

THE
BABY SAVING LEAGUE
OF
BRITISH GUIANA.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, 1914.

Patrons :

HIS EXCELLENCY AND LADY EGERTON.

President :

THE HON. DR. K. S. WISE,
(Surgeon General.)

Vice-Presidents :

THE REV. R. L. MACNIE,
DR. CRAIGEN.

Committee :

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF GUIANA.	Mrs. WIETING.
HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP GALTON.	Mrs. CLEMENTI.
THE MAYOR OF GEORGETOWN.	Mrs. MINETT, M.B.
THE MAYOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.	Mrs. WABY.
THE REV. R. L. MACNIE.	Mrs. CHARLES SMITH.
THE REV. E. D. JONES.	(Salvation Army.)
DR. OZZARD.	Miss BRIDGE.
DR. WISHART.	DR. MINETT.
	Mrs. RUSSELL GARNETT.

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1914.

In the last fifty years the heavy loss of life amongst infants has gradually become a matter of public attention and whereas half a century ago the subject was little known and little investigated, at the present moment, few countries of any importance are without active measures directed to minimise this mortality. The interest in the subject has been growing gradually in all countries until finally it culminated in an important conference on Infant Mortality, held in London in August, 1913, and to which all English-speaking countries sent delegates. At this great congress, the Colony of British Guiana was represented by the Hon. Sir Joseph Godfrey (Surgeon General). Bringing back to the colony the enthusiasm and inspiration of the Congress, the Surgeon General took early steps to bring the importance of the subject before the Government and the Public. It was very apparent that ample need existed for work along the lines laid down at the Congress, and it is not out of place to refer to the fact that this was recognised in the colony as long ago as 1889. Dr. Grieve, then Surgeon General, wrote:

“Thus of the children 26% die before they attain the age of five. This, in a country where climatic conditions are peculiarly favourable to infant life, is sufficient indication of the necessity of improvement in sanitation, etc.”

The Hon. Sir Joseph Godfrey as Surgeon General, himself, in 1903, makes the pregnant remark:

“There can be only one conclusion and that is that the Infantile Mortality of the whole colony is excessive, but for the City of Georgetown it is appalling. The time has certainly arrived for active steps to be taken to reduce the terrible loss of infant life.”

In 1905 special inquiry was directed by the Government, and a Commission was appointed to investigate *inter alia* the general Infantile Mortality and the Infantile Mortality of Georgetown. The report of this Commission acknowledged that the rate of Infantile Mortality was high, and offered valuable suggestions for its reduction. The extent and range of the mortality amongst infants is indicated by Table 1 which shows the number of deaths of infants to each 1,000 births since 1871 to the present date. Table 2 indicates a similar record for Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

The need of such an organization with the objects of the Baby Saving League is thus amply apparent, and in the early part of 1914 active measures were initiated to definitely form the League.

Lady Egerton expressed her special interest in the work, and under the direction of the Hon. Sir Joseph Godfrey (Surgeon General) the preliminary steps were soon taken.

There had been in existence for many years a Children's Protection Society which had done pioneer work since 1890. It was felt advisable that the new League with a wider scope and more active organization should take over the functions of this society. On February 12th, 1914, steps were taken to this end, and the inaugural meeting of the Baby Saving League was held in the Town Hall, Georgetown, at the same time as the necessary action was taken to dissolve the Children's Protection Society. The work of the Society has been definitely assumed as an obligation by the new League, and a special Committee consisting largely of the old members of this Society has been formed specially to safeguard the interest of the Society, and to continue acting as a deterrent against cruelty to little children. The general Committee was appointed at this meeting as follows:— President, the Hon. Sir. Joseph Godfrey (Surgeon General); Members, Their Lordships the Bishop of Guiana and Bishop Galton, The Mayors of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, Reverends R. L. Macnie and E. D. Jones, Hon. F. Dias, Drs. Wise, Minett, Ozzard, Wishart and Craigen; Mr. Russell Garnett, Mrs. Wieting, Clementi, De Rinzy, Minett, Miss Bridge; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Rowland and Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Seton Milne. Shortly afterwards special sub-committees were formed to deal with the Women's Branch, the protection of children, and with the establishment of Baby Clinics,

Many changes have occurred in the Committee more especially the retirement of the Surgeon General. The Hon. Dr. K. S. Wise, his successor, was elected to the post of President. Mrs. Seton Milne unfortunately had to resign the post of Hon. Secre-

tary, and Mrs. Douglass Smith kindly consented to carry on the work until finally a paid secretary was appointed in the latter part of the year.

