make a contract and to specify what houses were to be visited. I am proposing during the year to include Sharnbrook in the Annual Inspection, and when the Sanitary Inspector makes his house to house visits he will ascertain the names of those persons who will use the cart; by this means we shall know how to frame the terms of the contract for collecting the refuse. When the Inspector collects this information it is my intention to bring this question again before your Council.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Chapman, the Sanitary Inspector, has supplied me with the following Nuisance Returns for 1912:—

(1) Defective and untrapped drainage	63
(2) Insufficient drainage	17
(3) Dilapidated and insanitary privies, converted to pails ...	137
(4) Want of light and ventilation to closets	51
(5) Insufficient closet accommodation	7
(6) Want of ashpits and proper covers	52
(7) Want of protection to wells and proper covers	25
(8) Foul ditches, pools and water courses	20
(9) Offensive accumulations	46
(10) Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	14
(11) Cases of overcrowding	10
(12) Houses to cleanse under Sec. 46 P. H. A., 1875	10
(13) Polluted water supplies	19
(14) Houses without sufficient water supplies	11
(15) Samples of water taken for analysis	13
(16) Water certificates granted to new houses	26
(17) Number of houses not reasonably fit under Sec. 15 H. and T. P. Act	198

(a)	Windows with insufficient opening for ventilation	116
(b)	Windows dilapidated	28
(c)	Windows, to enlarge and new, required for light and ventilation	29
(d)	Dilapidated floors	30
(e)	Wet floors and base of walls	78
(f)	Dilapidated staircases	3
(g)	Dilapidated plaster to walls and ceilings of houses (inside)	25
(h)	Dilapidated walls and gables of houses (inside)	34
(i)	Rooms to cleanse and whitewash	96
(j)	Want of damp courses	50
(k)	Want of eaves gutters to prevent damp base of walls	58
(l)	Dilapidated and defective roofs of houses ...	35
(m)	Want of light and ventilation to pantries	6
(n)	Want of pantries to store food	3
		— 591
(18)	Closing orders issued under Sec. 17 H. & T. P. Act	8
(19)	Houses demolished	7
(20)	Houses in course of demolition	3
(21)	Number of rooms disinfected after Scarlet Fever	136
	" " " " Diphtheria	13
	" " " " Phthisis.....	8
	" " " " Erysipelas	4
	" " " " Poliomyelitis	2
	" Schools " " Scarlet Fever	4
(22)	Want of cleanliness in Cowsheds and Dairies.....	16
	Defective drainage.....	24
	Defective floors	29
	Insufficient ventilation and light	4
(23)	Want of cleanliness to Bakehouses	14
	New floors required	3
	New ceilings required	2
(24)	Want of cleanliness to Slaughterhouses	2
	New floors required	2
	New drainage required	1

SUMMARY OF MATTERS DEALT WITH.

Inspections.	No.	Nuisances found.	Abated at end of Year.
House to house inspection under H. & T. P. Act...	1867	..... 1078	..... 981
Houses and Premises under P. H. Act	185	.....	.....
Factories and Workshops ...	156	..... 21	..... 18
Cowsheds and Dairies	165	..... 73	..... 65
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2373	1172	1064
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Number of persons registered since Regulations came into force January, 1900.....	153
Number of persons now carrying on trade	127
„ Cowsheds inspected 1912	130
„ Dairies „ „	35
„ Cowsheds having floors and drainage defective ...	53
„ „ requiring cleansing	16
„ „ with insufficient light and ventilation ...	4
„ Cows	1580
„ Persons registered during the year	10

There are 10 Slaughterhouses. 40 Bakehouses.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	4	None	None.
Workshops	152	19	None.
Workplaces			
	156	19	.....

II. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES:

	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness	15	14	None
Drainage of floors, etc.	4	3	None
Other defects	2	1	None
	21	18	.....

III. OUTWORKERS.

There have been 3 lists of Outworkers received this year.

