

**[Report 1905] / Medical Officer of Health, Spilsby R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Spilsby (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1905

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/kybc28sm>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

# REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1905,

PRESENTED TO THE

## Spilsby Rural District Council,

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.

---

SPILSBY:

W. K. MORTON, PRINTER, FRANKLIN HOUSE.

1906.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1881

PRESENTED TO THE

General Assembly

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE, JANUARY 1882.

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

PRINTERS, 1882.

NEW YORK: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

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, 1905.

From a health point of view the year cannot be altogether considered satisfactory, for although the Birth-rate has slightly increased, so also has the Death-rate, which is slightly above the average for the last 9 years. The number of notifications has increased, due principally to the prevalence of one disease, Scarlet Fever, which prevailed extensively in and around the village of Stickney from March to October. The Zymotic Death-rate is above the average.

I shall, as usual, divide my report under the headings of Epidemic Diseases, Sanitary Work, and Vital Statistics.



## EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

SMALL POX.—On April 3rd, I received a notification of a case of Small Pox from Sutton. The patient was a man who had been employed on board the S.S. Nile, which sailed between Buenos Ayres and Southampton and arrived at the latter port on March 18th. The man came to his home at Sutton on March 20th, and fell ill with Small Pox on March 25th. He was seen by a medical man who diagnosed and notified the disease. The patient lived with his mother and sister in a small cottage at the Huttoft end of the parish. There being other houses near, an isolated cottage was procured which was far removed from the residential part of the village near the sea and made habitable, and into this the patient, his mother, and sister were transferred. On the day of removal the sister developed the symptoms of Small Pox, and five days afterwards the mother was found to be suffering from a mild attack of the same complaint. All three being ill, a Nurse was procured from London, and she remained with them until they were convalescent. Each of the victims had been vaccinated when young, and on my first visit I strongly recommended the mother and sister to be re-vaccinated, but this they refused to comply with. The house in which the disease first manifested itself was twice stoved with sulphur, and all infected bedding was destroyed. Any person who was known to have been in contact



with the patient before his removal to the hospital was kept under observation for a fortnight. On June 7th, all three patients were sent back to their home, and on June 11th the man left Sutton to rejoin his ship, "The Nile."

From the newspapers it appears that a man was taken on board the S.S. Nile at Buenos Ayres as a distressed British Seaman, and during the voyage he fell ill with Small Pox and died on board on March 18th, just before the vessel arrived in port. He was buried in Southampton. The vessel was boarded by the port sanitary authorities, and, after being inspected, the crew were allowed to go on shore and the passengers went to their homes. Since then, 26 cases occurred, 21 in Southampton, 1 in Hertford, 1 as far away as Mullingar in Ireland, and the 3 in Sutton. I received no information from the Port Sanitary Authority of Southampton that this man was about to arrive at Sutton, and had it not been that his illness was diagnosed by the medical man in attendance and prompt measures for isolation were resorted to, there is every probability that the disease would have spread further than it did, and so would have meant at least temporary ruin to this popular seaside place.

MEASLES.—For four years this disease has been well-nigh absent from the district, but in December, 1904, my attention was called to numerous cases in



Stickney. During 1905 the complaint manifested itself in several of our villages, but owing to the fact that measles is not included in the list of notifiable diseases, it became impossible to estimate the number that actually occurred, but I have every reason to believe that this was considerable. Between the months of January and August the disease came under my notice as prevalent in the following parishes, viz:—Wainfleet, Friskney, Eastville, Orby, Stickford, Bolingbroke, Hareby, East Keal, East Kirkby, Burgh, Spilsby, Hundley, Skendley, and Croft. Altogether there were seven deaths, one each in Friskney, Wainfleet, Thorpe, Eastville, and Croft, and two in Spilsby. Out of these, six occurred in children under two years of age.

