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Contributors

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Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
TO THE
OKEHAMPTON DISTRICT COUNCIL,
ACTING AS THE
RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

1909.

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To the Okehampton District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Medical Officer of Health,

1909.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Twentieth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health. The points of the Local Government Board Memorandum will be followed out as was the case in the previous year.

The Okehampton Rural District is situated about the centre of the County of Devon. Twenty-seven parishes are at present in the District, and, in addition, that portion of the Parish of Okehampton which is outside the Borough.

The area of the District is 114,566 acres, and it has an estimated population of 13,000.

The District is generally on a fairly high level, the highest point being on Dartmoor. The streams which pass through the District generally arise on the Moor and for the most part course northwards. The District is fairly well wooded, but contains a large acreage of poor uncultivated land.

Geologically, the main portion of the District lies on carboniferous rock (culm measures), a part rests on the granite boss of Dartmoor, and a part on the new red sandstone. Patches of carboniferous lime stone exist round the borders of Dartmoor.

POPULATION.—For the most part this is purely agricultural. Over 100 men are employed at a stone quarry at Meldon, which is being worked by the London and South Western Railway. A woollen factory at North Tawton also employs over 100 hands. The mining for copper at South Zeal has been suspended.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—In two or three parishes (Chagford and Belstone especially) there is a dearth of cottages, but in the greater part of the District the supply equals the demand.

Two years ago orders were given by you to the Sanitary Inspector and myself to make a house-to-house inspection of the cottages in the District. This work has been nearly accomplished, only 2 streets in Chagford and 2 in Hatherleigh remain for inspection. It is possible that a few isolated cottages in various parishes have also escaped inspection, but these I believe are few. Mr. Ward has inspected 532 cottages and I have done 482, making 1,014 in all.

Looking at the matter broadly, I think the inspections warrant us in saying that although most of the cottages are fairly old their general structure as regards dryness of walls and roofs is as a rule satisfactory. Many of them have, however, no shooting for rain water, a defect which in some instances leads to wall dampness, but I must say not to such an extent as one would expect.

Several of the cottages have no bedroom with a fireplace; this defect is made more prominent in certain cases of illness.

In my last Annual Report I stated that probably 20 per cent. of the cottages had pebble floors. In 1908, however, the villages inspected happened to be those where these floors chiefly existed, and the 1909 inspections show that the percentage is not nearly so great. Out of the 532 houses inspected by Mr. Ward, only 36 had pebble floors; and of the 482 inspected by myself there were 66 found. The percentage then is 10. This has been reduced as the result of notices by the Sanitary Authority.

As a rule the water supplies were fair, but in several cases the attention of the Authority was called to the wells being unprotected and liable to surface washings, &c. Occasionally it was found that the occupiers had to go an unreasonable distance to fetch drinking water.

Only a few of the cottages were found unprovided with closet accommodation. These were brought to your notice at the monthly meetings, and most of them have been provided. In a larger number of cases the closets were showing signs of wear and tear, and these will require attention in the near future.

A list of the inmates was taken in every case, and I think I am justified in saying that there is very little overcrowding in the District. In the two or three villages where there is a dearth of cottages, doubtless, the border line is closely approached—too closely from a health point of view—but, taking the District as a whole, the amount of overcrowding is certainly small, and a portion of this overcrowding is due to the tenant's own fault and not to the landlords.

In certain cases the lime washing of cottages was found necessary, but the work was invariably done on verbal or written notice.

After an experience of 20 years in the District as Medical Officer of Health, I have no hesitation in saying that there has been a decided improvement all round in the homes of the people.

New buildings have to satisfy the Bye-Laws, which came in force in 1908. As will be seen by the Inspector's Report some 15 plans were submitted during the year.

No house was condemned as unfit for habitation during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.—Important additions to our water supplies have been made during the year.

NORTH TAWTON.—The scheme for increasing the water supply of this village, which has so long been in hand, is at length carried out. So far it has answered satisfactorily on the whole. Once or twice complaints have been made of temporary turbidity, probably due to one of the collecting drains not being laid deep enough. Doubtless, the matter can be put right if the cause for complaint continues.

SOUTH ZEAL.—After years of work to provide a proper supply for this village (which was sadly needed, as most of the village pumps supplied either impure or suspicious waters), the work has been brought to a satisfactory issue by the zeal and skill of the Sanitary Inspector. As the amount of money borrowed from the Local Government Board proved more than the tender for the work, it was resolved to carry the supply to the village of South Tawton. The consent of the Local Government Board was asked for and obtained, and the work has been finished in a satisfactory manner. Thanks to the energy of Mr. Ward these two villages have now an ample supply of pure water.

