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Contributors

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THURNSCOE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



MEDICAL OFFICER'S
AND
SURVEYOR'S & SANITARY INSPECTOR'S

ANNUAL REPORT,

1913.



R. MALCOLM, M.O.H.
THOS. BULL, M.I.Mun.E., S. & S.I.



WATH-UPON-DEARNE :
W. E. FARTHING, THE DEARNE PRESS, WEST STREET.

—
1914.

1913.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.



Area	...	..	...	...	1,154 Acres.
Population 1901—	2,366.	Present Estimation,	4,800.		
Population 1911—	4,076.				
Height above Sea-level	...	120 to	300 feet.		



VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rate	...	...	...	33·5 per 1,000
Death-rate	...	...	...	9·78 „
Pulmonary Tuberculosis				·41 „
Zymotic	...	...	...	1·8 „
Respiratory	...	...	...	2·5 „
Infantile Mortality	...	118 per 1,000 Births.		
Scavenging	...	By Council's own Workmen.		
Number of Houses	...	...	...	827.
Number of Houses completed during year				77.

THURNSCOE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
1913.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Thurnscoe
Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you the Sixth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of your district. You will also find included Tables of Statistics for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The Township consists of two portions—West and East. The former portion is the older of the two and lies somewhat in a hollow, being bounded on its North and South sides by slightly higher sides. The Eastern portion rather higher situated. In both portions the subsoil is of a heavy clayey nature.

The community is chiefly a youthful one—working class,—with a large portion of children and a comparatively small proportion of elderly people.

Coal mining is the chief industry. A very small portion of the community is engaged in agriculture.

The houses are chiefly two storey brick buildings. The older of the houses are built in rows, while the newer, one is pleased to note, are built on the lines of model villages, having front garden plots and good back yards. They are superior to the usual type of houses found in colliery villages. They are mostly four-roomed houses. It is very gratifying to find that all new houses are provided with W.Cs. and movable covered dust bins.

Covered ashpits with privy middens attached are, except in the newest houses, universal in the district. The abolition of these “breeding grounds of disease” is much to be desired. Conversion of these into the more sanitary conveniencies must be a gradual one, but if conversion only took place at the rate of 10% per annum one would feel that some real advance was being made in sanitation.

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR.—Reviewing the whole year one must say that the general health of the district has been good.

During the first half of the year—January to July—there

was an outbreak of Measles. The first case—undoubtedly imported—appeared early in January. This was rigorously isolated and we passed through that month without any other cases. In February the disease broke out again in George Street and rapidly spread until every house in that street had a case. Some of the non-affected children from that quarter attended School and to that I attribute the epidemic that followed. By the end of July 160 children, to my knowledge, had been affected. The majority of the children affected were under five years of age. Measles is a disease that people think very lightly of and yet it, with its complication, is a very serious malady, affecting as it invariably does the young children it very often weakens the constitution so much that they are unable to fight other troubles such as Epidemic Diarrhoea which may affect them later on in the year. The handbills you provided me with respecting Measles were of great service in pointing out to parents the gravity of the disease.

Among adults we had a very curious outbreak, it almost reached epidemic form, of Rheumatism. This outbreak occurred during the months of July, August and September. It appeared to me to be of an Infective nature as in a number of cases several members of a household were affected. Fortunately, it was not of a severe type.

The usual Bronchial troubles and Influenzial attacks were present during the cold wet months.

WATER SUPPLY.—The new 6 inch water main which has been laid down has caused a marked improvement in the supply of water. Every house in the township has now an uninterrupted supply. The quality of the water is excellent.

WORK DONE DURING THE PAST YEAR.—Much good work has been done during the year. Through the generosity of the Rev. T. T. Taylor, land has been given for road widening.

Additional Allotments have been provided at Thurnscoe East.

The Slaughter-houses have been inspected, and two, that were in an unsatisfactory condition, have been re-constructed.