SCARLET FEVER.—This has again been the most troublesome of all the infectious diseases, the number of notifications amounting to 71, but they, for the most part, had to do with two epidemics, 49 referring to children in Stickney, West Fen, and New Leake, and 13 to cases in Well. In March I received several notifications of this disease from Stickney and the adjoining parishes of West Fen and New Leake, and upon investigation I was able to trace the disease back at least six weeks. In December, 1904, Measles was prevalent in Stickney, and when it subsided, mild Scarlet Fever appears to have followed. The parents failed to distinguish between these two



diseases, and considered this fresh outbreak to be only a continuance of the former one, and Measles not being notifiable I was for sometime kept in ignorance of the presence of Scarlet Fever in Stickney. Some of the affected children were allowed to return to School much too soon, the consequence being that by March a wide-spread epidemic arose. This took a long time to stamp out, and it was not until the end of October that the disease ceased to exist in the locality. In July, four cases occurred amongst visitors from Nottingham at Sutton. In August, three cases were notified from Winthorpe which had been imported from Burton-on-Trent. These latter were removed to the Infectious Hospital at Skegness and no spread of the disease followed. In September, five cases occurred in one family at Well, and subsequently eight more were notified from two houses near. Out of these 71 cases it is satisfactory to record that but one death occurred, that of a child 11 years old at Stickney.

WHOOPING COUGH.—With the exception of an outbreak at South Ormsby in March and of a fatal case in Toynton St. Peter's in November, this disease did not come under my notice.

DIPHTHERIA.—Sixteen cases have been notified. The first two occurred at Hogsthorpe in January, and were the remains of an epidemic in December, 1904. In May I again received a notification from



Hogsthorpe, but on investigation I did not think it was connected with the cases in January, but was due to the unsanitary arrangements of the premises, where the drains were completely blocked and sewage was allowed to remain stagnant. These defaults have since been remedied, and the disease did not spread. During the same month, a serious outbreak occurred at Keal Cotes, and during this and the following month I received eight notifications. The first case was that of a servant girl who was spending her "May week" at home, and was taken ill just before she should have returned to her situation. She spent her holiday with her foster mother, who lived in a small cottage which was in a very dirty condition, and her surroundings, if they did not actually produce the disease, contributed to its virulence. The case proved fatal in six days. The foster mother caught the disease, and a nurse had to be procured to look after her. There being no accommodation, an empty cottage was kindly lent by Mr. Jesse Daulton, and in this the nurse lived. Six other cases followed in as many different houses. They all came under the care of the same nurse, and it is greatly owing to her attention that in every instance recovery took place. One isolated but fatal case occurred in June at Eastville, but the source of infection could not be traced.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Eight notifications have been received. The first case was at Hogsthorpe in



February and proved fatal. The sanitary arrangements and water supply did not appear to be at fault. In April I heard of a case at Winthorpe. This was a patient who had come from Lincoln convalescent from the disease but subsequently had a relapse. In June I received another notification from Winthorpe. This referred to a patient who had come from Rotherham and fell ill four days after her arrival, and consequently had received the specific poison before coming into the district. She died on June 28th. During August I received two notifications from Sutton, but the cases did not appear to have any connection the one with the other. The first was that of a man who lodged in Louth and came home because he was ill. The second was a waiter at one of the Hotels, and this case terminated fatally. In September there were two cases in Great Steeping, which were in adjoining houses. Here the drains were found to be blocked, and, as they were situated near to the well, they probably caused pollution of the drinking water. These unsanitary conditions have since been remedied. In December a case was notified from Bolingbroke. The patient had been visiting different towns for six weeks before being taken ill. It is therefore difficult to say exactly where he caught the disease, but I am of opinion that it was not in this district.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—This disease was responsible for one death. The patient, aged 36, lived at



Great Steeping, close to where the cases of Enteric Fever subsequently occurred.

INFLUENZA.—In the early part of the year Influenza again made its appearance, and, although it only remained during January and February, was responsible for 10 deaths, chiefly amongst old people.

In April I received notice from the Committee of the Typhoid Relief Fund at Lincoln, saying they proposed sending some of their convalescent patients to a house in Chapel. I inspected the premises, but, without certain structural alterations, I could not recommend the house to be used as a convalescent home, and the arrangements fell through. Three houses were without my knowledge subsequently taken at Winthorpe, and to these many of the Lincoln typhoid convalescents were sent. But, with the exception of the relapse case before alluded to, nothing occurred from the presence of these numerous convalescents.