Mrs. Waby, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mr. Cook and Mr. Solomon were later coopted on the Committee.

The League has met with willing support and generous appreciation on all sides. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Egerton consented to become Patrons, and on all occasions and at all times, have given frequent evidence of their special interest in the work of this League, and their kind readiness to attend at the meetings of the League has done much to ensure the success of its efforts. On February 24th simultaneous meetings were held in four separate places in Georgetown. In each hall the objects of the League were explained to crowded audiences.

On March 9th, Lady Egerton invited the members and associates of the League to a grand fête at Government House. The success exceeded expectations, and it is estimated that 800 persons availed themselves of the invitation and evinced their interest in the movement.

An appeal to the Government for a grant-in-aid towards the work of the League met with a generous response and \$2,000 was approved for the year 1914-15.

On March 18th, an enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall at New Amsterdam inaugurated the formation of a branch in that town.

On May 11th, the first country branch was formed at Agricola for the villages on the East Bank of the Demerara River.

On May 25th, a further branch was formed at Bartica in the Essequibo River.

As the work increased, it was found necessary on October 15th to appoint a paid Secretary to deal with the increasing correspondence and to prepare the necessary reports.

On November 5th, the Lady Superintendent to the League arrived from England and assumed her duties. The League is much indebted to Sir Joseph Godfrey and Dr. Conyers for the active interest they displayed in obtaining the selection of Miss Cumming for this post.

On November 24th, the fourth branch of the League was formed at Pouderoyen to control the work of the West Bank of the Demerara River. On December 4th a fifth branch was formed at Buxton on the East Coast for the purpose of prosecuting the work of the League in this large village.

The object of the League is to take all measures possible to check the unnecessary deaths of infants. In accomplishing this object, efforts are made to gain the confidence of the people and though working silently and quietly, the League reaches right down to the cottages, ranges and mean streets of the towns and villages, and gathers in as many women and young girls as is possible as members or associates.

The provision of a qualified and registered mid-wife in the district of each branch whose duties are to visit all infants under one year of age, and also to care for the expectant mother and offer her services in the time of need is an urgent necessity. This has been definitely recognised by the League, and is one of the foremost objects of its campaign.

In each district a clinic for babies has been formed, and at each the babies are brought fortnightly to the practitioner who attends to advise, to caution and to treat.

The League early in its work has been faced by many difficult problems; some of these are due to vice, some due to poverty, some depend for their solution upon the continued development of hygienic measures, and most are linked with ignorance and prejudice.

Invaluable assistance has been rendered by the Poor Law Commissioners to whom the League tender their thanks. Cases of utter destitution are fortunately very rare, but it is regrettable to find that cases of paternal neglect are common. Wherever possible, action has been taken to fix the responsibility in this case.

Relief is given to a few genuine necessitous cases in the form of milk tickets on selected vendors for varying periods. Many infants have been obviously benefited by the regular supply of good milk.

Special efforts have been directed towards enlightening ignorance and dispelling superstition, and towards gaining the entire sympathy and co-operation of the people themselves. The success or failure of the League's work must largely depend upon the goodwill and the interest of the people. They must be willing to abandon many cherished notions and time-honoured practices in the rearing of their babies, and it is recognised that everyone who carries out the Doctor's advice, and the precepts of the League, is an example to careless mothers.

The League has devoted attention to the cause of mortality in infants, and would draw attention to the very heavy mortality

before birth if it may be so phrased. A table of still births is attached. Further investigation is required on this subject but much of this mortality is undoubtedly due to disease and vice.

