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Contributors

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Report

FOR THE YEAR 1894,

PRESENTED TO THE

Rural District Council of Spilsby

BY

FRANCIS J. WALKER, M.D., L.S.Sc.,

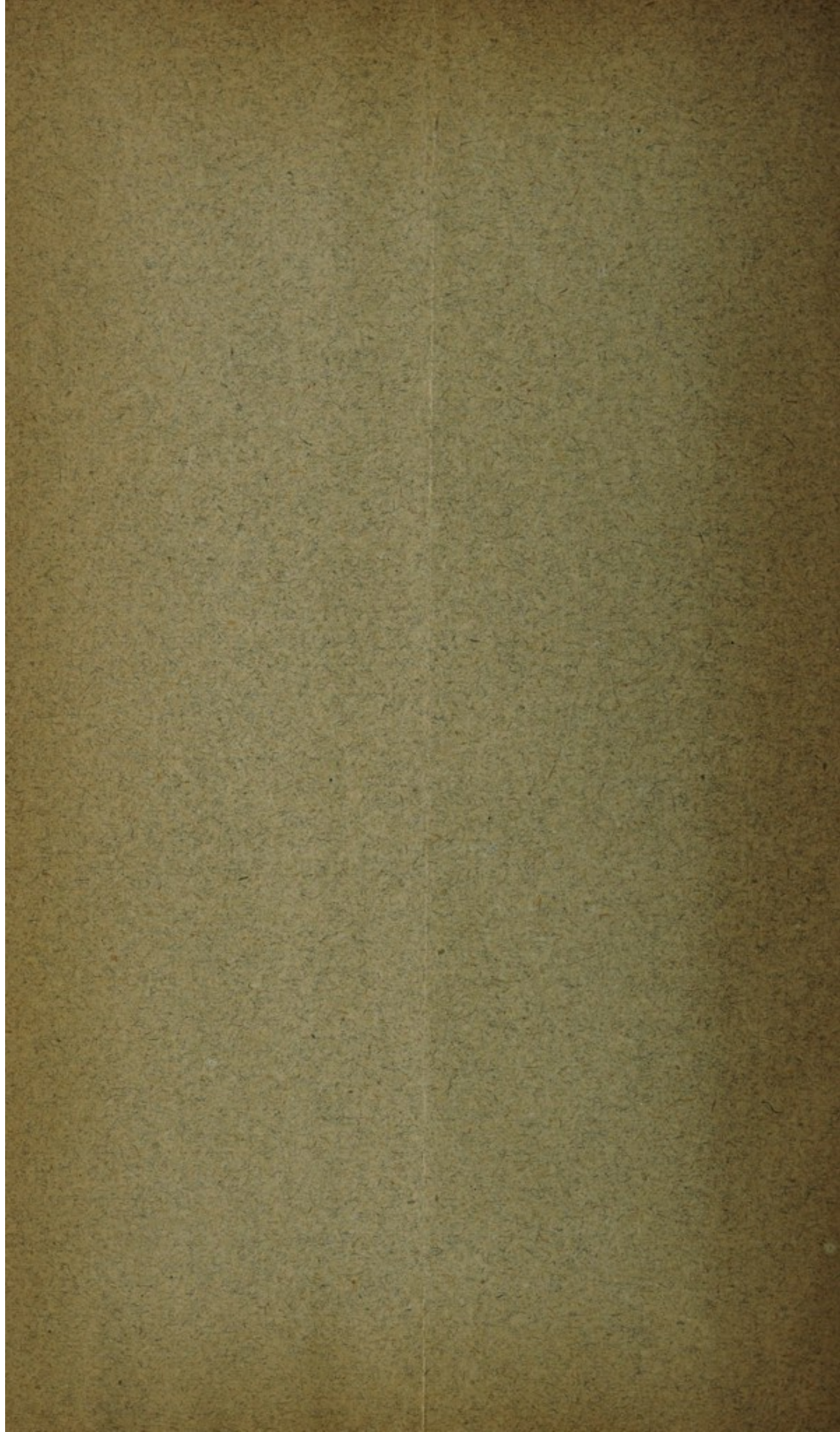
