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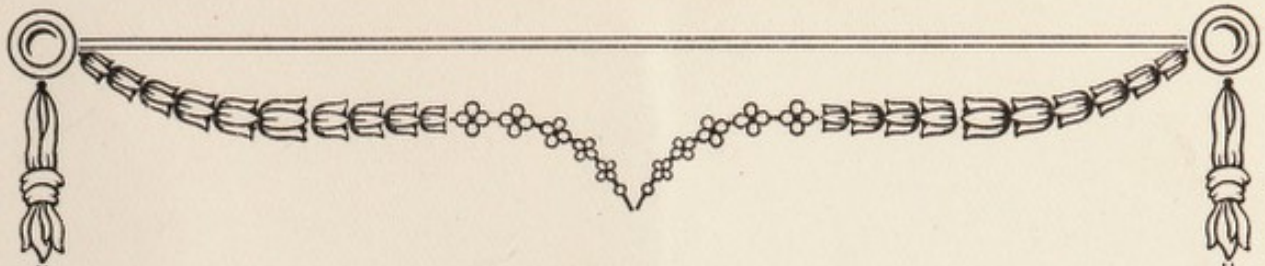
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**CHEADLE**

**Rural District Council.**



# Annual Report

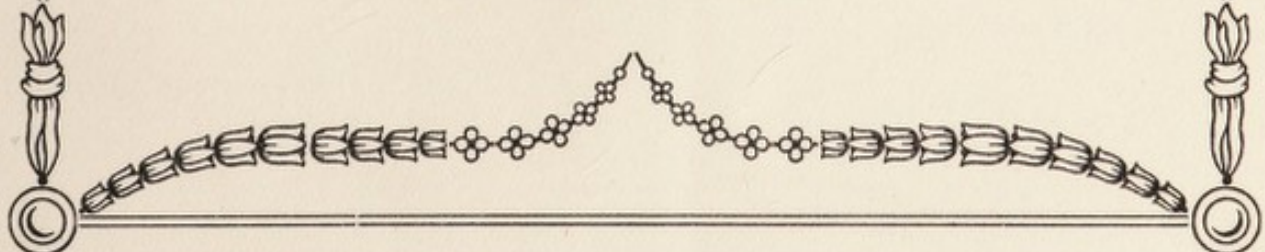
OF THE


**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**



**1914.**

J. LOWNDES, PRINTER CHEADLE.

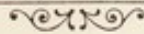




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TO THE  
CHEADLE (STAFFS.) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Gentlemen,

In presenting my Thirteenth Annual Report it is necessary to point out that a certain amount of repetition of matters dealt with in former Reports will be found (in compliance with the directions of the Local Government Board) on account of the Report having to be submitted to various bodies, some of which are unfamiliar with the sanitary history of the district.

Before entering into details of the Vital Statistics of the district, it will again be useful to give very briefly an outline of a few of the more important considerations which tend to influence the public health of the District, such for example as density of population, occupation of the people, employment of women, etc.

**POPULATION, INDUSTRIES, Etc.**

The AREA of the district (including land and inland water) is 54,172 acres.

	1911 Census
Population ... ..	26,706
Total families or separate occupiers ... ..	5,505

The population estimated to the middle of the year of 1914, according to the method adopted by the Registrar-General is 27,419.

The principal industry of the district is coal-mining. Silk and Tape Mills give employment to a considerable number of people of both sexes, but especially women. The latter industries are carried on chiefly at Tean and Cheadle, while Paper Mills exist at Cheddleton.

Copper Works at Oakamoor and Froghall give employment to upwards of 1,000 men.

Stone-quarrying is an important industry at Caudon Lowe and to a less extent at Hollington.

Agriculture—apart perhaps from dairy-farming—occupies but a minor place in giving employment in the district.

### BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered during the year was 666, compared with 631 in the previous year.

This gives an Annual Birth-rate of 24·2 per 1,000 of the population. (The Birth-rate for England and Wales is 26·3 per 1,000 of the population).

Of the 666 births registered, 345 were males and 321 were females.

The following table shows the number of births recorded for each of the preceding ten years, together with the rate per 1,000 of the population :—

Year		Births		Rate per 1,000
1905	...	689	...	27·9
1906	...	749	...	30·3
1907	...	657	...	26·6
1908	...	718	...	29·1
1909	...	686	...	27·8
1910	...	705	...	28·5
1911	...	612	...	22·9
1912	...	540	...	20·2
1913	...	631	...	23·2
1914	...	666	...	24·2

The average birth-rate for the last ten years is 26 per 1,000 of the population.

### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Fifteen illegitimate births were registered during the year, giving an illegitimate birth-rate of ·5 per 1,000 of the population. (The illegitimate birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales averages about 41 per 1,000 births).

### DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered (Gross death-rate) during the year was 460 (compared to 434 in the previous year) giving a death-rate of 16·7 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the 460 deaths, 109 were of "Non-residents" (i.e. of persons whose home lay outside the Cheadle Rural area, but who died within this district) and as such these have been transferred to their own districts.

On the other hand 6 deaths of "Residents" of this district occurred in places outside the Cheadle area, and this makes the Nett number of deaths for Cheadle district at all ages 351, giving a Nett death-rate of 12·8 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths under one year of age amount to 49, equivalent to 10·6% of the total deaths, or expressed as a rate per 1,000 of the population 1·7, or as a rate per 1,000 births 73·5.

The following Table gives the number of deaths, with the corresponding rate per 1,000 of the population for each of the last ten years :—

Year	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1905	399	16·1
1906	397	16·1
1907	466	18·8
1908	398	16·1
1909	438	17·7
1910	451	18·2
1911	428	16
1912	372	13·9
1913	434	15·9
1914	460	16·7

The average Annual death-rate for the last ten years is 16·5 per 1,000 of the population.

## *Mortality from various Diseases.*

### **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.**

The total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system during 1914 was 73, giving a percentage mortality of 15·8 of the total deaths, or expressed as a rate per 1,000 of the population 2·6.

Included in this number are 25 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 20 from pneumonia, 15 from bronchitis, and 13 from influenza.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from each disease of the respiratory system during the last ten years :—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24	31	48	31	21	32	25	20	21	25
Pneumonia ... ..	26	19	31	15	15	15	29	16	17	20
Bronchitis ... ..	20	22	28	21	26	20	19	24	33	15
Influenza ... ..	17	2	5	13	8	10	4	4	6	13
Pleurisy ... ..	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total ... ..	89	74	113	80	72	77	77	64	77	73
Percentage ... ..	22·3	18·1	24	20·1	16·2	17	17·9	22·6	22·9	15·8

In addition to 25 deaths from Pulmonary tuberculosis, 8 deaths from tuberculosis other than of the lungs occurred, viz.:—tuberculous meningitis 3, other tuberculous diseases 5, giving a mortality rate of '9 per 1,000 of the population for pulmonary tuberculosis, and '2 per 1,000 of the population for other forms of tuberculosis. The death-rate for all forms of tuberculosis taken together is 1·2 per 1,000 of the population.

#### HEART DISEASE.

The number of deaths from organic heart disease was 52 (compared to 35 in the preceding year).

The percentage mortality is 11·3 of the total deaths.

### *Zymotic Diseases.*

#### SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases during the year was 5, compared with 13 during the previous year.

Number of deaths	...	...	...	5
Zymotic death-rate per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	·18
„ „ for 76 large English Towns	...	...	...	1·54
„ „ for 142 smaller English Towns	...	...	...	1·29
„ „ for England and Wales	...	...	...	14·7

The following Table gives the number of deaths from Zymotic diseases for the last ten years, along with the rate per 1,000 of the population :—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Scarlet Fever ...	6	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	3	3	4	2	11	4	1	3	2	0
Measles ...	1	0	5	5	2	4	5	0	0	2
Whooping Cough ...	4	0	10	1	14	2	8	5	10	3
Enteric Fever ...	1	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0
Small-Pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	15	9	20	9	31	12	19	8	13	5
Rate per 1,000 of Population ...	'6	'3	'8	'3	1'2	'4	'7	'2	'4	'18

#### UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Four deaths were uncertified during the year, three of which were in infants under one year of age.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

It may be mentioned that the Notifiable diseases include small-pox, diphtheria and membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus fever, puerperal fever, enteric fever, tuberculosis and ophthalmia.

During 1914, 96 cases of infectious disease were notified.

The following Table gives the numbers notified during each of the last ten years. :—



	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Scarlet Fever ... ..	93	75	47	55	91	127	211	46	55	47
Diphtheria ... ..	42	83	48	33	50	27	26	22	30	8
Erysipelas ... ..	5	6	8	14	2	9	19	5	5	12
Enteric Fever ... ..	7	13	8	21	16	4	8	13	3	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2	1	3	0	1	1	5	2	3	4
Small-Pox ... ..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	40	21	20
Ophthalmia ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>96</b>

Note:—The compulsory notification of tuberculosis began in 1911, and of ophthalmia in 1914, hence the gross totals for these years are proportionately larger.

### SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified during the year was 47.

The cases were distributed as follows:—

Cheadle ...	3
Alton ...	8
Ipstones ...	31
Dilhorne ...	5

None of the cases of scarlet fever proved fatal.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Only one case was notified during 1914.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Eight cases of diphtheria were notified as follows: Alton 2, Ipstones 2, and Dilhorne 4.

None of the cases proved fatal.

The medical practitioners in the district continue to make free use of the opportunity of having the aid of skilled bacteriological examination as an aid to the early diagnosis of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Tuberculous Phthisis. This is carried out at Birmingham University by arrangement with the Staffordshire County Council, no charge being made to medical practitioners sending specimens for examination.

All the apparatus, as well as special envelopes for transmission by post, can be had on application to the M.O.H., Cheadle, and in the event of a positive diagnosis being made, the University inform the sender by telegram, as well as the Medical Officer of Health. This arrangement works admirably, and it has proved of particular service in Diphtheria, more especially in doubtful cases, the early recognition of which is so important, not only for isolation, but also for serum treatment.

It may be stated that, in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board, a supply of Diphtheria Antitoxine may now be obtained, free of charge, by any Medical Practitioner in the district on application to the Medical Officer of Health, Cheadle. This arrangement has been instituted by the District Council, so as to bring the antitoxine treatment within the reach of the poor, without charge, and at the earliest possible moment, in accordance with a recent order of the Local Government Board.

### **SMALL POX.**

No cases of Small Pox occurred during the year in this district. The last cases reported were in 1905.

The District Council continues to contribute towards the maintenance of the North Staffordshire Joint Small Pox Hospital which enables the Council to send any cases of Small Pox to the Board's Hospital, at Bagnall, near Hanley. This arrangement proved of great service to the District Council during the last epidemic of Small Pox a few years ago, when the nineteen cases which occurred in this district were all sent there.

### **ISOLATION HOSPITAL,**

The Isolation Hospital at Moss Lane, about one mile from Cheadle, provides accommodation for patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria.

Since the Hospital was opened in May, 1904, 842 patients have been treated there.

The following table shows the number of cases notified of each of the diseases (diphtheria, scarlet fever, and enteric fever) together with the number admitted into the Hospital during each of the last ten years :—

	1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Notified	Admitted	Notified	Admitted	Notified	Admitted	Notified	Admitted	Notified	Admitted	Notified	Admitted	Notified	Admitted	Notified	Admitted	Notified	Admitted	Notified	Admitted
Diph't'ia	42	10	83	43	48	21	33	14	51	33	27	10	26	3	22	1	30	16	8	5
S. Fever	93	60	72	49	47	28	55	42	93	50	127	88	211	149	46	46	55	55	47	31
E. Fever	7	3	13	1	8	6	21	7	18	10	4	0	8	0	13	1	3	2	1	1
Total	142	73	168	93	103	55	109	63	162	93	158	98	245	152	81	48	88	73	56	37

The Hospital is equipped with a Thresh's Disinfecter, and the buildings comprise, in addition to a pavilion for scarlet fever with wards for both sexes, a diphtheria ward and an observation ward which can be used for enteric fever, a "discharge" block consisting of a room for undressing, leading to a bath-room so arranged that the patients, once they leave one room, shall not re-enter it. During the year the "convalescent" block, a building separate from the other blocks, has been completed and occupied. It has a southern exposure and is provided with a verandah, and it is now possible to transfer the convalescent cases from the scarlet fever pavilion to this block, during the later portion of their stay in hospital. The "convalescent" block has been so arranged that it is possible to utilize it as a ward in case of extensive epidemics of scarlet fever.

In addition to the above there are the usual administrative buildings, laundry and mortuary, and the various offices. An ambulance wagon is kept at the hospital.

The hospital has a good supply of water from Cheadle, and is in telephonic communication with the Clerk and Medical Officer.

The hospital is provided with a large canvas tent which can be erected and used in times of severe epidemic, and so used it has proved both useful and satisfactory on two such occasions. A wooden floor is used and the heating is by oil stoves.

### **TUBERCULOSIS.**

During the year 18 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and 2 cases of other forms of tuberculosis.

Arrangements have been made for carrying out the disinfection of premises after death from this disease, and also on such other occasions as may be necessary.

Arrangements have been completed for sending suitable cases of tuberculosis to sanatoria for treatment, and a dispensary has been opened in High Street, Cheadle, where the Tuberculosis Medical Officer attends on Fridays.

### **WATER SUPPLIES.**

The town of Cheadle is supplied with water by the Cheadle Waterworks, which obtains its supply from the red sandstone formation, which is porous and acts as an excellent filter, so that the water is very good in quality as well as abundant in quantity.