At birth, death of the infant is regrettably frequent, as is also that of the mother. Disease of the mother plays a prominent part in causing these tragedies. A very great deal of this Mortality might however be prevented if skilled assistance were available, and if the present unskilled, unregistered midwife, was prevented from carrying on practices which are the superstition of a bygone age. The League records with satisfaction the conviction of four unregistered midwives in the East Bank district. After birth, the causes of death are largely due to ignorance in bringing up and feeding a baby. Breast feeding is much neglected, and in almost every house may be found a bottle generally in a very dirty condition and of bad construction.

It is clear that a serious problem awaits solution when it is realised that one in every 10 births is still born, that one-third of the deaths of infants occur in the first week, and that one-half of the deaths of infants occur within the first month of life.

GEORGETOWN.

In this League district, two clinics were established during April. By the enterprise of the Medical Officers of the Public Hospital, more particularly Drs. Craigen and MacQuaide, a clinic had already been in operation for several years, attendance being however limited to those babies born in the maternity department of the hospital.

The City was now divided into two parts, North and South of Croal Street; those infants to the North proceeding to the hospital, those to the South attending the Clinic newly established at Broad Street.

Two years ago the Municipality provided two Lady Health Visitors to visit mothers and infants; subsequently a third visitor was appointed, and a request by the Medical Officer of Health for a fourth was denied. The League in July arranged to supply a fourth Lady Visitor who is under the entire control of the Medical Officer of Health to serve the Stabroek, Werk-en-rust and Wortmanville districts. The system of out-door midwives attached to the Public Hospital, and supplied to necessitous mothers has been in operation six years. This has been an unquestioned boon, and is of the utmost value. During 1914, four such midwives were at work, and a table is attached showing the work done.

On September 30th, the first Baby Show was held in connection with the League at the Public Hospital. Nearly 700 babies were presented, including 37 from the East Bank District. The excellent appearance of the babies on a whole was undeniable proof of the good results, brought about by the Lady Health Visitors and showed that their advice and instructions had not passed by unheeded.

NEW AMSTERDAM.

This branch was formed on March 18th, and the following Committee elected.

President, Mrs. Conyers; Members, Mrs. Mendonca, Harris, Parratt, Mahadeo, Shields, Wreford, Watson, Miss Ho-A-Hing, Mrs. Wiggon and Johnson, Drs. Conyers, McKinnon, Luckhoo, Mr. Abbensetts, Ferreira, Father Darby, the Revs. McGill, Frank, Watson, Moody, Hon. Treasurers, Mrs. Scudamore and Mrs. Abbensetts, and Hon. Secretary Miss Fleming.

During the course of the year Mrs. Shankland and Mrs. Beckett have acted as President.

Four public meetings were held at the end of March, and beginning of April to introduce the League to the public and explain its objects.

In March a Clinic was established at the Public Hospital in this town, and in May a League nurse midwife was appointed, whose duties are to visit all babies and mothers in addition to midwifery duties.

On May 25th a League Fête was held at which His Excellency and Lady Egerton were present.

On December 21st a Baby Show was instituted at which 62 infants were presented. The condition of the babies competing was, in general, excellent, and reflects great credit on the Committee in New Amsterdam.

The Executive Committee of the League desire to record their appreciation of the excellent results accomplished by this Branch and their admiration of the whole-hearted way in which the Members of the Committee have carried on the work.

EAST BANK BRANCH.

This Branch was formed on May 11th, and the following Committee have served during 1914:—

Mrs. Kingsland and Field; Mr. Kingsland and Rev. Mr. Giddings; Dr. Field and Mrs. Jemmott Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,

The first clinic was held on June 8th. at Agricola, and has been carried on regularly every fortnight.

A League nurse-midwife was provided in June, and she has visited all mothers and infants as a health visitor as well as attending cases of labour when opportunity occurs.

Attempts have been made to introduce Health Talks to mothers, and also Maternity Banks, but so far with no conspicuous success.

37 babies from this branch presented themselves at the Baby Show in Georgetown, September 30th, and carried off 6 prizes.