M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., London; L.S.A.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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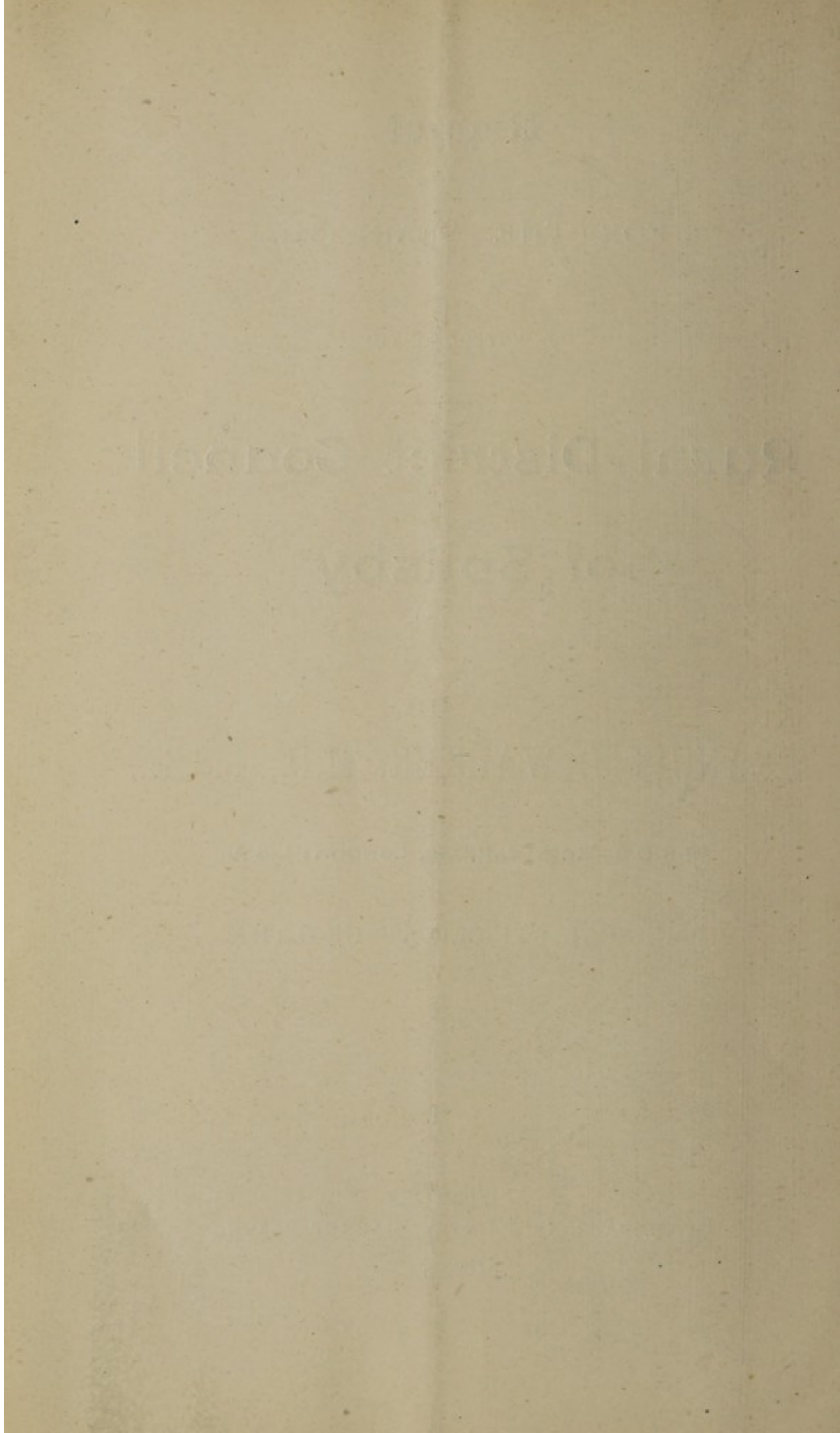
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TO THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SPILSBY.