IV. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses	40
Laundries	7
Tailors	6
Millers	8
Gasworks	1
Dressmakers	6
Other Workshops.....	164
	232

V. OTHER MATTERS.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act. (s. 5).

Notices of occupation of workshops received from H. M.	
Inspector	6
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	2

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Plans received :—

New Houses	41
Additions	11
Other Buildings, Farm Premises, Stables, Cowsheds, Wash-houses, etc.	7
Temporary Buildings	4
Chapels	1
	—
	64
	—
Foundations inspected	31
Drain Tests.....	24
Completed and Intermediate Inspection	83
	—
	138
	—

SCHOOLS.

The following schools have been closed on account of outbreaks and epidemics of infectious diseases :—

Name of School.	Department.	Disease.	Period of closure.
Melchbourne.....	Both.....	Scarlet Fever	10 days
Podington	"	"	4 weeks.
Sharnbrook	"	"	12 days.
Wymington	"	"	10 days.
Keysoe	"	Measles	3 weeks.
Bolnhurst	"	"	3 weeks.
Podington	Infants...	Whooping Cough ...	3 weeks.
Souldrop	" ...	"	3 weeks.
Great Barford ...	Both.....	"	2 weeks.
Bromham	Infants...	{ " " and } Chicken Pox	3 weeks.
Goldington	Both.....	Diphtheria	1½ days.
Elstow	Infants...	Chicken Pox.....	2 weeks.
Cardington	" ...	"	10 days.

In my last year's report I mentioned Wymington School in connection with the privy midden system in vogue then. After much deliberation the pail system has been instituted. This village has a public water supply and a system of sewers and sewerage treatment. I think it is a matter of regret that the Council did not see its way to insist on a water carriage system. The main reason advocated against a water carriage system was that it had not been insisted upon at any school in the district.

I maintain that this village stands in an isolated position as it possesses a complete sewerage system and a public water supply, a happy condition that no other village has as yet attained to.

If children learn to use a proper sanitary system at school, some of them will carry their ideas with them and it will tend to improve their home sanitary conveniences.

HOUSING.

During the past year the six cottages which were being built under Housing and Town Planning Act, were completed and occupied. The tenants appear happy and contented. There are a few improvements which I think should be done as soon as there is any money in hand, namely:—gravelling the drying ground at the back of the houses, and providing ranges in the back rooms downstairs. So far the rents have been regularly paid every month. One tenant has recently left but another tenant took his cottage immediately and there was no loss of rent.

The question now comes—"what other villages are able to provide tenants who will give a 4s. per week rent."

If the Parish Council will provide the land I should recommend the Council to erect houses for the working classes in such villages as Harrold, Turvey, Wilstead, Willington and Wootton.

I do not advocate erecting houses in any village where private enterprise is endeavouring to grapple the question.

There are other villages where tenants would be forthcoming at a rental of 3s. to 3s. 6d. per week for house and garden, but to obtain this object, the Council must induce the Local Government Board to accept a lower rate of interest and extend the period of repayment. I made this suggestion last year and I wish to emphasize it again this year. I see no other practical way of providing suitable and healthy dwellings for the working classes.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Council is composed of 38 members representing 41 villages. They meet every fourth Saturday. The offices of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector are held by Mr. Chapman. I think this is a

suitable occasion to comment on the work done by your Sanitary Inspector. He has performed his work in a conscientious and praiseworthy manner. He has had to spend many an evening over his work in order to carry out the wishes of the Council. During the year the villages of Roxton, Great Barford, Stagsden, Turvey, Stevington, Elstow, Kempston, Wootton, Keysoe, Cople, Willington, Eastcotts and Cardington have been visited by him, taking on an average one fresh village every four weeks. The village inspected one month is revisited the next to ascertain if the improvements recommended have been carried out.

Whenever a case of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Enteric Fever is notified, the Sanitary Inspector and myself visit the house concerned and in most cases the patient is removed to the Isolation Hospital and the house disinfected.