In this district the Hon. Secretary records the special interest taken by East Indian mothers in the work of the League. Nearly every clinic brings new members of this race.

This branch is very fortunate in having the interest and services of Mrs. Jemmott as Hon. Secretary. There is no doubt whatever, that the satisfactory work and success of the League in this area has been largely due to her constant kindness and care.

BARTICA BRANCH.

This was founded at a Public Meeting at Bartica on May 25th when the following Committee were appointed:—

President, Mrs. B. V. Shaw; Committee, Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. Pook, Dr. Field and the Rev. M. E. Turpin, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The clinic was established and opened on June 1st, at the Bartica Public Hospital; these meetings continued weekly until September.

In May a Health Visitor was appointed to visit the mothers and babies of the district, and the appointment of a League nurse midwife remained in abeyance. The departure of the President, Hon. Secretary and Dr. Field soon after the formation of the Branch resulted in a cessation of work, and little or nothing has been done in the latter part of the year.

WEST BANK AND BUXTON BRANCHES.

These have both been formed late in the year, and are of too recent origin to present a report.

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss Cumming arrived in November, having been three years as Health Visitor in the Finsbury District of London. She also had experience at the London School for Mothers, and also as lecturer of the London County Council, holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and of the Sanitary Inspectors Examination Board.

In her reports, the Superintendent comments on the cleanliness of the homes and babies, and the noticeable absence of the under-fed and neglected babies found in the London areas. She records the almost universal presence in home of the bottle when in many cases it is quite unnecessary. The mothers deny the use of anything else than milk, but the presence of bush and aniseed "tea" in the bottle prove otherwise. The milk supply is adversely commented on, and also the shirking of responsibility by the male parent.

The family "midwife" and the grandmotherly bush prescriber are much in evidence, and use their influence against the League, though in every case the Lady Superintendent and all the League nurse midwives are welcomed and courteously received.

The Lady Superintendent makes special comment of the history of deaths of infants under one month, also draws attention to the gradual falling off in the babies' condition after 6 months, apparently due to the mother seeking work and leaving the child during the day.

The New Amsterdam District was visited in December, and the bottles were found in a much cleaner condition than those in Demerara. Within a short radius of the boundary of the town, however, some of the worst conditions and sickliest babies were found being fed in a way almost certain to cause death.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The League is especially indebted to those practitioners who have given invaluable assistance in attending at the Clinics and thus laying a firm foundation in combating Infantile Mortality.

TABLES.

Table 1 indicates the rate of Infantile Mortality in British Guiana since 1871 to the present date. The separate rates for each race are also included. The figures for 1914 are not available at the time of publication, but the whole colony rate has been calculated on the mean of the first 9 months,

Table 2 indicates the rate of infantile Mortality for Georgetown and New Amsterdam from 1871 to the present date.

Table 3 records the number and proportion of still-births in the colony and in Georgetown.

Table 4 shows the number of cases of midwifery cases delivered by the outdoor midwives of Georgetown, and the League nurse midwives in the various districts during 1914.

There is strong prejudice in districts against the methods of registered qualified midwives, and preference is given to unregistered women who practise the customs and superstitions expected. A beginning has been made, and in time these difficulties will be overcome.

Table 5 indicates the cases referred to the Poor Law Commissioners who have kindly taken the necessary action, and the results are appended.

Tables 6, 7, and 8 show the records of the work done, in each of the three principal districts of the League. These tables are made up quarterly, and show how many of the babies born in each quarter come under the influence of the League either by health visiting or by attending at the Clinics. A short return of the deaths at different periods and the mortality is also added.

FINANCIAL.

The total number of Members who paid their subscription of 24c. (1/-) is 1,018 (\$244.32). The number of Associates paying the subscription of 8c (4d) is 953 (\$76.24). These subscriptions are due yearly, and it is hoped that the Members and Associates will realise that the League depends to a large amount on its annual supporters. Donations were given to the total amount of \$754.88. The revenue derived from these sources therefore amounts to \$1,075.44. The Combined Court kindly provided \$2,000 as a grant-in-aid. The Children's Protection Society handed over their balance of funds amounting to \$400, and certain miscellaneous receipts reached \$42.99. The grand total of receipts is \$3,518.43

The receipts of Georgetown and each branch are set out in statement A.