Two or three of the larger villages (North Lew, Drewsteignton and Exbourne) are still dependent on well water. Unfortunately, the situation of these villages renders an outside supply, as far as one can see at present, only available at a prohibitive expense.

CHAGFORD.—During the height of the season some complaints were received as to the water supply not being sufficient for the greater demands then being made on it.

There is no doubt that there is a good deal of waste taking place, but at the same time it is recognised that an augmented supply is necessary, and the matter is receiving attention.

In the examination of well waters the presence or absence of lead is examined for. As I have previously pointed out, several of the well waters in the District do act on lead, some of them very energetically. Two or three examples have been met with in the course of the year. In such cases the substitution of some other material is recommended, and from practical experience one has found that a plain iron pipe is not satisfactory, as the water acts on the iron and is rendered unpleasant in appearance.

MILK SUPPLY.—A register of milk sellers in the District is kept, and the cowsheds and dairies are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and myself. There are 5 dairies in our District which supply milk to the Borough of Okehampton, and 1 which sends milk to Exeter. These are all fairly satisfactory.

I am not aware of any milk having been taken for analysis during the year.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—As mentioned in my previous Annual Report, these have been considerably improved during the last year or two, and may be looked upon as satisfactory. A considerable amount of slaughtering is done on the premises of the London and South Western Railway, at Sampford Courtenay.

The slaughter-houses receive frequent inspections, and the carcasses are examined on our visits.

BAKE-HOUSES.—These also receive frequent inspections. Generally they are in good condition, but occasionally one finds that the lime-washing is neglected.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—Attention has been given to improving the sewers in the small villages of Sticklepath, Broadwoodkelly, and Drewsteignton, and it has been decided to place a sewer at Eworthy in Germansweek parish.

Matters at Spreyton are still in abeyance. If the Parish Council do not take the matter up more energetically the District Council should act.

Bridestowe village is poorly sewered, and I think the time has come when a more satisfactory system, both of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal should be adopted. The attention of the Parish Council should be drawn to the matter.

As regards the sewage disposal of the larger villages of North Tawton, Chagford and Hatherleigh, I have had no complaints during the year. The irrigation meadows of the Okehampton Town Council (which are in the Rural District) have, however, caused more complaints than usual. The Town Council, however,

have planned to take their sewage 2 miles further down the valley, where more land can be obtained. An enquiry has been held by an Inspector of the Local Government Board, and the Town Council are only awaiting the necessary sanction in order to proceed with the work.

Apart from the Okehampton Sewage fields there is very little river pollution in the District.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.—The substitution of pail closets for the old privy middens is still going on, and very few of the latter remain; these chiefly in isolated cottages.

HOUSE REFUSE.—In Chagford the house refuse is collected and carried to a pit outside the village. The remainder of the District is dependent on the householder individually getting rid of his refuse. As most of the houses are provided with gardens there is not much difficulty in the matter, and the frequent visits of the Sanitary Inspector keep down the number of nuisances.

There is no common lodging-house in the District.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—As mentioned in my previous report, improvement is required in the flushing arrangements at Exbourne School, and a water supply is required at Bondleigh.

Now that the North Tawton water supply has been augmented the pail closet system now in use at North Tawton should be replaced by a water-carriage one. The playground at this School also needs improving.

TUBERCULOSIS & INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—Cases are visited on notification, and the usual measures taken to prevent the spread of the diseases. Disinfection of premises, &c., is carried out on the termination of the cases.

Infectious Disease.

An unusual amount of notifiable infectious disease prevailed during the year, as will be seen by the following list, which gives the parish incidence:—

Parishes.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas.
Bridestowe ..	8	0	0	0
Beaworthy ..	1	0	0	0
Chagford ..	7	0	0	0
Germansweek ..	0	4	0	0
Hatherleigh ..	0	0	0	1
Meeth ..	0	1	0	0
Spreyton ..	0	0	1	0
North Tawton ..	4	0	0	5
South Tawton ..	1	0	1	4
Sourton ..	2	0	0	0
Drewsteignton ..	5	0	1	0
Totals ..	28	5	3	10

SCARLET FEVER.—The cases at Bridestowe and Sourton occurred in the early part of the year, and were an extension of the outbreak of the disease which started in the latter part of 1908. The cases were of a mild type, and by the end of January the disease was well under hand. The School (common to the two villages) was closed for a month on my instructions.