GENTLEMEN,

As your Medical Officer of Health, I beg to lay before you my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1894.

The year that has just come to an end presents certain features of interest to the Sanitarian, for never before since the establishment of a Sanitary Authority in this district has the number of deaths and of births been so small. Strictly speaking, nothing in the shape of a serious epidemic has prevailed, though throughout the year scattered cases of Scarlet Fever have been continually reported, but in number considerably less than during the previous year.

Following the usual plan recommended by the Local Government Board, I proceed to divide my report under the following headings :—

- I. Epidemic Diseases.
- II. Sanitary Work.
- III. Vital Statistics.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

MEASLES.—In the early part of the year an epidemic of Measles broke out in the parish of South Ormsby, and resulted in the death of two children, both under five years of age. The school was closed for a short time, and this procedure as is usual soon led to the disappearance of the disease. It had, however, unfortunately, in the meanwhile, spread to the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Brinkhill, but the school there being promptly closed the epidemic soon subsided, and that without causing a single death. In May there was a small outbreak in Cumberworth, but with no fatal result. In July a death occurred at Anderby. In November the disease appeared in one family at Aswardby, and in this instance was most probably imported from Scrivelsby in the Horncastle Union, where the first child to be taken ill had been visiting a few days previous. In the same month there were several cases in Willoughby, and a few in Sloothby, but the closing of the former school, and the isolation of the infected cases in the latter village, soon brought the outbreak to an end.

SCARLET FEVER.—Of all the infectious diseases this was by far the most prevalent. At no time was there an extensive epidemic, nevertheless throughout the year the disease continued to crop up in different parts of the district, and its spread from one village to another could in some instances be

traced to the influence of a mild case undetected until after it had infected others. The very mildness of the disease in some cases increases the difficulty of stamping it out, as it is almost impossible to make parents carry out the necessary instructions as to isolation and disinfection for the control of a disease which may present so few apparent symptoms and yet be a source of infection for so long a time. The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act brings to the front many cases which previous to the passing of the Act escaped notice. In my last report I complained of the difficulty of getting parents to notify cases of infectious disease, and during the early part of the year some instances of culpable neglect were brought under the notice of your Authority and legal proceedings were taken. This will I hope have some effect in teaching people responsibility, and so lead to their more willing assistance in our endeavours to stamp out these diseases. Before the passing of the Notification Act there were no means of ascertaining the number of cases of Scarlet Fever which occurred in any particular district, and the prevalence of the disease could then only be estimated by the number of deaths. If this latter were now our only mode of calculation, we should find, contrary to the generally received opinion, that Scarlet Fever has really decreased rather than increased amongst us. For on referring to older reports, and dividing the last twenty years into two decades, I see that the mortality from this disease has decreased from 64 in

1875-1884 to 16 in 1885-1894, and this when allowing for the diminution of the population shows a death-rate per 1000 of 1·11 for the first period and ·31 for the second. Five deaths were recorded from this disease during the year, and of these four were in children under five years of age, and the fifth was that of a woman who contracted the complaint immediately after being confined, a period during which a person is especially prone to take the disease, and in whom it so often proves fatal. As in my last report I think it better once again to tabulate the cases of Scarlet Fever, showing the various months in which they occurred, the actual number, and, where ascertainable, the probable source.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| January. | Fourteen cases in five families at Halton Fen and Thorpe Fen. The children here attended New Leake school, which is in the area of the Boston Rural Sanitary Authority. |
| „ | Four cases at Wainfleet, probably transmitted from a previous case which existed at the end of 1893. |
| „ | Six cases in three families at Hundleby, a continuation of an epidemic of the year before. |
| February. | Eight cases in six houses at Alford. |
| March. | Two cases at Wainfleet Saint Mary, probably an extension from those at Wainfleet All Saints. |
| „ | Two cases at Spilsby. |
| „ | Four cases in one house at East Kirkby. |
| „ | An isolated case at Keal Coates. |
| „ | Two cases at Hareby Fen and one at Raithby Fen. The children here attended Revesby school, situated in the Horncastle Union District, and Scarlet Fever was known to exist in the parish at the time. |
| „ | Fifteen cases in three families at Great Steeping, a fresh outbreak connected with some cases which existed in the village at the end of the previous year. |
| April. | An isolated case at Wainfleet. |

- May. Three cases in one house at Spilsby, an extension from those in March.
- May. An isolated case at Wainfleet Saint Mary, probably imported.
- „ One case at Sausthorpe, the schoolmistress, probably contracted from a previously undetected case attending school.
- „ Four cases at Hundleby, an extension from those at Spilsby, as some of the children were attending the school there.
- „ Five cases in one house at Alford.
- June. Fifteen cases at Spilsby, probably an extension from the cases that occurred early in May.
- July. Two cases at Wainfleet, and one at Croft. These children attended the same private school.
- „ An isolated case at Mavis Enderby.
- „ Two cases in one house at Candlesby.
- August. Twelve cases in four houses at Spilsby, and one at Toynton, this latter being an apprentice who worked at Spilsby.
- „ Two cases in one house at Alford.
- October. An isolated case at Alford.
- November. Five cases in one house at Alford.
- „ An isolated case at Spilsby.
- „ One case at Alford, probably imported from Boston.
- „ One case at Scremby, probably contracted out of the district.
- „ One case at Burgh, one at Orby, and three at Bratoft; all connected, as they attended Burgh school.
- December. An isolated case at Spilsby.