The geological formation of the Cheadle district lends itself to a good and plentiful supply to its different localities. The water bearing strata are made up chiefly of limestone and red sandstone.

Some of the more rural portions of the district still derive their supply from deep wells and in a few cases from shallow wells, but the number of the latter is rapidly diminishing and one may hope that they will soon be a thing of the past.

Caverswall, Blythe Bridge, Adderley Green and district obtain their supply from the Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks.

Kingsley, Froghall and district derive their supply from natural springs situated at Shirley Hollow, near Whiston. The source of supply is being increased by taking in some additional springs. In Kingsley (where the former supplies were in many cases defective and liable to contamination) the District Council has taken steps to have the water taken to the houses, and the present stand-pipes are to be removed.

Cauldon and Waterhouses have a good supply which was installed by the Cheadle and Mayfield Rural District Councils acting jointly.

A supply of water has been laid on to Ipstones and this will be a great improvement for (as mentioned in former Reports) the existing supply is very defective consisting in many cases of shallow wells, and in many cases the water had to be carried long distances.

The Foxt water supply has been extended.

Owing to the war the proposed works for supplying water to Cellarhead, Werrington, Wetley Rocks, Cheddleton and Whiston are postponed.

Improvements have been carried out in the existing supplies at Wall Myers, Cellarhead, Hulme, and Blakeley Lane.

### **SANITARY WORK.**

Over 22,000 removals of night-soil and ashes were made by the Council's Scavenging Contractors during the year.

The Council undertakes the scavenging in the following places: Adderley Green, Caverswall, The Meir, Werrington, Forsbrook, Blythe Bridge, Dilhorne, Cheadle, Kingsley and Whiston. During the year Tean, Checkley, Hollington and Fole were added to the list.

New sewers have been constructed and added to the existing works at Cheadle, Blythe Bridge, Caverswall, etc.

In connection with dwelling houses and schools, 578 inspections were made during the year. In connection with these 826 structural defects were found, two cases of overcrowding, and in five cases the premises were found to be unfit for habitation. One hundred and ninety nine Informal Notices were served by the Inspector, and 643 Formal Notices by the Authority, resulting in the abatement of the defects in 107 cases of the former and in 507 cases of the latter.

In regard to house drainage 1109 inspections were made and 107 defects were found chiefly relating to defective traps and no disconnection. Twenty two Informal and 85 Formal Notices were served, resulting in the abatement of the defects in 19 and 72 cases respectively.

One hundred and twenty-seven inspections in regard to water-closets, and in 15 cases defects found were remedied after Informal Notice by the Inspector.

The Inspector made 1976 inspections of ash-pits and privies, and found 1,005 defects, all of which were remedied after serving Informal Notices. One hundred and seven inspections were made in regard to deposits of refuse and manure, and nine nuisances in connection therewith were abated after Informal Notice.

Seventy inspections were made of water supplies, and three defects found were remedied after Notices had been served.

Twenty-six inspections were made relating to the keeping of pigs, and four nuisances in connection with these were abated after Notice. In six cases animals were found to be kept improperly, and in all of these the nuisance was abated after Notice.

Twelve inspections of lodging-houses were made and in one case a defect found by the inspector was remedied after notice.

The Inspector made 226 inspections of dairies, milk-shops and cow-sheds, and in 35 cases defects found were remedied after Informal Notice, and in two cases the matter is in hand.

Twenty-three inspections of bake-houses were made, and one defect found has been remedied.

Twenty-two inspections of slaughter-houses have been made and three defects found have been satisfactorily dealt with.

Seventy-two inspections of canal boats were made by the Inspector, and four defects found were remedied after Informal Notice.

Sixty Six houses and two schools were disinfected after infectious disease, and also several lots of bedding.

Two cases of anthrax (human) occurred at Dilborne, the infection arising from a cow which had died of the disease.

Ten carcasses of meat and one pig have been examined and destroyed by consent.

One sample of drinking water was examined from Moneystone.

#### **HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.**

The following are the figures for the year :—

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	437
Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	...	615
Houses found unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	5
Representations made to Council for Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	0
Closing orders made	...	...	...	...	0
Defects in houses remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	4
Houses made habitable after making Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	0

NOTE :—In the case of the five dwelling houses which were found to be unfit for habitation, all were closed by consent of the owners until they had been put in habitable repair. Four of these have been so repaired, and one house (remaining unoccupied) has not yet been made habitable.

Three hundred and eighty Notices were sent out by the local authority, 81 of which referred to small matters, such as repairs to spouting, repairs to grates and coppers and to water-taps, while 59 referred to ash-bins.

The chief defects are dampness in old houses, defective paving in rooms and back yards, windows not made to open, defective drainage and defects in connection with privies.