The total expenditure has been \$1,567.53, leaving a balance at December 31st of \$1,950.90. The expenditure and balance of Georgetown and each branch is set out in statement B.

The details of the expenditure of Georgetown and each branch are set out in Statement C.

The unexpended balance is largely due to the fact that during the earlier part of the year the League was largely confined to development work, and the numerous small arrangements which are inseparable from the earlier stages of a large organization. It was only during the last two months of the year that the League was in full operation, and it will be realised that the expenditure to be faced during 1915 will be of a large amount. The Committee desire to add an estimate of the probable expenditure in order that the friends and supporters of the League may be in a position to realise in what way provision is being made for carrying on the work during 1915.

FINANCIAL

The total number of members of the League is 1,234. The total number of branches is 15. The total number of meetings held during the year is 1,234. The total number of lectures given is 1,234. The total number of books sold is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Bulletin distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Yearbook distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Magazine distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League News distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Review distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Journal distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Record distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Chronicle distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Herald distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Echo distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Voice distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Trumpet distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Banner distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Standard distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Beacon distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Torch distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Lamp distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Light distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Star distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Comet distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Meteor distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Aster distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Planet distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Galaxy distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Nebula distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Comet distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Meteor distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Aster distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Planet distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Galaxy distributed is 1,234. The total number of copies of the League Nebula distributed is 1,234.

A.

District.	Mem. Sub.		Assoc. Sub.		Donation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.			
Georgetown...	574	\$137 76	776	\$62 08	\$532 80	{ Gvt. Grant, \$1,500 00 } { Ch. P. Soc., 400 00 }	\$2,632 64
N/A.	212	50 88	147	11 76	185 28	{ Miscell. 42 99 } { Govt. Grant, 500 00 }	790 91
East Bank.	115	27 60	26	2 08	1 88	...	31 56
Bartica ...	84	20 16	4	32	24	...	20 72
Pouderoyen	16	3 84	...	...	15 18	...	19 02
Buxton ...	17	4 08	...	...	19 50	...	23 58
Total ...	1,018	244 32	953	\$76 24	\$754 88	\$ 2,442 99	\$3,518 43

B.

District.	Receipt.	Expenditure	Balance at Credit, Decr. 31st.
Georgetown ...	\$ 2,632 64	\$ 1,234 86	\$ 1,397 78
New Amsterdam ...	790 91	320 33	470 58
East Bank ...	31 56	11 70	19 86
Bartica ...	20 72	64	20 08
Pouderoyen ...	19 02	...	19 02
Buxton ...	23 58	...	23 58
Total ...	\$ 3,518 43	\$ 1,567 53	\$ 1,950 90

C.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

GEORGETOWN.

(A) GENERAL:

Salaries Superintendent ...	...	...	...\$ 356 67
Secretary ...	...	...	... 102 70
Lady Health Visitor ...	...	...	... 150 70
Caretaker ...	...	...	... 2 40
Travelling ...	...	...	... 46 32
Expenses L. S. from England ...	...	...	... 127 04
Printing, Stationery, Etc. ...	...	...	... 63 51
Advertising ...	...	...	... 1 39
Office Furniture, Etc. ...	...	...	... 59 39
Postage ...	...	...	... 25 44
Drugs ...	...	...	... 38 92
Uniform ...	...	...	... 56 09
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	... 8 13
Petty Cash ...	...	...	... 15 00
Cash in Hand ...	...	...	... 4 07
Total ...	...	...	... 1,057 77

(B) SPECIAL EXPENDITURE :

HOSPITAL CLINIC—

Furniture ... ..	...\$	13 00
Milk ... ..	...	20 74
Total ... ..	...	<u>33 74</u>

BROAD STREET CLINIC—

Furniture ... ..	...\$	19 88
Milk ... ..	...	23 61
Total ... ..	...	<u>43 49</u>

(C) CONTRIBUTION TO BRANCHES :

