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# Report

FOR THE YEAR 1900,

PRESENTED TO THE

## Spilsby Rural District Council

BY

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

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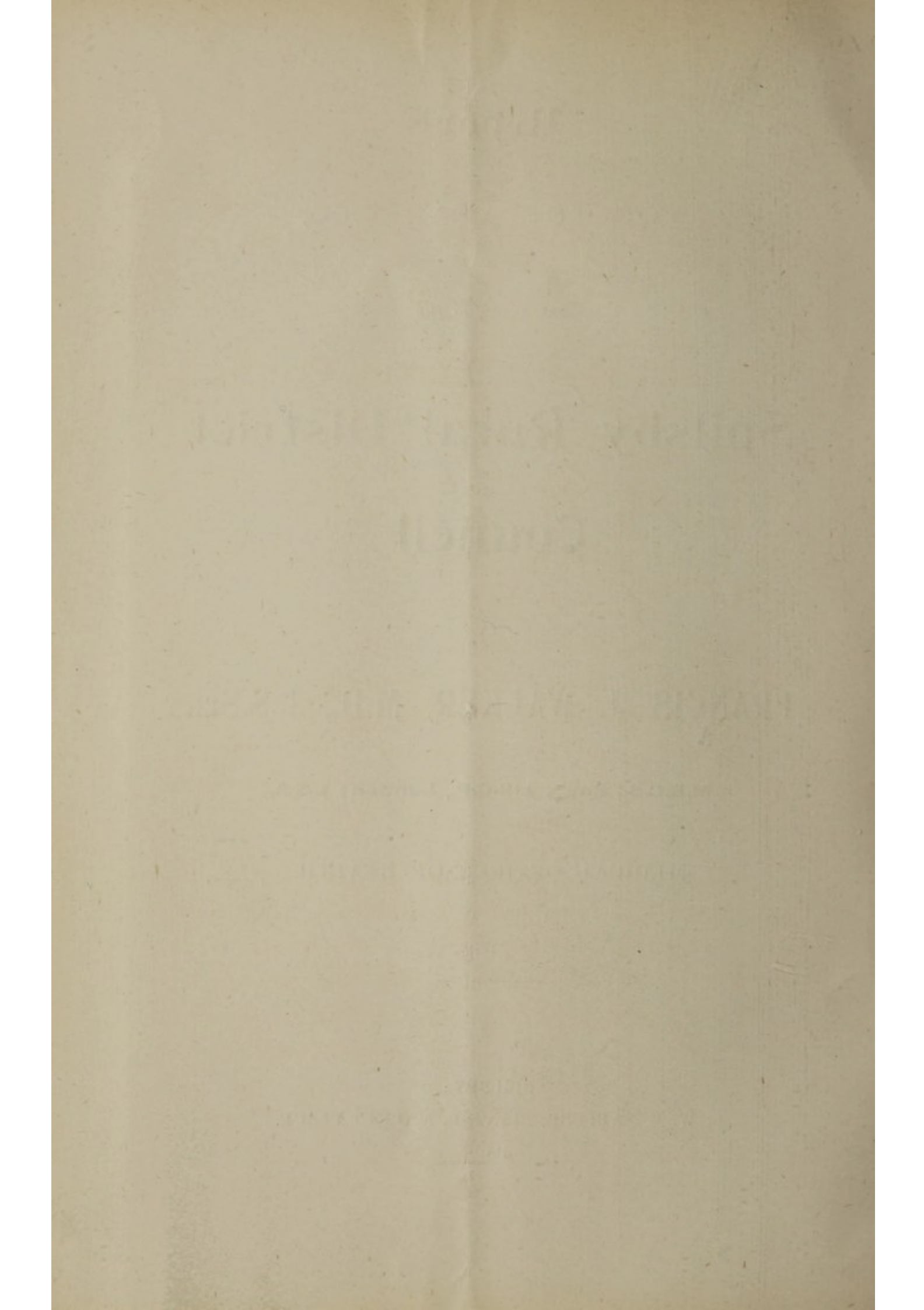
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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SPILSBY :

W. E. PARSONS, PRINTER, MARKET PLACE.

1901.