Isolated cases of the disease cropped up during the summer in two or three other parishes; they gave rise to no trouble

In July two cases were notified at Sandy Park, in Drewsteignton parish. The original source of the disease could not be definitely traced, although there was more than a suspicion that it came from outside our district. These cases were followed by an outbreak of the disease in the adjoining parish of Chagford; where, although there was never an epidemic, yet cases cropped up in ones and twos until the end of the year. The matter received a good deal of attention, and there can be no doubt that there must have been one or two cases where medical advice was not called in, and so the disease escaped notification. As pointed out in previous reports, so many cases of Scarlet Fever are now so mild, and give rise to so little constitutional disturbance, that we must be prepared for a certain number escaping notification.

ENTERIC FEVER.—No case of this disease was notified in 1907 and 1908, but in the present year three isolated cases turned up.

The first case was at a farm in Spreyton, and was associated with, and probably due to, the eating of shell-fish. No case of the disease had been notified in the parish for a large number of years, and there was no spread.

At the end of August a case occurred in a farm in South Tawton parish. The source could not be traced. The water supply and general sanitary surroundings were satisfactory.

The last case turned up at Crockernwell, in Drewsteignton parish. This hamlet is partly in our district and partly in the Crediton, and during the past 12 years has had several outbreaks of the disease. Some eight years ago the hamlet was sewered at the expense of the joint Councils, and three years ago a fresh water supply was brought in. Unfortunately some of the private wells were left, as chemical analysis failed to detect pollution. I think there is no reason to doubt from the history of the outbreaks that the soil is polluted with the specific germ of the disease, and that heavy autumnal rains have intermittently washed the poison into the wells. The County Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Adkins) and Dr. Body (the Crediton Medical Officer of Health) met me at Crockernwell, and we decided that it was necessary to close all the private wells remaining.

DIPHTHERIA.—A case was notified at an isolated house in Germansweek parish at the end of January. The child had been outside the district for a holiday and probably contracted the disease when away. Three other cases occurred in the same house from personal infection.

At the end of July a case occurred at Meeth, in a young girl who had not been away from home. The case ran a very rapid course, terminating fatally. There was no spread.

There has been very little non-notificated infectious disease during the year—no epidemic of either Measles or Whooping Cough.

MIDWIVES' ACT.—Acting under instructions of the County Council all of the registered Midwives have been visited, and a report made to the County Council. Some of them are quite illiterate, and unable to keep their books. They have done good work, though, and no complaint of any of them was made during the year.

Attempts are being made to supply the larger villages separately, and the smaller ones in groups, with properly-trained nurses. Two or three have already started work.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Our infantile mortality has been higher than usual during the year, reaching 116 per 1,000 births. In none of the previous five years had it reached 100.

Atrophy, marasmus, and premature birth caused the largest number of deaths, all of which ought to be reduced when the people at large become better educated.

WATER ANALYSIS.—As usual, several samples of water have been analysed during the year, many at the request of inhabitants in the district. In two instances lead was detected

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—All of the Factories and Workshops under the Act have been inspected. These are not numerous, and the chief defect met with is too infrequent lime-washing.



REPORT OF MR. HUGH J. WARD, A.I.S.E.,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Notices served	...	...	...	...	104
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	32
Drains laid and repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Cottages repaired and lime-washed	...	...	...	...	18
New closets provided	...	...	...	...	5
Repairs to urinals	...	...	...	...	2
Repairs to sewers	...	...	...	...	32
Houses and schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	38
Visits to slaughter houses	...	...	...	...	90
Visits to bake-houses	...	...	...	...	16
Visits to schools	...	...	...	...	36
Visits to dairies and cow-sheds	...	...	...	...	25
Cow-sheds repaired by notice	...	...	...	...	4
Building plans received and examined	...	...	...	...	15
Plans returned for amendment	...	...	...	...	6
Plans passed by council	...	...	...	...	14
New houses completed and certified	...	...	...	...	6
Slaughter-houses erected and licensed	...	...	...	...	1
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	1

Public Work.

BROADWOODKELLY.—The sewers of this village have been re-laid and extended. In place of stone drains and field pipes, 6 inch. socketted pipes with cement joints have been put down, and new road gullies, &c., constructed. Length of new sewer 400 ft.

CHAGFORD.—18 new sluice valve fire hydrants have been fixed to replace the old ball hydrants which had become defective. All of the new hydrants have been fixed in the footpath so as to be more accessible and less liable to injury.