East Bank ... ..	...\$	77 00
West Bank ... ..	...	16 16
Buxton ... ..	...	6 70
Total ... ..	...	<u>1,234 86</u>

NEW AMSTERDAM

Salary. Nurse Midwife ... ..	...\$	240 00
Stationery ... ..	...	17 02
Advertising ... ..	...	8 42
Uniform ... ..	...	9 17
Scale ... ..	...	7 04
Milk ... ..	...	2 54
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	3 40
Bicycle ... ..	...	22 00
Travelling ... ..	...	10 74
Total ... ..	...	<u>320 33</u>

EAST BANK—

Stationery, Printing ... ..	...\$	8 62
Salary N. Midwife ... ..	...	70 00
Postage ... ..	...	24
Furniture ... ..	...	36
Milk ... ..	...	9 48
	\$	88 70
Contributions from the League ... ..	...	77 00
Total Expenditure Local Funds ... ..	...	<u>11 70</u>

BARTICA—

Stationery ... ..	...	64
Total Expenditure Local Funds ... ..	...	<u>64</u>

WEST BANK—

Printing ... ..	...\$	6 16
Salary Nurse M. ... ..	...	10 00
Total ... ..	...	<u>16 16</u>
Contributions from the League ... ..	...	16 16
Expenditure Local Funds ... ..	...	<u>0 00</u>

BUXTON—

No Expenditure.

D.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE,
JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1915.

GEORGETOWN.

(A) GENERAL.

Salaries	Lady Superintendent	...	...	...	\$ 960 00
	Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	480 00
	Lady Health Visitor	...	...	...	360 00
	Care taker	...	...	...	24 00
					<u>\$1,824 00</u>
Travelling	...	...	...	...	120 00
Printing, Stationery, Etc.	...	...	...	...	50 00
Advertising	...	...	...	...	10 00
Office, Etc.	...	...	...	...	10 00
Postage	...	...	...	...	15 00
Drugs	...	...	...	...	50 00
Uniform	...	...	...	...	75 00
Other Expenses	...	...	...	...	25 00
					<u>\$ 2,179 00</u>

(B) SPECIAL:

Hospital Clinic Milk	...	...	...	...	\$ 60 00
Broad Street Clinic Milk	...	...	...	...	60 00
					<u>\$ 120 00</u>

(C) CONTRIBUTIONS TO BRANCHES:

Salaries to Nurse Midwives—					
East Bank	...	...	...	...	\$ 120 00
West Bank	1	...	...	...	120 00
	1	...	...	...	90 00
Buxton	...	...	...	...	120 00
Four New Nurse Midwives					
at \$60 00 each	...	...	...	...	240 00
					<u>690 00</u>

Total for Georgetown 2,989 00

NEW AMSTERDAM—

Salary, N.M.	...	...	...	...	\$360 00
Other Expenditure	...	...	...	...	50 00

Total for New Amsterdam \$ 410 00

EAST BANK	...	...	...	...	25 00
BARTICA	...	...	...	...	25 00
WEST BANK	...	...	...	...	25 00
BUXTON	...	...	...	...	25 00

Total Other Branches 100 00

Grand Total \$3,499 00

TABLE I.
INFANTILE MORTALITY.

RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Whole Colony and each Race.

Year.	Whole Colony.	European.	Portuguese.	East Indian.	Chinese.	Black.	Mixed.
1871-75	217	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-80	213	108	...	129	...	...	...
1881-85	197	147	221	128	148	203	229
1886-90	193	183	221	160	160	210	219
1891-95	217	185	263	208	172	225	222
1896-1900	187	88	247	159	122	215	211
1901-05	190	134	236	163	101	218	192
1906-10	220	83	255	219	138	237	196
1911	229	119	258	205	176	248	207
1912	190	95	279	158	167	227	173
1913	179	0	263	176	112	191	151
1914*	155	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Average of first three quarters of 1914.