TO THE  
**Spilsby Rural District Council.**

GENTLEMEN,

As your Medical Officer of Health, I beg to lay before you my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1900.

From a sanitary point of view, no event of great importance has happened in the district during the year. Diseases of the infectious class still continue to present themselves and demand constant vigilance on the part of your officials in order that the spread of them may be limited.

The number of Births is 56 less than that of last year, and is the smallest ever recorded. This steady diminution has now been going on for several years, and must make a material difference in the number of the inhabitants of the district, and we look forward anxiously to the result of the coming census to tell us what that number really is. Since 1891 the estimated population could only be calculated on the basis of the known diminution of the previous decade. This thinning of the people is not without its good



effect, as cases of overcrowding tend to become fewer, and old and dilapidated houses cease to be tenanted. The Death-rate is satisfactory, being lower than the average of the last 10 years, and considerably lower than that of all England and Wales.

The number of notifications has increased, owing to the continuous prevalence of one disease, Scarlet Fever, which was constantly manifesting itself in isolated cases, but never assumed the form of a serious epidemic. The behaviour of Scarlet Fever during the year illustrates the beneficial effects of the Infectious Disease Notification Act, for without its assisting powers it would have been impossible to have restrained the disease within such narrow limits.

I shall continue to arrange my report under the three usual headings of Epidemic Diseases, Sanitary Work, and Vital Statistics.

### EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

**MEASLES.**—We have not been much troubled with Measles during the year, though an Epidemic occurred among the children attending Markby School in April, and in September there were several cases in Huttoft, Hogsthorpe, and Chapel.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—This disease has shown a markedly increased prevalence during the year, although at no time did it assume the form of a serious



epidemic. It was found necessary to close four Schools for varying periods, in one instance the more so because the disease was in the Master's house, and that was situated in the middle of and in direct communication with the school buildings. Altogether 71 notifications have been received, and they refer to cases occurring in 14 different parishes and during 10 months of the year. Scattered outbreaks such as these entail a good deal of work, as each case has to be isolated and narrowly watched for at least six weeks, for this has been found to be the minimum period before cleansing and stoving can be properly carried out. For a mild attack, this may seem a long time to keep a patient in quarantine, but we must not forget that it is just these apparently trivial cases which help to bring about the spread of the disease. Out of these 71 cases, 4 proved fatal, the first in Wainfleet in January, the second in Stickford in June, the third in New Leake in August, and the fourth in Wainfleet in November.

WHOOPING COUGH.—During the second half of the year, this disease made its appearance in several villages of the district. In June, I heard of it in Steeping, Irby and Firsby; in August, in Partney, whence it spread to Hundleby on one side and Langton on the other; in September, in Bratoft, Welton, and Candlesby, and later on in Orby; and in November, in Bolingbroke to which place it was imported from Hundleby. Altogether 4 deaths were



attributed to this cause, namely one in Croft, one in Bratoft, and two in Welton. In each case the victim was two years of age or under.

DIPHTHERIA.—Only nine notifications have been received, and four of these referred to cases in one house in Winthorpe, and one proved fatal. The dwelling was old, damp, and dilapidated, and has since been condemned as unfit for human habitation. The remaining five cases were all mild, three of them being in Spilsby, one in Wainfleet, and one in Hagnaby. Any Sanitary defects found on the several premises were remedied.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Five cases have been notified, namely two in Firsby, two in Sutton, and one in Spilsby. The two Firsby cases occurred in the same house, one in March and the other in August. The water supply did not seem to be at fault, but the privy was getting old and dilapidated, and was situated too near the house. It has since been removed. The two cases in Sutton appeared to have no connection the one with the other. One occurred in the month of May and the other in the month of August. In the first case, the water supply was found on analysis to be impure, and the necessary steps were at once taken to remedy this condition. In the second, no sanitary defects could be discovered to throw light upon the origin of the complaint. The remaining case was in Spilsby where the water supply on analysis was found to be



unsatisfactory, and the privy was old and needed repair. A new closet has been built, and all sanitary defects have been remedied as far as possible, but the water supply still remains impure and is no longer used for drinking purposes.

