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Twenty-second
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1920.



GUERNSEY :
"GUERNSEY STAR" AND "GAZETTE" COMPANY, LTD.,
BORDAGE STREET.

1921.





APPENDICE.

RAPPORT DE L'OFFICIER DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE, 1920.

XIII.—1921



RAPPORT DE L'OFFICIER DE SANTÉ POUR 1920.

Health Office, Guernsey, 18th October, 1921.

SIR,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1920, with the request that it may be printed as an Appendix to the "Billet d'État," and that a number of copies (say 100) be struck off for distribution in the usual way.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G H. LE MOTTEÉ,

President, States Committee for Sanitation.

Sir Edward C. Ozanne, K.B.E., Bailiff,
and President of the States of Guernsey.

GUERNSEY.

Guernsey, the most western of the Channel Islands, lies in the Bay of Avranches, 82 miles from Weymouth, the nearest English port, 40 from Cherbourg, and 63 from St. Malo.

It is triangular in shape, with an area of 24.5 square miles and an acreage of 15,654. The soil, composed of disintegrated granite and schist, is very fertile. Enormous quantities of tomatoes, grapes and other fruit, vegetables and flowers are grown, chiefly under glass, for export.

This industry is the chief one, but in addition large quantities of granite for road-making are exported. The rearing, for sale in England and the United States, of the far-famed Guernsey cattle (including those from Alderney and Sark), is an important industry. These cattle are highly prized, not only for the richness of their milk, but above all for their freedom from Tuberculosis. There are two harbours, situated in St. Peter-Port and St. Sampson's, the two towns of the island.

The population at the census of 1911 was 41,854, and in 1921 it was stated to be 37,914 with 1,098 visitors.

Guernsey is a health resort throughout the year, but particularly so in the summer and autumn months. Not only are its natural beauties so great, but its salubrious yet bracing climate is highly attractive. It is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than on the mainland.

Drainage is good and modern in the towns. The water supply, now the property of the Government of the island, is of exceptional purity and derived from deep wells, but additional sources of supply are being sought.

Guernsey enjoys Home Rule. With Alderney and Sark it forms a Bailiwick and is governed by a Lieutenant-Governor. The Bailiff is the chief Civil Official.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

POPULATION.

The result of the census of 1921 (37,914) was a great surprise to most people, and it is difficult to find reasons for the great drop in the population. In 1911 the population numbered 41,854 and the natural increase since then is practically 2,500, so that taking this into consideration the 1921 census shows a drop of no less than 6,440 persons! Even without it the decrease is 9·4 per cent. The figures for 1921 are 37,914, of which males numbered 17,883 and females 20,031, an excess of females over males of 2,148.

Visitors numbered 1,098, and the greatest number in any parish was 266 and that in St. John's parish, a parish which is not in our minds usually associated with visitors.

Against the loss of the troops in the garrison, our heavy losses during the war, the large number of persons who were supposed to have gone to the mainland during the war and not returned here, ordinary emigration, and the departure of a large proportion of the French population, must be put the fact that a large number of people from England of all conditions and ranks have during the past two years come over here to reside. The difficulties over housing locally prove this to be the case. I confess to a feeling of bewilderment in the matter, but if emigration is a big factor in it, I do not think that the population in the middle of the year 1920 could have been less than that of the census and therefore reckon as the same—37,914.

Table I.

YEAR.	Estimated population to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN GUERNSEY.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO GUERNSEY.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett	Number.	Rate.	Of non-registered residents in the District.	Of residents not registered in the District.	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.	
								Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number.	Rate.
1910.....	41,670		989	23.7			107	107.0	549	13.1	
1911.....	41,854		946	22.6			197	208.0	734	17.4	
1912.....	41,854		983	23.5			101	102.7	552	13.1	
1913.....	41,854		887	21.2			101	113.8	550	13.1	
1914.....	42,000		880	20.9			81	92.0	498	11.8	
1915.....	41,000		784	19.1			113	144.0	609	14.8	
1916.....	41,000		698	17.0			62	88.9	536	13.0	
1917.....	39,000		694	17.7			57	82.0	554	14.2	
1918.....	38,500		664	17.2			49	73.8	603	15.6	
1919.....	39,600	661	659	16.6	578	14.6	9	98.6	569	14.3	
Averages for ten years, 1910-1919.	40,833		818	19.9			93.0	111	575	14.0	
1920.....	37,914	897	893	23.5	507	12.6	11	82.8	498	13.1	

Table II.