In cases of Diphtheria I endeavour to arrange with the medical man in charge to inject all contacts with anti-toxin, for which your Council pays 2s. 6d. for each case and provides the injection. Your Council have also agreed to allow swabs to be taken from supposed diphtheria throats and to have them examined bacteriologically.

In cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever your Council has granted me permission to have examined Cerebro-spinal Fluid and other pathological material.

The Isolation and Small Pox Hospitals are administered by a Committee appointed by the Council. Dr. Coombs, of Bedford, is the Medical Officer to both Hospitals.

The Isolation Hospital has not yet been connected with the telephone. I would suggest that this be considered by the Hospital Committee.

ADOPTIVE ACT.

There are no local Acts. The provisions of Part 3 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, applicable to Rural Districts were adopted in 1898, for the District as extended.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

I make a chemical analysis of water when a certificate of occupation for a new house is required.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Elsewhere in this report will be found the figures in reference to the prevalence of tuberculosis.

Your Council have authorised me to have examined sputum from suspected tuberculosis patients in order to recognise difficult and early cases. On the receipt of a notification I visit the patient and give advise how to prevent the infection spreading.

No provision has as yet been completed for the treatment of cases in sanitorium or other institutions. I understand the County Council are taking certain steps to provide shelters for those persons who have sufficient space in their back gardens.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER K. PARBURY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

February 28th, 1913.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1912 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un-Corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.		
								Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	17957	393	393	21.8	223	12.3	0	24	23	58.5	247	13.75
1908	17878	373	373	20.8	209	11.6	2	21	28	75.06	228	12.75
1909	17748	365	365	20.5	229	12.8	2	31	25	68.4	258	14.5
1910	17619	376	376	21.3	198	11.2	1	30	24	63.8	227	12.8
1911	19223	404	407	21.1	208	10.8	1	27	28	68.8	234	12.12
1912	19260	355	360	18.6	217	11.2	0	50	23	63.8	267	13.8

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)94,271

Total population at all ages19,214

Number of Inhabited Houses 4,909

Average number of persons per house 3.914

At Census of 1911.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	
All Causes { Certified 266 { Uncertified 1										
Enteric Fever										
Small Pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough	1	1								
Diphtheria and Croup										
Influenza	1							1		
Erysipelas	1	1								
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	16					4	7	4	1	
Tuberculous Meningitis	1			1						
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1						1			
Cancer, malignant disease	37						5	14	18	
Rheumatic Fever	1						1			
Meningitis	3				2	1				
Organic Heart Disease	41		1				3	13	24	
Bronchitis	25	3	2					4	16	
Pneumonia (all forms)	14	3	1	1	1	2	1		5	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	1							1		
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1									1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis										
Cirrhosis of Liver	2									2
Alcoholism										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	5					1		1	3	
Puerperal Fever										
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1						1			
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	11	11								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide...	4	1				2	1			
Suicide	3						1	1	1	
Other Defined Diseases	41	3				1	1	14	22	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	14			1			1	4	8	
Old Age	42								42	
	267	23	4	3	3	11	23	56	144	

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality.

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1
Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Whooping-cough ...						1				1
Erysipelas ...									1	1
Bronchitis ...							1	1	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)							1	2		3
Rickets ...									1	1
Injury at birth ...	1				1					1
Congenital Malformations						1				1
Premature birth ...	6				6					6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	2	1			3		1			4
Septicæmia ...						1		1		2
	9	1	0	0	10	3	3	4	3	23

Nett Births in the year:—

Legitimate	...	...	...	338
Illegitimate	...	...	...	22

Nett Deaths in the year of:—

Legitimate Infants	21
Illegitimate Infants	2

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1912. Nett Deaths from

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.
Whooping-cough ...	
Erysipelas	
Bronchitis	
Pneumonia (all forms)	
Rickets	
Injury at birth ...	1
Congenital Malformations	
Premature birth ...	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	2
Septicæmia	
	9

Nett Births in the year

Legitimate

Illegitimate

Nett Deaths in the year

Legitimate

Illegitimate