**PUERPERAL FEVER**—One case occurred in the district and unfortunately proved fatal. After close enquiry and inspection I could not detect the cause of the disease, and cannot but think that it had a close connection with some unhealthy state of the patient's system and was not associated with unsanitary conditions.

**ERYSIPELAS**.—The number of notifications has increased somewhat, having amounted this year to 21. They however all refer to isolated cases which in every instance ended in recovery.

**DIARRHŒA**.—Three deaths have been recorded under this heading, but it is very difficult to estimate the true significance of any death from diarrhœa, because the common name is applied to diseases which depend upon so many different causes. In some instances, it is merely a complication of some non-specific disorder and has nothing to do with unsanitary surroundings, while in others it seems to be directly connected with a specific cause. A good deal of discussion has lately taken place with regard to this unsatisfactory interpretation of diarrhœa deaths, and a plea for sub-division with



suitable nomenclature has been put forth. The Royal College of Physicians appointed a committee on the subject, who issued a report in which they recognised the specific character of a certain portion of the cases usually put down to diarrhœa, and for these they assigned a definite name, such as epidemic enteritis or zymotic enteritis, and they recommend that these terms should in future be used for deaths due to diarrhœa of a specific nature. In all other cases, diarrhœa is to be looked upon simply as a symptom and not as the primary cause of the disease.

**INFLUENZA.**—This disease again appeared as a serious epidemic, producing during the first three months of the year a considerable amount of sickness, and accounting for 11 deaths. These deaths all occurred in the month of January, and were principally in the Spilsby and Stickney Registration Sub-districts.

**ANTHRAX.**—Early in December, I received notice from Mr. Bowskill, Inspector under the Contagious Diseases Animals Act to the effect that Anthrax had broken out on a farm in West Fen. In company with Mr. Butcher, your Sanitary Inspector, I visited the premises, and found that three beasts and one dog had died of the disease, and the carcasses had been buried in lime according to regulation. Anthrax is one of those diseases known to be communicated from animals to man, and is generally very malignant. It is capable of being transmitted either by



direct inoculation or indirectly by insects which have been in contact with the bodies or carcasses of infected animals. The general direction is that every animal known to be infected should be at once destroyed and either buried in lime or burnt. I cannot but think that the latter procedure would be in every way the more satisfactory, because amongst other reasons it is known that the bacillus of anthrax will live for a long time in soil. Unfortunately for the practice of cremation, it is necessary to obtain a special license from the Board of Agriculture, a proceeding which necessarily causes delay and inconvenience. It is a practice too often resorted to, to cut the throats, as soon as possible after death, of animals that have died from disease under the belief that the flesh may still be used for human food. In cases of anthrax and similar diseases, this custom is fraught with great danger and liable to bring about alarming consequences to those who partake of such unhealthy food, but over and above this, it is essential that the diseased carcase should not be opened, and that none of the blood or natural secretions that may contain some blood should escape, as the spores contained within the blood will multiply with rapidity, and when exposed to the air may become the means of infecting other animals.

The number of notifications received in 1900 was 107, and 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.
1896		31	20			4	1		1		15	72
1897		27	26			7					9	69
1898		8	19	1		6	1		1		17	53
1899		37	19			13			1		14	84
1900		71	9			5			1		21	107

### SANITARY WORK.

BILSBY.—The nuisance caused by the condition of the Wold Grift Drain to the inhabitants of Bilsey still continues unabated, though we are not without grounds of hope that the necessary improvements may be ere long effected. In October Sir Hickman Bacon and Mr. Scorer were appointed by the Lindsey County Council to inspect the condition of the drain, and the result was embodied by them in a report which fully substantiates and corroborates all the statements which I have previously made to your Authority with regard to it. So recently as January 14th, 1901, an enquiry was held at Alford



by Colonel Coke, an Inspector under the Local Government Board with respect to an application from the Alford Urban District Council for permission to borrow £9000 for sewage purposes. From this it is to be hoped that matters are moving somewhat, but seeing that under any circumstances the nuisance cannot possibly be abated before another summer I recommend that your Authority take every care that the parties responsible use efficient means to keep the drain in a greatly improved condition so as to mitigate as far as possible this long standing nuisance.