TABLE 2.
INFANTILE MORTALITY.

RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Year.	Georgetown.	New Amsterdam.
1871-75	283	
1876-80	296	
1881-85	311	
1885-90	318	
1891-95	330	
1896-1900	301	
1901-1905	297	172
1906-1910	297	252
1911	283	236
1912	272	315
1913	246	142
1914*	210	112

*Average of first three quarters of 1914.

TABLE 3.
STILL BIRTHS.

Whole Colony and Georgetown.

YEAR.	WHOLE COLONY.		GEORGETOWN.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 living Births.	Number.	Per 1,000 living Births.
1869-70	446	64	193	160
1871-75	506	67	199	139
1876-80	547	66	210	139
1881-85	626	75	200	134
1886-90	808	87	180	124
1891-95	754	99	204	128
1896-1900	899	97	221	120
1901-05	894	91	203	106
1906-10	895	101	197	112
1911	878	103	201	115
1912	862	87	195	106
1913	885	84	182	106

This table should be read as follows:—During 1913, for every 1,000 living births in the Colony, there were 1,084 labours producing 1,000 living children and 84 still births.

TABLE 4.

Number of Midwifery cases with result delivered by the out-door Midwives Georgetown, and by the League Nurse Midwives.

District.	Number of labours.	Deaths of Mothers.	Deaths of Infants under 10 days.	Still Births.
Georgetown	157	0	1	2
New Amsterdam	12	0	0	0
East Bank	8	0	0	0
Bartica	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5.

Cases Referred to the Poor Law Commissioners with the result.

District.	Georgetown.	N/A.	East Bank.	Bartica.
Cases enquired into but unsuitable for P.L.C.	14	0	0	0
Cases referred to P.L.C.	30	4	0	0
Father Prosecuted for maintenance	4	1	0	0
Father agreed to maintain ...	6	0	0	0
Not destitute ...	7	0	0	0
Work given ...	3	0	0	0
Relief given ...	2	3	0	0
Pending ...	8	0	0	0
Total ...	44	4	0	0

TABLE 6.

1914.

APRIL, MAY, JUNE.

District.		Broad Street, Georgetown.	Hospital, Georgetown.	New Amsterdam.
Total Births	...	157	253	63
Visited by Health Visitors	Number	113	216	51
	Per cent.	71.1	85.0	80.9
Attended Clinic	Number	91	124	35
	Per cent.	57.1	49.0	53.9
Total Deaths	Under twelve months	26	44	7
	Rates per 1,000 births	165	173	111
	*Under 4 weeks	10	21	3
	Under 1 week	5	17	2
Deaths of Clinic Babies	...	9	6	3
Deaths, other Babies	...	17	38	4

*Includes the deaths under one week.

TABLE 7.

1914.

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

District		Broad Street, Georgetown.	Hospital, Georgetown.	New Amsterdam.
Total Births		144	253	55
Visited by Health Visitors.	Number ...	111	206	48
	Per Cent...	77.1	81.0	87.3
Attended Clinic.	Number ...	102	131	17
	Per Cent...	70.8	51.7	30.9
Total Deaths	Under 12 months	31	45	5
	Rate per 1,000 births.	215	178	91
	*Under 4 weeks	14	22	3
	Under 1 week	9	18	2
Deaths of Clinic Babies		12	13	2
Deaths other Babies		19	32	3

*Includes the deaths under one week.

TABLE 8.

1914.

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER.

District		Broad Street, Georgetown.	Hospital, Georgetown.	New Amsterdam.
Total Births		169	228	67
Visited by Health Visitors.	Number ...	147	204	55
	Per cent ..	89.6	89.4	82.1
Attended Clinic.	Number ...	40	53	6
	Per cent...	23.6	23.2	8.9
Total Deaths	Under 12 months	25	43	5
	Rate per 1,000 births	147	201	59
	*Under 4 weeks	9	19	3
	Under 1 week	6	12	2
Deaths of Clinic Babies		9	12	1
Deaths other Babies		16	34	4

* Includes the deaths under one week.