ENGLISH AND GUERNSEY STATISTICS.

	Birth Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000.
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	80
96 Great towns including London	26.2	12.5	85
148 smaller towns	24.9	11.3	80
London	26.3	12.4	75
Guernsey	23.5	13.1	82.8

No correction factor has been applied in estimating these Guernsey birth and death rates.

BIRTHS.

The births numbered 893, males 445 and females 448, equal to a rate of 23.5 per 1,000. This number is no less than 234 more than 1919 and 75 more than the average of the preceding 10 years. Still births numbered 47 and illegitimate births 29, percentages of 5.2 and 3.2 respectively.

DEATHS.

There were 498 deaths registered during the year, the rate being 13.1, the average for the preceding years being 14.0. Only one death was attributed to Influenza, but 32 deaths were due to Measles. In this latter connection it is curious that respiratory diseases other than Pulmonary Phthisis shew such a marked decline from the average. The year has been a good one for old people as there were only 48 deaths from senile decay, against the average of 73.7. Heart disease and Apoplexy together have accounted for one-fifth of the total deaths. There were no uncertified deaths.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

1900-1920.

Years.	Under 1 year.	Yrs. 1-5.	Yrs. 5-15.	Yrs. 15-25.	Under 25 years.	Yrs. 25-65.	Over 65 yrs.
1900-1904.....	24.0	9.0	4.0	5.0	42.0	27.0	30.0
1905-1909.....	22.3	8.0	3.0	4.6	38.0	28.0	33.0
1910-1914.....	20.2	7.2	3.3	3.8	34.5	27.8	37.7
1915-1918	12.9	5.0	3.6	4.8	26.3	32.7	41.0
1919	11.2	5.4	3.8	5.4	25.8	34.8	39.4
1920	12.5	5.1	3.6	5.0	26.1	33.1	40.7

Deaths in public institutions were as follows :—

Town Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	31
Town Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	3
Castel Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Castel Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	0
King Edward Sanatorium .....	.....	.....	.....	5
Victoria Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	11

The more important causes of death compare with those of previous years as follows :—

	Average 1906-1919.	1919.	1920.
Measles	5·6	1	32
Whooping Cough	6·7	8	0
Epidemic Enteritis.....	15·5	4	1
Diphtheria	4·2	0	7
Senile Decay	73·7	89	48
Cancer.....	40·6	51	37
Broncho Pneumonia	9·5	13	4
Pneumonia	22·4	24	12
Bronchitis	24·0	21	17
Heart Disease.....	65·4	61	63
Apoplexy	30·6	34	37
Tuberculosis, other than Phthisis.	13·0	19	8
Phthisis	37·6	36	38
Influenza.....	14·0 (1918-93)	40	1

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Of the 893 births, 74 died before the age of one year was reached, a rate of 82·8 per 1,000. For the ten preceding years the rate was 111. Of these deaths practically 50% were born so physically delicate that their survival would hardly be expected.

No extension of any work for pre natal and infant welfare has been undertaken during the year. As I have so often indicated the supreme need and importance of such extension and in what direction it should lie, I need not again refer to it. The year has not been a favourable one for infants and children of tender years, so that under existing conditions it might well have been worse than it has been.

Table III.
CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

	Under 1 week.	Between weeks				Total under 1 month.	Months.				Total.
		1 & 2	2 & 3	3 & 4	1-3		3-6	6-9	9-12		
Ricketts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	-	9
Asthenia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital mal- formation	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	4
Debility at Birth ...	2	1	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	5
Premature Birth ...	8	4	3	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Marasmus	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	1	1	-	8
Injury at Birth.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Icterus Neonatorum -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Convulsions	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	-	9
Gastritis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Enteritis	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	5
Burns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bronchitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
Meningitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Epidemic Enteritis. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals.....	14	9	6	6	35	8	11	12	8	74	

MARRIAGES.