BRINKHILL.—The drainage in this village having become defective, 60 yards of 15 inch pipe sewers were laid from near Mr. Humberstone's house to the outfall.

COW BANK.—The condition of the Jockey Drain, which carries the effluent of the Skegness sewage into your district, has during the year been in an unsatisfactory state, and this clearly points to the inadequacy of the Skegness system for the thorough purification of the sewage. The Skegness Urban District Council have applied to the Local Government Board for a loan of £1360 for the purpose of providing additional pumping machinery and a rising main for carrying sewage from the pumping station to the disposal works. This sum the Local Government Board have refused because they do not consider the present arrangements at the



disposal works are adequate to deal efficiently with the large volume of sewage and subsoil water taken to the outfall. After this it is to be hoped that the Skegness Authority will see that the arrangements at the disposal works are put into a more satisfactory condition and so prevent the impure effluent running into your district.

SUTTON.—No complaint has reached your Authority during the year of the pollution of the Orr Lees Drain by the overflow from the Sutton sewers. The measures taken by your Surveyor for the filtration and deodorization of the sewage have so far proved successful.

TOYNTON ALL SAINTS.—A nuisance having arisen in Sandy Lane, Toynton All Saints, it was found necessary to take up an old drain constructed of agricultural tiles, and to relay it for a distance of 80 yards with properly cemented sanitary pipes.

WINTHORPE.—The Sewers of a portion of this parish are in connection with those of Skegness, and during the year, an arrangement has been agreed upon as to the relative liability of the two Authorities with regard to the expenses of the pumping and disposal of sewage.

Plans for a new burial ground for Friskney have been prepared by your Surveyor and now await the approval of the Home Office and Local Government



Board. In Partney, the necessary funds have been secured, and tenders have been invited for the laying out and completion of a cemetery, and the works are to be commenced forthwith.

The following is the Surveyor's and Inspector's Report for the year 1900.

Number of nuisances reported	...	...	...	178
Number abated without formal notice	...	...	...	39
Number of formal notices served	...	...	...	139
Number unabated at the close of the year	...	...	...	7
Total number abated	...	...	...	171
Houses reported unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	5
Houses placed in habitable repair	...	...	...	2
Houses pulled down and rebuilt	...	...	...	3
New drainage to houses	...	...	...	7
Defective drainage to houses remedied	...	...	...	15
Houses cleansed and disinfected	...	...	...	36
New earth closets erected	...	...	...	3
New water closets erected	...	...	...	4
Water closets ventilated and repaired	...	...	...	6
Privy vaults removed and earth closets substituted	...	...	...	43
Old privies repaired and ventilated	...	...	...	10
New dust bins erected	...	...	...	6
Old dust bins repaired and covered in	...	...	...	5
Cases of overcrowding reported	...	...	...	4
Cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	...	4
Schools cleansed and disinfected	...	...	...	7
Schools closed by order	...	...	...	4
Schools drained and ventilated	...	...	...	2
New water supply to houses	...	...	...	5
Wells cleaned and supply improved	...	...	...	9
Wells sunk for water supply	...	...	...	5
Samples of water collected for analysis	...	...	...	25
Certificates given under Water Act	...	...	...	12
Slaughter-houses inspected	...	...	...	15



Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops inspected	51
Buildings erected contrary to Bye-laws	1
Buildings erected under Bye-laws:—	
Spilsby	5
Burgh	2
Chapel	2
Hundleby	2
Hogsthorpe	2
Sutton	9
Wainfleet...	4
Winthorpe	2
Buildings erected in other parts of the district	13

The four cases of overcrowding were abated, two by reducing the number of inmates, and two by providing additional bedrooms to the houses.

The Building erected contrary to the Bye-laws was pulled down and removed.

During the year I have analysed 25 samples of drinking water, and the results were that in 10 cases the water was classed as good, in 6 suspicious, and in 9 bad.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

In 1900 the Births were 452, and the Deaths 329. This is the smallest number of Births ever registered, and 56 below that of last year. The Birth-rate was 21·47 per 1000 population, and was 1·88 below the average of the last 10 years. The Death-rate was 15·62, which is slightly below the average for the last 10 years.