Re-construction has also taken place in two Cowsheds, while a third is under re-construction at the present time.

SCAVENGING.—This is being done in an extremely satisfactory manner by the Council's own workmen.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.—During the year 161 births were registered—91 males and 70 females. Five of these were illegitimate. This gives a Birth-rate of 33.5 per 1,000 per annum.

DEATHS.—During the year 45 deaths were registered—29 males and 16 females. Two of these do not belong to Thurnscoe, while 4 belonging to Thurnscoe died out of the parish. The corrected number of deaths is 47, which gives a death-rate of 9.78 per 1,000 per annum. Nineteen deaths were under 1 year (and of these, 5 died during the first month); Seven died between 1 and 2 years; Five died between 2 and 5 years; One died between 5 and 15 years; Four died between 25 and 45 years; Seven between 45 and 65 years; Four died at 65 and upwards. Classifying these deaths under the heading of cause we find that: 7 died from Measles, and these were all under 5 years of age; 1 died from Influenza; 2 died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 1 died from Cancer; 1 died from Heart disease; 3 died from Bronchitis; 8 died from Pneumonia; 1 died from Disease of the Lungs; 4 died from Diarrhoea and Enteritis; 2 died from Liver disease (Cirrhosis); 4 died from Congenital Debility; 1 died from Accidental Burning; 11 died from other causes.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The infant mortality is fairly high—19 out of 161 births—an infant mortality rate of 118 per 1,000 births.

The reduction of the infant mortality rate is one of the problems of the present and also of the future.

Looking into the cause of death of these 19 infants we find that 4 died of congenital debility, that is, these children were born in such a weak state that they only lived a short time. There will always be a number of deaths from this cause. The only remedy, as far as one can see, is in the hands of the expectant mothers. In a great number of cases women do not take their condition seriously enough. They do not realise that, by living quite healthy lives themselves, they can do much to ensure healthy offspring.

Measles was the direct cause of death in 2 cases, though 8 others might be put down as being remotely due to this disease. As already stated, Measles very often leaves behind a weakened constitution, and when young children have gone through an attack of Measles early in the year and then contract such complaints as Pneumonia, Bronchitis or Diarrhoea, they stand a poor chance of making a good recovery. Rickets and Gastritis accounted for 4 deaths.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—Again we have been favoured in respect to Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

There was one case of Diphtheria. This was a very peculiar case. The child, a boy of eleven years of age, was found by the School Medical Officer, during his routine inspection, to be suffering from the disease. The child had none of the usual symptoms of Diphtheria—no sore throat, no fever, in fact made no complaint whatever of being ill. Inspection of the throat revealed small white patches, and on having a swab examined bacteriologically the germs of the disease were found. The boy was excluded from school, and rigorously kept away from other children. Nearly four months elapsed before he could be pronounced free from bacteria. Such a case as this might have been the cause of a serious epidemic. We must thank the School Medical Officer for bringing the case to our notice so promptly.

There were three cases of Scarlet Fever. These were removed to the Isolation Hospital and made good recoveries.

There were three cases of Erysipelas and one of Puerperal Fever. These received home treatment, with recovery in every case.

MEASLES.—This has already been dealt with. Seven deaths were directly due to this complaint—a death-rate of 1·4 per 1,000.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There has been an entire absence of this disease during the year.

EPEDEMIC DIARRHŒA.—Diarrhœa was present but did not reach epidemic form. It was responsible for 4 deaths—all children under 2 years.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.—1·8 per 1,000 of population.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Seven cases were reported during the year. Two of these died—adult males,—giving a Pulmonary Tuberculosis rate of '41 per 1,000. Two cases received Sanatorium treatment; unfortunately with little benefit as far as the disease is concerned. Residence in the Sanatorium has taught them how to live so that danger to others is minimised. I am glad to say they are co-operating with me in a splendid manner. They realise the value of fresh air, good plain food, and the immediate destruction of the "spit."