The five fatal cases occurred one in Alford, one in Spilsby, one in Keal Coates, and two in Thorpe. It was found necessary to close the school in Spilsby, in Sausthorpe, and in Hundleby.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Altogether this disease was much less prevalent than during last year. In

January a few cases occurred in Alford, the remains of an epidemic in November and December, 1893. In May a child died, aged three, in West Fen, and in September one, aged six months, in Wainfleet. The only other time the disease came under my notice was in December, in the village of Halton, where it was thought advisable to close the school for a short time. No death occurred here.

DIPHTHERIA.—Twenty-one notifications were received during the year, and of these thirteen were isolated, mild in character, and followed by no consequences; but the remaining eight were of a more decided nature, and presented certain points of interest. Six of these occurred in March, in one house in Wainfleet Marsh. The disease here was clearly imported from Coningsby, a village in the Horncastle Union, where the mother of the six children had been staying to help her married daughter to nurse her three children, who were ill of the disease and all of whom died. On February 20th the mother returned home to Wainfleet, and next day was ill with a sore throat but did not call in medical assistance. She was ill for a week, and on March 2nd a daughter became ill, and during this and the following month all the children who were living at home caught the disease, and one died. In September a child aged three died in Alford having been ill six days, and the following day a mild case occurred in the same house, but the disease, notwithstanding there were four other children in the house, did not spread.

ENTERIC FEVER.—I received only three notifications of Enteric Fever, as against eleven last year. The first notification referred to a case at Alford in February, which proved fatal. The sanitary arrangements did not seem to be at fault. The water supply was common to two houses, and although several people drank from it no other case followed. The second notification was from Wainfleet. The disease in this instance was clearly imported, as the patient was a nurse who just previously had been attending a case of Enteric Fever at St. Catherine's Home, Plaistow. The third was from Anderby, and here too the case recovered. The water supply was not very good, and some slight sanitary defects about the place were noticed. These have since been remedied.

ERYSIPELAS.—I received altogether fourteen notifications of Erysipelas. They were all isolated cases, occurring in different parts of the year, and in widely separated localities. One death was recorded, that of a man aged 73, an inmate of the Workhouse.

DIARRHŒA.—No death was recorded under this heading during the year, nor was the disease at any time brought under my notice.

INFLUENZA.—This disease lingered about the district, but at no time did it assume the epidemic

form which was so characteristic of it during 1890 and 1891. Nine deaths were attributed to this disease, one in the Spilsby Registration Sub-District, three in the Wainfleet, and five in the Stickney; seven occurred in the first two months of the year, one in May, and one in December.

During the year I received altogether 172 notifications of Infectious Diseases, which, although an increase on the first three years since 1890 when notifying first began, is sixty less than last year. Their distribution under the several headings will be seen in the following table:—

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Total.
1890		38	3			3	1				10	55
1891		31	2	1		25	2				7	68
1892		48	10			5	1				16	80
1893		188	15			11	2				16	232
1894		134	21			3					14	172

SANITARY WORK.

ALFORD.—For some years past the drainage of this town has not been satisfactory owing to the discharge of all the sewage into the Wold Grift Drain, a stream running through the centre of the town. In spite of various schemes such as tumbling bays with flushing doors and the liberal use of disinfectants, the flushing and purifying of the drain, owing chiefly to the diminished supply of water, have not been able to be efficiently carried out. The result is that the state of the drain is not unfrequently such as to become a nuisance not only to the town, but also to the dwellers in houses situated in its neighbourhood lower down, especially to those in Bilsby Vicarage. Complaints have already been made to the Local Government Board, and I fear there is no other remedy for the nuisance than the establishment of a complete system of sewage for the town of Alford.

In this town a small structural work was brought about during the year. This consisted of laying a nine inch pipe sewer with necessary man-holes from an old dyke at the back of the “Anchor” Inn to the main sewer.