DREWSTEIGNTON.—A tender has been accepted for re-laying about 450 ft. of defective sewer with 6 inch socketted pipes.

EWORTHY.—Germansweek. This small hamlet has hitherto been without a sewer. It has been decided to construct a 6 inch. sewer with the necessary road gullies. Length 160 ft. A tender has been accepted for the work.

STICKLEPATH.—100 ft. of masonry sewer which was all that remained has been replaced with 6 inch socketted pipe.

SOUTH TAWTON AND SOUTH ZEAL.—I have prepared and carried out a scheme for providing a new water supply for these villages, this year. The water is taken from springs just under Cawsand Beacon on Dartmoor, whence it is conveyed to a covered reservoir holding 15,000 gallons. The water is then distributed by 3 inch mains through South Tawton, South Zeal, Shelly and Ramsley, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The water is of good quality, and the quantity and head of pressure are sufficient to give a good supply to all parts of the villages.

The total cost, including three plots of land, has been just under £1,100, the amount sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION AT CENSUS 1901 ...	13,211
ESTIMATED POPULATION 1909 ...	13,000

BIRTHS.—During the year 293 births were registered, 152 males and 141 females. The birth rate is 22·5 per 1,000, and is slightly higher than the previous 10 year average.

DEATHS.—There were 207 deaths registered in the District—112 males and 95 females. In addition there were 7 deaths (3 males and 4 females) in the Workhouse of persons from the Rural District. The 214 deaths give a rate of 16·4 per 1,000. This rate is higher than the average, but it includes visitors who came into the District suffering from fatal illness.

The following table shows the birth and death rates of the various registration sub-districts, allotting to each the deaths in the Workhouse.

SUB-DISTRICTS	Estimated Population, 1909.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000.
Bratton Clovelly ..	1580	18	16	34	21·5	19	16	35	22·1
Chagford ..	2420	25	37	62	25·6	26	14	40	16·5
Hatherleigh ..	2800	32	28	60	21·4	23	22	45	16·0
Okehampton ..	1880	27	17	44	23·4	12	21	33	17·5
Tawton ..	4320	50	43	93	21·3	35	26	61	14·1

From the above table it will be seen that Bratton Clovelley sub-district had the highest death rate, in fact its death rate slightly exceeded the birth rate.

The highest birth rate was in the Chagford sub-district.

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.—116 per 1,000 births.

The natural increase or excess of births over deaths in the whole District is 79.

Causes of Death.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.—There were four deaths due to the Chief Zymotic Diseases, one each to Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Diarrhœa. The rate is 0·3 per 1,000 of the population.

CONSUMPTION.—Sixteen deaths were due to this disease, as compared with 19 in 1908. Chagford had the largest number, but it must be remembered that there is a Sanatorium in this sub-district.

INFLUENZA.—There were three deaths, one each in the Bratton Clovelly, Hatherleigh and Okehampton sub-districts.

CANCER.—Fifteen deaths were caused by this disease, as compared with 16 in 1908. Hatherleigh had the largest proportion.

BRONCHITIS.—There were 26 deaths. North Tawton had the highest rate.

CHILD-BIRTH.—Two deaths were due to this cause.

ACCIDENTS.—There were 3 deaths—2 in the North Tawton and 1 in the Chagford Sub-District.

SUICIDE.—One death in the Chagford and 1 in the Hatherleigh Sub-District were suicidal.

Appended are the various tables supplied by the Local Government Board.

My thanks are due to Mr. HAWKEN, Clerk to the Council, and to Mr. WARD, the Sanitary Inspector, for much help during the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD H. YOUNG, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in District.			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions 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.					Number	Rate.*	
					Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	13,400	297	22.1	35	117.0	203	15.2	0	0	17	220	16.4
1900	13,300	277	20.7	23	83.0	212	15.9	1	1	5	217	16.3
1901	13,200	285	21.5	27	94.7	172	13.0	1	1	5	176	13.3
1902	13,200	302	22.8	43	142.0	194	14.6	0	0	8	202	15.3
1903	13,150	302	22.9	31	102.0	184	13.9	1	1	5	188	14.2
1904	13,100	276	21.0	26	94.2	177	13.5	1	1	6	182	14.0
1905	13,100	292	22.2	19	65.0	174	13.2	1	1	7	180	13.7
1906	13,100	290	22.1	28	96.5	157	11.9	1	1	7	163	12.4
1907	13,000	282	21.6	21	74.4	182	14.0	0	0	9	191	14.6
1908	13,000	244	18.7	18	73.0	187	14.3	1	1	9	196	15.1
Averages for years 1899-1908	13,155	284	21.5	27	94.1	184	13.9	0.7	0.7	7.8	191	14.5
1909	13,000	293	22.5	34	116.0	207	15.9	1	0	7	214	16.4

Rates in Column 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)..	11456	13211
..
..
..
Average Number of Persons per house		At Census of 1901.