People do not realise the value of fresh air as a means of preventing disease. It is nature's most powerful germ-killer, especially when combined with sunlight.

How little fresh air is valued was brought home to me very forcibly. One night, between the hours of 10 p.m. and midnight,

I made an inspection from the outside of 85 houses. Out of that number only 4 had their bedroom windows open. The old idea that night air is harmful takes a lot of killing.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.—In February, 1913, all forms of tubercular affections were made notifiable. Four cases came under observation.

CANCER.—This disease was responsible for one death.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION. During the year three cases, all scarlet fever, were removed to the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Isolation Hospital. All made good recoveries. I am very pleased to learn that a Motor Ambulance has been acquired by the Hospital. It brings outlying places, such as ours, nearer to the hospital, besides being of an advantage to the patient.

PRIVATE STREETS.—I am very pleased to report on the more cleanly appearance of the back streets. We must always keep in mind that the back streets are more used by the inhabitants than the front streets. Accordingly they ought to receive regular attention. For the same reason Back-yards ought to be in good order. On the whole they are in pretty good condition. Paving all over and proper drainage are very necessary.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—A marked improvement has taken place in the dairies and cowsheds in the township. Three have been rebuilt on model lines and another will be similarly dealt with at an early date.

The animals are better kept, though one would like to see more attention paid to grooming.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—These have been inspected and found in a very satisfactory condition. Two that were adversely criticised in my last report have been re-modelled and are now in a satisfactory condition.

SCHOOLS.—These I find very well kept, clean, well ventilated, and well lighted.

One room in the Infant department is not very satisfactory as far as ventilation is concerned.

I desire to draw your attention to the condition of the drain between the two manholes in the boys' playground. It is not in a satisfactory state.

WORKSHOPS.—These have been inspected and found satisfactory. In two cases a copy of the Act was not exhibited, and I at once notified the Factory Inspector of the omission.

HOUSING AND INSPECTION OF HOUSES.—The Sanitary Inspector and I inspected 216 houses. Out of that number 35 were in need of attention (in most cases minor defects), when these defects were brought to the notice of the owners, matters were soon put right.

Tabulating the results of house inspection, we get:—

Number of Dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 ... 216

Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation none

Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders ... none

Number of closing orders made none

Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without making closing orders 15

General character of defects found to exist.—Minor defects, such as broken windows and window cords, broken grates, leaking fall-pipes, defective pipes, defective roofs.

HOUSES.—77 new houses have been built during the year, 60 of these is part of an estate which has been laid out for 160 houses. When these are built it is presumed that the overcrowding which is present will be remedied.

In concluding my report, I desire to tender my thanks to all for your hearty co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

R. MALCOLM, M.O.H.

Leaflets containing the following advice were circulated during the year.

**Thurnscoe
Urban District Council.**

MEASLES.

Instructions to Parents.

1. The first signs are coughing, sneezing, redness of the eyes and nose.
2. Put the child in a warm room by itself and keep it there for 4 weeks. Do not allow any other children to enter the room. Neighbours' children must not be allowed to come into the house while Measles is in it.

Measles is very Infectious.

3. It usually attacks children under six years of age. The younger the child the more serious is the attack. Children are not bound to have Measles, so try and prevent them catching it.
4. In case of an outbreak of Measles in the house children attending the Infant department of School, and all others above Standard I. who have not previously had the disease, must be kept from School.

R. MALCOLM,

Medical Officer of Health.

Leaflets containing the following advice were circulated freely during the year.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE
and WARNING as to
SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

This is a serious Infectious Disease which usually prevails in July, August and September, causing much preventable suffering and loss of life among infants.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

1. All food should be stored in a clean, dry place, and protected from flies and dust. (Flies carry the germs of disease and deposit them on milk and other foods). *When a fly enters a house, never let it go out alive!*
2. Milk should be boiled shortly before use in hot weather.
3. No stale or unwholesome food, and no unripe or over-ripe fruit should be eaten.
4. When the drinking water is open to suspicion it should be boiled before use.

