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REPORT

ON THE

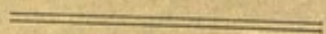
HEALTH OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST,

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

BY

H. W. BAILIE,

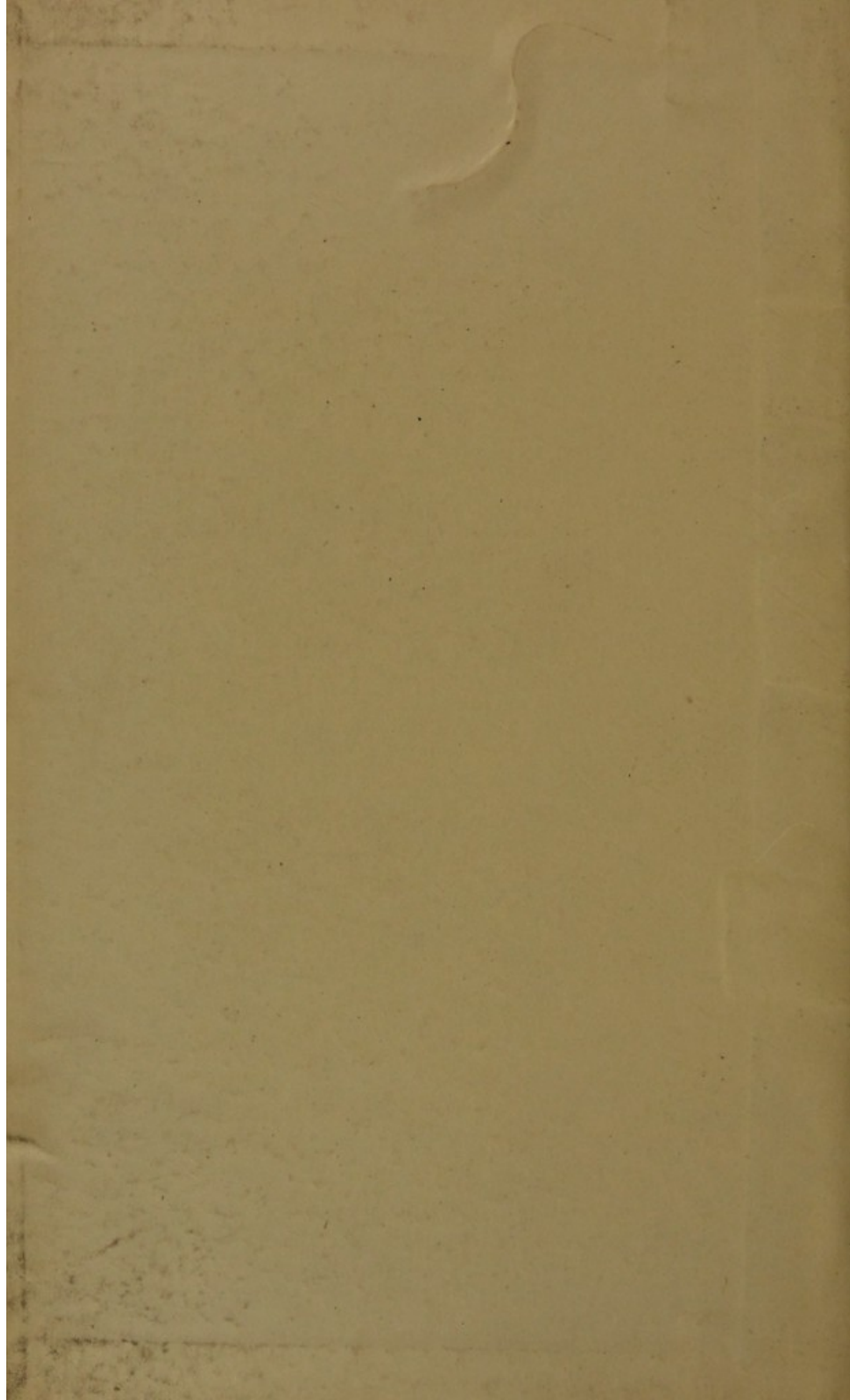
Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.

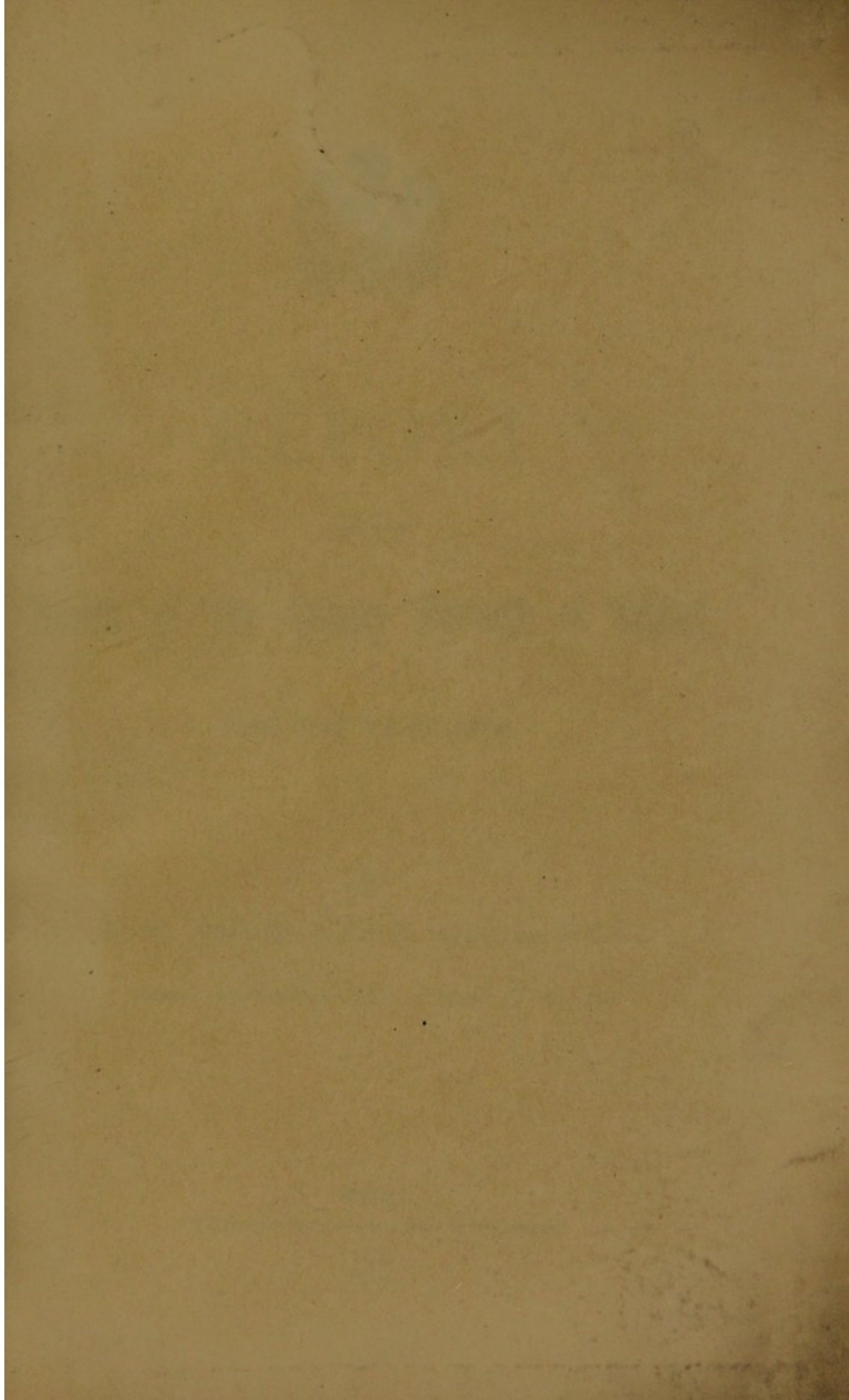


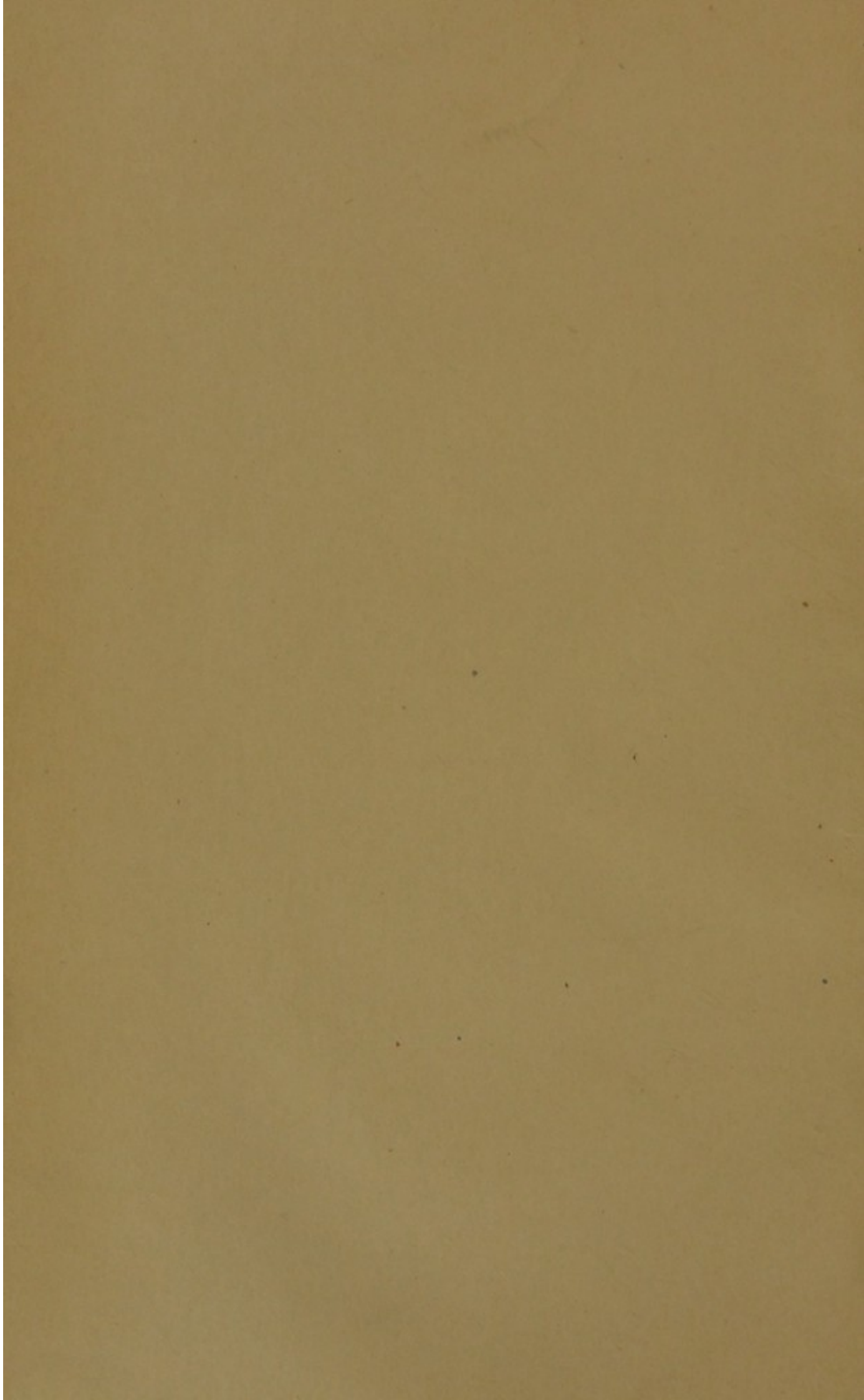
Belfast :

PRINTED BY JOHN ADAMS, NEW KING STREET.

1910.









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ON THE

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FOR THE YEAR 1909,

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H. W. BAILIE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Superintendent Officer of Health for the City.

Belfast :

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REPORT

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HEALTH OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST,

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

BY

H. W. HALL, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Medical Superintendent of the County Borough of Belfast for the Year.

Belfast:

Printed by James Agnew & Sons, Limited.

1910.

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1909.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN KING-KERR, M.D., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR GAGEBY, J.P.

Aldermen:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.C.V.O., H.M.L.
SIR OTTO JAFFE, LL.D., J.P. | MACMAHON.

Councillors:

DR. BROWNE.

CLEMENTS.

GIBSON.

JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P.

MERCIER, J.P.

M'CLURE.

M'KEOWN.

O'NEILL, M.D., D.L., J.P.

DR. THOMSON.

DR. TRIMBLE, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1900

Chairman:
ALBERT KIRK, M.D., J.P.

Members:
WALTER GIBBS, J.P.

Secretary:
The Board of Health of the City of New York, N.Y.
The City Hall, N.Y.

Members	
Dr. Thomas	Dr. Thomas
Dr. Francis	Dr. Francis
Dr. M. D. D.	Dr. M. D. D.
Dr. K.	Dr. K.
Dr. J.	Dr. J.

SUMMARY

OF

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1909.

Area of City	16,504 statute acres.
<i>x</i>Population	386,576.
Density	26·3 persons to an acre.
Births	10,900—Rate per 1,000, 28·2
Deaths	7,028—Rate per 1,000, 18·2
Infantile Mortality	1,510 deaths under One Year, or 138 per 1,000 births.
Zymotic Death Rate (7 principal Zymotic Diseases)	1·3 per 1,000.
Phthisis Death Rate	2·3 per 1,000.

x As estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of the year.

SUMMARY

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1909

Area of City	16,504 statute acres
Population	388,676
Density	23.5 persons to an acre
Births	10,900 Rate per 1,000 28.2
Deaths	7,028 Rate per 1,000 18.2
Infantile Mortality	1,610 deaths under One Year, or 138 per 1,000 births
Zymotic Death Rate (%)	
Principal Zymotic Diseases	12 per 1,000
Phthisis Death Rate	2.3 per 1,000

* As certified by the Registrar General to the Board of Health

To The Right-Honorable The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the
County Borough of Belfast.

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Fourth Annual Report on the Health of the County Borough, and the Administration of the Department for the year 1909.

The statistics will, on examination, be found very satisfactory, showing a marked improvement in the general health of the community, whilst those dealing with notifiable infectious diseases are most encouraging, showing, with the exception of Scarlet Fever, a reduction in the number of the several diseases; the reduction in the number of cases of Typhoid Fever and Simple Continued Fever notified is very considerable, the numbers being 90 and 39 respectively, as compared with 274 and 208 in the preceding year.

The general death rate, which was 18.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 19.5—a reduction of 1.3 per 1,000—is the lowest ever recorded, and if the population were estimated on the same principle as that of the Registrars-General for England and Scotland, the rate would only have been 16.4 per 1,000, which compares most favourably with English and Scotch Cities.

The death rate from Zymotic Diseases is also the lowest on record, being 1.3 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.8 in the previous year.

Regarding Chest Affections, which were so prevalent during the first quarter of the previous year, I am pleased to report that the deaths from these causes were considerably reduced during the corresponding quarter of the year under consideration, the rate being 7.6, as compared with 11.3 per 1,000, the annual rate for the year being 6.8 as compared with 7.4 in 1908.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases (exclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis) notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, during the year (52 weeks) was 978, *i.e.*, 1 in every 395, or 2.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, was notified to the Department as suffering from infectious disease within the meaning of the Act.

In the preceding year the cases notified were equivalent to 1 in every 274 or 3.6 per 1,000 of the population, whilst the average for the ten years 1899-1908 was 1 in every 119 or 8.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of births registered during the year was 10,900, being equal to 1 in every 35 or 28.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which rate is 1.5 below that of 1908, and 2.9 below the average for the ten years 1899-1908.

The natural increase of population, *i.e.*, the number of births in excess of deaths, was 3,872, being 95 less than in 1908, but 133 in excess of the average for the ten preceding years.

The number of deaths registered from all causes was 7,028 (including 20 deaths from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis), which is equivalent to 1 in 55 or 18.2 per 1,000 of the population, and is 1.3 below the rate for the previous year, and 2.6 below the average rate for the ten years 1899-1908.

The number of deaths registered as having been caused by Zymotic Diseases was 511, being 178 less than the number registered during the year 1908, and 344 less than the average for the ten years 1899-1908. The rate (1.3) is 0.5 per 1,000 lower than in the year 1908, and 1.0 below the average for the preceding ten years.

With the exception of Whooping Cough there is a reduction in the mortality from each of the principal epidemic diseases as compared with the preceding year.

As in my former reports, each disease is dealt with successively and in detail, together with diagrams and charts, illustrating the incidence and distribution of the several diseases.

I again desire to express my cordial appreciation of the kindness and support extended to me by the members of the Council generally, and in particular by the members of the Public Health Committee, and for the consideration and attention invariably given to my recommendations.

I have also to express my appreciation of the manner in which the members of the staff have performed the various duties entrusted to them, and for the assistance given me in carrying out the work of the Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. BAILIE,

Med. Supt. Officer of Health.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—NOTIFICATIONS.

Table No. 1 shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified as having occurred in each of the several weeks of the year. It will be seen that there was nothing in the nature of an epidemic at any period of the year; the highest number of cases of infectious disease occurred during the week ended 13th November, when 38 were notified, while the smallest number was notified during the week ended 17th April, being 8. The notifications increased during the last two and a half months of the year owing to a mild outbreak of Scarlet Fever.

The infectious diseases scheduled in the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, comprise the following:—"Small-Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, and the Fevers known by any of the following names:—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, or Puerperal."

The total number notified during the year was 978, the smallest number notified in any year since the adoption of the Act in March, 1897. Compared with the year 1908 there is a reduction of 410 cases, and the notifications for the preceding five years have been respectively:—1,822, 2,749, 2,474, 2,486, and 2,902, showing a considerable reduction in the prevalence of infectious, or in other words, preventable diseases.

Small Pox.—No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Typhus Fever.—Notifications of 6 cases were received, of which fuller details will be given when the cases are being dealt with.

Typhoid Fever.—The notifications of Typhoid Fever numbered 90, showing a reduction of 184 on the previous year, and figures for the preceding five years respectively were:—356, 551, 631, 530, and 842.

Simple Continued Fever.—This disease also shows a reduction compared with the previous year, the figures being 39 as against 208 for 1908, showing a decrease of 169.

Scarlet Fever.—The notifications of this disease were slightly increased, the number notified being 355 against 323 for the previous year, showing an increase of 32 cases.

Puerperal Fever.—The notifications were practically the same as in 1908, being 23 as against 22.