The Birth-rate in England and Wales in 1900 was 28·9 per 1000 of the population, which is lower than that in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years 1890—1899, the Birth-rate in 1900 shows a decrease of 1·2 per 1000. The Death-rate was 18·3 per 1000, which is equal to the rate in the year immediately preceding, but ·1 below the average in the ten years 1890—1899.

The class of zymotic diseases contributed 25 to the total death list, and these deaths were put down to Measles 1, Diphtheria 1, Puerperal Fever 1, Scarlet Fever 4, Whooping Cough 4, Influenza 11, and Diarrhœa 3, and have already been alluded to. The death-rate per 1000 of the 7 principal zymotic diseases amounted to ·61. The death-rate for England and Wales for the same zymotic diseases was 2·00 per 1000, against 2·17 and 2·22 respectively in the two preceding years.

The Births were distributed according to quarters as follows :—

	LEGITIMATE.		ILLEGITIMATE.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Quarter ending March 31st	49	58	3	5
Quarter ending June 30th	52	51	4	1
Quarter ending Sept. 30th	65	47	1	3
Quarter ending Dec. 31st	61	45	3	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	225	201	11	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Legitimate ...	426		Total Males ...	236
„ Illegitimate ...	26		„ Females ...	216
	<hr/>			<hr/>
Grand Total	452		Grand Total	452
	<hr/>			<hr/>



The Local Government Board having this year arranged an elaborate system of tables relating to vital statistics on a plan calculated to produce greater uniformity and to furnish increased information, in obedience to orders I have adopted them, and added them as an appendix. This no longer necessitates the employment of some of the forms and tables which have been used in previous reports. Before drawing conclusions from the new Tables I. and II., a word of caution becomes necessary. The ten years' averages can scarcely be trusted because one of the items in the calculation has to do with population, and seeing that during the last decade Alford has been taken out of the district and New Leake brought in, this has become an element not to be relied upon.

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

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	4	3	3	—	2	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria ...	1	3	—	3	3	1	2	3	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	8	2	1	1	2	9	—	4
Fever, Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Typhoid or Enteric ...	6	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	—
" Other or doubtful ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	—	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	2	3
Total Deaths from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases ...	9	7	19	14	12	7	8	14	5	13
Deaths from other causes ...	442	342	369	310	325	290	313	363	349	316
Total Deaths ...	451	349	388	324	337	297	321	377	354	329
Death-rate per 1000 Zymotic Diseases	.36	.29	.79	.58	.49	.32	.37	.66	.23	.61
Death-rate per 1000 from all causes	18.47	14.39	16.10	13.53	13.82	13.89	15.05	17.77	16.74	15.62
Death-rate for England and Wales	20.2	19.0	19.2	16.6	18.7	17.1	17.4	17.6	18.3	18.3



In concluding this report, I cannot do better than express a fervent wish that the twentieth century, which has just dawned upon us, may prove fruitful in a vast increase in knowledge of the laws of health and of the prevention of disease, and so help to bring about an abundant measure of good health which is of earthly blessings the greatest both to the nation and to the individual.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS J. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SPILSBY,

January, 1901.

TABLE I.—For Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1890.	25,574	578	22.60	83	143.6	435	17.67	20	0	0	435	17.67
1891.	24,409	599	24.54	63	105.1	451	18.47	25	1	0	450	18.47
1892.	24,249	595	24.53	51	86.0	349	14.39	26	1	0	348	14.39
1893.	24,090	570	23.66	75	131.6	388	16.10	13	0	0	388	16.10
1894.	23,950	545	22.75	52	95.4	324	13.53	17	0	0	324	13.53
1895.	24,382	560	22.96	62	110.0	337	13.82	16	0	0	337	13.82
1896.	21,439	489	22.76	46	94.2	297	13.89	21	5	0	292	13.62
1897.	21,321	459	21.53	47	102.4	321	15.05	16	3	0	318	14.91
1898.	21,215	491	23.14	59	120.1	377	17.77	26	1	0	376	17.77
1899.	21,135	508	24.03	62	122.0	354	16.74	26	2	0	352	16.65
Averages for years 1890-1899.	23,176	535	23.35	60	111.0	365	15.74	20	13	0	362	15.69
1900.	21,055	452	21.47	53	117.2	329	15.62	17	2	0	327	15.53

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.