PERSONAL CLEANLINESS

is important. Babies and their clothing should be kept specially clean. Napkins as soon as soiled should be removed from the child and from the room, and placed in a disinfectant solution. Do not give babies dirty toys, nor allow them to play in dirty places. Never use a feeding bottle with a rubber tube, and never use a "dummy."

HOUSEHOLD CLEANLINESS

is also necessary. Give extra attention to the living room floor, pantry, sink, and utensils for food. Baby's feeding-bottle and teat require scrupulous cleaning every time they are used. Ventilate the house well day and night.

THE YARD AND OUTSIDE PREMISES

require attention. They should be kept clean and free from rubbish. Drains should be flushed with water and a disinfectant solution. Foul ashpits and privies and other nuisances should be reported.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REFUSE

should be burned and not thrown in the ashpit. Dirty water should not be thrown on to the yard or streets, and slops should not be put into the ash-place.

If a child gets Diarrhœa, send for a doctor. Summer Diarrhœa is rapidly fatal in young children.

R. MALCOLM, M.O.H.

THURNSCOE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Year ending December 31st, 1913.

SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Thurnscoe
Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Sixth Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

HIGHWAYS.—DISTRICT ROADS. The total length of your District Roads is 4 miles, 7 furlongs, 162 yards, which is made up of 4 miles, 6 furlongs, 105 yards of water bound Macadam, and 277 yards of Tar bound Macadam.

The general condition of the road surfaces is poor, owing largely to the absence of proper foundations, and the character of the subsoil.

The clayey character of the subsoil in this district calls for improved methods of treating the road surface. It is essential that as little moisture as possible should be allowed to come in contact with the subsoil, and this to a great extent may be accomplished by coating the road surface with Tar Macadam, or by treating the existing surface with Refined Tar.

The initial cost of this kind of surfacing is slightly greater, but this is compensated for by its longer life.

Some of its advantages may be summed up as follows :—

1. It is more imperishable. The viscous coating of tar prevents the metal from absorbing water. The finished surface is finer than ordinary macadam, has less voids on it, and water does not so readily penetrate.
2. The tar preserves the metal from the influences of the weather, nullifies to a great extent the attrition and makes the road more homogenous and elastic.
3. Dust is reduced to a minimum, so that the cost of watering and scavenging is considerably reduced.

I strongly recommend the Council to adopt this method of road surfacing, instead of the wasteful method now in vogue, of putting on material in the summer months, to be scraped off in the winter.

BACK ROADS. The length of your Back Roads is 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 140 yards. They are chiefly composed of Tar Macadam, with side channels for carrying off the water.

FOOTPATHS.—New flagged footpaths have been constructed on the South side of High Street, near the bottom of Shepherd Lane, and the North side of the road leading to the Cemetery. An asphalted footpath has also been constructed on the South side of High Street, near Bateman square.

PRIVATE STREET WORKS.—Plans and provisional estimates have been prepared for the construction of Back Roads on Messrs. Turner Bros.' estate.

It is intended to proceed with the work of construction, immediately the work of laying the drains to the houses is completed.

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE.—A new surface water drain has been laid in Cemetery Road, from a point near to the Smithy, to the dike near the Cemetery.

Surface water drains have been relaid in Shepherd Lane and High Street, near the Institute.

SEWERAGE.—**SEWAGE OUTFALL WORKS.** The present system of sewage purification is by means of Primary Contact Slate Beds, Secondary Contact Clinker Beds, and Tertiary Contact Beds, and Land Filtration.

The final effluent is highly satisfactory, but it cannot be said that the present contact beds help very much in attaining such results.