Membranous Croup.—10 cases were notified as compared with 27 for the previous year, showing a reduction of 17 cases.

Erysipelas.—This disease shows a reduction of 34 cases, the figures being 260 for the year under consideration compared with 294 in 1908.

Diphtheria.—The notifications numbered 195 as against 221 for the previous year, showing a reduction of 26 cases.

BOUNDARIES OF REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.

The Registrar's District of Belfast No. 1 is bounded by a line drawn from the centre of the Victoria Channel opposite Queen's square, through the centre of Queen's square, High street, Castle place, Castle street, Mill street, Marquis street, Smithfield, Winetavern street, North street, Upper Library st., Donegall street, York street, York road, and Carrickfergus road to the northern boundary of Skegoniel Townland, and thence to the Victoria Channel, and through the centre of same to starting point.

No. 2 District is bounded by a line drawn from Carlisle circus, through the centre of Duncairn street, along the western boundary of Skegoniel Townland and the Municipal boundary to Lowwood Townland, thence by southern boundary of Lowwood Townland to Carrickfergus road, thence through the centre of Carrickfergus road, York road, York street, Donegall street, Upper Library street, Old Lodge road, and Denmark street to Carlisle circus.

No. 3 District is bounded by a line drawn from Carlisle circus through the centre of Denmark street, Old Lodge road, Peter's hill, Shankill road, and Tennent street, across Crumlin road, and through the centre of Walton street, Louisa street, and Oldpark road, to the old Municipal boundary at Barleymill road, thence the line runs just outside the old Municipal boundary to the western boundary of Skegoniel Townland, along said boundary to Antrim road, and through that road to Carlisle circus.

No. 4 District is bounded by a line drawn from the intersection of Lisburn road and Stockman's lane, through the centre of Lisburn road, Dublin road, Shaftesbury square, Great Victoria street, College square east and north, Durham street, Albert street, Falls road, Leeson street, across Grosvenor street, through the centre of Distillery street and the Blackstaff river to Ballygammon Townland, thence by the Municipal boundary to Old Lisburn road, thence through the centre of Old Lisburn road and Stockman's lane to Lisburn road.

No. 5 District is bounded by a line drawn through the centre of Wilton street, Cupar street, Falls road, Divis street, Mill street, Marquis street, Smithfield, Winetavern street, North street, Peter's hill, and Shankill road to Wilton street.

No. 6 District is bounded by a line drawn from the centre of the Victoria Channel, opposite Queen's square, through the centre of Queen's square, High street, Castle place, Castle street, Mill street, Divis street, Albert street, Durham street, College square north, College square east, Great Victoria street, Shaftesbury square, Dublin road, Lisburn road, Stockman's lane, and Old Lisburn road to the Municipal Boundary, thence along the Municipal boundary of the River Lagan, and through the centre of the river to Queen's square.

No. 7 District.—This District consists of the Townlands of Greencastle and Lowwood.

No. 8 District.—The Townland of Ballysillan Lower, and parts of the Townlands of Ballygomartin, Edenderry, Ligoniel, and Oldpark form this district. It is situated in the north-west of the City.

No. 9 District consists of portions of the Townlands of Ballymagarry and Ballymurphy, together with the portions of Edenderry and Townparks Townlands, south and west of a line drawn from the junction of the Forth river and Springfield road, through the centre of said road, Cupar street, Falls road, Leeson street, Grosvenor street, Distillery street, and the Blackstaff river to the Municipal boundary.

No. 10 District consists of the area bounded by a line drawn from the junction of Shankill road and Wilton street, through the centre of said street, Cupar Street, and Springfield road to the boundary of Edenderry Townland at the Forth river, northwards along the said boundary to the Whiterock road, through the centre of said road, Shankill or Woodvale road and Crumlin road to the old Municipal boundary, along same to the boundary of Old Park Townland, thence just outside the old Municipal boundary to Barleymill road, through the centre of Old Park road, Louisa street, and Walton street, across Crumlin road, and through the centre of Tennent street and Shankill road to the junction of the latter with Wilton street.

No. 11 District is bounded by a line drawn from the middle of Queen's bridge, through the centre of the River Lagan to the Municipal boundary, thence by the Municipal boundary, the eastern boundary of Galwally Townland, and the old Municipal boundary to Castlereagh road and through the said road, Castlereagh street, Mountpottinger road, and Bridge end to the middle of Queen's bridge.

No. 12 District consists of that portion of the old Municipal Borough of Belfast, in the County of Down, lying north and east of a line drawn through the centre of Bridge end, and Mountpottinger road, Castlereagh street, and Castlereagh road.

No. 13 District consists of the Townlands of Ballycloughan (part of), Ballyhackamore, Ballymisert, Strandtown, Victoria park (part of), Ballymacnaghy (part of), Ballyrushboy, Knock, and Multyhogy. It extends over a large area in the east of the City.

No. 14 District consists of the greater portion of Ballymaghan Townland and the small portion of Ballycloughan Townland lying north of Belmont.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, as having occurred in the City during the 10 years, 1900-1909.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Typhoid Fever	1,777	2,530	1,044	842	530	631	551	356	2,274	90
Typhus	4	15	5	10	9	1	9	—	19	6
Scarlet	658	370	448	614	635	650	1,193	531	323	355
Puerperal	44	37	39	40	23	19	17	29	22	23
Simple Continued Fever	813	1,351	730	590	488	569	366	270	6,208	39
Smallpox	2	5	11	15	135	17	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	321	324	335	263	209	191	233	257	6,221	195
Membranous Croup	86	109	97	41	48	43	40	37	27	10
Erysipelas	420	379	434	487	409	352	340	341	294	260
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	4,125	5,120	3,143	2,902	2,486	2,474	2,749	1,822	1,388	978

During the half-year ended 30th June, the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, was extended in order to include Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, of which 18 cases were notified.

(a, b, see notes to Table 1).

Showing by age groups and years the number of males in each age group, 1910-1920

Age Group	1910		1920		Total
	1910	1920	1910	1920	
Under 5	100	100	100	100	400
5-9	100	100	100	100	400
10-14	100	100	100	100	400
15-19	100	100	100	100	400
20-24	100	100	100	100	400
25-29	100	100	100	100	400
30-34	100	100	100	100	400
35-39	100	100	100	100	400
40-44	100	100	100	100	400
45-49	100	100	100	100	400
50-54	100	100	100	100	400
55-59	100	100	100	100	400
60-64	100	100	100	100	400
65-69	100	100	100	100	400
70-74	100	100	100	100	400
75-79	100	100	100	100	400
80-84	100	100	100	100	400
85-89	100	100	100	100	400
90-94	100	100	100	100	400
95-99	100	100	100	100	400
100+	100	100	100	100	400
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	4000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1920

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 (exclusive of Puerperal Fever, Relapsing Fever and Erysipelas), the number treated at home and the number in hospital, during the nine years 1901 to 1909

YEAR.	TYPHUS FEVER.				TYPHOID FEVER.				SCARLET FEVER.				CONTINUED FEVER.				SMALLPOX.				DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.				CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.			
	Total.	Home.	Hospital	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.	Home.	Hospital	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.	Home.	Hospital	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.	Home.	Hospital	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.	Home.	Hospital	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.	Home.	Hospital	Per cent. treated in Hospital	Total.	Home.	Hospital	Per cent. treated in Hospital
1901	15	...	15	100.0	2,530	1,422	1,108	43.8	370	299	71	19.2	1,351	...	...	...	5	...	5	100.0	433	331	102	23.5	...	...	...	...
1902	5	...	5	100.0	1,044	476	568	54.4	448	385	63	14.0	730	...	...	...	11	...	11	100.0	432	311	121	28.0	...	...	...	...
1903	10	...	10	100.0	842	375	467	55.4	614	479	135	22.1	590	...	...	...	15	...	15	100.0	304	195	109	35.8	...	...	...	...
1904	9	...	9	100.0	530	260	270	50.9	635	467	168	26.5	488	...	...	...	135	...	135	100.0	257	170	87	33.8	...	...	...	...
1905	1	...	1	100.0	631	296	335	53.1	650	422	228	35.1	569	...	...	...	17	...	17	100.0	234	181	53	22.6	...	...	...	...
1906	9	...	9	100.0	551	276	275	49.9	1,193	887	306	25.6	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	189	84	30.7	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	354	204	150	42.3	531	417	114	21.4	269	199	70	27.9	1	...	1	100.0	292	197	95	32.5	624	381	243	38.9
1908	19	...	19	100.0	274	134	140	51.1	323	228	95	29.4	208	137	71	34.1	...	...	...	...	248	140	108	43.5	118	48	70	59.3
1909	6	...	6	100.0	90	37	53	58.8	355	198	157	44.2	30	13	26	66.6	...	...	...	...	205	129	76	37.1	118	8	10	55.5

* During the years 1907-8-9 all cases of Simple Continued Fever were investigated, and the same precautions adopted as in Typhoid Fever.

† In 7 cases it was found on further diagnosis that the patients were not suffering from Typhoid Fever. Simple Fever.

† (Half-year ended 30th June.)

TABLE No. 1

Showing the Number of Cases of Tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for the Year 1900, by Sex, Race, and Color, and by Age and Duration of Residence in the District.

Age	Sex	Race	Duration of Residence in District		Total	
			Under 5 Years	5 Years and Over	Number of Cases	Percentage
0-4	Male	White	1	0	1	100.0
0-4	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
0-4	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
0-4	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
5-9	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
5-9	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
5-9	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
5-9	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
10-14	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
10-14	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
10-14	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
10-14	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
15-19	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
15-19	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
15-19	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
15-19	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
20-24	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
20-24	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
20-24	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
20-24	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
25-29	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
25-29	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
25-29	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
25-29	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
30-34	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
30-34	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
30-34	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
30-34	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
35-39	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
35-39	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
35-39	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
35-39	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
40-44	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
40-44	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
40-44	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
40-44	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
45-49	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
45-49	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
45-49	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
45-49	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
50-54	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
50-54	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
50-54	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
50-54	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
55-59	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
55-59	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
55-59	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
55-59	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
60-64	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
60-64	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
60-64	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
60-64	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
65-69	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
65-69	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
65-69	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
65-69	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
70-74	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
70-74	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
70-74	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
70-74	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
75-79	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
75-79	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
75-79	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
75-79	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
80-84	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
80-84	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
80-84	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
80-84	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
85-89	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
85-89	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
85-89	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
85-89	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
90-94	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
90-94	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
90-94	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
90-94	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
95-99	Male	White	0	0	0	0.0
95-99	Male	Colored	0	0	0	0.0
95-99	Female	White	0	0	0	0.0
95-99	Female	Colored	0	0	0	0.0

Source: Report of the Surgeon-General, U.S. Department of Health, 1901, p. 100.

TABLE No. 7.

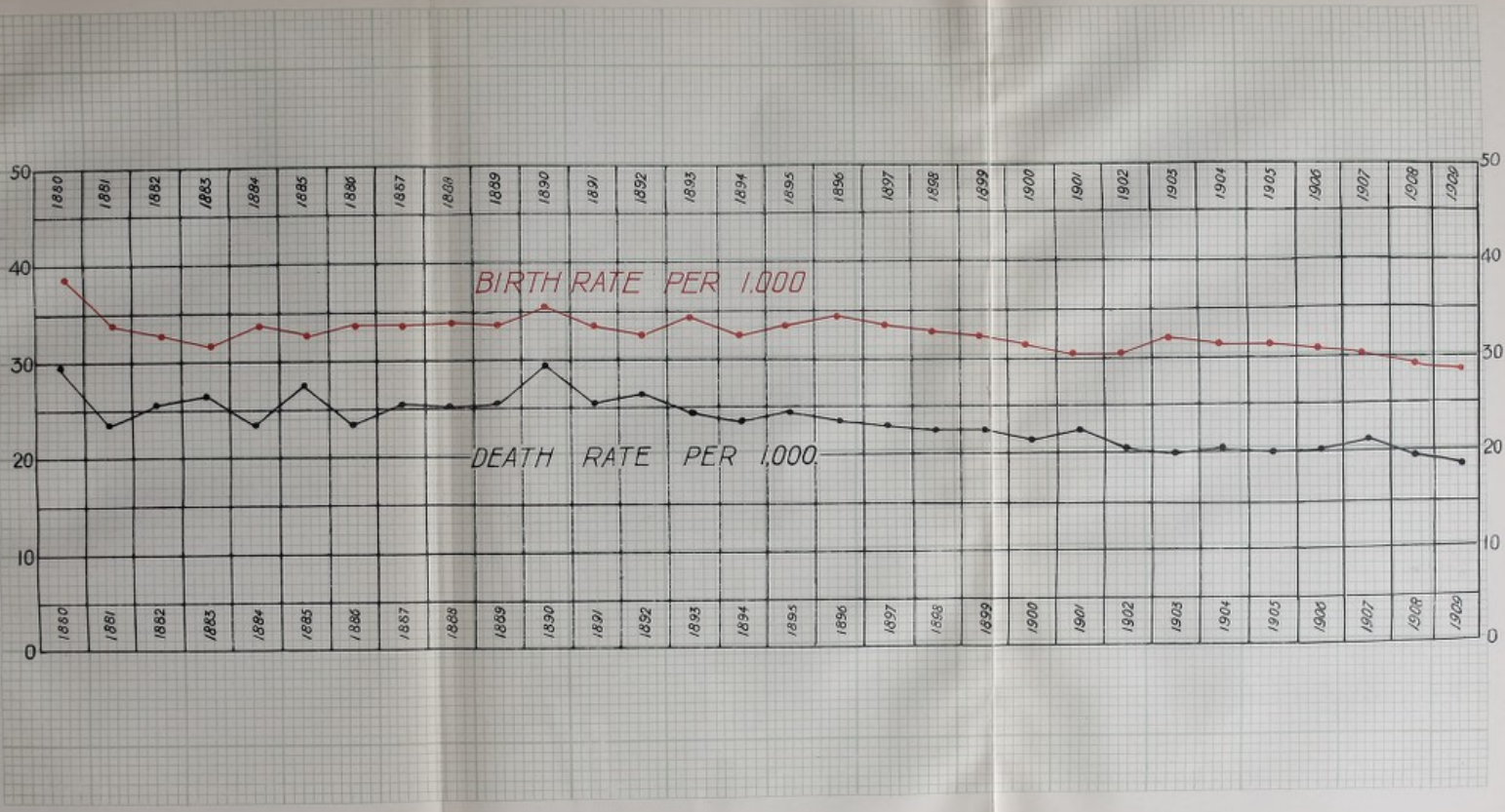
Showing the number of Births registered in each of the several Dispensary Districts, together with the total number and rate per 1,000 of the population at all ages.

District.	Population.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Rate.
No. 1	13,204	106	126	89	74	395	30.3
" 2	51,459	355	333	326	278	1,292	25.1
" 3	51,692	357	373	334	330	1,394	27.0
" 4	40,934	465	449	382	375	1,671	40.8
" 5	19,132	130	123	117	136	506	26.6
" 6	52,588	258	286	254	262	1,060	20.1
" 7	3,303	18	16	22	13	69	20.9
" 8	6,020	37	40	39	23	139	23.1
" 9	19,478	151	156	163	170	640	32.9
" 10	27,233	239	241	178	211	869	32.1
" 11	36,328	286	260	262	256	1,064	29.5
" 12	38,429	363	323	283	296	1,265	32.9
" 13	21,684	124	153	149	103	529	24.3
" 14	432	2	4	—	1	7	16.2
Total	381,916	2,891	2,883	2,598	2,528	10,900	28.2

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the natural increase of population—that is, the number of Births in excess of Deaths—during the year in each of the several Dispensary Districts.

District. No.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Births in excess of Deaths.
1	13,204	395	324	71
" 2	51,459	1,292	856	436
" 3	51,692	1,394	893	501
" 4	40,934	1,671	1,013	658
" 5	19,132	506	414	92
" 6	52,588	1,060	929	131
" 7	3,303	69	47	22
" 8	6,020	139	95	44
" 9	19,478	640	396	244
" 10	27,233	869	525	344
" 11	36,328	1,064	648	416
" 12	38,429	1,265	642	623
" 13	21,684	529	240	289
" 14	432	7	6	1
	381,916	10,900	7,028	3,872



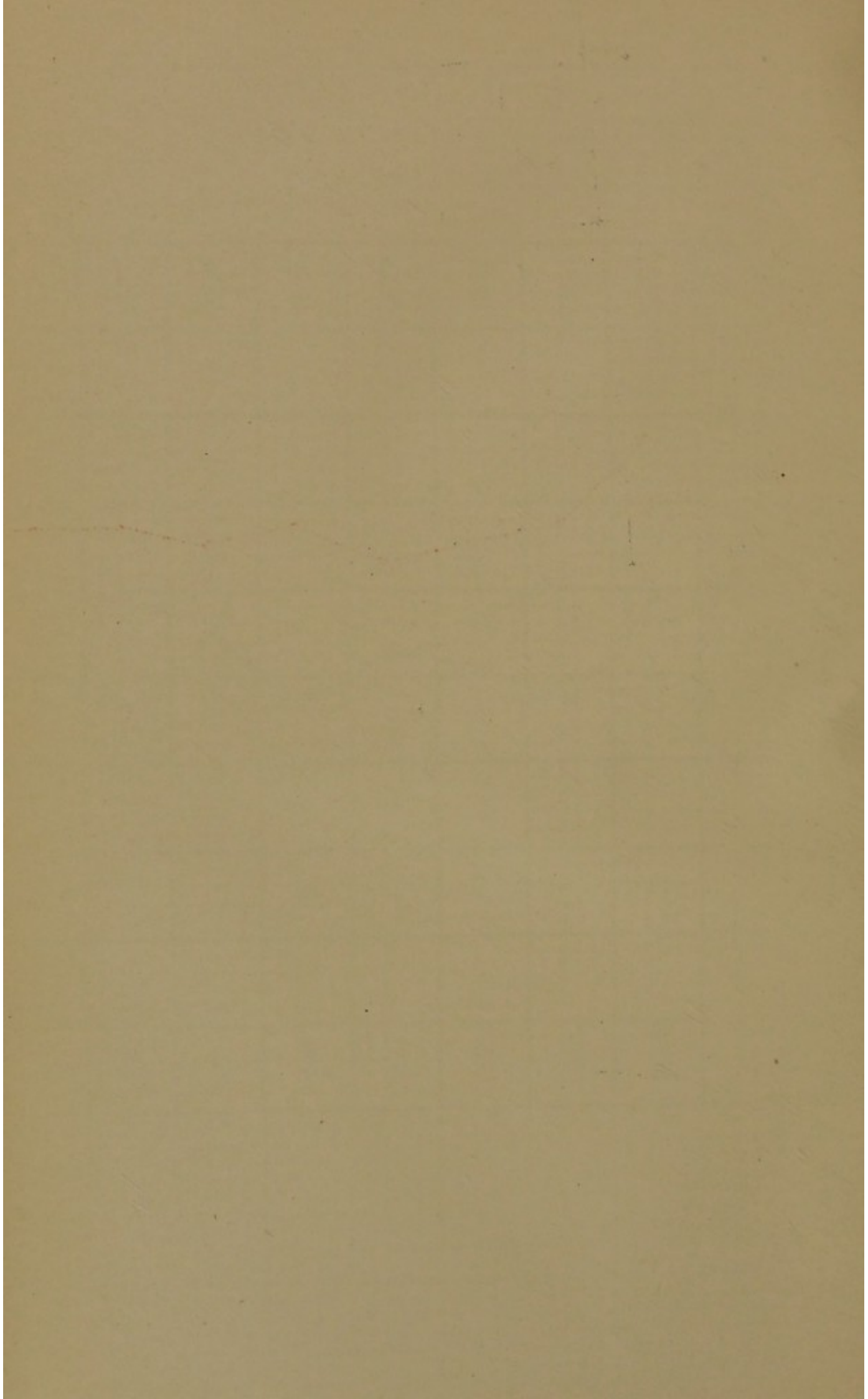


TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Population, the number of Births, and Birth Rate per 1,000 during the twenty-nine years 1881-1909.