There were 320 marriages in 1920, equal to a rate of 16.6 per 1,000.

The previous year was a record one with 351, and the present one is still above the average. Of these marriages, 188 took place in Church of England, 46 in Nonconformist, and 22 in Roman Catholic Churches. 62 were at the Greffe Office.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 130 cases of infectious disease were notified.

Of these seven were isolated at home, and four of them died. The remaining 126 were admitted to the Sanatorium, and five of them died; one from Phthisis, one from Measles (admitted as Diphtheria) and three from Diphtheria.

The cases treated were, Scarlet Fever 4, Phthisis and Lung diseases 36, Diphtheria 86, Measles 3, and Influenza 1. The Measles epidemic greatly added to the difficulties of administration, as nearly all the admissions had to be

regarded as possibly infected with this disease, and the necessary precautions taken. Fortunately no case developed Measles as a result of infection contracted in the Sanatorium. The daily average of cases isolated was 12·8.

DIPHThERIA.

The attack rate of Diphtheria was 2·2 per 1,000. The parishes which chiefly suffered were St. Peter-Port with 54, Castel with 8 and St. Andrew's with 7 cases.

The cases were fairly evenly distributed during the year, but the bulk of the cases occurred during the last three months, the usual incidence of the disease. The schools chiefly affected were Burnt Lane with Mount Pleasant Private School, and the Girls' Intermediate. The French Sisters who are connected with the former two schools have a difficult task, as many of their children are very poor and others very delicate, with a normally somewhat irregular attendance, and the task of following up the absentees is really arduous and one requiring extensive local knowledge. The Girls' Intermediate has hitherto been a very healthy school, but its record in the autumn was very unfavourable, not so much from the number of cases notified as from the number that presumably suffered from Diphtheria and were not seen by a doctor when ill. It furnished altogether five cases, the second of which was removed on September 22nd. After this date the condition of affairs was profoundly unsatisfactory and was a cause of great anxiety to the Head Mistress, Miss Foster, and myself.

In spite of warning notices giving symptoms of the disease, it was impossible in some instances to get parents to call in medical men for girls with sore throats, even if they had been in contact with known cases of Diphtheria. The usual procedure adopted was to keep the girls away for a month or more and then send them back to school, no medical advice having been sought in the meantime. But although the girls were kept away from school, they were not kept away from entertainments and thus spread the disease to other families.

When these girls did return to school cultures were negative or doubtful, but the after effects of the disease were so evident that after a short period of attendance the state of their health was such that they were unable to attend for months in some instances.

If the parents of these children are so ignorant or so indifferent to the welfare of their own children, it cannot be expected that they will take into consideration the duty they owe to the community to prevent other children

contracting disease as a result of their own want of care. Miss Foster took a great deal of trouble and was untiring in her efforts to trace cases and absentees. Without her valuable assistance I have no doubt that my efforts to control the spread of the disease by cultures, personal examination, and letters to parents, would have been even less successful than they were.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were no cases of Typhoid or Para Typhoid fever notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Fortunately there were only four cases and these were scattered ones. One was a visitor from England. There were no secondary cases. One was isolated at home.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from Phthisis was 38, and from all forms of Tuberculosis 46. The rates respectively are 1·0 and 1·2 per 1,000.

Four of the deaths from Phthisis were those of men who had served in the Army.

Thirty-six cases were admitted to the Sanatorium, the average duration of treatment being 51 days. Twenty-six were admitted at the request of the Ministry of Pensions, and were paid for by them at the scheduled rate.

As the cases were in all stages, naturally some of them did not derive permanent benefit, but in most of them there was considerable, and in several cases, lasting improvement.

The civilian cases did better, most of them were young adults in an early stage, in whom I have no doubt a permanent arrest of the disease has been secured.

MEASLES.

In my last report I mentioned that an outbreak of this disease had occurred just as the schools closed before Christmas, 1919. In view of the fact that we had not experienced any epidemic of Measles for eight years, that the Christmas festivities, all of them indoor ones, would help to spread it, and that a second crop of cases was due just at the time the schools were timed to open, I strongly advised the Education Authority to defer the opening of the schools for a fortnight. In this course I was supported by the whole of my colleagues, but unfortunately the Education Authority did not see their way to accept this advice.