HIGH STREET SEWER.—Considerable amount of trouble has been caused by the flooding of the sewer along High Street in times of heavy rain. The large amount of rain water which finds its way into the sewer causes considerable back flooding of the drains in the Chapel Street and Church Street District. This may be due to some defect along the line of sewer from High Street to the Sewage Outfall Works, or to the insufficient size of Main along High Street.

SURFACE WATER AND SEWAGE DRAINS.—The advisability of continuing the present requirements in connection with new property, viz., of a separate system of drains for Sewage, and

for rain water, is worthy of your consideration.

In trying to put a stop to the abuse of the provision, I find that rather than use the sink waste gully, tenants prefer to throw the slop into the privies for fear they say, of causing a stink under their windows.

SANITARY.—NUISANCES. The number reported is 110. 108 of which were abated, leaving 2 in hand at the close of the year 1913.

HOUSING.—216 houses were inspected, 35 of which required attention; 15 of these have been attended to, and the remaining 20 are to be attended to shortly.

Number of inhabited houses, including 58 built during the year ended 31st December, 1913	811
Number of Public Houses	2
Churches, Schools, Institute, and Parish Hall	7
Working Men's Clubs	2

There are 237 Water Closets, and 16 Slop Water Closets now in use.

WATER SUPPLY.—There are now 809 houses supplied with Barnsley water by agreement with the Hemsworth Rural District Council. The storage reservoir situated at Knabbs Hill, has a holding capacity of 123,000 gallons.

The total consumption of water for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1913, was 15,059,000 gallons. Giving an average consumption per head per day of 9'1 Gallons, being '8 of a gallon per head per day over last year's figures.

New 4in. Water Mains have been laid on building estate, Thurnscoe.

A new 6in. Weldless Steel Tube Water Main has been laid from the Reservoir to the junction of Common Road and Back Lane, with a view to providing a larger quantity of water to the district, and especially to the property in George Street.

The supply to the George Street property is now satisfactory.

FIRE BRIGADE.—The Fire Brigade consists of Captain and 6 Firemen. 12 practices have taken place during the year.

PLANS.—Plans have been approved of 19 houses during the year.

DAIRIES.—See Reports of Medical Officer of Health.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—See Report of Medical Officer of Health.

LIGHTING.—There are 76 lamps in use, and they have all incandescent burners. The lighting is by Gas, under contract with the Wath and Bolton Gas Board, who are also responsible for the lighting and cleaning of the lamps, etc.

ALLOTMENTS :—	A.	R.	P.	No. of Allotments.	
Gooseacre Lane	4	1	16	...	48
Shepherd Lane	1	2	28	...	19
Colliery Sidings	2	0	0	...	22
Garden Village	1	3	12	...	22
Thurnscoe East	3	1	24	...	30
George Street	2	3	23	...	33
	<hr/>				
Total	16	0	23	...	174
	<hr/>				

Plans and particulars have been prepared for the widening of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, and the construction of a footpath from the bottom of Shepherd Lane to the Council's Boundary at Nicholas Lane Bridge.

Plans, etc., have also been prepared for the laying out of the Recreation Ground.

The two schemes have already been approved by the Local Government Board, and we hope to commence the work early in the New Year.

IMPROVEMENTS—Improvements have been carried out to the Bridge on the Council's Boundary at Nicholas Lane. The carriage-way has been increased in width and the culvert extended.

Improvements to the carriage-way and footpaths in High Street, near the Hall, and in Cemetery Road, have also been carried out.

CEMETERY.—Area, 3a. 3r. 37p. The first interment took place on March 8th, 1902, and the total number of interments up to December 31st, 1913, is made up as follows:—

Consecrated portion	...	...	...	497
Unconsecrated portion	...	...	...	108
Still-born Consecrated portion	...	...	...	71
Still-born Unconsecrated portion...	...	...	...	14
				<hr/>
			Total	690
				<hr/>

The number of interments which have taken place during the year are :—

Still-born.	Under 1 year.	1 to 18 years.	18 to 85 years.	Total.
4	24	9	14	51

SCAVENGING.—There are 460 Privy Middens, 20 Dry Ashpits, and 165 Dust Bins now in use. During the year, 7,809 Privy Middens, 199 Dry Ashpits, and 5,589 Dust Bins have been emptied.