Year.	Population.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000.
1881	207,671	6,942	33'4
1882	207,671	6,820	32'8
1883	214,022	6,694	31'3
1884	216,622	7,231	33'4
1885	219,222	7,161	32'7
1886	221,822	7,344	33'1
1887	224,422	7,502	33'5
1888	227,022	7,719	34'0
1889	229,622	7,705	33'6
1890	232,222	8,250	35'5
1891	255,922	8,650	33'8
1892	261,046	8,572	32'9
1893	275,000	9,399	34'2
1894	285,000	9,349	32'8
1895	295,000	9,772	33'1
1896	300,000	10,378	34'5
1897	310,000	10,481	33'3
1898	340,000	11,234	33'0
1899	350,000	11,437	32'7
1900	359,000	11,192	31'2
1901	350,862	10,859	30'9
1902	360,000	11,113	30'5
1903	360,000	11,488	32'0
1904	360,000	11,323	31'6
1905	360,000	11,395	31'8
1906	366,220	11,355	31'0
1907	370,163	11,223	30'3
1908	380,344	11,490	29'7
1909	386,576	10,900	28'2

TABLE No 10.

Showing the number of Births and Deaths registered, together with the natural increase during the twenty years 1890-1909.

Year	Number of		Natural increase
	Births	Deaths	
1890	8,250	6,861	1,389
1891	8,650	6,537	2,113
1892	8,592	6,910	1,682
1893	9,399	6,848	2,551
1894	9,349	6,615	2,734
1895	9,772	7,168	2,604
1896	10,378	6,953	3,425
1897	10,481	7,225	3,256
1898	11,234	7,768	3,466
1899	11,437	7,933	3,504
1900	11,192	7,642	3,550
1901	10,859	7,738	3,121
1902	11,113	7,577	3,536
1903	11,488	7,169	4,319
1904	11,323	7,474	3,849
1905	11,395	7,178	4,217
1906	11,355	7,379	3,976
1907	11,223	7,870	3,353
1908	11,490	7,523	3,967
1909	10,900	7,028	3,872

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the number of Births registered and the annual rate per 1,000 persons in the 76 great towns of England and Wales, as compared with Belfast.

TOWN.	Population.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.
London	4,833,938	116,559	24.2
Liverpool	760,357	23,586	31.1
Manchester	655,435	18,197	27.8
Birmingham	563,629	14,977	26.6
Leeds	484,012	11,004	22.8
Sheffield	470,958	13,236	28.2
Belfast	386,576	10,900	28.2
Bristol	377,642	8,503	22.6
West Ham	321,767	8,744	27.2
Bradford	293,983	5,507	18.8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	281,584	7,677	27.3
Hull	275,552	8,077	29.4
Nottingham	263,443	6,745	25.7
Leicester	244,255	5,343	21.9
Salford	241,950	6,724	27.9
Portsmouth	214,726	5,820	27.2
Cardiff	195,303	5,025	25.8
Bolton	187,824	4,634	24.7
Croydon	161,078	3,915	24.4
Willesden	160,424	4,039	25.2
Sunderland	159,378	4,659	29.3
East Ham	149,575	3,520	23.6
Oldham	143,301	3,912	27.4
Blackburn	136,959	3,128	22.9
Walthamstow	136,602	3,291	24.2
Rhondda	135,894	5,577	41.2
Gateshead	131,024	3,755	28.7
Brighton	130,926	2,675	20.5
Leyton	129,614	3,116	24.1
Tottenham	129,464	3,792	29.4
Derby	129,411	3,213	24.9
Southampton	124,667	2,938	23.6
Plymouth	124,180	2,772	22.4
Norwich	124,136	3,004	24.3
Birkenhead	121,123	3,732	30.9
Preston	118,519	3,034	25.7

TOWN.	Population.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.
South Shields	117,627	3,397	29.0
Halifax	111,911	1,840	16.5
Burnley	106,267	2,660	25.1
Middlesborough	105,255	3,344	31.9
Wolverhampton	104,633	2,484	23.8
Stockport	103,706	2,729	26.4
Walsall	99,399	2,773	28.0
Swansea	98,308	3,235	33.0
Northampton	97,752	1,957	20.1
Hornsey	95,628	1,456	15.3
St. Helen's	95,161	3,050	32.1
Huddersfield	94,739	2,318	24.5
Wigan	90,678	2,852	31.5
Rochdale	89,653	2,034	22.7
York	87,004	2,069	23.8
Aston Manor	85,257	2,016	23.7
Devonport	83,103	2,163	26.1
Reading	82,995	1,733	20.9
King's Norton	81,632	1,868	22.9
Coventry	80,163	2,601	32.5
West Hartlepool	79,686	1,906	24.0
Merthyr Tydfil	78,365	2,787	35.7
Newport (Mon.)	78,336	2,480	31.7
Ipswich	74,889	1,795	24.0
Grimsby	73,036	2,194	30.1
Bournemouth	72,368	1,205	16.7
Warrington	72,276	2,257	31.3
Wallasey	71,004	1,824	25.8
West Bromwich	70,457	2,134	30.4
Smethwick	70,377	1,989	28.3
Handsworth (Staffs)	70,186	1,437	20.5
Bootle	69,393	2,115	30.6
Hanley	68,831	2,139	31.2
Hastings	68,165	1,028	15.1
Rotherham	65,070	2,048	31.6
Barrow-in-Furness	62,996	1,641	26.1
Bury	59,234	1,227	20.8
Tynemouth	55,808	1,867	33.5
Burton-on-Trent	54,453	1,203	22.2
Great Yarmouth	53,430	1,356	25.4
Stockton-on-Tees	53,417	1,411	26.5

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the annual Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of the population of the principal Urban Sanitary Districts of Ireland.

Urban District.	Births.	Deaths from	
		All Causes.	Zymotic Diseases.
Belfast	28.2	18.2	1.3
Dublin (City)	31.8	22.3	1.7
Dublin Reg. Area	28.6	20.9	1.6
Cork	26.3	22.1	2.3
Londonderry	24.7	17.2	0.9
Limerick	26.5	16.7	1.2
Waterford	25.7	19.1	2.4
Galway	27.1	20.0	1.0
Dundalk	26.9	16.3	0.6
Drogheda	21.0	15.7	0.3
Newry	23.7	16.8	1.0
Lurgan	26.4	19.6	1.2
Lisburn	31.5	23.4	1.6
Wexford	30.5	17.8	1.3
Ballymena	28.1	18.3	1.5
Sligo	24.7	16.6	1.0
Kilkenny	26.1	18.6	1.0
Clonmel	22.7	13.2	0.3
Portadown	36.2	14.7	0.2
Tralee	31.7	19.0	1.2
Newtownards	30.0	20.4	1.2
Queenstown	26.9	16.4	0.4
Armagh	22.7	14.9	1.2

TABLE No 13.

Shows the average Birth and Death Rate per 1,000 of the population for the four quarters in the 10 years 1900 to 1909 :—

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
BIRTH RATE.										
1st quarter	33.0	31.6	31.0	32.0	31.2	33.0	32.4	30.5	30.1	29.9
2nd "	31.8	31.8	31.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.3	33.2	31.5	29.8
3rd "	30.7	30.8	30.3	31.7	30.6	31.2	31.1	29.6	29.3	26.9
4th "	29.2	28.9	28.7	30.6	30.5	29.0	27.9	28.1	27.7	26.2
Annual rate	31.2	30.9	30.5	32.0	31.6	31.8	31.0	30.3	29.7	28.2
Average for the ten years ended 1909—31.1.										
DEATH RATE.										
1st quarter	26.5	24.4	21.9	22.3	25.1	22.7	23.2	23.7	26.5	19.8
2nd "	20.6	22.9	20.4	20.4	20.1	19.5	21.3	22.5	19.0	19.4
3rd "	18.9	21.1	17.7	17.2	17.5	18.2	18.4	15.9	15.0	14.6
4th "	19.2	19.3	22.8	20.1	19.9	19.7	18.1	22.9	17.2	19.0
Annual rate	21.3	22.4	20.8	20.0	20.8	20.0	20.1	21.3	19.5	18.2
Average for the ten years ended 1909—20.8.										

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the number of BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered during the Year 1909 (52 weeks), in the Dublin Registration Area, and in each of the undermentioned Twenty-one Urban Districts (exclusive of Deaths in Public Institutions of persons admitted from other localities), with the number of Deaths from some of the principal causes; also the number of Uncertified Deaths.

TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.	Census Statistics of Districts. ^a		REGISTRATION—YEAR 1909 (52 WEEKS).																										
			Population.		Annual Rate per 1,000 persons represented by		NUMBERS REGISTERED.																						
	Total.	Persons to an acre.	DEATHS.			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.																						
			BIRTHS.	From all Causes.	From Diseases in col. 10-18.		Total Number.	Under 1 year of age.	At 60 years & upwards.	Caused by																			
	Cols.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
Total of 22 Town Districts	...	1,142,308	20.1	27.8	19.2	1.4	31781	21981	4203	6248	...	159	55	13	502	112	7	118	657	1768	2678	1133	935	3218	412	785	6793	813	
Dublin Registration Area:																													
Total	...	308,356	29.0	28.6	20.9	1.6	11407	8319	1605	2399	...	117	23	3	156	54	4	61	210	718	983	430	366	1157	168	240	3248	203	
City of Dublin	...	306,902	38.8	31.8	22.3	1.7	9760	6844	1420	1754	...	105	13	3	137	43	1	51	179	610	844	375	266	1012	132	197	2904	151	
Rathmines and Rathgar	...	36,567	21.3	16.5	16.1	1.1	604	589	74	275	...	5	5	...	7	3	6	13	41	50	20	49	58	11	16	143	29		
Pembroke	...	28,506	17.9	19.8	16.7	1.2	564	477	65	184	...	5	3	...	6	6	3	10	40	48	16	31	55	12	13	125	9		
Blackrock	...	8,759	8.1	13.6	15.1	0.3	119	132	15	71	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8	10	4	8	14	3	2	25	4	
Kingstown	...	17,622	12.1	20.4	15.7	0.9	360	277	31	115	...	2	...	...	5	2	...	1	6	19	31	9	12	18	10	12	51	10
URBAN DISTRICTS.																													
Belfast	...	386,576	26.3	28.2	18.2	1.3	10900	7028	1510	1706	...	10	4	...	213	18	2	20	244	705	811	371	298	1130	156	340	1698	71	
Cork	...	76,122	33.6	26.3	22.1	2.3	2000	1680	251	457	...	3	15	4	72	11	1	15	54	106	264	78	62	170	13	75	673	91	
Londonderry	...	43,158	19.9	24.7	17.2	0.9	1067	743	121	227	...	1	3	...	2	3	...	1	29	28	101	42	30	145	10	34	64	16	
Limerick	...	38,151	18.1	26.5	16.7	1.2	1010	638	117	155	...	...	5	...	19	4	...	6	10	21	79	35	30	139	1	12	242	81
Waterford	...	26,769	18.7	25.7	19.1	2.4	688	510	103	188	...	...	...	3	17	...	...	...	43	13	80	26	25	71	5	8	161	42
Dundalk	...	13,425	2.5	27.1	20.0	1.0	364	269	34	115	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	5	16	23	9	12	24	13	6	87	70	
Galway	...	13,076	9.4	26.9	16.3	0.6	352	213	39	76	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	13	13	12	9	24	6	7	50	14	
Drogheda	...	12,760	8.6	21.0	15.7	0.3	268	200	24	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	18	7	16	21	3	4	61	18
Newry	...	12,405	17.8	23.7	16.8	1.0	294	209	30	73	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	4	7	19	2	5	32	8	10	41	12
Lurgan	...	11,782	13.8	26.4	19.6	1.2	311	231	26	79	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	5	13	36	12	14	27	4	7	56	7
Lisburn	...	11,461	10.1	31.5	23.4	1.6	361	268	43	98	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	7	23	23	18	3	36	...	6	55	7
Wexford	...	11,168	23.2	30.5	17.8	1.3	341	199	43	62	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	2	34	18	6	44	5	6	26	25
Ballymena	...	10,886	8.9	28.1	18.3	1.5	306	199	38	71	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	13	34	11	12	18	3	5	26	19	
Sligo	...	10,870	3.7	24.7	16.6	1.0	268	180	27	69	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	12	15	10	3	15	...	4	49	35
Kilkenny	...	10,609	11.5	26.1	18.6	1.0	277	197	43	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	21	3	4	43	1	1	65	14
Clonmel	...	10,167	7.8	22.7	13.2	0.3	231	134	18	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	21	5	9	23	1	4	68	15
Portadown	...	10,092	13.2	36.2	14.7	0.2	365	148	26	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	16	8	8	20	2	3	...	14
Trillick	...	9,867	16.6	31.7	19.0	1.2	313	187	22	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	12	35	4	6	23	1	1	45	9
Newtownards	...	9,110	18.9	30.0	20.4	1.2	273	186	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	31	12	9	22	9	9	37	15
Queenstown	...	7,909	14.4	26.9	16.4	0.4	213	130	22	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	15	15	5	19	2	1	10	6
Armagh	...	7,588	22.2	22.7	14.9	1.2	172	113	21	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	5	3	15	1	2	25	29

^a The population given for the Dublin Registration Area and its component parts, and the cities of Belfast and Londonderry, is that estimated to the middle of the year 1909; that for each of the other districts is the population according to the Census of 1901.

^b Formerly described as "simple continued fever."

^c Including 11 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever.

^d Including 20 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever or cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The number of letters and the number of words in the Year 1917 are as follows:

Year	Letters		Words		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
	1917	100	100	100		100	200
1918	100	100	100	100	200
1919	100	100	100	100	200
1920	100	100	100	100	200
1921	100	100	100	100	200
1922	100	100	100	100	200
1923	100	100	100	100	200
1924	100	100	100	100	200
1925	100	100	100	100	200
1926	100	100	100	100	200
1927	100	100	100	100	200
1928	100	100	100	100	200
1929	100	100	100	100	200
1930	100	100	100	100	200
1931	100	100	100	100	200
1932	100	100	100	100	200
1933	100	100	100	100	200
1934	100	100	100	100	200
1935	100	100	100	100	200
1936	100	100	100	100	200
1937	100	100	100	100	200
1938	100	100	100	100	200
1939	100	100	100	100	200
1940	100	100	100	100	200
1941	100	100	100	100	200
1942	100	100	100	100	200
1943	100	100	100	100	200
1944	100	100	100	100	200
1945	100	100	100	100	200
1946	100	100	100	100	200
1947	100	100	100	100	200
1948	100	100	100	100	200
1949	100	100	100	100	200
1950	100	100	100	100	200
1951	100	100	100	100	200
1952	100	100	100	100	200
1953	100	100	100	100	200
1954	100	100	100	100	200
1955	100	100	100	100	200
1956	100	100	100	100	200
1957	100	100	100	100	200
1958	100	100	100	100	200
1959	100	100	100	100	200
1960	100	100	100	100	200
1961	100	100	100	100	200
1962	100	100	100	100	200
1963	100	100	100	100	200
1964	100	100	100	100	200
1965	100	100	100	100	200
1966	100	100	100	100	200
1967	100	100	100	100	200
1968	100	100	100	100	200
1969	100	100	100	100	200
1970	100	100	100	100	200
1971	100	100	100	100	200
1972	100	100	100	100	200
1973	100	100	100	100	200
1974	100	100	100	100	200
1975	100	100	100	100	200
1976	100	100	100	100	200
1977	100	100	100	100	200
1978	100	100	100	100	200
1979	100	100	100	100	200
1980	100	100	100	100	200
1981	100	100	100	100	200
1982	100	100	100	100	200
1983	100	100	100	100	200
1984	100	100	100	100	200
1985	100	100	100	100	200
1986	100	100	100	100	200
1987	100	100	100	100	200
1988	100	100	100	100	200
1989	100	100	100	100	200
1990	100	100	100	100	200
1991	100	100	100	100	200
1992	100	100	100	100	200
1993	100	100	100	100	200
1994	100	100	100	100	200
1995	100	100	100	100	200
1996	100	100	100	100	200
1997	100	100	100	100	200
1998	100	100	100	100	200
1999	100	100	100	100	200
2000	100	100	100	100	200
2001	100	100	100	100	200
2002	100	100	100	100	200
2003	100	100	100	100	200
2004	100	100	100	100	200
2005	100	100	100	100	200
2006	100	100	100	100	200
2007	100	100	100	100	200
2008	100	100	100	100	200
2009	100	100	100	100	200
2010	100	100	100	100	200
2011	100	100	100	100	200
2012	100	100	100	100	200
2013	100	100	100	100	200
2014	100	100	100	100	200
2015	100	100	100	100	200
2016	100	100	100	100	200
2017	100	100	100	100	200
2018	100	100	100	100	200
2019	100	100	100	100	200
2020	100	100	100	100	200
2021	100	100	100	100	200
2022	100	100	100	100	200
2023	100	100	100	100	200
2024	100	100	100	100	200
2025	100	100	100	100	200

The number of letters and the number of words in the Year 1917 are as follows:

TABLE No. 15. Comparative Table of Results in each of the 52 weeks. Deaths in Public Institutions of persons admitted from without the City are omitted.