WAINFLEET.—The drainage of the township of Wainfleet All Saints had for some time been a source of great anxiety to your Authority on account of the foul state of the sewage at the outfall. Early in the year instructions were given to your Surveyor to prepare plans for a scheme

of drainage and for the disposal of the sewage of the town. These plans were duly prepared by him and subsequently approved of by the Local Government Board, and after an enquiry held at Wainfleet by Col. Luard, one of her Majesty's Inspectors, a loan of £3000 was sanctioned for the purchase of land for irrigation, the disposal of sewage, and the completion of the necessary works. These latter consist of (I.)—Between the town and the outfall, about 2000 yards of 15, 12, 9, and 6 inch pipe sewers, together with the necessary man-holes, flush-tanks and lamp-holes, (II.)—At the outfall, a sewage tank, an engine house, an engine and centrifugal pump, (III.)—Thence to the disposal ground, about 580 yards of cast iron delivery piping, (IV.)—At the disposal ground which consists altogether of 13 acres of land, the laying, levelling, and trenching of 4 acres for the disposal of the sewage by intermittent downward filtration, leaving the remaining portion to be laid out for the purpose of broad irrigation. The whole of the work is completed with the exception of the laying of about 120 yards of sewer between the town and the tank. The sewage will be delivered on to the disposal ground by one of Messrs. J. & H. Gwynn's centrifugal pumps, worked by one of Messrs. Crossley Brothers' Gas Engines. In July tenders were invited by your Authority for the construction of the foregoing works, and that of Mr. J. J. Turner, builder and contractor of Wainfleet, was accepted. The works

have been carried out under the direction and superintendence of your Surveyor, and up to date have been executed in a satisfactory manner by the contractor.

A second structural improvement of great importance to the inhabitants of Wainfleet was effected during the year. The filtering bed in connection with the Haven, which was constructed in 1886, for the purpose of procuring a water-supply for the town, and which has since proved such a great boon, was found to require cleansing, and this has been satisfactorily done. The old material has been taken out, washed, and in part renewed, the filter bed has been extended, and an additional pump, conveniently situated, erected.

GREAT STEEPING.—The sewage of several houses in this parish had been allowed to run into a dyke by the road side, and had become a nuisance. An order was given by your Authority to the Surveyor to remedy this evil, and this was done by laying a nine inch pipe sewer from the Vicarage to the Post Office, thence across the road to the outfall, and by filling in the ditch.

FIRSBY.—Here too a dyke by the main road was found to be the receptacle of sewage from several houses, and to be a nuisance. This was remedied by substituting a nine inch pipe sewer, closing in the dyke, and conveying the sewage into a drain under the railway.

SPILSBY.—An outlying cluster of houses situated in what is known as Masonic Lane has practically no drainage owing to the original outlet being stopped, and this requires remedying.

It is also desirable that some structural work should be done with regard to Alma Place, and this should consist of an improvement of the drainage generally, and more especially the conversion of what is now an open ditch into a closed sewer, and so carry the sewage further away from dwellings.

The following is the Inspector and Surveyor's report for the year 1894.

Number of nuisances reported	...	...	...	159
Number abated without formal notice	...	...	...	81
Number of formal notices served	...	...	...	68
Number unabated at the close of the year	...	...	...	7
Total number abated	...	...	...	152
Number of legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	3
Houses reported unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	4
Houses placed in habitable repair	...	...	...	3
Houses rebuilt	...	...	...	1
New drainage to houses	...	...	...	11
Cases of overcrowding reported	...	...	...	5
Cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	...	5
Houses cleansed and disinfected	...	...	...	52
Defective drainage to houses remedied	...	...	...	23
Old privies removed and new ones erected	...	...	...	4
Old privies repaired and ventilated	...	...	...	13
New earth closets erected	...	...	...	4
New water closets erected	...	...	...	7
Old dust bins covered in	...	...	...	4
New pig-sties built	...	...	...	5
Pig-sties cleansed and drained	...	...	...	9

Wells sunk for new water supply...	...	...	9
Wells cleansed and water supply improved	...	...	3
New water supply to houses	...	...	13
Samples of water collected for analysis	...	...	15
Schools closed by order	...	...	7
Schools ventilated and drained	...	...	4
Schools cleansed and disinfected	...	...	1
Slaughter-houses inspected	...	...	17
Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops inspected	...	...	46
Buildings erected under the Byelaws—Spilsby 3, Alford 4, Wainfleet 3, Burgh 3, Sutton 9, Chapel St. Leonard's 5	...	...	27
Buildings erected in other parts of the district	...	...	12