In the great majority of cases in this district midden privies are still in existence, but it is to be hoped that the Council will take steps to have these gradually replaced by the much more sanitary water-closet, especially now that so many places in the district are having proper water supplies put in.

As mentioned in last year's report opportunity is being taken of the information afforded by the inspections under this Act of dealing with uncovered ashpits, and having these replaced by galvanised-iron ash bins. The old ashpit is not only objectionable on account of its size, but it also serves as a potent means of spreading disease through flies and other carriers of disease. For the same reason householders should continually wage war on flies.

### **WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.**

The Register which is kept by the Inspector shows that the total number of such premises registered is 155, being an increase of three over last year.

During the year the Inspector made 130 inspections in connection with these, viz :—7 of Factories, 105 of Workshops, and 18 of Workplaces.

In connection with these inspections three defects were found, viz :—Want of cleanliness 1, insufficient sanitary accommodation 1, defective sanitary accommodation 1, all of these (being dealt with under the Public Health Acts) were remedied after Notice had been served.

Three matters were referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Six lists from employers of Outworkers were received twice during the year, containing the names of four contractors and seven work-people. Two Contractors are engaged in making wearing apparel, one in making lace curtains, and one in silk work. Five of the workmen are engaged in lace curtain making, and two in the making of boots and shoes.

The more important classes of workshops registered, include, boot makers and repairers, bake-houses, dress-making and millinery, joiners, smiths, etc.

Tables of Statistics are appended.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. R. GIBSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of health.

Cheadle, Staffordshire,

June 1915.



Table 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 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 registered in the District.	Under 1 yr. of age	At all ages.			
									Number.	Rate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	24657	686			438	17.7	110	5				
1910	24657	705			451	18.2	127	8				
1911	26706	612			428	16	92	13				
1912	26706	540	540	20.2	372	13.9	102	12	48	88.8	282	10.5
1913	27197	631	631	23.2	434	15.9	118	20	75	118.8	336	12.3
1914	27419	666	666	24.2	460	16.7	109	6	49	73.5	351	12.8

NOTES—(a) The Rates are calculated per 1000 of the gross population.

(b) The deaths included in Column 6 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6 corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. The Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 9.

(c) This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district (uncorrected rate), and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rate (corrected rate).

\*“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who having a fixed or usual residence in England and Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. “Transferable Deaths” are of 2 classes in regard to any given district (1st) “Non-Residents” are persons whose fixed residence is outside the district in question, but who have been brought into the district (on account of sickness and infirmity) and have died in public Institutions therein.

(2nd) “Residents” are persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres	54,172	Total Population at all ages	26706
(land & Inland water)		Total families or separate occupiers	5505

} At Census of 1911

Table II. Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1914.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						Cheadle	Alton	Ipstones	Dilhorne	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65					
Diphtheria ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	5
Erysipelas ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	4	...
Scarlet Fever ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	31	5	31
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	7	...
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Ophthalmic Neonatorum ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Totals	96							9	18	47	22	37

ISOLATION HOSPITAL. Cheadle Isolation Hospital at Moss Lane, about one mile from Cheadle.

Table III—Causes of, and ages at Death during the Year 1914.

Cause 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 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	347 4	46 3	9 1	9 1	16 16	16 16	33 33	67 67	151 151	135 135	
Measles ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	13	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	6	4	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	25	...	...	...	1	7	9	7	1	12	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	5	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	52	...	...	...	2	...	6	14	30	18	...
Bronchitis ...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	3	...
Pneumonia ...	20	5	4	1	1	...	2	3	4	18	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	13	...
Accidents and diseases of } Pregnancy and Parturition }	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth }	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide ...	7	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	132	7	...	5	5	3	8	20	84	61	...
Totals ...	351	49	9	10	16	16	33	67	151	135	

Table IV.—Infant Mortality during the Year 1914.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.		1-2 weeks.		2-3 weeks.		3-4 weeks.		Total under 4 weeks.		4 weeks and under 3 months.		3 months & under 6 months.		6 months & under 9 months.		9 months & under 12 months.		Total Deaths under 1 year.	
	Certified	Uncertified																		
All causes	13	2	3	3	3	3	1	20	2	10	6	6	6	4	46					
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1					
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2					
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1					
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3						
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2						
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2						
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5						
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4						
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2						
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1						
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1						
Congenital Malformation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1						
Premature Birth	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	10						
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	10	...	3	...	...	...	13						
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2						
Totals	15	3	3	3	3	1	22	10	6	6	6	5	49							

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 651  
illegitimate 15

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants 46  
illegitimate infants 3