Table with columns for '1909-1910. WEEK ENDING' (Jan 9 to Jan 1) and rows for 'Persons registered', 'Total Deaths', 'Infants', 'Under 1 year', '1-5 years', '5-20 years', '20-60 years', '60 years and upwards', and various diseases like Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Typhus, Whooping-cough, Diphtheria, etc.

(a) Formerly described as Simple Continued Fever.

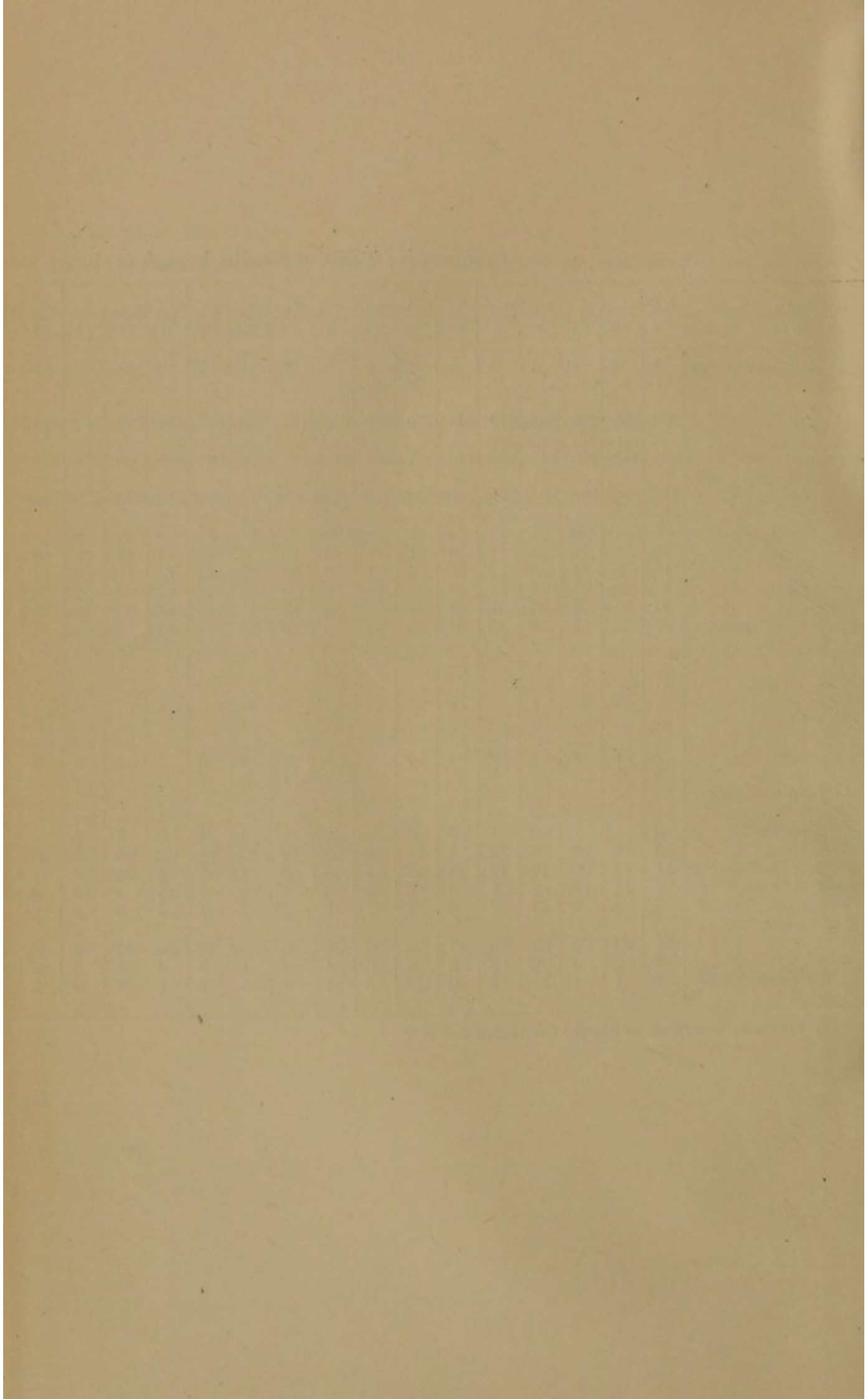


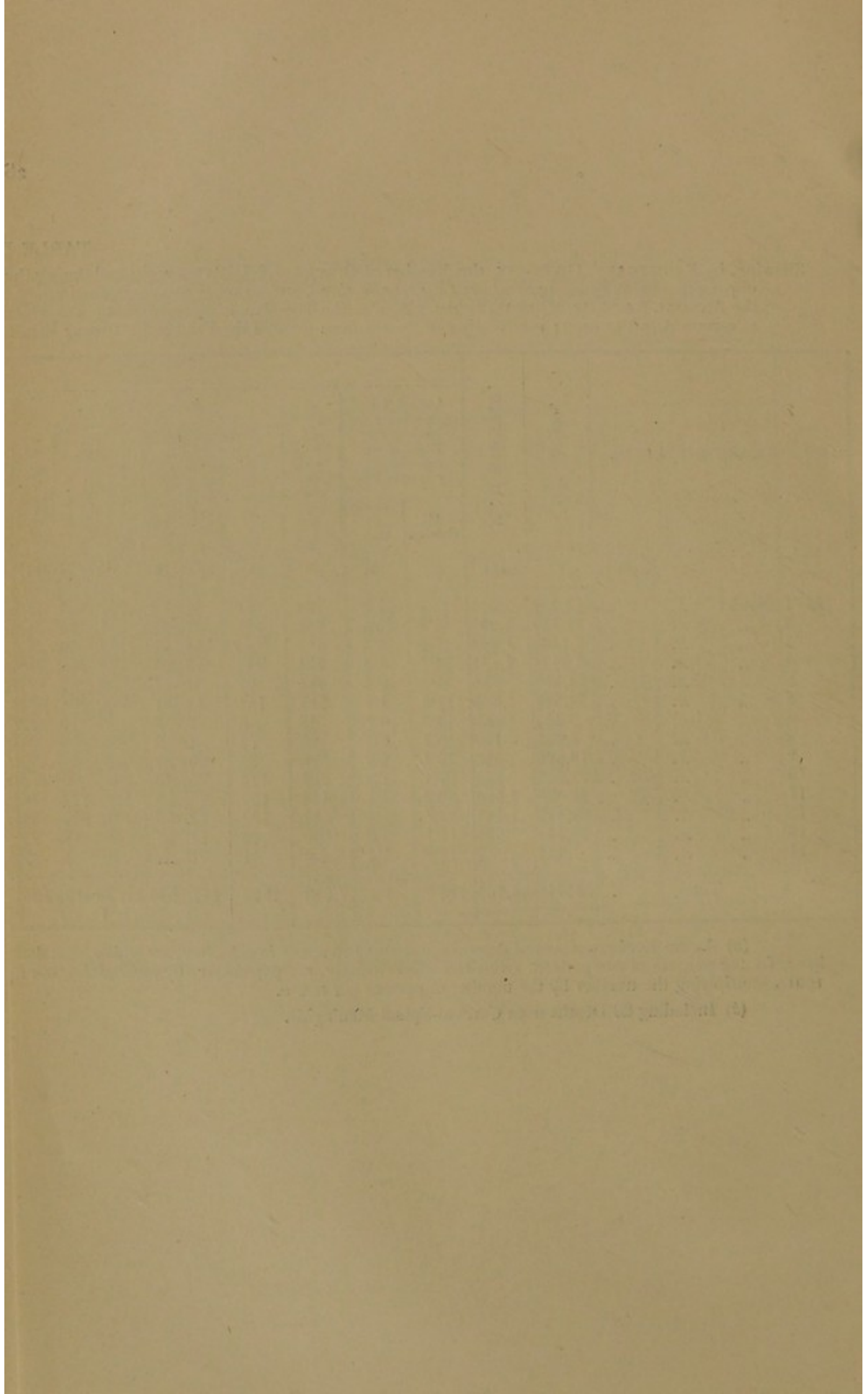
TABLE No. 16,

Showing, by REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS, the Number of BIRTHS and DEATHS registered during the Year (52 weeks) ended 1st January, 1910, Deaths in Public Institutions of persons admitted from without the City being omitted, and all other Deaths in Institutions distributed according to the localities from which the deceased persons were admitted; with the ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1,000 of the Population represented by the Deaths from All Causes and from the principal Epidemic Diseases; the Number of Deaths at certain AGE-PERIODS; the Number of Deaths from some of the Principal CAUSES; the Number of UNCERTIFIED DEATHS, &c.

REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Cols.	(a) Population.	No. of BIRTHS.	DEATHS.																											
				Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 of the Population represented by Deaths from		(b) Total No. of Deaths	AGES AT DEATH.							DEATHS FROM																	
				All Causes.	Diseases in Cols. 17-20.		Under 1 year.	1 year and under 5 years.	5 and under 20 years.	20 and under 40 years.	40 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Pyrexia* (origin uncertain).	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Tuberculous Disease.			Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Diseases of the Respiratory System (exclusive of Pneumonia).	Violence.	Inquest Cases.	No. of Deaths in Public Institutions	No. of Uncertified Deaths.
																							Phthisis.	Other Forms.							
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)					
No. 1 District	...	13,204	395	24.9	1.7	324	65	41	22	41	79	76	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	15	29	40	11	10	61	9	24	91	5
2	...	51,459	1,292	16.6	1.4	856	148	95	55	143	174	241	...	...	...	32	4	...	6	34	58	101	9	36	154	2	31	197	10
3	...	5,1692	1,394	17.3	1.7	893	186	84	69	153	184	217	...	2	...	41	3	...	1	43	118	120	25	42	138	29	45	220	8		
4	...	4,0934	1,671	24.7	1.8	1,013	279	99	68	153	195	219	...	2	...	36	3	...	1	32	83	109	34	32	151	21	43	358	13		
5	...	19,132	506	21.7	0.8	414	99	61	27	75	81	71	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	4	51	39	32	9	68	14	30	153	6
6	...	52,588	1,060	17.6	1.0	919	161	72	61	168	196	271	...	3	...	21	1	...	3	28	92	73	91	50	133	23	38	213	6		
7	...	3,303	69	14.2	0.9	47	8	5	5	7	10	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	9	2	3	7	...	2	13	1
8	...	6,020	139	15.8	0.3	95	14	1	9	21	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	13	2	3	17	...	1	21	...	
9	...	19,478	640	20.4	1.0	396	84	40	29	69	85	89	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	48	53	23	17	79	9	18	78	5
10	...	27,233	869	19.4	1.8	525	119	70	40	80	90	126	...	2	...	25	1	...	1	20	70	75	26	20	73	5	22	88	7		
11	...	36,328	1,064	18.0	0.8	648	129	45	55	116	127	176	...	...	...	10	1	...	2	15	82	80	40	35	93	20	36	117	6
12	...	38,429	1,265	16.7	1.4	642	177	72	65	101	124	103	2	...	15	3	...	3	33	40	62	65	30	126	23	41	131	2	
13	...	21,684	529	11.1	0.6	240	40	11	25	45	41	78	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	6	19	37	11	11	30	1	9	18	2
14	...	432	7	13.9	4.6	6	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	381,916	10,900	18.2	1.3	7,028	1,510	697	530	1,173	1,412	1,706	...	10	4	...	213	18	2	20	244	705	811	371	298	1,130	156	340	1,698	71	

(a) As the Registrar-General does not undertake to apportion the increase which has taken place in the population of the several Dispensary Districts since the Census of 1901, I have, for the purpose of comparison, estimated approximately, the population, by ascertaining the number of inhabited houses in each district (assuming the density to remain the same as in 1901), multiplying the number by the number of persons per house.

(b) Including 20 Deaths from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.



DEATHS.

The number of deaths from all causes which occurred during the year was 7,028, a decrease of 495 compared with the previous year when they numbered 7,523. The greatest number occurred during the first quarter, the figures being 1,911, giving a death rate of 19.8 per 1,000, while the death rate for the corresponding period of the previous year was 26.5. The next highest death rate occurred in the second quarter when the deaths numbered 1,871, giving a death rate of 19.4. The number of deaths in the fourth quarter was 1,836, giving a death rate of 19.0, while the number occurring in the third quarter was the lowest, numbering 1,410 giving a death rate of 14.6 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the total deaths, 2,646 (including pneumonia and phthisis) were due to diseases of the respiratory organs, giving a death rate of 6.8 per 1,000 of the population. The deaths of infants under one year and of persons at sixty years and upwards numbered 3,296, which gives a death rate of 8.5 per 1,000 of the population. 697 children between the ages of one and five years died, giving a death rate of 1.8 per 1,000 of the population. 530 deaths occurred at five years and under twenty, and gave a death rate of 1.3 per 1,000 of the population. 1,173 deaths occurred at ages of twenty and under forty years, giving a death rate of 3.0 per 1,000 of the population. 1,412 deaths occurred between the ages of forty and sixty years, giving a death rate of 3.6 per 1,000 of the population. With the exception of the deaths at ages of twenty years and under forty, the number of which is slightly increased, the deaths at all other ages show a reduction compared with the previous year.

Measles.—10 deaths were attributed to Measles. The deaths registered as having been caused thereby being 176 fewer than in the previous year.

Whooping Cough.—Whooping Cough caused 213 deaths as against 137 in the previous year, making an increase of 76.

Typhus Fever.—There were no deaths caused by Typhus Fever.

Scarlet Fever.—Scarlet Fever caused 4 deaths, being the same number as in the preceding year.

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria caused 18 deaths as against 33 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 15.

Typhoid Fever.—The deaths from Typhoid Fever numbered 20 as compared with 57 for 1908, showing a decrease of 37.

Diarrhœa.—Diarrhœal diseases caused 244 deaths, a decrease of 16 compared with the preceding year.

Pneumonia.—Pneumonia caused 705 deaths, being a decrease of 48 compared with the previous year, and were no doubt largely due to the unfavourable climatic conditions which prevailed.

Respiratory Organs.—Diseases of the Respiratory Organs caused 1,130 deaths, as against 1,210 in 1908, showing a decrease of 80 deaths.

Phthisis.—The deaths from Phthisis again show a considerable reduction, the figures being 811 against 880 for the previous year, showing a saving of 69 lives, whilst the deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis are practically the same as in the previous year, being 371 as against 378.

Cancer.—(Malignant Disease).—The deaths from this disease were 298 as against 281 for 1908, again showing an increase as in the previous year, the figures being 254 for 1907, and 209 for 1906. It is a matter of regret to have to point out this increase of malignant disease year by year during four successive periods.

Violence.—Deaths from violence were slightly decreased, the number being 156, against 165 for the previous year.

Inquests.—Inquests numbered 340 for the year, being an increase on the previous three years, the figures being 297, 290, and 312 for 1906, 1907, and 1908 respectively.

Public Institutions.—(Deaths in).—The deaths in Public Institutions were 1,698 as against 1,813 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 115.

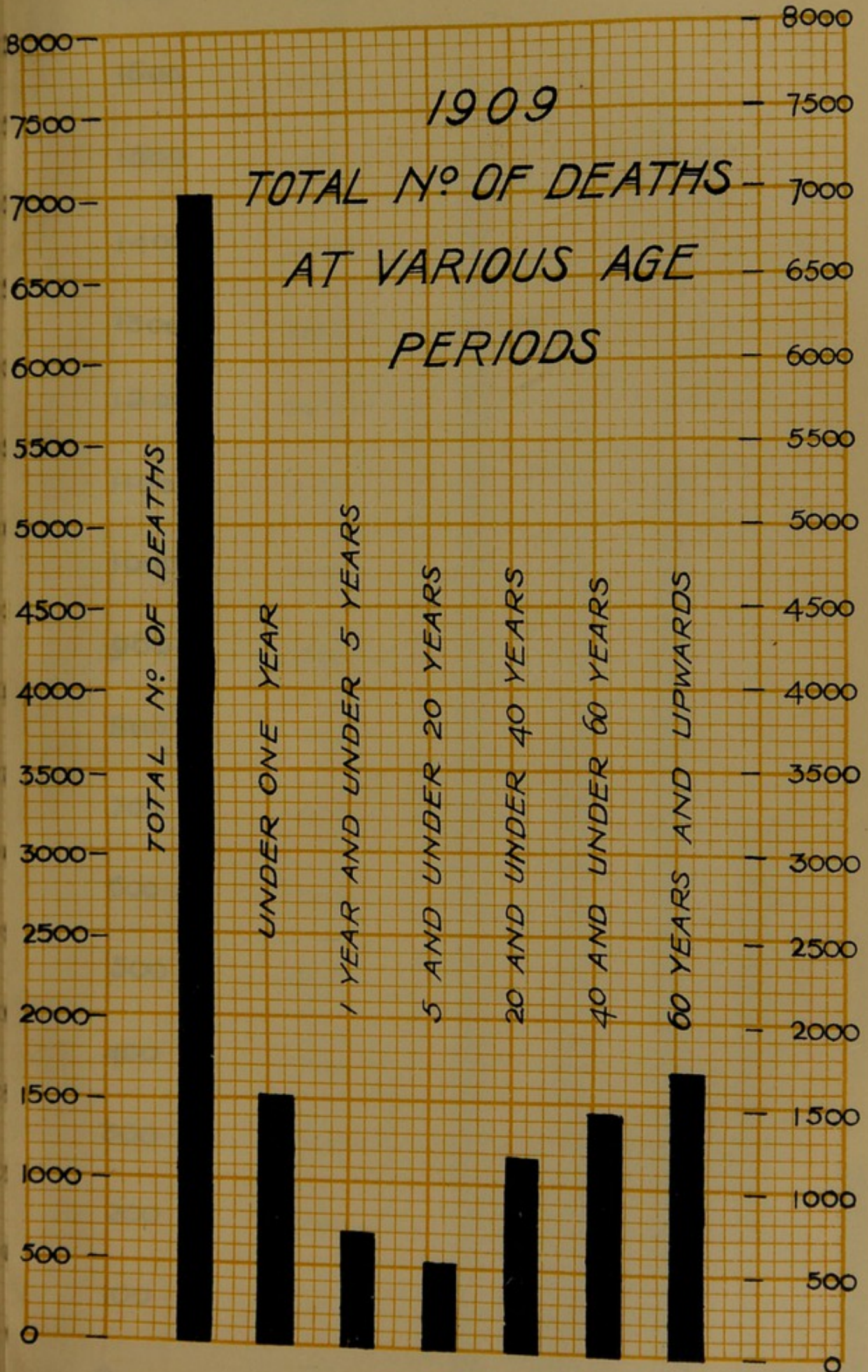
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—20 deaths were attributed to this disease compared with 66 in the previous year.