In the year 1879 your late Medical Officer of Health issued a report on the state of the Burial Grounds of the district, and the time has now come when it is desirable to revive an interest in the same. Certain recommendations were then given, and many of them have been satisfactorily carried out, but some few have remained unnoticed, and now require attention. Amongst these latter I direct special attention to the churchyards of Friskney and Partney. In Friskney I recommend the closing of the old burial ground, which is in an overcrowded state, and unfit to receive further interments. If this were done, then the parishioners would be compelled to do what they now through sentiment refuse to do, namely, to bury in that portion of ground which has been added to the old churchyard, and which up to date has remained all but unused. In Partney I recommend that a new burial ground be procured for the parish. This churchyard is very old, small, and so thoroughly

full of human remains that it is impossible to dig a grave without disturbing bones.

The five cases of overcrowding reported were all abated, in one case by enlargement of the house, and in the others by reduction of the number of inmates.

I have analysed the fifteen samples of drinking water collected for analysis, and the results were that in seven cases the water was classed as good, in four suspicious, and in four bad. The supplies from which the four bad samples came have been improved.

In May legal proceedings were taken, in two cases against parents for failing to notify cases of infectious disease, and in one, against a parent for allowing a child to be in the public street while suffering from Scarlet Fever.

In November I condemned five hundred herrings in Spilsby Market as unfit for food, and the same were immediately destroyed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In 1894, the Births were 545, and the Deaths 324. The Birth-rate was 22·75 per 1000, and is lower than that recorded in any previous year excepting 1890, and 3·15 below the mean-rate in the ten years 1884-1893. The Death-rate was 13·53, which is the lowest that has ever been recorded, and 2·85 below the mean rate of the last ten years.

The average relation of Births to Deaths is 1·5 to 1; for 1894, 1·7 to 1.

The Birth-rate in England and Wales in 1894 was 29·6 per 1000 of the population, the lowest rate ever recorded, and was 2·0 per 1000 below the mean rate in the ten years 1884-1893.

The Death-rate 16·6 was even more remarkable, and being not only the lowest ever recorded, but so much as 1·5 per 1000 under the lowest rate, viz. 18·1 in 1888. The Death-rate in 1894 was also 2·6 per 1000 below the mean annual rate in the preceding ten years.

The Births were distributed according to quarters as follows:

				LEGITIMATE.		ILLEGITIMATE.				
				MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.			
Quarter ending March 31st				67	...	64	...	10	...	5
Quarter ending June 30th				72	...	55	...	4	...	4
Quarter ending Sept. 30th				67	...	56	...	3	...	2
Quarter ending Dec. 31st				56	...	69	...	6	...	5
				262		244		23		16
Total Legitimate	...	506		Total Males	...	...	285			
„ Illegitimate	...	39		„ Females	...	...	260			
Grand Total				545			545			

The year 1893 had the smallest number of Births ever previously recorded, but last year showed even a still further decrease, the number being 25 less than that of its immediate predecessor and exactly 100 below the average of the last ten years.

Average percentage of Illegitimate to Legitimate Births for the last ten years 8·29; for 1894, 7·70.

For purposes of comparison with former reports, I shall follow the same plan as heretofore adopted, and arrange the deaths in two tables. The first gives the per-centage according to age, the second the actual number according to class of disease; and to each is added the averages for the ten years 1881-1890.

Under	1894.	Average per centage for 10 years, 1881-90.
1 year	52 or 16·05 per cent.	18·53 per cent.
2 „	8 „ 2·47 „	4·20 „
5 „	15 „ 4·63 „	3·63 „
10 „	12 „ 3·70 „	2·86 „
15 „	3 „ ·92 „	2·18 „
20 „	7 „ 2·16 „	2·37 „
30 „	15 „ 4·63 „	5·76 „
40 „	9 „ 2·77 „	4·49 „
50 „	18 „ 5·55 „	5·54 „
60 „	32 „ 9·88 „	6·81 „
70 „	46 „ 14·20 „	12·59 „
80 „	65 „ 20·06 „	17·28 „
90 „	37 „ 11·42 „	11·63 „
100 „	5 „ 1·54 „	1·88 „

From this it will appear that the infant mortality has improved somewhat, it having again fallen below the average. Out of the 545 Births, 52 or 9·54 per cent. died during the first year of life.