It would serve no useful purpose to follow in detail the subsequent closing of schools, but I do not think I should be wrong in estimating that there were 1,000 cases before the epidemic ceased. In one infant school in the country with over 100 scholars, all but one were attacked by it.

Fortunately the mild winter was most favourable and the general mortality, and mortality amongst children under 5 years, was very low, 18 out of 32 cases, instead of the usual 90 to 95 per cent. of the total being those of children under 5 years of age.

In spite, however, of the low mortality, the serious after effects of the disease must have been widespread, and the appearance of the children generally in the latter months of the year was worse than I have ever known it to be.

The Board of Health arranged with the Nursing Associations to provide free visits for those who needed such help. The nurses did excellent work and no doubt helped materially in keeping the death rate as low as it was, which must be a source of great satisfaction and thankfulness to us all. Indeed, I do not think the value of the Nursing Associations has ever been so strikingly demonstrated before.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The closure of schools for the outbreak of Measles somewhat interfered with the usual visits paid to them for this purpose, but the number of children sent to the Laboratory increases every year.

The Girls' Intermediate School required the greatest amount of supervision on account of the prevalence of infectious disease during the year.

The eyesight of children and the treatment when required of Adenoids and enlarged tonsils has, as usual, received prompt attention.

SANITARY INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION.

During the year 277 houses have been visited and re-visited, and as a result 28 of them showing various defects were satisfactorily attended to. 172 rooms were disinfected, with 4,256 articles of clothing, bedding, &c.

No claims for any damage to goods were received.

STATES LABORATORY.

480 specimens were examined during the year, chiefly for the presence of the Klebs Loeffler and Tubercle Bacillus.

ANALYSIS OF FOODS AND WATER.

8 samples of water, 10 of butter, and 17 of milk were analysed during the year. Of the latter one was found to be adulterated and the vendor was produced before the Police Court, convicted and fined.

THALASSOL.

8,639 gallons of this disinfectant were manufactured during the year.

DRAINAGE.

Considerable progress has been made with the new drainage works at the Vale. On account of the area being low lying much difficulty has been experienced in dealing with sea water, which percolates into part of it.

WATER SUPPLY.

The States, having taken over the undertaking from the Water Company, have entrusted their interests to a Committee. This Committee is now engaged in considering how it can best augment the supply at the earliest date.

HOUSING.

In my reports for recent years I have written so much upon this subject that I do not think it necessary to reiterate the facts stated in these reports.

The Housing Committee has endeavoured, and with much success, to deal with empty houses and those needing repairs to make them habitable. It has not, however, been able to persuade the States to undertake the construction of new houses, and until it is able to do so its efforts to find satisfactory accommodation for the working classes will be of little avail.

I am painfully aware of the inadequacy of this report, and of its belated appearance, but it is impossible for any official who has to work such excessively long hours as I have had to do during the last twelve months, to find time to prepare any but indifferent and meagre reports. I desire to express my regrets and apologies to the Board of Health that I have been, under the circumstances, unable to produce better work.

HY. DRAPER BISHOP, M.D., M.O.H.

Table IV.

RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

BIRTHS.											
PARISH LETTER:	St. P.-Port.	St. Sampson's	Vale.	Castel.	St. Saviour's.	St. Pierre-du-Bois.	Torteval.	Forest.	St. Martin's.	St. Andrew's.	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	
Males	157	73	56	38	11	20	2	10	57	21	445
Females	170	72	67	37	16	15	6	8	47	10	448
Totals	327	145	123	75	27	35	8	18	104	31	893

STILL BIRTHS (MALE 26; FEMALE 21).

17	9	4	3	0	2	1	4	4	3	47
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ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

17	3	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	29
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

General Diseases.

DEATHS.

Diabetes	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Pernicious Anæmia	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ricketts	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Herpes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Rhumatism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Addison's disease	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Graves' Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Epidemic.

Influenza	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	14	10	3	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	32
Diphtheria	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Enteritis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Infancy.