Uncertified Deaths.—Uncertified deaths for the year numbered 71 as against 99 for the previous year, showing a decrease of 28.

The preceding figures give the causes of 4,002 deaths, leaving the causes of 3,026 unaccounted for. This is a matter for much regret, but is still receiving the earnest consideration of the Public Health Committee, and hopes are entertained that arrangements proposed to be made with the Registrars, will give a large amount of the information required, pending legislation on this much desired reform.

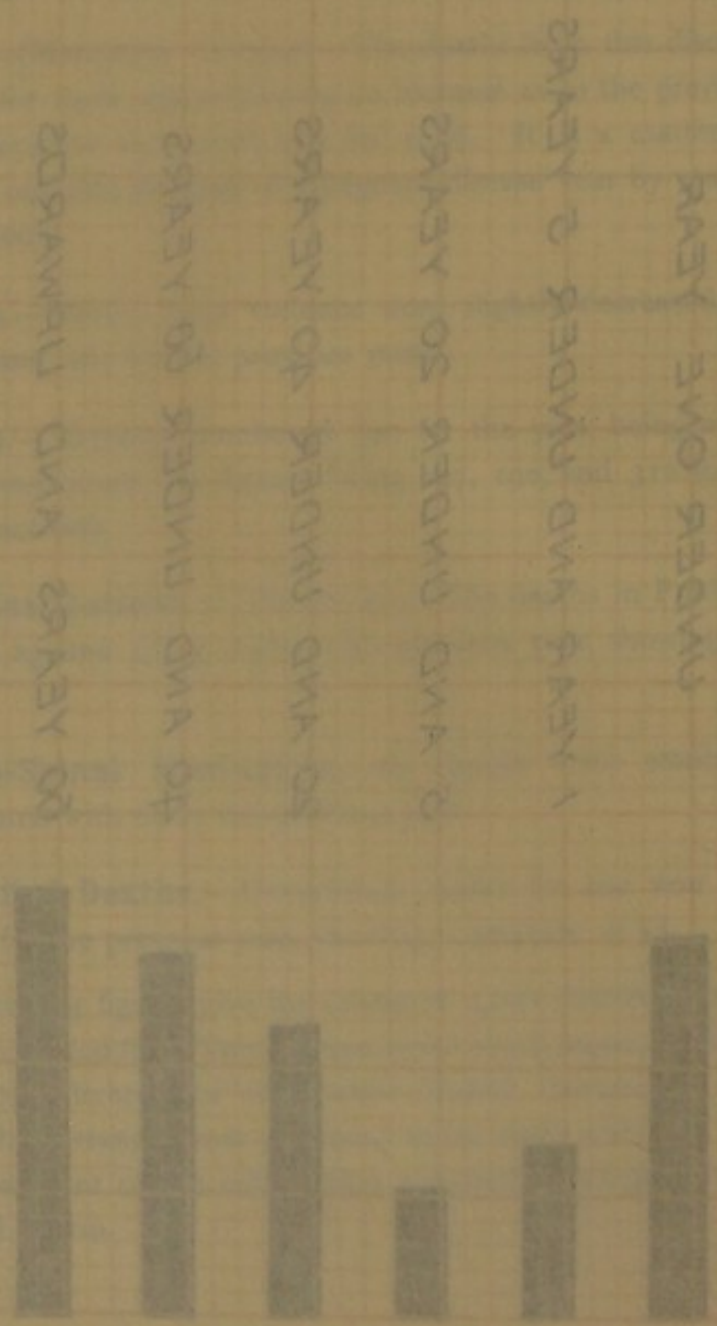
1909

TOTAL N° OF DEATHS
AT VARIOUS AGE
PERIODS



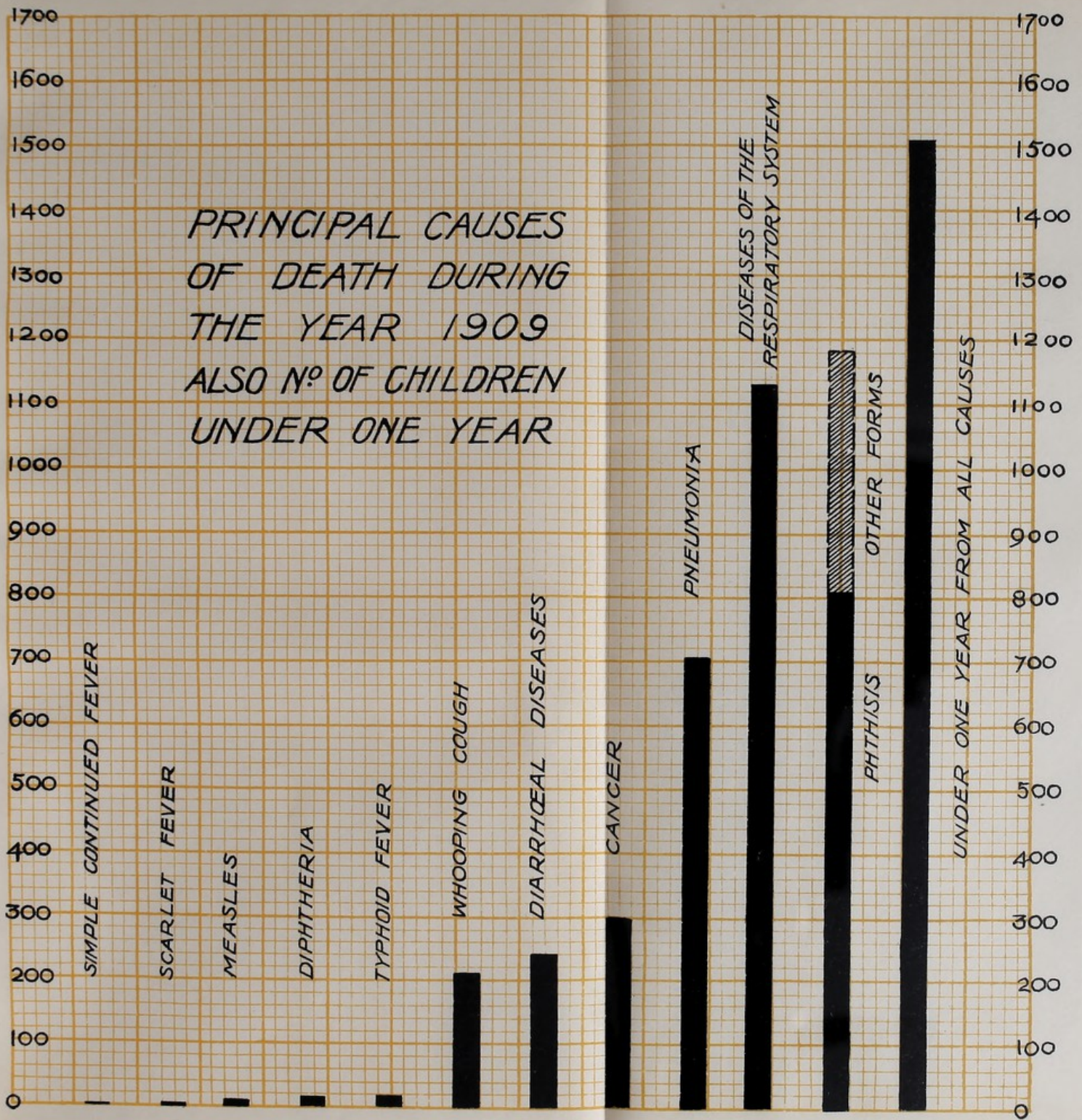
8000
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0

PERIODS
AT VARIOUS AGE
TOTAL NO OF DEATHS
1909



TOTAL NO OF DEATHS

PRINCIPAL CAUSES
OF DEATH DURING
THE YEAR 1909
ALSO N° OF CHILDREN
UNDER ONE YEAR



PRINCIPAL CAUSES
OF DEATH DURING
THE YEAR 1903
ALSO % OF CHILDREN
UNDER ONE YEAR

SCARLET FEVER
 DYSENTERY
 MEASLES
 SCARLET FEVER
 DYSENTERY
 MEASLES
 SCARLET FEVER
 DYSENTERY
 MEASLES

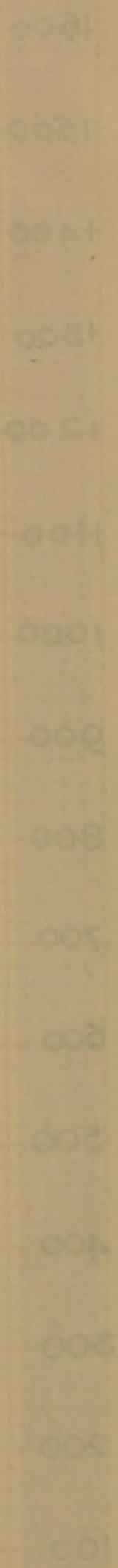


TABLE No. 17.

Showing the number of Births and Deaths for each successive quarter, also the number of the latter caused by the several Zymotic Diseases and Chest Affections, with other particulars.

QUARTER ENDING.	AGES AT DEATH.										CAUSED BY													
	Under One Year.	One Year and under Five Years.	Five and under Twenty Years.	Twenty and under Forty Years.	Forty and under Sixty Years.	Sixty Years and upwards.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	<i>Pyrexia</i> (origin uncertain).	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Diseases of the Respiratory System (exclusive of Pneumonia)	Violence.	Inquest Cases.	No. of Deaths in Public Institutions.	Number of Uncertified Deaths.	
1909																								
3rd April	2,891	1,911	334	177	135	325	448	492	9	1	...	4	27	187	233	104	87	344	41	92	492	21		
3rd July	2,883	1,871	343	183	156	343	372	474	1	...	...	1	29	203	256	112	61	299	42	91	487	25
2nd Oct.	2,598	1,410	394	134	111	218	270	283	...	2	...	7	147	75	164	72	90	120	31	68	348	6		
1910																								
1st Jan.	2,528	1,836	439	203	128	287	322	457	...	1	...	8	41	240	158	83	60	367	42	89	371	19		
Total,	10,900	7,028	1510	697	530	1173	1412	1706	10	4	...	20	244	705	811	371	298	1130	156	340	1698	71		

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the annual Death Rate per 1,000 of the population from all causes during the twenty years 1890-1909, also the average rate for quinquennial periods.

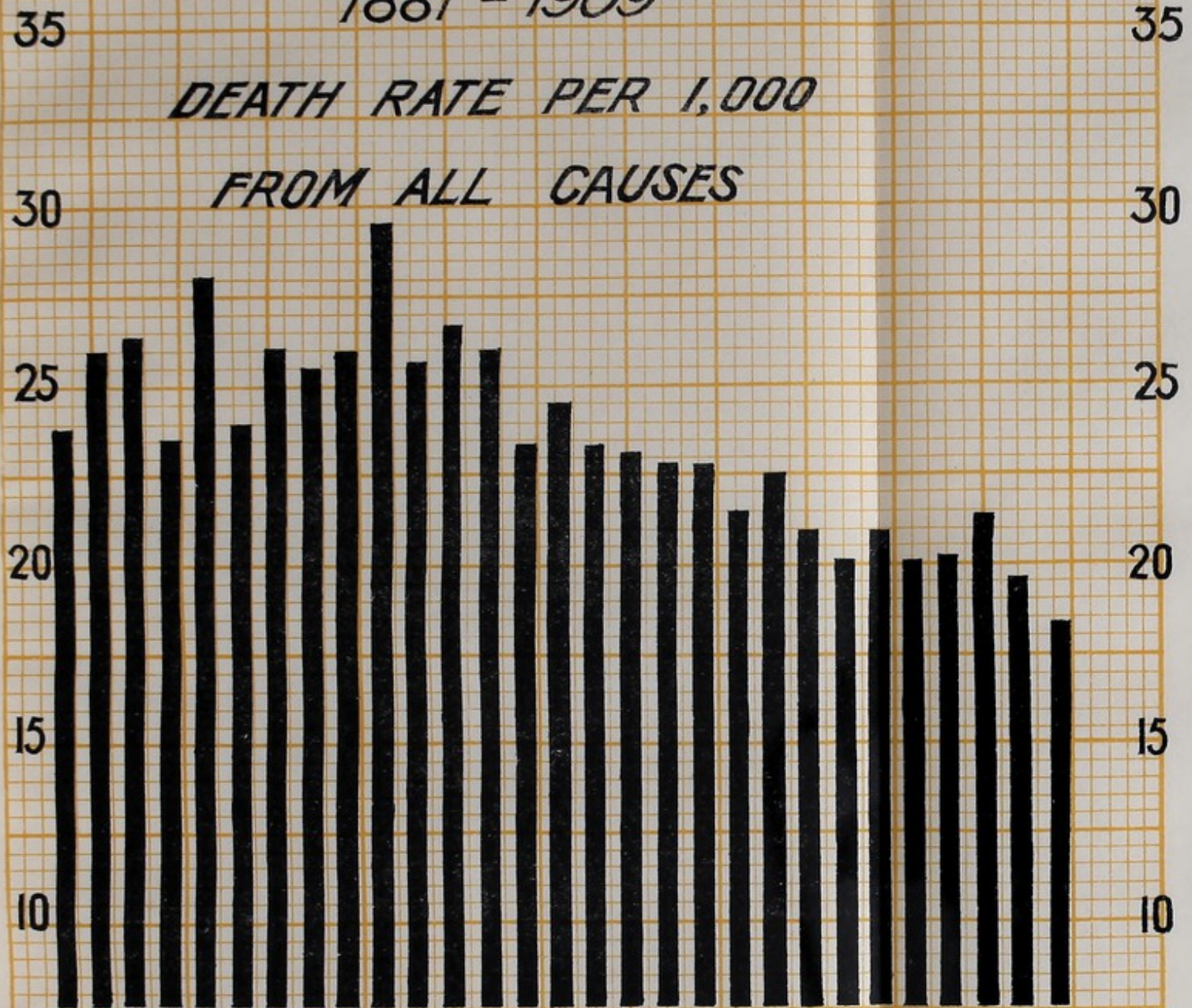
Year.	Rate.	Year.	Rate.
1890	29.5	1895	24.3
1891	25.5	1896	23.1
1892	26.5	1897	23.0
1893	25.8	1898	22.8
1894	23.2	1899	22.7

1900	21.3	1905	20.0
1901	22.4	1906	20.1
1902	20.8	1907	21.3
1903	20.0	1908	19.5
1904	20.8	1909	18.2

1881 - 1909

DEATH RATE PER 1,000

FROM ALL CAUSES



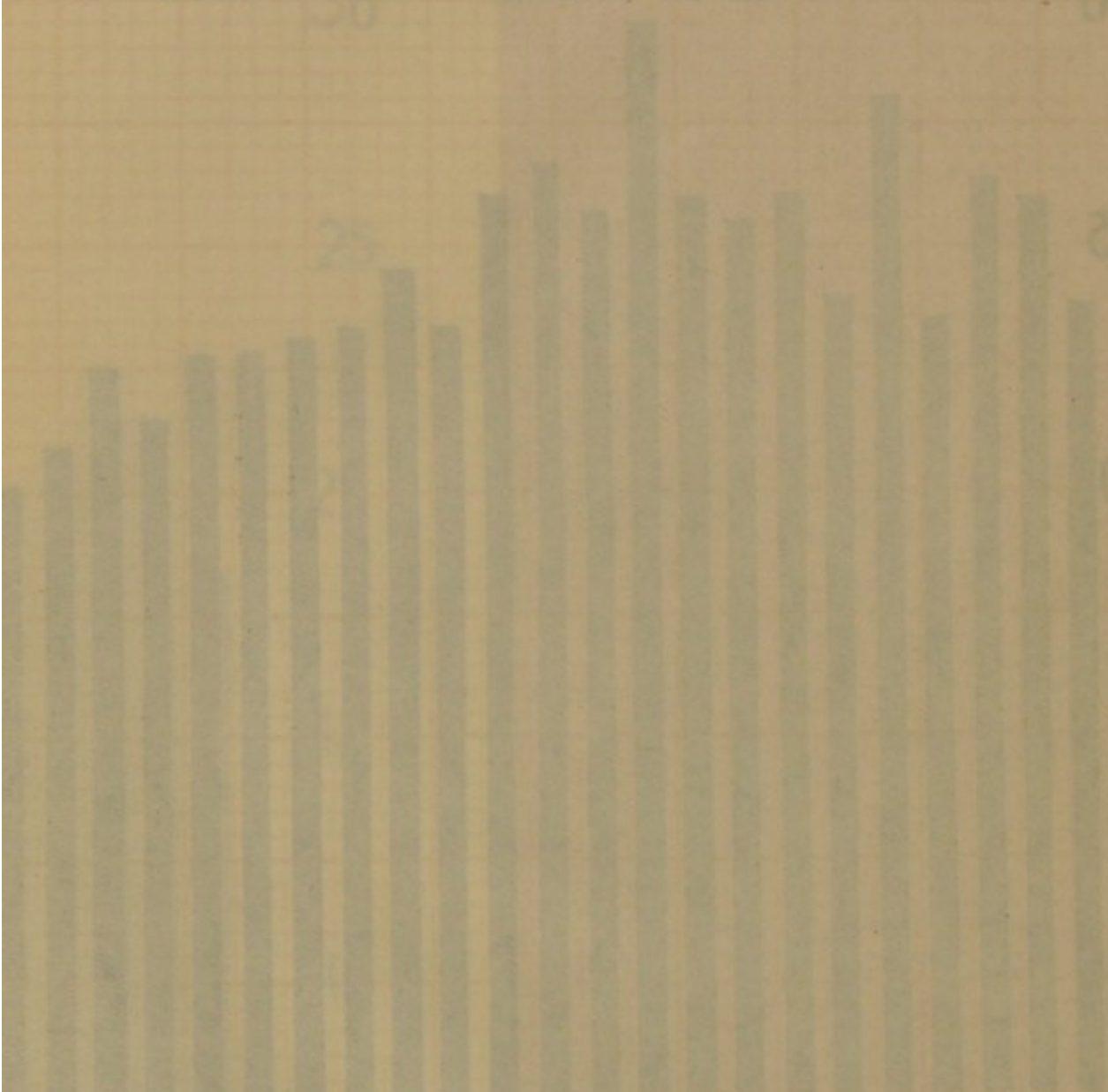
FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES



YEARS

35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

DEATH RATE PER 1,000
FROM ALL CAUSES



FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES



1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900
1901

Zymotic Diseases.