The number of notifications received during 1905 was 110, a number slightly above the average of the last nine years. Their distribution under their several headings will be seen in the following table :—

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Ty- phoid 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
1901		44	41			10			1		7	103
1902	1	175	12			3	1				9	201
1903		59	13			4					8	84
1904		42	18			6					11	77
1905	3	71	16			9			1		10	110



## SANITARY WORK.

SPILSBY.—The drainage of that part of the town comprising Back Lane and Franklin Passage having become blocked, it was reported to your Council, who at once ordered a survey to be made of the existing drainage of the above-named area. This was done by your Surveyor, and the main sewer was found to be old and constructed of bricks, laid dry. The sewerage had leaked through and percolated into the soil to a considerable depth, and thus became a pollution to the neighbouring wells. The whole of this system of drains was taken up, the polluted soil, as far as possible, removed, and the trenches re-filled with fresh soil. A man hole was constructed where the sewer of the Back Lane joined the one from the Gas House, and from this man hole a new 9-inch sanitary pipe sewer was laid to a lamp hole opposite Franklin passage and thence continued along Back Lane to the entrance of Mr. Searby's yard. A 6-inch pipe sewer was also laid from the lamp hole in the Back lane to the junction with the sewer which drains the upper part of Franklin Passage and the adjacent houses were connected therewith.

The drainage of the Nelson Yard having become blocked, it was found on inspection to be of the old barrel type, faulty in construction, leaky in many places, and with but little fall. Your Council ordered this to be taken up, the polluted



soil to be removed, the old trench filled in with new soil, and a new 6-inch sanitary pipe sewer laid from the main sewer in the Market Place through the Nelson Yard to the premises occupied by Mr. W. Sorfleet. These works have been satisfactorily carried out, and the houses connected with the new drain.

SUTTON-ON-SEA.—During the past year the drainage of Sutton has been a source of great trouble and anxiety to your Officers. In this favourite seaside resort, a large number of houses have been erected in recent years, and in consequence the sewers constructed some years ago are now insufficient to effectually deliver the extra volume of sewerage to the outfall at the Orr Lees Bridge. During the summer months, owing to the increased number of visitors, the drains became blocked, and a staff of men was required to empty the tanks and man-holes during the night for the purpose of preventing the actual stoppage of the drains. This entailed a very heavy expenditure, and even then was not satisfactory. I am of opinion that the drainage of Sutton is in a most unsanitary condition, and your Officers cannot undertake further responsibility unless some effectual means be at once adopted to remedy the evil.

INGOLDMELLS.—In this parish the drainage of Church Street was in an unsatisfactory state, and an order was given to lay a new 9-inch sanitary pipe



sewer from a man hole constructed near the outfall to the corner of the road leading to Hogsthorpe.

RAITHBY.—In this village a ditch which received the drainage of certain houses had become offensive, and the same was ordered by your Council to be filled in and a 9-inch sanitary pipe sewer with necessary man-holes to be constructed. This has been satisfactorily carried out.

The following is the Surveyor and Inspector's Report for 1905:—

Number of nuisances reported ... ..	93
Number abated without formal notice ... ..	22
Number of formal notices served ... ..	71
Total number abated ... ..	93
Houses reported unfit for human habitation ...	2
Houses placed in habitable repair ... ..	2
New drainage to houses ... ..	19
Defective drainage to houses remedied ... ..	34
Houses cleansed and disinfected ... ..	41
New earth closets erected ... ..	6
Privy vaults filled in and earth closets inserted	14
New water closets erected ... ..	8
Water closets repaired and ventilated ... ..	5
New dust bins erected ... ..	3
Old dust bins repaired and covered in ... ..	5
Cases of overcrowding reported ... ..	2
Cases of overcrowding abated ... ..	2
Common lodging-houses inspected ... ..	1
Schools cleansed and disinfected ... ..	7
New water supply to houses ... ..	5
Wells cleansed and supply improved ... ..	6
Wells sunk for new water supply .. ...	3

Samples of water collected for analysis ... ..	35
Certificates given under Water Act ... ..	22
Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops inspected ...	27
Cowsheds drained and ventilated .. ...	1
Dairies repaired and ventilated ... ..	2
Slaughter-houses inspected ... ..	16
Slaughter-houses erected ... ..	1

Buildings erected under Bye-laws :—

Spilsby ... ..	8
Sutton ... ..	14
Burgh ... ..	4
Wainfleet... ..	1
Winthorpe ... ..	6
Chapel ... ..	1

Buildings erected in other parts of the district ... 14

During the year I analysed 35 samples of drinking water, and the results were that in 20 cases the water was classed as good, in 9 suspicious, and in 6 bad.

The two cases of overcrowding were abated in each case by reducing the number of inmates.