Asthenia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Malformation .	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Convulsions	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	10
Debility at Birth	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	5
Premature Birth	7	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	18
Marasmus	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	10
Injury at Birth	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Icterus Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Old Age.

Senile Decay.....	21	...	4	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	-	...	4	...	5	...	-	...	48
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Alimentary.

Gastric Ulcer	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	4
Appendicitis	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	3
Gall stones	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1
Intussusception.....	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1
Colic	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1
Strangulated Hernia	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	2
Obstruction	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	2	...	-	...	3
Jaundice	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1
Gastritis.....	2	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	3
Enteritis	5	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	2	...	-	...	7

Circulatory.

Heart Disease	26	...	10	...	10	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	63
Atheroma	8	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	9
Apoplexy	20	...	4	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	37
Embolism	1	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	2
Thrombosis	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	3
Angina Pectoris	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1

Urinary.

Nephritis	8	...	4	...	8	...	2	...	-	...	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	25
Cystitis	4	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	5

Infective.

Tuberculosis of Kidney ...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1
Phthisis.....	21	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	2	...	38
Tubercular Peritonitis.....	-	...	1	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	4
Tubercular Meningitis.....	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	3

Respiratory.

Bronchitis	10	...	2	...	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	-	...	17
Pneumonia	6	...	-	...	-	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	12
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	...	-	...	2	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	4
Asthma	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1
Tonsillitis	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1

Intemperance.

Alcoholism	5	...	-	...	-	...	2	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	7
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	1	...	-	...	3

Tumour.

Malignant	21	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	-	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	37
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Table V.

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT DEATH, OF THE DEATHS REGISTERED
DURING THE YEAR 1920.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WHOLE ISLAND.							Total.
	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25 to 65.	Over 65.	
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Pernicious Anæmia	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Ricketts	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Acute Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Herpes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Addison's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Graves' Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Epidemic.</i>								
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	9	5	4	13	1	—	—	32
Diphtheria	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	7
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Infancy.</i>								
Asthenia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformation	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Debility at Birth	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Premature Birth.....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Marasmus	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	10
Injury at Birth	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Icterus Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Old Age.</i>								
Senile Decay	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	48
<i>Alimentary.</i>								
Gastric Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Appendicitis	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Gall stones	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Intussusception	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

Colic.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	1
Strangulated Hernia.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	—	...	2
Obstruction.....	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	3
Jaundice.....	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1
Gastritis.....	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	—	...	3
Enteritis.....	5	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	7

Circulatory.

Heart Disease.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	19	...	43	...	63
Atheroma.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	7	...	9
Apoplexy.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	20	...	17	...	37
Embolism.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	2
Thrombosis.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	3	...	3
Angina Pectoris.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1

Urinary.

Nephritis.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	9	...	14	...	25
Cystitis.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	3	...	2	...	5

Infective.

Tuberculosis of Kidney...	—	...	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1	
Phthisis.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	9	...	25	...	3	...	38
Tubercular Peritonitis.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	—	...	4
Tubercular Meningitis.....	—	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	3

Tumour.

Malignant.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	22	...	15	...	37
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Septic.

Septicæmia.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	3
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Violence.

Burns.....	1	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	3
Suicide.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	2
Fall.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	3	...	2	...	—	...	5
Drowning.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	2

Parturition.

Embolism.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1
Septicæmia.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1
Hæmorrhage.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1
Eclampsia.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1
Tetany.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1

<i>Respiratory.</i>													
Bronchitis	3	..	4	..	—	..	—	..	3	..	7	..	17
Pneumonia	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	5	..	12
Broncho-Pneumonia	3	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	4
Asthma	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1
Tonsillitis	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	1
<i>Intemperance.</i>													
Alcoholism	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	7	..	7
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	3
<i>Nervous.</i>													
Mania	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	2
Dementia.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	2
Neuritis	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1
Bulbar Paralysis.....	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2
Paralysis	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1
Meningitis	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	8
Myelitis	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1
Paralysis Agitans	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1
Epilepsy	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	3	..	4
<i>Ill defined.</i>													
Hæmorrhage	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	..	1
Totals	74	..	17	..	12	..	26	..	21	..	170	..	498