NOTES TO TABLE I.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District?—No.

TABLE II.
Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1909 and previous Years.
 NAME OF DISTRICT—OKEHAMPTON RURAL.

Names of Localities.	BRATTON CLOVELLY.				CHAGFORD.				HATHERLEIGH.				OKEHAMPTON.				TAWTON.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 yr.
1899	1610	46	25	3	2490	48	45	10	2920	72	46	5	1890	37	26	3	4380	95	58	11
1900	1610	32	32	7	2470	57	39	1	2890	71	45	6	1890	46	38	9	4380	93	61	11
1901	1600	23	21	2	2450	59	27	3	2880	71	40	8	1890	46	32	7	4360	83	68	9
1902	1600	48	17	4	2450	54	32	9	2880	61	46	10	1880	35	27	4	4340	82	65	9
1903	1600	40	24	5	2449	64	25	5	2860	69	35	5	1880	45	30	5	4340	86	54	9
1904	1600	36	18	2	2430	56	27	4	2850	67	45	7	1880	41	22	3	4340	99	59	13
1905	1600	40	21	2	2430	60	32	1	2850	61	37	2	1880	39	26	2	4320	90	57	8
1906	1600	25	25	3	2430	61	32	6	2850	61	25	3	1880	41	27	7	4320	75	61	3
1907	1580	30	17	2	2420	58	37	6	2800	65	44	3	1880	41	27	7	4320	75	61	3
1908	1580	27	25	2	2420	76	41	2	2800	54	42	4	1880	41	27	7	4320	75	61	3
Averages of Years 1899-1908	1598	34	22	3.2	2443	59	33	4.7	2878	65	40	5.3	1883	41	28	5	4347	87	60	9
1909	1580	34	35	3	2420	62	40	4	2800	60	45	7	1880	44	33	6	4320	93	61	14

DISTRICTS RE-ARRANGED.

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.
 NAME OF DISTRICT—OKEHAMPTON RURAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring in or beyond the District.										Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to localities, whether occurring in or beyond District.					Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diphtheria, including Membranous croup)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Enteric	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Epidemic Influenza	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diarrhoea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Enteritis	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Tuberculous diseases	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cancer, malignant disease—See Notes	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bronchitis	26	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pneumonia	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Veneral Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Premature Birth	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases and accidents of parturition.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Heart Diseases	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Accidents	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Suicides	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
All other Causes	93	14	1	2	3	25	48	13	13	22	18	27	27	27	27	
All Causes	214	34	11	5	4	69	91	35	40	45	33	61	61	61	61	

TABLE V.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	Total deaths under One Year.
	1 Week.	Weeks	Weeks	Weeks	under 1 Month	Mhs	Mhs	Mhs	Mhs	Mhs	Mhs	Mhs	Mhs	Mhs	Mhs	Mhs	
All Causes	11	4	..	3	18	2	3	3	3	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	34

Diarrhoea, all form	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis, Muco & Gastro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth	4	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Atrophy, Debility, Varasmus	4	2	..	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Menigitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Convulsions	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Causes	2	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	11	4	..	3	18	2	3	3	3	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	34

Population (estimated to middle of 1909) ... 13,000.

Births in the year { legitimate ... 280. Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants ... 29.
 { illegitimate ... 13. { illegitimate infants ... 5.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ... 214.

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Tables IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II, sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera (other than Asiatic or epidemic), and Cholera Nostras. Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhœal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhœa as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhœa. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the heading of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhous, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sepsæmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis, occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel Hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

EDWARD H. YOUNG, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health,

JANUARY 19TH, 1910,

*FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND
HOMEWORK.*

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
of Nuisances.

Premises. (1).	Number of Inspections. (2).	Number of Notices. (3).
Factories— Including Factory Laundries	2	
Workshops — Including Workshop Laundries	20	
Total ..	22	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number Found. (2)	Number Remedied. (3).
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :— Sanitary Accommodation— unsuitable or defective		
Total ..	Nil.	Nil.

3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of Workshops on Register ... 16

(Signed) EDWARD H. YOUNG, M.D., D.P.H.,
Dated January 19th, 1910, *Medical Officer of Health.*