TABLE II.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	SPILSBY.				ALFORD.				WAINFLEET.				BURGH.				STICKNEY.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1890 ..	6927	160	140	24	7053	180	120	29	5010	101	64	10	4515	73	52	12	2069	64	59	8
1891 ..	6471	163	140	20	7084	166	149	16	4937	139	84	15	3678	88	55	11	2239	43	23	1
1892 ..	6410	178	117	13	7058	149	97	16	4904	132	56	9	3628	74	52	6	2249	62	27	7
1893 ..	6360	160	128	22	7032	153	106	24	4872	127	65	18	3578	71	61	9	2248	60	28	2
1894 ..	6310	142	87	15	7012	159	92	13	4843	109	73	14	3533	74	46	7	2252	61	26	3
1895 ..	6260	141	112	18	6992	150	92	14	4814	126	59	15	3488	78	38	8	2828	65	36	7
1896 ..	6220	134	128	15	4149	93	41	9	4797	123	52	12	3448	68	47	5	2828	59	29	5
1897 ..	6180	134	87	8	4129	103	67	11	4774	96	63	8	3408	68	69	9	2830	58	35	11
1898 ..	6145	126	129	19	4114	91	58	4	4756	113	88	23	3370	83	68	4	2830	78	34	9
1899 ..	6115	130	107	23	4104	90	59	6	4746	124	82	13	3340	91	67	10	2830	73	39	10
Averages of Years 1890, to 1899.	6339	146	117	17	5972	133	88	14	4845	119	68	13	3598	76	54	9	2520	62	33	6
1900 ..	6085	123	112	12	4094	73	64	10	4736	114	64	11	3320	76	44	7	2820	66	45	13



TABLE III.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.						SPILSBY.	ALFORD.	WAINFLEET.	BURGH.	STICKNEY.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.					
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	9	1	2	3	2	...	3	...	1	4	1	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	21	1	...	1	17	2	4	3	5	...	9	...
Scarlet fever ...	71	...	51	7	1	...	2	5	33	...	31	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	5	...	...	4	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	107	2	13	53	15	22	2	10	41	4	42	...



TABLE IV. Classes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. UNION HOUSE.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	SPLSBRV.	ALFORD.	BURGH.	WAINFLEET.	STICKNEY.	
Small-pox...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Scarlet fever ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued ...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	3	3	3
Epidemic influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
Plague ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	24	1	...	...	6	17	...	8	1	10	2	1	...
Phthisis ...	8	1	2	3	1	1	...	2	3	1	1	2	...
Other tubercular diseases ...	19	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	3	3	4	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	18	5	1	1	...	2	...	2	4	3	8	1	...
Bronchitis ...	16	3	2	...	...	8	...	1	1	6	4	...	...
Pneumonia ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral diseases ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	2	...	...
Premature birth... Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	45	...	...	...	2	7	...	19	7	8	5	1	...
Accidents ...	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
Suicides ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
All other causes...	147	31	5	4	3	24	...	44	31	23	19	12	...
All causes ...	329	64	14	12	14	82	153	95	64	64	45	17	...

## APPENDIX.

## RAINFALL FOR 1900.

Month.	No. of days on which '01 or more fell.	Amount in inches.	Average for last 26 years.
January .....	21	3·98	2·09
February .....	20	4·83	2·04
March .....	14	·63	1·73
April .....	14	1·21	1·71
May .....	11	1·64	1·98
June.....	17	2·31	1·74
July .....	11	1·04	2·77
August.....	15	5·01	2·76
September .....	8	·98	2·70
October .....	21	2·84	3·35
November .....	25	2·78	2·82
December .....	21	4·85	2·53
Total .....	<u>198</u>	<u>32·10</u>	



APPENDIX

RAINFALL FOR 1900

Month	Amount in inches	Percentage of normal
January	1.92	21
February	1.88	20
March	1.88	14
April	1.21	14
May	1.01	11
June	1.31	17
July	1.07	11
August	1.01	17
September	.96	9
October	1.04	11
November	.97	10
December	1.88	21
Total	15.10	100