Under the "Factory and Workshop Act, 1891," all workshops and bakehouses have been inspected, and in most cases were found to be satisfactory. A tabular statement required by the Home Office with regard to the working of this Act is presented as an appendix to this report.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

In 1905 the Births were 482 and the Deaths 311. The Births were 13 more than last year, and only 4 below the average of the last 9 years. The Birth-rate was 24·28 per 1,000 population. The Death-rate was 15·67, very closely agreeing with the average of the last 9 years.

The Death-rate of children under 1 year to 1,000 births was 99·6, and is 3·0 above the average of the last 9 years. The Death-rate in England and Wales for the same age was 128.

The number of deaths above 65 years is nearly half the total number.

The Birth-rate in England and Wales in 1905 was 27·2 per 1,000 of the population, which is ·7 per 1,000 below the rate in 1904 and lower than the rate in any other year on record; compared with the average in the ten years 1895—1904, the Birth-rate in 1905 shews a decrease of 1·8 per 1,000. The Death-rate in 1905 was 15·2 per 1,000, which is 1·0 per 1,000 below the rate in 1904 and lower than the rate in any other year on record; compared with the average rate in the ten years 1895—1904, the Death-rate in 1905 shows a decrease of 2·0 per 1,000.

The class of Zymotic Diseases contributed 29 to the total list, and these deaths were put down

to Measles 7, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 3, Enteric Fever 4, Diarrhoea 2, Puerperal Fever 1, and Influenza 10, and they have already been alluded to. The Death-rate per 1,000 of the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases amounted to '91, which is '43 above the average of the last 9 years. The Death-rate in England and Wales for the same Zymotic diseases was 1'52.

The Births were distributed according to quarters as follows:—

	LEGITIMATE.				ILLEGITIMATE.			
	MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
Quarter ending March 31st	47	...	47	...	2	...	4	
Quarter ending June 30th	54	...	63	...	3	...	4	
Quarter ending Sept. 30th	54	...	69	...	2	...	7	
Quarter ending Dec. 31st	54	...	61	...	9	...	2	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	209		240		16		17	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Legitimate	...	449	Total Males	...	...	225		
„ Illegitimate	...	33	„ Females	...	...	257		
	<hr/>				<hr/>		<hr/>	
Grand Total	482				Grand Total	482		



TABLE of DEATHS from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases during the last 10 years.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	1	1
Diphtheria ...	1	2	3	1	1	10	2	2	1	3
Whooping Cough ...	1	2	9	—	4	1	2	5	—	1
Fever, Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
” Typhoid or Enteric ...	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	4
” Other or doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	1	1	—	2	3	3	—	1	1	2
Total Deaths from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases ...	7	8	14	5	13	15	6	10	4	18
Deaths from other causes ...	290	313	363	349	316	299	292	262	308	293
Total Deaths ...	297	321	377	354	329	314	298	272	312	311
Death-rate per 1000 Zymotic Diseases ...	.32	.37	.66	.23	.61	.73	.29	.49	.20	.91
Death-rate per 1000 from all causes ...	13.88	15.13	17.92	16.97	15.91	15.22	14.66	13.50	15.51	15.67
Death-rate for England and Wales ...	17.1	17.4	17.6	18.3	18.3	16.9	16.3	15.4	16.2	

In filling up the tables relating to Vital Statistics issued by the Local Government Board and added as an appendix to this report, I have taken the liberty of altering the averages from 10 years to 9, as it is only for that number of years that the district has been as it is now with regard to area.

I am pleased to think that there is a prospect in the near future of Spilsby obtaining a water supply. The North-east Lincolnshire Water Company are promoting a bill in the ensuing session of Parliament for supplying the town of Spilsby and neighbouring villages, besides other districts in the county, with water. As your Medical Officer of Health I welcome this scheme, knowing as I do that many water supplies in Spilsby are far from satisfactory, and if a supply, pure in quality and sufficient in quantity, can be procured, it must prove a great boon to the inhabitants of the town.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS J. WALKER.

SPILSBY,

February, 1906.