The number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 511 as compared with 689 for 1908 and 615 for 1907, showing a decrease of 178 as compared with the previous year.

TABLE No 19

Shows the number of deaths, also the annual rate per 1,000 of the population from each of the principal Zymotic Diseases for the past five years :—

Disease.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Small-Pox ...	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	35	26	13	4	4
Diphtheria ...	32	41	38	33	18
Enteric Fever ...	128	90	82	57	20
Typhus Fever ...	1	3	3	10	—
Simple Continued Fever	6	9	2	2	2
Whooping Cough ...	24	331	64	137	213
Epidemic Diarrhœa ...	295	376	212	260	244
Measles ...	227	29	201	186	10
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, ...	749	905	615	689	511
Rate per 1,000 of the population ...	2'1	2'5	1'7	1'8	1'3

In order to materially reduce the death rate from Zymotic Diseases, it is in my opinion absolutely necessary that all such cases should be removed to Hospital for treatment, as it is the rare exception where thorough isolation and disinfection can be secured in the home, and if these measures are not efficiently carried out, so much the more prevalent will infectious diseases be found. Every patient suffering from a dangerous infectious disease should be removed to Hospital, if thorough isolation and proper nursing cannot be carried out in the home, it being a duty which he owes to himself for his own safety and also to the community for their protection

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by the following Zymotic Diseases during the twenty years 1890-1909:—

Year	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Typhus Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Simple Continued Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diarrhoea	Totals
1890 ...	—	378	41	13	292	37	16	177	247	= 1,201
1891 ...	3	10	31	10	158	26	9	151	276	= 674
1892 ...	—	339	35	11	131	43	26	108	286	= 979
1893 ...	—	216	48	14	193	52	10	122	599	= 1,254
1894 ...	—	452	38	4	190	66	21	145	197	= 1,113
1895 ...	—	107	88	19	109	34	29	184	325	= 895
1896 ...	—	205	173	4	215	47	19	136	206	= 1,005
1897 ..	—	124	32	5	187	38	34	336	355	= 1,111
1898 ...	—	54	21	1	109	87	22	640	356	= 1,290
1899 ...	—	146	24	1	215	61	10	263	285	= 1,005
1900 ...	—	42	14	2	115	54	8	261	241	= 737
1901 ...	1	240	13	3	162	65	26	341	292	= 1,148
1902 ...	1	349	15	3	208	66	12	169	204	= 1,027
1903 ...	—	125	24	4	168	40	18	136	277	= 792
1904 ...	8	196	21	6	260	28	8	111	251	= 889
1905 ...	1	227	35	1	24	32	6	128	295	= 749
1906 ...	—	29	26	3	331	41	9	90	376	= 905
1907 ...	—	201	13	3	64	38	2	82	212	= 615
1908 ...	—	186	4	10	137	33	2	57	260	= 689
1909 ...	—	10	4	—	213	18	2	20	244	= 511

TABLE No. 21.

Showing the annual Death Rate per 1,000 of the population from Zymotic Diseases during the twenty years 1890-1909, also the average rate for quinquennial periods.

Year.	Rate.	Year.	Rate.
1890	5.2	1895	3.3
1891	2.6	1896	3.3
1892	3.8	1897	3.6
1893	4.7	1898	3.8
1894	4.1	1899	2.9
—————			
1900	2.1	1905	2.1
1901	3.3	1906	2.5
1902	2.8	1907	1.7
1903	2.2	1908	1.8
1904	2.5	1909	1.3

SMALLPOX.

There were no deaths registered as having been caused by this disease during the past four years.

TABLE No. 22.

Showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Smallpox and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881-1909:—

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	25	1.2
1882	207,671	82	3.9
1883	214,022	12	0.5
1884	216,622	—	—
1885	219,222	—	—
1886	221,822	—	—
1887	224,422	—	—
1888	227,022	—	—
1889	229,622	—	—
1890	232,222	—	—
1891	255,922	3	0.1
1892	261,046	—	—
1893	275,000	—	—
1894	285,000	—	—
1895	295,000	—	—
1896	300,000	—	—
1897	310,000	—	—
1898	340,000	—	—
1899	350,000	—	—
1900	359,000	—	—
1901	350,862	1	0.02
1902	360,000	1	0.02
1903	360,000	—	—
1904	360,000	8	0.2
1905	360,000	1	0.02
1906	366,220	—	—
1907	370,163	—	—
1908	380,344	—	—
1909	386,576	—	—

TYPHUS FEVER.

This disease is extremely prone to be associated with conditions of privation, poverty, and overcrowding, bad feeding, and intemperance, consequently any district where these conditions exist requires constant attention on the part of the Health Officers, in order to enforce cleanliness and prevent conditions favourable to the disease, but notwithstanding all the precautions taken 6 cases were notified, and in connection with these 16 contacts developed the disease, making a total of 22 cases.

It is, however, gratifying to be in a position to report that of all these cases none terminated fatally.

The figures give an attack rate of 0.05 per 1,000 of the population compared with an attack rate in the previous year of 0.12 per 1,000, and a mortality rate of 21.3%, and a death rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the population.

The following precautions were carried out in every case:—

In every instance, the patient was removed to Hospital, the bedding, wearing apparel, etc., burned, the house thoroughly disinfected and, with the exception of cases 17-21, those who had been in direct contact with the patient were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and kept under observation.

A house-to-house inspection of the streets in which the cases occurred, and those in the immediate vicinity was made, the houses disinfected with carbolic vapour, and afterwards with a strong solution of cyllin; the drains, sewers, and yards were also thoroughly disinfected.

The contacts were, where practicable, followed up, and every house to which they had been traced was disinfected; pawnshops in the neighbourhood were visited, and enquiry made as to whether clothing, etc., from any of these houses had been pledged, and if any such was discovered thorough disinfection was carried out.

The following are the particulars of the several cases:—

1. On the 11th February, 1909, Eliza J. Cummings, aged 19 years, was removed from No. 4 Killen place to Purdysburn Fever Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever. The other inmates of the house (16 in number) were removed to the Isolation Hospital, Twin Island West.

2. On the 12th February, Mary Cummings, aged 7 years, of No. 4 Killen place, was removed to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever.

3. On the 16th February, Mary A. M'Court, aged 8 years, was removed from the Isolation Hospital to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever.

4. On the 17th February, Isabella Cummings, aged 35 years, was removed from the Isolation Hospital to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever.

5. On the 24th February, David Hawthorne, aged 28 years, was removed from No. 42 Crosby street to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever. The other inmates of the house (3 in number) were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

6. On the 8th March, Francis M'Court, aged 6 years was removed from the Isolation Hospital to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever.

7. On the same date Nurse Templeton, Purdysburn Hospital, was stricken with Typhus Fever.

8 and 9. On the 10th March, Emily Uprichard, and Sarah J. Clarke, aged 10 and 34 years respectively, were removed from No. 42 Moscow street, suffering from Typhus Fever. The other inmates of the house (5 in number) were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

10. On the 13th March, Richard Uprichard, aged 12 years, was removed from the Isolation Hospital to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever. (See cases Nos. 8 and 9).

11. On the 18 March, Margaret J. Uprichard, aged 14 years, was removed from the Isolation Hospital to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever. (See cases Nos. 8, 9, and 10).

12. On the 24th April, Margaret J. Brady, aged 9 years, was removed from No. 42 Hopewell Street to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever. The other inmates of the house (6 in number) were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

13. On the 4th July, James Power, aged 34 years, was removed from No. 6 North Ann Street, suffering from Simple Continued Fever, which, on further diagnosis, was found to be Typhus Fever.

14 and 15. On the 4th August, Agnes and Thomas Fryer, aged 15 and 10 years respectively, were removed from No. 8 Dayton street to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhoid Fever, diagnosed afterwards as Typhus Fever.

16 On the 21st August, John Gargin, aged 18 years, was removed from No. 6 Thompson place to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever. The other inmates of the house (7 in number) were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

17. On the 6th September, John Fryar, aged 25 years, was removed from No. 8 Dayton Street to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever. (See cases Nos. 14 and 15). Owing to the Isolation Hospital having been held in readiness for possible Cholera patients, the contacts (5 in number) were thoroughly disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, Stewart street, and were afterwards kept under surveillance by the Officers of the Department until the period of incubation was ended.

18. On the 7th September, James Best, aged 8 years was removed from No. 10 Dayton street to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever. Similar precautions were taken as in case No. 17. (See cases Nos. 15, 16, and 17).

19. On the 8th September, James Best, aged 27 years, who had been in quarantine, was removed from No. 10 Dayton street to Purdysburn Hospital, as a suspicious case of Typhus Fever.

20 and 21. On the 6th October, Fred and Thomas Fryar, aged 51 and 13 years respectively, were removed from No. 8 Dayton street, to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Simple Continued Fever, which on further diagnosis proved to be Typhus Fever. (See cases Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19.)

22. On the 4th November, Alice Dysart, aged 40 years, was removed from No. 27 Townsend street to Purdysburn Hospital, suffering from Typhus Fever. The other inmates of the house (7 in number) were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

TABLE No. 23.

Showing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Typhus Fever notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year, also the total number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease.

District.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Deaths
1 Dock
2 Duncairn
3 Shankill	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
4 Workhouse
5 Millfield	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
6 College
7 Greencastle
8 Ligoniel
9 Falls
10 Woodvale
11 Ravenhill
12 Newtownards Road
13 Ballyhackamore
14 Ballymaghan
Total	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—

In addition to the 6 cases notified 16 contacts developed the disease, making a total of 22 cases.

TABLE No. 24.

Showing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by Typhus Fever, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years, 1881-1909.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	16	0.7
1882	207,671	55	2.6
1883	214,022	37	1.7
1884	216,622	31	1.4
1885	219,222	26	1.1
1886	221,822	21	0.9
1887	224,422	51	2.2
1888	227,022	6	0.2
1889	229,622	18	0.7
1890	232,222	13	0.5
1891	255,922	10	0.3
1892	261,046	11	0.4
1893	275,000	14	0.5
1894	285,000	4	0.1
1895	295,000	19	0.6
1896	300,000	4	0.1
1897	310,000	5	0.1
1898	340,000	1	0.02
1899	350,000	1	0.02
1900	359,000	2	0.05
1901	350,862	3	0.08
1902	360,000	3	0.08
1903	360,000	4	0.1
1904	360,000	6	0.1
1905	360,000	1	0.02
1906	366,220	3	0.08
1907	370,163	3	0.08
1908	380,344	10	0.26
1909	386,576	—	—

TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 90, compared with 274 in the preceding year, shewing a decrease of 184. In 7 instances the cases were on further diagnosis found not to be Typhoid Fever, so that the nett number of cases was 83. This is a great reduction compared with former years, when the cases were 842 in 1903, 530 in 1904, 631 in 1905, 551 in 1906, and 356 in 1907. It will thus be seen that a decrease of a most gratifying nature has taken place.

In the month of March not a single case of Typhoid Fever was notified, only 3 in April, 4 in May, 5 in June, 6 in July, and the greatest number notified in any one month was 14 in September.

The districts in which the greatest number of Typhoid Fever cases were notified were Nos. 11, 2, and 12. Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 13 had each 9 cases. There were no cases of this disease notified in No. 7 District, and only 1 each in Districts Nos. 1 and 8 respectively.

The age period at which the greatest number of cases occurred was between five and twenty years—24 males and 18 females; total number, 42. The next period was between twenty and forty—20 males and 10 females; total number, 30; while at ages under five and over forty the number was comparatively small—7 and 11 respectively; and at all ages (with the exception of those over sixty years) the number of males was greater than that of females, being 55 and 35 respectively.

In every instance the probable cause was carefully enquired into, but with negative results in the large majority of cases. Five were traced to contaminated milk, one to shell-fish, two from contact with previous cases, one followed influenza, while three appeared to have contracted the disease outside the City, viz., from Whitehead, Banbridge, and Bangor, respectively.

The attack rate was 0.23 per 1,000, whilst the death rate was 0.05 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.70 and 0.15 for the preceding year. The mortality rate was 22% of those attacked.

In 1908 only 51% of the cases were removed to Hospital for treatment, compared with 58.8% in 1909. This is an improvement on former years, and one which I hope to see still further carried out, and our splendidly equipped Hospital taken advantage of in every suitable case.

The following is a copy of my Report submitted to the Public Health Committee on the 30th September, 1909:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Re TYPHOID FEVER AND MILK SUPPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that on the 24th inst., Dr. Ritchie, Shankill Road, reported that Albert and Togo Hunter, of No. 211 Springfield Road, were suffering from Typhoid Fever.

On Monday, the 27th inst., Sanitary Sub-Officer Madden reported to me that he had been informed that a case of Typhoid Fever had occurred at the house of Mr. Close, Milk Vendor, No. 56 Mayo Street, who had supplied milk to the inmates of No. 211 Springfield Road. He also brought Mr. Close to interview me at this office. I obtained particulars from him regarding the history of the case, and the source of his milk supply. He admitted that one of his children was suffering from Typhoid Fever, and agreed to have him removed immediately to Purdysburn Fever Hospital. I gave instructions to the Sanitary Sub-Officer to have the removal of the patient effected at once, and to thoroughly disinfect the entire premises, and also pointed out to Mr. Close the precautions which it would be necessary for him to take if he wished to carry on his business. His milk vessels and utensils were to be removed from his premises, and no one from his house who was in contact with, or had anything to do with the nursing of the patient, was to be allowed to give any assistance in the carrying on of the business, and pending investigations his milk supply was to be changed. This he agreed to do.

Mr. Close's milk supply had been obtained from three sources, viz, Mr. Thomes Houston's farm, Carnmoney; Mr. William Houston's, Carnmoney; and Mr. Auld's, Monkstown.

On the same date (27th inst.) I visited Mr. William Houston's farm, and made inquiries as to the existence of any sickness in his household, or amongst any of his employees. He informed me that no sickness existed at present, nor had there been any for more than a year.

I then visited Mr. Thomas Houston's farm, and on making inquiries was informed that no sickness existed in his household, nor amongst his employees, nor had there been any for a considerable period.

I found both these premises and byres clean, although the byres were no of up-to-date construction.

On visiting Mr. Auld's farm I found that at present he had nine milch cows, from which seventeen gallons of milk were sent into the city daily. The byres were in a fairly clean condition, but the construction was not quite satisfactory. Liquid manure was flowing through an opening in the wall over the yard to a deep pit about twelve feet distant, and an excessive amount of excrementitious matter was lying over the surface of the yard. The piggery is constructed by a lean-to against one of the gables of the byre, the liquid manure from which flows into the pit referred to.

The water supply was quite unsatisfactory, being obtained from an open stream bordering an old lane, and thus very liable to contamination. Mr. Auld informed me that the water was used by two or three families living convenient to the stream before it reached his place (I have since ascertained that sickness existed in one of these families). The water for Mr. Auld's cattle is supplied from this stream, and the water for the household is drawn from the same source. At the time of my visit a flock of ducks were disporting themselves in the stream.

I inquired from Mr. Auld regarding sickness in his house. He said that he had suffered from a cold for three days about ten days ago, and during our conversation it transpired that one of his daughters had been ill for nearly three weeks, but that the illness was not of a serious nature. I inquired as to the medical attendant, and was informed that Dr. ——— was in attendance. I then called at his residence, but he was from home. However at a later period I was able to speak to him per telephone, when he informed me that he had not suspected Typhoid Fever. At my request he promised that on being supplied with the necessary tubes he would take samples of blood for Widal's test from Mr. and Miss Auld. These samples were forwarded to Professor Symmers who informed me that they gave a positive re-action.

In these circumstances it is to be feared that there is danger of an outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the district supplied with this milk, as yesterday, the 29th inst. two fresh cases were reported, the milk supply having been from the same source.

At present it is impossible to know to what extent the infection has been distributed, but it is certain that the prompt action of your officers has at least curtailed it to a considerable degree, as the supply was immediately discontinued on the discovery of the third case, whereas if the legal formalities had been strictly adhered to at least three days would have elapsed before an Order could have been obtained, and all this time the infected milk would have been distributed.

I wish to draw the special attention of your Committee to the circumstances of the discovery of the source of these Typhoid Fever cases, as an absolute proof of the necessity of the City's milk supply being supervised by your officers, for, although the disease appears to have been in existence for at least two or three weeks, no indication was given to the Department until it was discovered by your officers in the discharge of their duty, but unfortunately not until several citizens had become infected by the disease.

I would again respectfully urge your Committee to make an appeal to the Local Government Board to have the XIX Section, Part III, of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, made applicable in the case of Belfast, in order that the citizens may feel assured that every possible precaution is being taken to secure a pure milk supply.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. BAILIE,

Med. Supt. Officer of Health.

As a result of the foregoing Report, the Committee made the following resolution :—

Resolved—That the application to the Local Government Board, as contained in this Committee's minutes of 15th July, 1909, for an order under Section 19 of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, to authorise the Council to exercise, in relation to any dairies outside their district from which milk is supplied within their district, all the powers conferred upon the Council in relation to dairies within their district, be reaffirmed, and that the Local Government Board be requested to make the Order asked for.