This gives an average of each Privy being emptied 17 times, or once every three weeks.

This has been accomplished with one Horse and Cart, Driver and Emptier ; whereas in the year 1912, three Horses and Carts were employed.

Two Horses and Carts with Two Drivers, and two Emptiers were employed upon this work at the time of my appointment.

I am fully convinced from my experieuce of this year's working, that this department should carry on its work in an efficient manner with the present staff. The Council's Horse and Cart relieved from this work is now doing useful work for the Highway Department.

I append last year's figures for comparison :—

Year ending Dec. 31st, 1912 :

There are 460 Privy Middens, 30 Dry Ashpits, and 90 Dust Bins now in use. During the year 4,753 Privy Middens, 3,105 Dust Bins, 255 Dry Ashpits have been emptied, and these represents 2,469 cart loads of night-soil and 846 cart loads of other refuse.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BULL, M.I.Mun.E.,
Surveyor, etc.

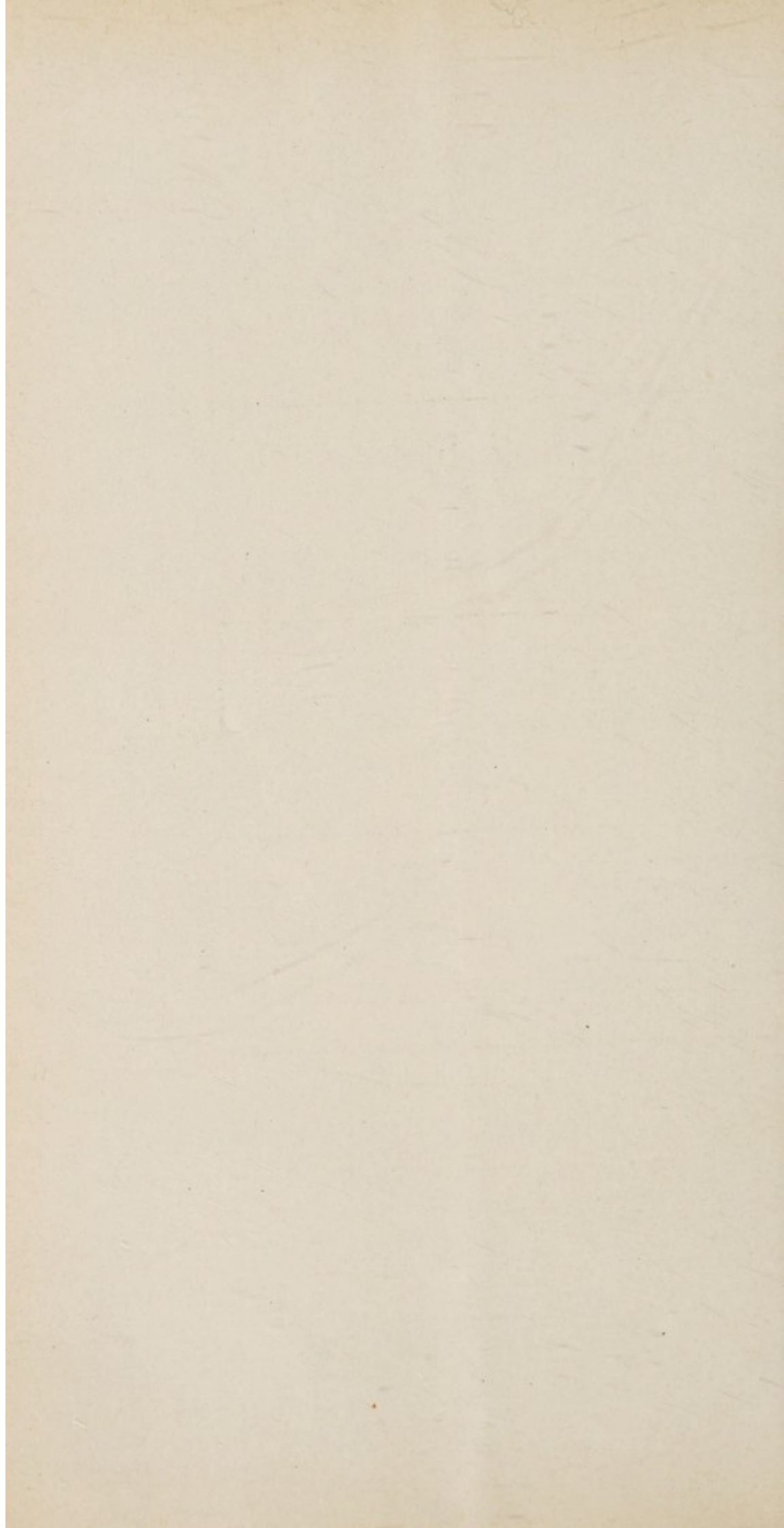


TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 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.				
	2	3	4	Un-corrected Number		Nett		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	8	9	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births							Number	Rate		
1908	3600					39.4				15.8							
1909	3700	151				40.8		54	14.5		1		24	112.6	55	14.8	
1910	4000	160				40		36	9.0		3		10	62.5	39	9.75	
1911	4150	143				34.4		75	18.2		3		36	251.7	78	18.5	
1912	4250	131				30.8		30	7.05		5		7	53.4	33	7.76	
1913	4800	161	161			33.5		45	9.37		2	4	19	118.01	47	9.78	

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 1154
 Total population at all ages ... } 4076
 Number of inhabited houses ... } 694
 Average number of persons per house ... } 5.87
 At Census of 1911.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District :—Sheffield Royal Infirmary and Hospital, Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							Total Cases removed to Hospital
		At Ages—Years							
		Under 1	1 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	
Small-pox ... ..	...							
Cholera—Plague ... ..	...							
Diphtheria (including Mem-braneous croup	1			1					
Erysipelas	3							2	