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.*
1895.	24,382	560	22.96	62	110.0	337	13.82	16	0	0	337	13.82
1896.	21,385	489	22.86	46	94.2	297	13.88	21	5	0	292	13.46
1897.	21,208	459	21.64	47	102.4	321	15.13	16	3	0	318	14.99
1898.	21,031	491	23.34	59	120.1	377	17.92	26	1	0	376	17.87
1899.	20,854	508	24.36	62	122.0	354	16.97	26	2	0	352	16.87
1900.	20,677	452	21.86	60	111.0	365	17.62	17	2	0	327	15.81
1901.	20,500	492	24.00	45	89.4	314	15.22	21	3	0	311	15.17
1902.	20,323	481	23.66	43	89.4	298	14.66	20	1	1	298	14.66
1903.	20,146	465	23.08	38	81.7	272	13.50	13	1	1	272	13.50
1904.	20,000	469	23.45	28	59.7	312	15.51	23	2	0	310	15.50
Averages for years 1896-1904.	20,680	478	23.14	47	96.6	323	15.60	21	2	0	317	15.31
1905.	19,850	482	24.28	48	99.6	311	15.67	20	1	0	310	15.67

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



TABLE II.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	SPILSBY.				ALFORD.				WAINFLEET.				BURGH.				STICKNEY.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1895 ..	6260	141	112	18	6992	150	92	14	4814	126	59	15	3488	78	38	8	2828	65	36	7
1896 ..	6212	134	128	15	4149	93	41	9	4752	123	52	12	3502	68	47	5	2770	59	29	5
1897 ..	6167	134	87	8	4121	103	67	11	4679	96	63	8	3538	68	69	9	2703	59	35	11
1898 ..	6127	126	129	19	4065	91	58	4	4648	113	88	23	3539	83	68	4	2652	78	34	9
1899 ..	6083	130	107	23	4015	90	59	6	4613	124	82	13	3541	91	67	10	2602	73	39	10
1900 ..	6039	123	112	12	3963	73	64	10	4582	114	64	11	3542	76	44	7	2551	68	45	13
1901 ..	5994	148	94	15	3919	80	45	3	4539	108	69	9	3543	88	63	8	2505	68	40	9
1902 ..	5949	113	112	17	3875	95	46	6	4496	114	55	10	3543	93	58	6	2460	66	27	4
1903 ..	5909	137	93	11	3831	74	39	4	4453	115	67	11	3543	74	44	5	2415	65	29	7
1904 ..	5870	110	104	9	3800	96	63	6	4420	108	68	6	3530	83	52	5	2380	65	25	3
Averages of Years 1896 to 1904.	6039	128	107	14	3970	78	53	6	4576	112	67	11	3535	80	57	5	2559	66	33	8
1905 ..	5831	127	101	20	3769	90	51	7	4387	102	65	8	3517	99	63	10	2346	64	31	3



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 ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	16	...	1	8	4	3	...	9	...	1	5	1
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	10	...	...	1	1	5	3	6	2	1	...	1
Scarlet fever ...	71	...	12	45	8	6	...	3	17	1	3	47
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	9	...	...	3	2	4	...	3	2	...	4	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	119	...	13	57	15	22	3	22	24	3	12	49





TABLE V. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under one Year.
All Causes.	{ Certified	11	4	3		18	4	2	1	4	3	2	4	4		1	2	45
	{ Uncertified	2				2				1								3
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases.	Enteritis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastrointestinal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premature Birth	7	3	..	..	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Congenital Defects	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3	1	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		13	4	3	..	20	4	2	1	5	3	2	4	4	..	1	2	48

## APPENDIX.

## RAINFALL FOR 1905.

Month.	No. of days on which 'Cl or more fell.	Amount in inches.	Average for last 30 years.
January .....	11	·74	2·01
February .....	13	1·01	1·99
March .....	16	2·00	1·79
April .....	21	1·89	1·69
May .....	8	1·07	2·04
June.....	15	1·92	1·77
July .....	8	·96	2·73
August.....	18	2·98	2·88
September .....	15	2·32	2·67
October .....	22	2·60	3·35
November .....	18	2·48	2·72
December .....	11	·60	2·56
Total .....	<u>176</u>	<u>20·57</u>	



# APPENDIX

## RAINFALL FOR 1905

Month	No. of days with 1/16 inch or more	Amount in inches	Average for 25 years
January	11	1.74	2.01
February	13	1.01	1.60
March	16	2.70	1.70
April	21	1.28	1.60
May	8	1.07	2.04
June	15	1.02	1.77
July	8	.66	2.78
August	13	2.68	2.68
September	12	2.22	2.67
October	22	2.20	2.88
November	13	2.18	2.12
December	11	.90	2.50
Total	170	24.57	