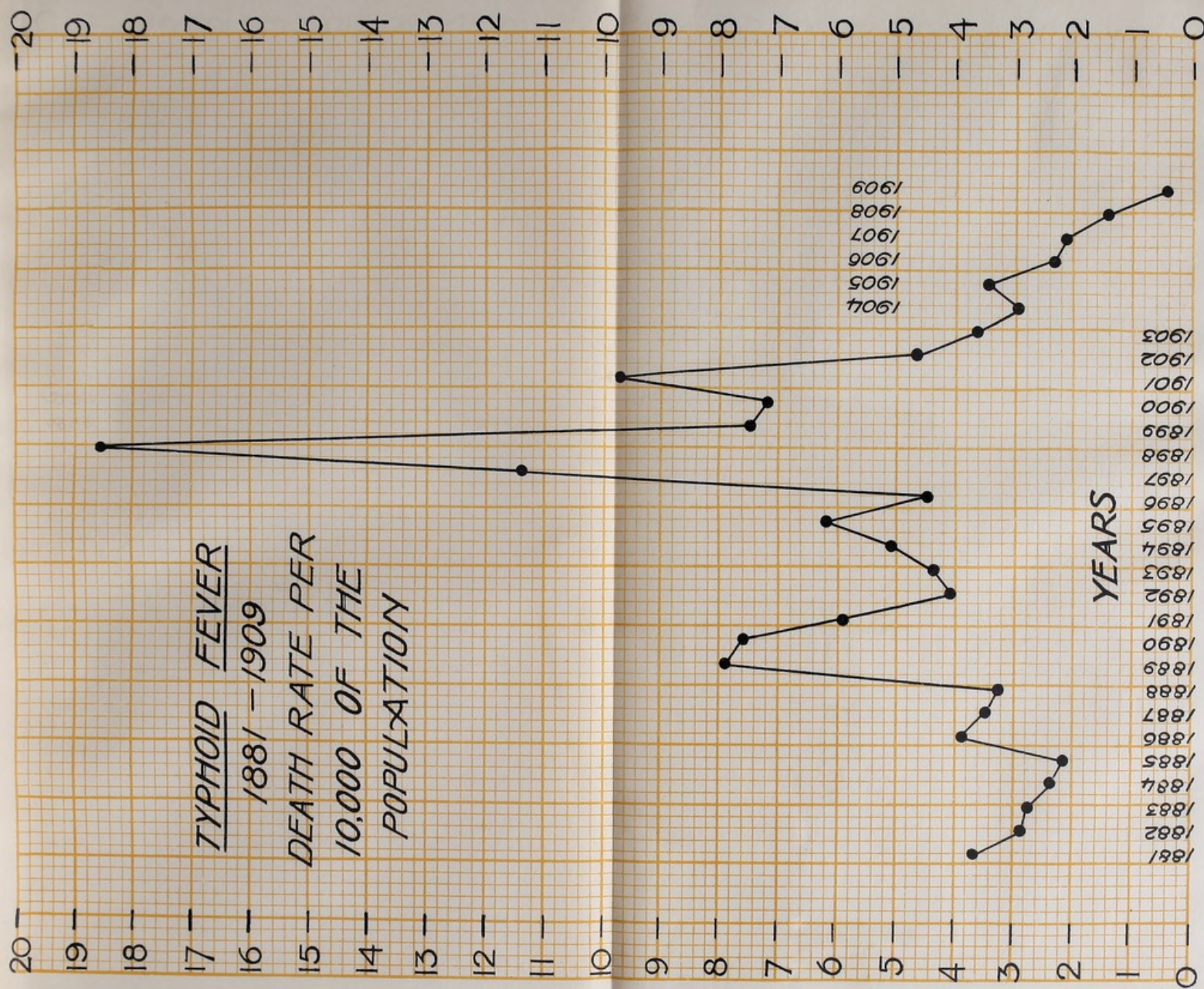
In reply to above resolution, the Local Government Board, while expressing their willingness to assist the Corporation in obtaining a pure milk supply, did not see their way to grant their request until the rural authorities concerned had had sufficient time for putting into force the powers conferred upon them by the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908.

TABLE No. 25.

Showing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Typhoid Fever notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease.

DISTRICT.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Deaths
1 Dock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
2 Duncairn	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	2	10	6
3 Shankill	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	9	1
4 Workhouse	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
5 Millfield	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	9	...
6 College	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	3
7 Greencastle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Ligoniel	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Falls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Woodvale	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	4	9	2
11 Ravenhill	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	4	2	1	2	...	7	1
12 Newtownards Road	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	16	2
13 Ballyhackamore	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	3	...	1	10	3
14 Ballymaghan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	1
Total,	11	11	..	3	4	5	6	11	14	6	12	7	90	20

TYPHOID FEVER
1881 - 1909
DEATH RATE PER
10,000 OF THE
POPULATION



YEARS

РАВНА ДИОНАТ

1881 - 1881

РАВА СТАРА ИТАДО

ЭИТ 70 000,01

КОИТКДИУ909

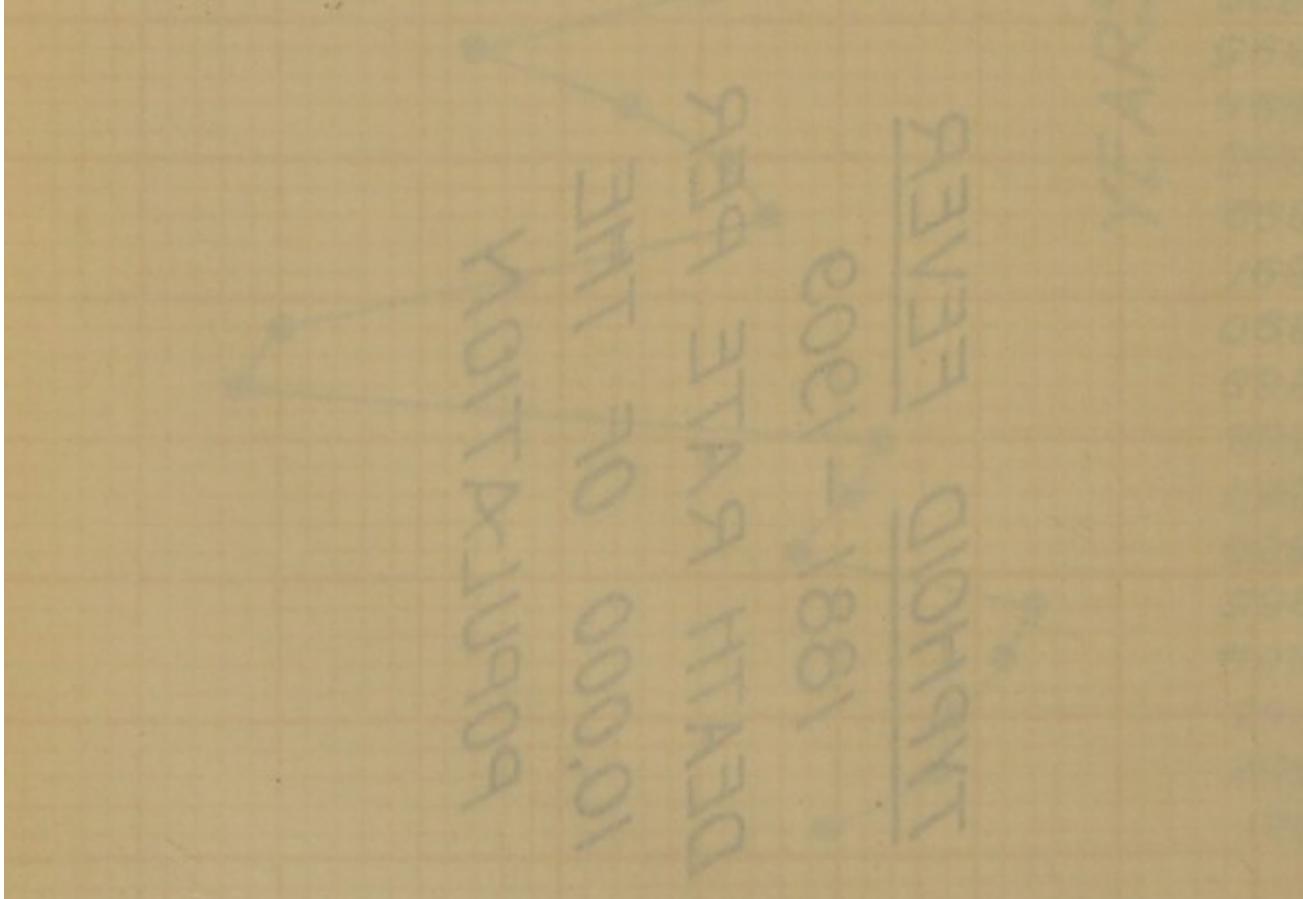
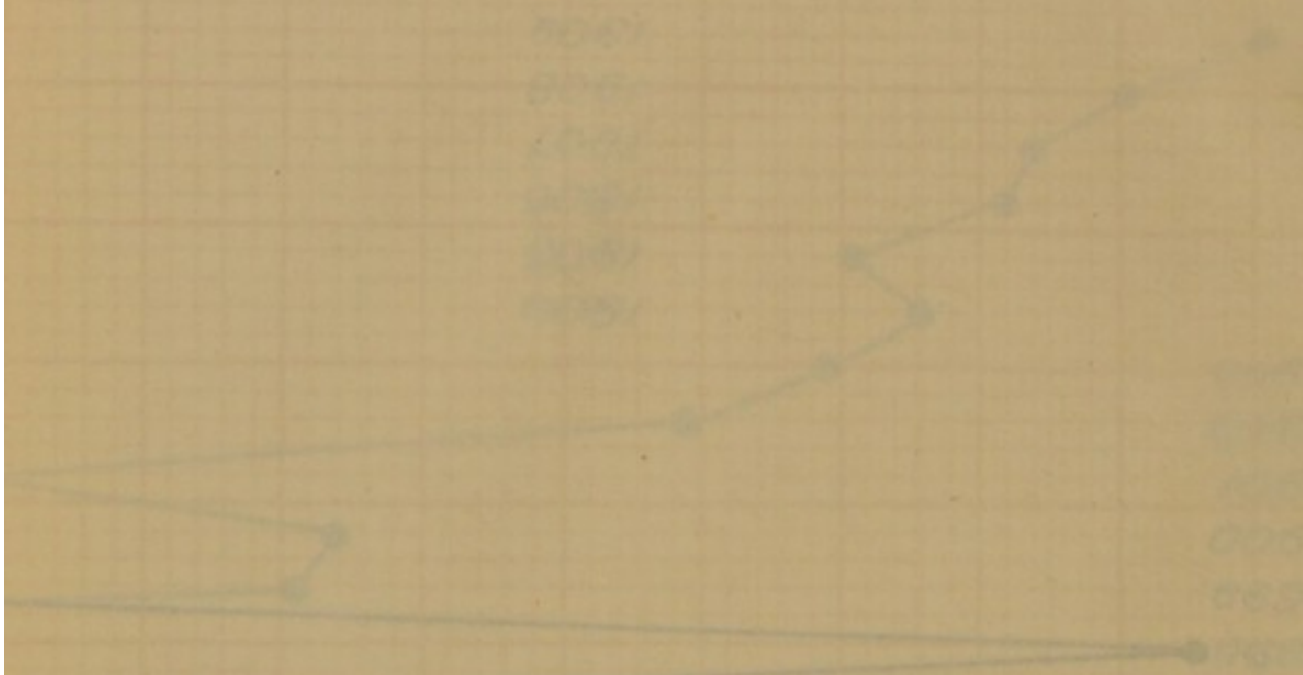


TABLE No. 26.

Showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Typhoid Fever and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881-1909.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	78	3.7
1882	207,671	62	2.9
1883	214,022	60	2.8
1884	216,622	52	2.4
1885	219,222	50	2.2
1886	221,822	86	3.9
1887	224,422	80	3.5
1888	227,022	75	3.3
1889	229,622	183	7.9
1890	232,222	177	7.6
1891	255,922	151	5.9
1892	261,046	108	4.1
1893	275,000	122	4.4
1894	285,000	145	5.1
1895	295,000	184	6.2
1896	300,000	136	4.5
1897	310,000	354	11.4
1898	340,000	640	18.8
1899	350,000	263	7.5
1900	359,000	261	7.2
1901	350,862	341	9.7
1902	360,000	169	4.7
1903	360,000	136	3.7
1904	360,000	111	3.0
1905	360,000	128	3.5
1906	366,220	90	2.4
1907	370,163	82	2.2
1908	380,344	57	1.5
1909	386,576	20	0.5

TABLE No. 27

Showing the annual death rate per 1,000 of the population from Typhoid Fever during the twenty years 1890-1909, also the average rate for quinquennial periods.

Year.		Rate.		Year.		Rate.
1890	...	0.76	} 0.54	1895	...	0.62
1891	...	0.59		1896	...	0.45
1892	...	0.41		1897	...	1.14
1893	...	0.44		1898	...	1.88
1894	...	0.51		1899	...	0.75
—						
1900	...	0.72	} 0.57	1905	...	0.35
1901	...	0.97		1906	...	0.24
1902	...	0.47		1907	...	0.22
1903	...	0.37		1908	...	0.15
1904	...	0.30		1909	...	0.05
						} 0.20

SCARLET FEVER.

335 cases were notified for 1909, as compared with 323 in the previous year. This was an attack rate of 0·8 per 1,000 of the population, the same rate as in the previous year. The number of deaths was 4, giving a death-rate of 0·01 per 1,000 of the population, and a mortality-rate of almost 1·2% of those attacked. Strange to say, the number of deaths and rates for the previous year were exactly the same.

The number of notifications of Scarlet Fever was comparatively low for the year until the middle of October, when they began to largely increase and continued to do so into the present year.

The cases were of a very mild type, and this was one of the difficulties which presented itself in dealing with the outbreak, for frequently the cases were so mild that they were not discovered until they were desquamating, and had been brought under medical notice for some other complaint. Children in this condition were allowed to mingle with other members of the family and play with children on the streets, so that it was no uncommon thing to have several cases in one house before serious attention was drawn to the nature of the illness.

We were unable to connect the cases with any milk supply, although strict inquiry was made in every case.

It is very probable that centres of infection were augmented from the surrounding towns and districts, where the disease had been very prevalent for some months previous.

It also came to my knowledge that several farmers in the country, where Scarlet Fever had occurred, had been in the habit of supplying buttermilk and butter to the City, although they denied having done so while the disease existed in their homes. I must, however, say I am far from being satisfied with the provisions made for disinfection in some of the milk supplying districts.

A great improvement was noticeable in the number of Scarlet Fever patients treated in Hospital compared with former years, the percentage being increased from 29·4 for 1908 to 44·2 for 1909.

239 cases occurred at ages between 5 and 20 years—126 females and 113 males; 87 cases at ages between 1 year and 5 years—50 males and 39 females; only one case occurred under one year; 26 cases at all other ages. Of the total cases, 180 were females, 175 males.

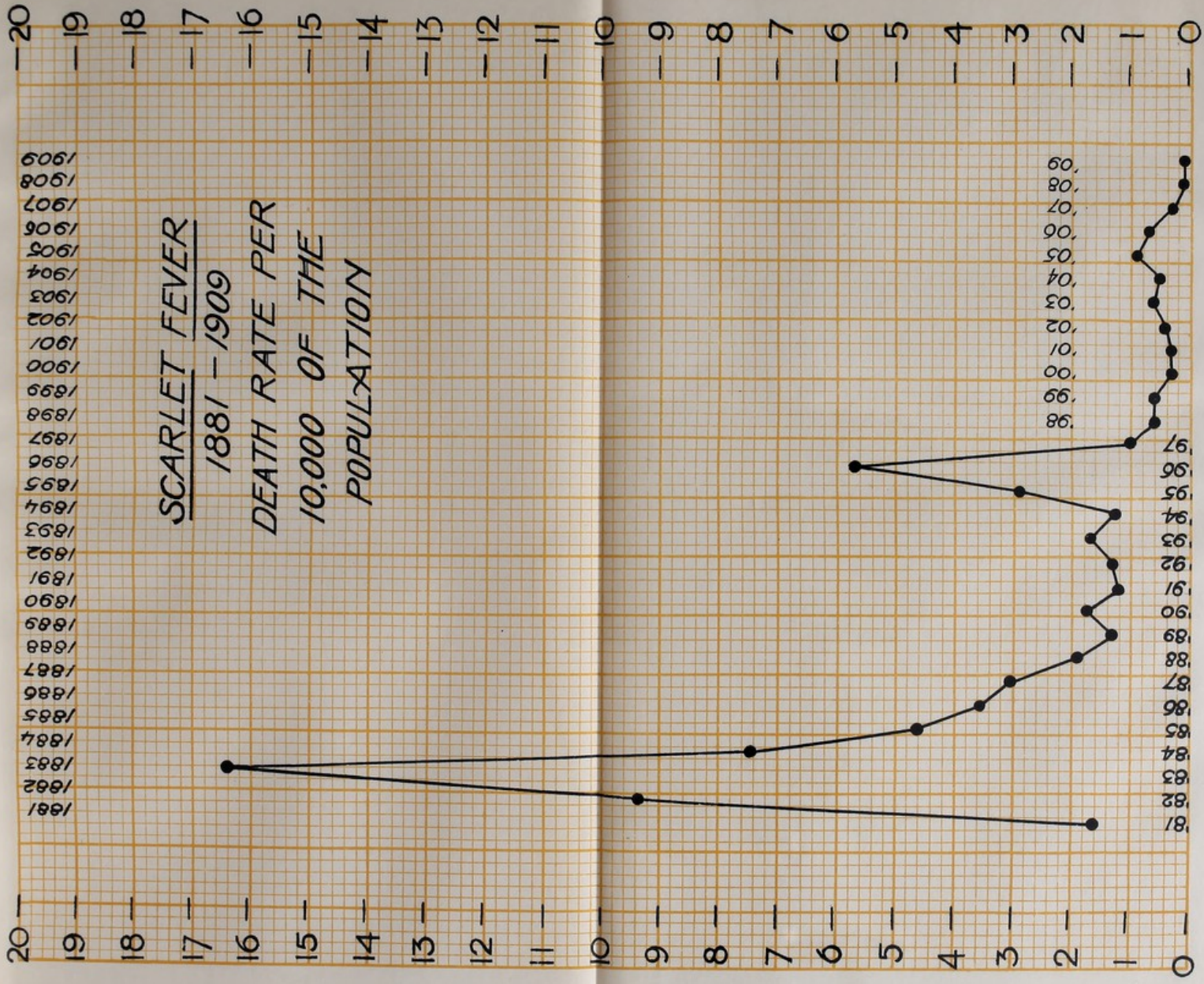
The prevalence of the disease was greatest in No. 11, Ravenhill area, and in No. 6, College District, which includes Ormeau and Ballynafeigh. No case occurred in No. 8, Ligoniel District; while No. 7, Greencastle, and No. 14, Ballymaghan, had only one each.

TABLE No. 28.