Scarlet Fever	3		1	2					3
Typhus fever ... ..	...							
Enteric fever ... ..	...							
Relapsing fever ... ..	...							
Peurperal fever	1					1			
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	...							
Polionyelitis ... ..	...							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7			2	1	2		2	Cardigan 2 Sanitorium Sheffield 3
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	4			2	1	1			Roy. Infirmary
Totals	19		1	7	2	4	4	1	8

Isolation Hospital: Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Hospital, near Conisborough.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

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 & under 2 years	2 & under 5 years	5 & under 15 years	15 & under 25 years	25 & under 45 years	45 & under 65 years		65 and upwards
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	7	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tuberculosis Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bronchitis	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	10	4	1	...	...	...	2	3	...
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	47	19	7	5	1	...	4	7	4

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

**1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various
Ages under 1 Year of Age.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles									2	2
Scarlet fever										
Whooping Cough										
Diphtheria and Croup										
Erysipelas										
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Abdominal Tuberculosis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Meningitis (not Tub'ous)										
Convulsions										
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis						1	1			2
Pneumonia (all forms)							2		2	4
Diarrhoea								1	1	2
Enteritis										
Gastritis				2	2					2
Syphilis										
Rickets							1		1	2
Suffocation, overlying										
Injury at birth										
Atelectasis						1			0	1
Congenital Malformations										
Premature birth										
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus				3	3				1	4
Other Causes										
Totals			3	2	5	2	4	1	7	19

Nett Births { legitimate 156. Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants 16
in the year { illegitimate 5. the year of { illegitimate infants 3