Class	1894.	Average for 10 years, 1881—90.
I. Zymotic Diseases	24	24
II. Cancerous Diseases	16	26
III. Tubercular Diseases	35	54
IV. Diseases of Brain, &c.	44	71
V. „ Heart, &c.	34	40
VI. „ Lungs, &c.	50	65
VII. „ Stomach, Liver, &c.	22	25
VIII. „ Kidneys, &c.	10	12
IX. „ Women and Childbirth	2	4
X. „ Skin &c.	0	0
XI. Debility, Atrophy, and Marasmus	15	17
XII. Developmental Diseases	7	19
XIII. Old Age	49	62
XIV. Violent Deaths	8	13
XV. Causes not specified	8	4

The twenty-four deaths in the class of Zymotic Diseases were made up of Scarlet Fever 5, Diphtheria 3, Enteric Fever 1, Measles 3, Whooping Cough 2, Erysipelas 1, Influenza 9, and these have already been alluded to. The death-rate per 1000 of the seven principal Zymotic Diseases amounted last year to $\cdot 58$ and was $\cdot 20$ below the average of the last ten years.

The Death-rate for England and Wales for the same Zymotic Diseases was 1.76 per 1000 living, against 2.00 and 2.47 respectively in the preceding two years.

TABLE of DEATHS from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases during the last ten years.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	1	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	4	3
Scarlet Fever ...	1	2	1	3	1	—	2	1	—	5
Diphtheria ...	28	8	1	3	1	—	1	3	—	3
Whooping Cough ...	5	—	1	2	5	13	—	1	8	2
Fever, Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Typhoid or Enteric ...	1	4	2	3	—	1	6	1	3	1
„ Other or doubtful ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	—	4	—	3	2	—	—	1	3	—
Total Deaths from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases ...	36	18	14	14	9	15	9	7	19	14
Deaths from other causes ...	384	365	369	416	392	420	442	342	369	310
Total Deaths ...	420	383	383	430	401	435	451	349	388	324
Death-rate per 1000 Zymotic Diseases	1.33	.70	.55	.55	.36	.60	.36	.29	.79	.58
Death-rate per 1000 from all causes	15.55	15.04	15.17	17.17	16.15	17.67	18.47	14.39	16.10	13.53
Death-rate for England and Wales	19.0	19.3	18.8	17.8	17.9	19.2	20.2	19.0	19.2	16.6

Were it not for the persistent prevalence of Scarlet Fever, this report would claim to be the most satisfactory of all which it has been my lot to present. Scarlet Fever is to the Sanitarian in some degree what twitch grass is to the farmer. We all know how difficult of extermination and how tenacious of life is the noxious weed, but at the same time we all realise how that by steady, persevering effort, and skilful tillage the enemy can be kept under control. May the Sanitarian find encouragement from the analogy.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS J. WALKER,
Medical Officer of Health.

Spilsby, January, 1895.

APPENDIX.

(A) TABLE of DEATHS during the year 1894, in the Rural District Council of SPILSBY; classified according to Diseases Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65	65 and upwards
Registration Sub-District.							
SPILSBY	70	15	6	3	4	18	24
<i>The Workhouse</i>	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
ALFORD	92	13	9	3	4	22	41
WAINFLEET.....	73	14	4	5	5	23	22
BURGH	46	7	3	2	2	13	19
STICKNEY	26	3	1	2	...	8	12
Totals	324	52	23	15	15	84	135

TABLE OF DEATHS, ETC.—continued.

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																							
	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.	
					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.														
Under 5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	14	21
5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	6	1	29	49	
Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	14	17
Under 5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	22
5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	6	4	42	70	
Under 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	11	18
5 upwds	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	10	3	28	55	
Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	7	10	
5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	5	...	20	36	
Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	15	22	
Under 5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	44	75	
5 upwds	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	27	33	8	148	249	
TL. {																							

APPENDIX.

RAINFALL FOR 1894.

Month.	No. of days on which .01 or more fell.	Amount in inches.	Average for last 19 years.
January	23	2.24	1.90
February	13	1.81	2.03
March	10	.94	1.68
April	12	1.77	1.74
May	18	1.82	2.07
June.....	15	3.10	2.17
July	17	3.40	3.06
August.....	18	2.87	2.68
September	11	1.02	2.92
October	22	4.43	3.33
November	14	3.05	3.05
December	19	2.85	2.37
Total	192	29.30	