Showing by age periods the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	Total.
2	8	81	130	76	33	25	355

SCARLET FEVER
1881 - 1909
DEATH RATE PER
10,000 OF THE
POPULATION



РАВНА ТАЗИРАДЗ
 0001 - 1881
 939 ЭТАРА ИТАЭД
 ЭИТ 90 000.01
 МОИТАКЛУ909

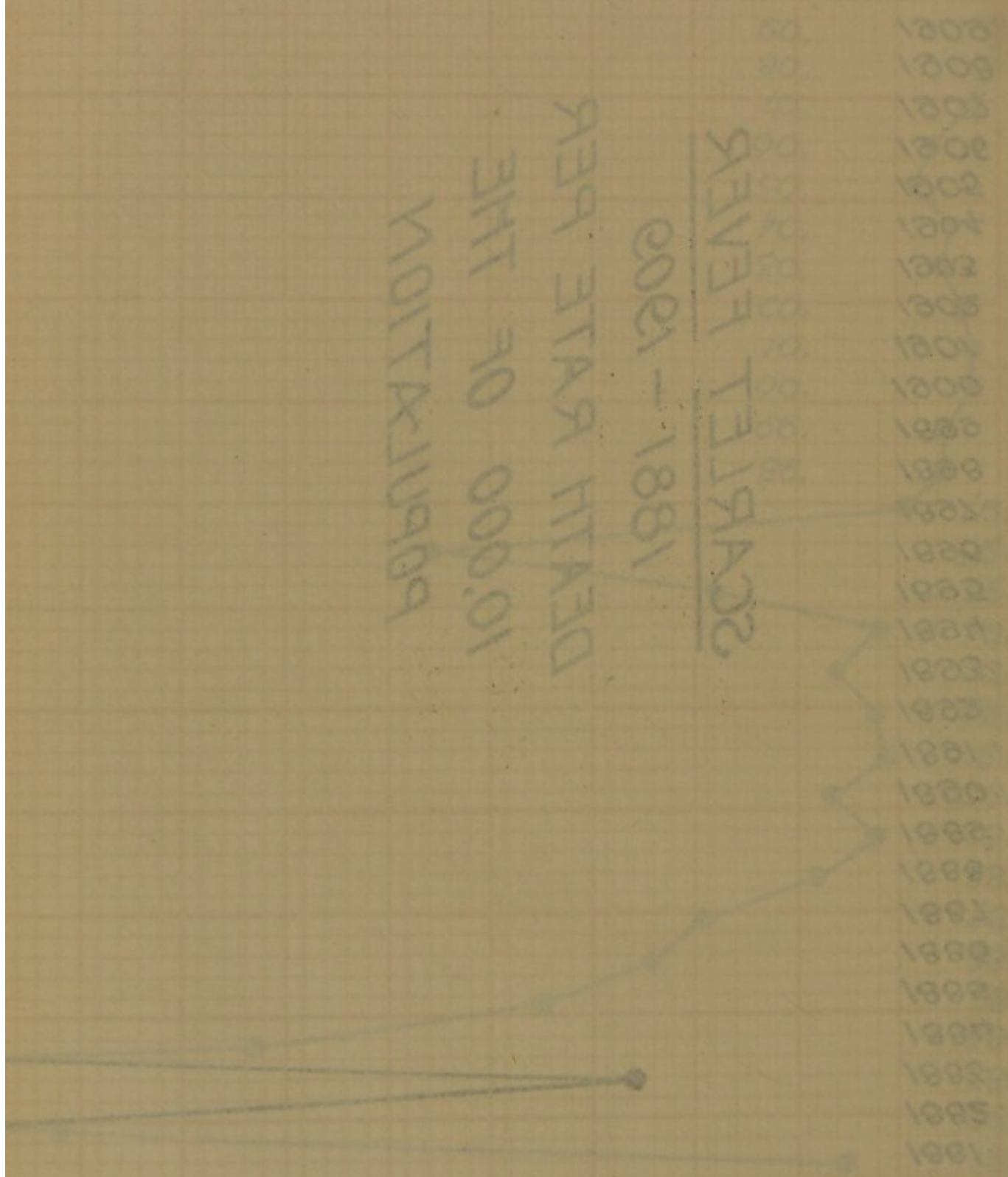


TABLE No. 29.

Showing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease.

DISTRICT.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Deaths
1 Dock	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	...
2 Duncairn	...	2	2	...	1	3	1	...	3	5	5	5	27	...
3 Shankill	...	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	3	3	14	10	46	2
4 Workhouse	4	10	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	8	12	6	47	...
5 Millfield	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
6 College	7	3	1	3	1	4	3	4	3	9	6	9	53	...
7 Greencastle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Ligoniel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Falls	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	6	1	1	15	...
10 Woodvale	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	9	8	28	...
11 Ravenhill	6	2	3	...	3	...	5	7	14	15	13	8	76	...
12 Newtownards Road	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	4	21	2
13 Ballyhackamore	2	5	6	1	2	2	1	..	2	2	6	...	29	...
14 Ballymaghan	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total,	26	26	22	12	12	17	17	14	32	56	70	51	355	4

TABLE No. 30.

Showing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by Scarlet Fever, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881-1909.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	34	1.6
1882	207,671	195	9.3
1883	214,022	353	16.4
1884	216,622	161	7.4
1885	219,222	103	4.6
1886	221,822	79	3.5
1887	224,422	68	3.0
1888	227,022	45	1.9
1889	229,622	31	1.3
1890	232,222	41	1.7
1891	255,922	31	1.2
1892	261,046	35	1.3
1893	275,000	48	1.7
1894	285,000	38	1.3
1895	295,000	88	2.9
1896	300,000	173	5.7
1897	310,000	32	1.0
1898	340,000	21	0.6
1899	350,000	24	0.6
1900	359,000	14	0.3
1901	350,862	13	0.3
1902	360,000	15	0.4
1903	360,000	24	0.6
1904	360,000	21	0.5
1905	360,000	35	0.9
1906	366,220	26	0.7
1907	370,163	13	0.3
1908	380,344	4	0.1
1909	386,576	4	0.1

SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVER.

There were 39 cases of this disease notified during the year, as compared with 208 in the preceding year, shewing a reduction of 169. This is the lowest number recorded since the adoption of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, the average number notified for the ten years 1899-1908 being 607.

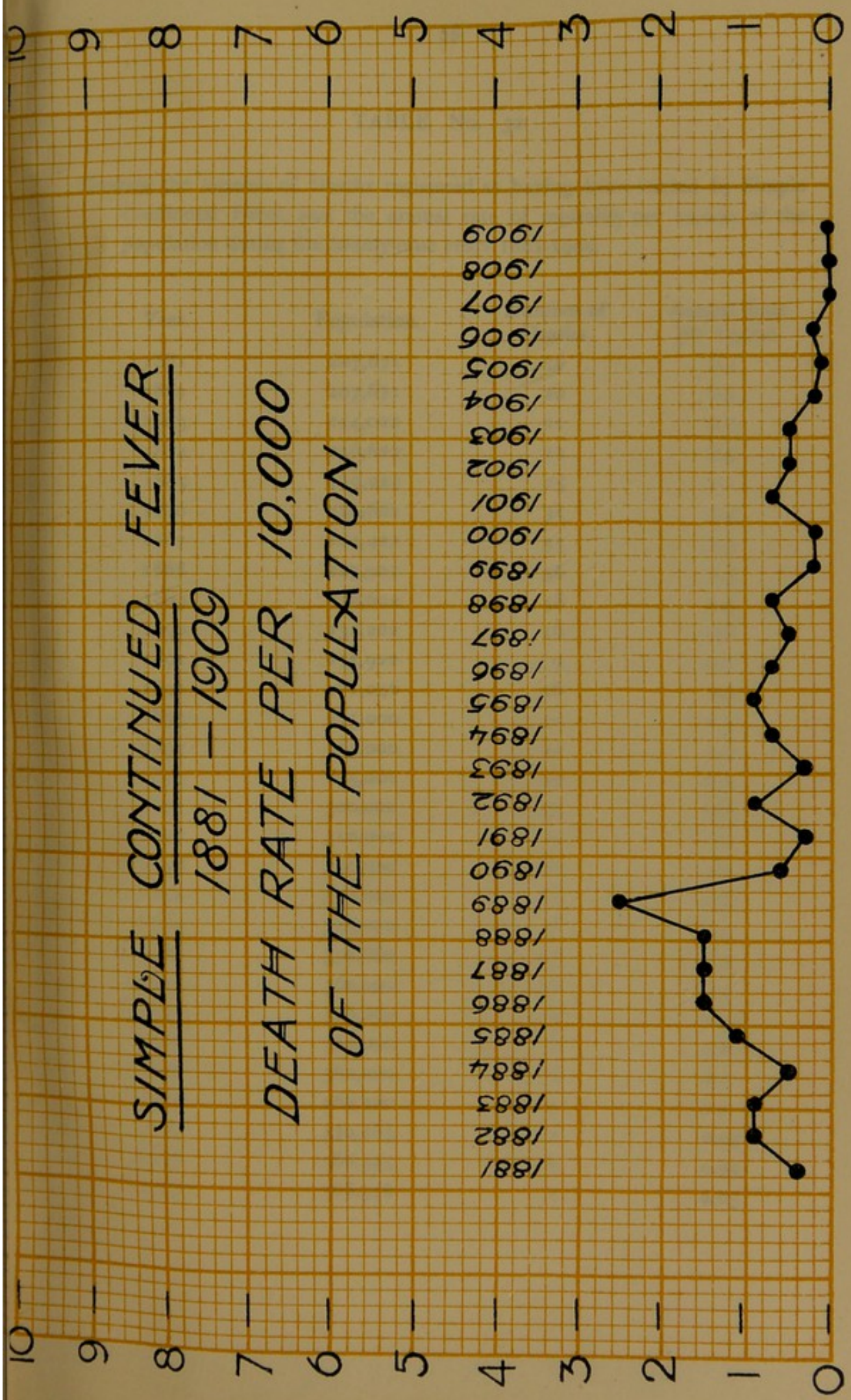
There were 2 deaths registered as having been caused by this disease during the year.

TABLE No. 31.

Showing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Simple Continued Fever notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease.

DISTRICT.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Deaths
1 Dock	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	1
2 Duncairn	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	...
3 Shankill	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	1
4 Workhouse	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...
5 Millfield	1	2	...
6 College	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...
7 Greencastle	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
8 Ligoniel
9 Falls	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	...
10 Woodvale	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11 Ravenhill	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
12 Newtownards Road	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
13 Ballyhackamore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Ballymaghan
Total,	3	4	4	2	3	3	7	1	1	4	4	3	39	2

SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVER
1881 - 1909
 DEATH RATE PER 10,000
 OF THE POPULATION



РАУНАА РАУНИТКОО РАУРАМИЗ

20021 - 1881

000.01 РАДА АТАРА АТААДА

МОТТАКЛУРАДА АНТИ АДО

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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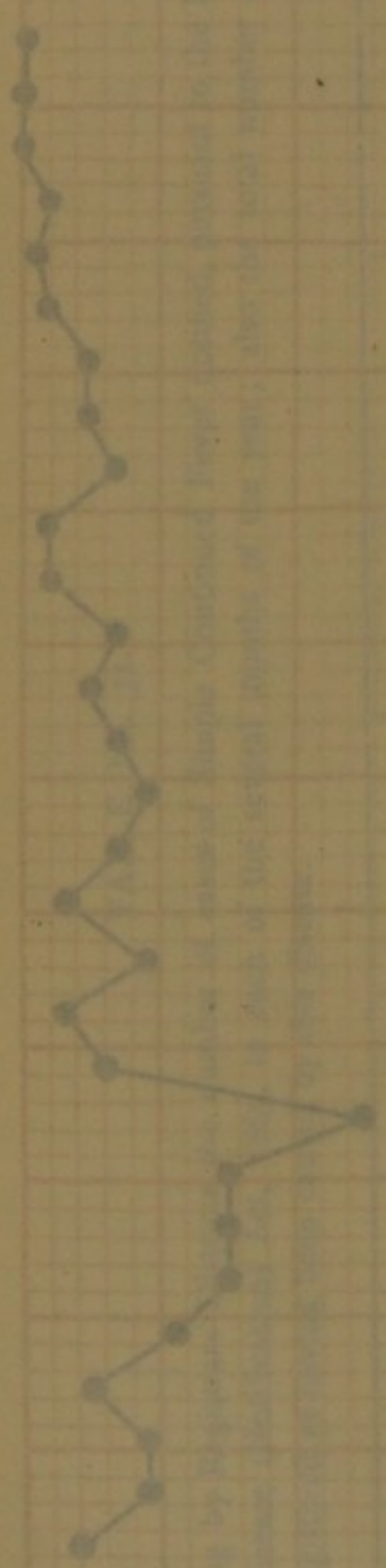


TABLE No. 32.

Showing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by Simple Continued Fever, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881-1909.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	10	0.4
1882	207,671	20	0.9
1883	214,022	21	0.9
1884	216,622	12	0.5
1885	219,222	25	1.1
1886	221,822	35	1.5
1887	224,422	35	1.5
1888	227,022	36	1.5
1889	229,622	58	2.5
1890	232,222	16	0.6
1891	255,922	9	0.3
1892	261,046	26	0.9
1893	275,000	10	0.3
1894	285,000	21	0.7
1895	295,000	29	0.9
1896	300,000	19	0.6
1897	310,000	16	0.5
1898	340,000	22	0.6
1899	350,000	10	0.2
1900	359,000	8	0.2
1901	350,862	26	0.7
1902	360,000	12	0.3
1903	360,000	18	0.5
1904	360,000	8	0.2
1905	360,000	6	0.1
1906	366,220	9	0.2
1907	370,163	2	0.05
1908	380,344	2	0.05
1909	386,576	2	0.05

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The number of cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year was 23, and of these 10 died; this gives an attack-rate of slightly over 2 per 1,000 births, and a death-rate of almost 1 per 1,000 births. The number of cases and the number of deaths being practically the same as in the previous year, but the births were 590 fewer.

Table No. 33 shows the distribution of cases, where treated, and whether attended by a medical practitioner, qualified nurse, or "handy woman".

It is very noticeable that the great majority of Puerperal Fever cases occur when the patients have been entirely under the care of the so-called "handy woman"; it is unfortunate that there are no means of putting an end to this unqualified practice, for it is quite reasonable to believe that in addition to the deaths which occur in connection therewith, many accidents must occur which lay the foundation for other ills which follow.

It will be seen from the Table that of the 23 cases notified, 13 were attended by "handy women", and that in only four instances medical supervision was exercised over them in the first instance, and six deaths occurred, while only two deaths occurred out of all the cases attended by qualified practitioners.

It will be noticed that Puerperal Fever was most prevalent in Nos. 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12 Dispensary Districts, and these are portions of the City where an unqualified practice is most frequently discovered.

Every case of Puerperal Fever is visited as soon as possible after it has been notified, and, on the recovery or demise of the patient, disinfection is carried out. If an unqualified woman has been in attendance, her house and clothing are disinfected, and she is forbidden to attend any further cases for a period of three weeks,

TABLE No. 33.

Showing particulars respecting persons notified as suffering from
Puerperal Fever.

Address of Patient.	Dispensary District	Was there a Medical Practitioner in attendance from the first	Where treated		Attendant		Patient re-covered	Patient died
			Home	Hospital	Qualifi'd Nurse	Handy Woman		
53 Academy Street	I	no	I	...	...	I	...	I
20 Carntall Street	2	yes	...	I	...	I	I	...
20 Hanna Street ...	2	no	I	...	...	I	...	I
20 Limestone St.	2	yes	I	...	...	I	...	I
29 Alton Street ...	2	no	I	...	..	I	I	...
16 Broadbent St	2	no	I	...	I	...	...	I
13 Alton Street ...	2	no	I	...	I	...	I	...
110 Carnan Street	3	no	I	...	...	I	I	...
1 Byron Street ...	3	no	...	I	...	I	...	I
64 Malvern Street	3	no	I	...	...	I	...	I
5 M'Donnell St ...	4	no	I	...	I	...	...	I
23 Erin Street ...	6	yes	...	I	I	...	I	...
80 Disraeli Street	10	no	I	...	..	I	I	...
6 Antigua Street ...	10	no	I	...	...	I	I	...
30 Ewart's Row ...	10	no	I	...	...	I	I	...
24 Flax Street ...	10	no	I	...	...	I	...	I
42 Glentoran St. ...	11	yes	I	...	I	...	I	...
22 Raby Street ...	11	yes	I	...	...	I	I	...
58 Redcar Street	11	no	I	...	I	...	...	I
29 Parker Street ...	12	yes	I	...	I	...	..	I
26 Memel Street ...	12	no	I	...	...	I	I	...
22 Stonyford St. ...	12	yes	I	...	I	...	I	...
9 St. Leonard St.	12	yes	...	I	...	I	I	...
Total ..			19	4	8	15	13	10

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 195 cases of Diphtheria notified during the year, and in connection therewith 18 deaths occurred, giving an attack-rate of 0.5 per 1,000 of the population, and a mortality-rate of 9.2 % of those attacked. The number is 26 fewer than in the preceding year, and gives the lowest attack-rate, as well as the lowest death-rate, ever recorded for the City.

The percentage of cases treated in Hospital was 37.1 %, as against 43.5 % in the previous year. This is most unsatisfactory, as in my opinion the great majority of all such cases should be treated in Hospital.

This disease was most prevalent during the month of July, when 29 cases were notified ; 22 occurred in March, 21 in November, 20 in January, and 20 in August, and was most prevalent in the North and East Divisions of the City.

TABLE No. 34.

Shewing by age periods the number of cases of Diphtheria notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	Total
6	22	57	49	17	10	34	195

TABLE No. 35.

Showing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Diphtheria notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered as having been caused by this disease.

DISTRICT.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Deaths
1 Dock	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Duncairn	3	3	4	1	1	2	10	8	1	2	1	2	38	4
3 Shankill	3	3	1	1	1	2	5	3	2	1	1	3	26	3
4 Workhouse	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	3	...	1	...	17	3
5 Millfield	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
6 College	1	2	5	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	20	1
7 Greencastle	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	..	...	3	...	7	...
8 Ligoniel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	...
9 Falls	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	..	9	...
10 Woodvale	3	...	...	..	...	1	5	...	2	...	2	1	14	1
11 Ravenhill	4	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	21	1
12 Newtownards Road	1	2	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	..	13	3
13 Ballyhackamore	3	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	...	5	1	24	1
14 Ballymaghan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	20	17	22	8	12	15	29	20	11	8	21	12	195	18

TABLE No. 36.

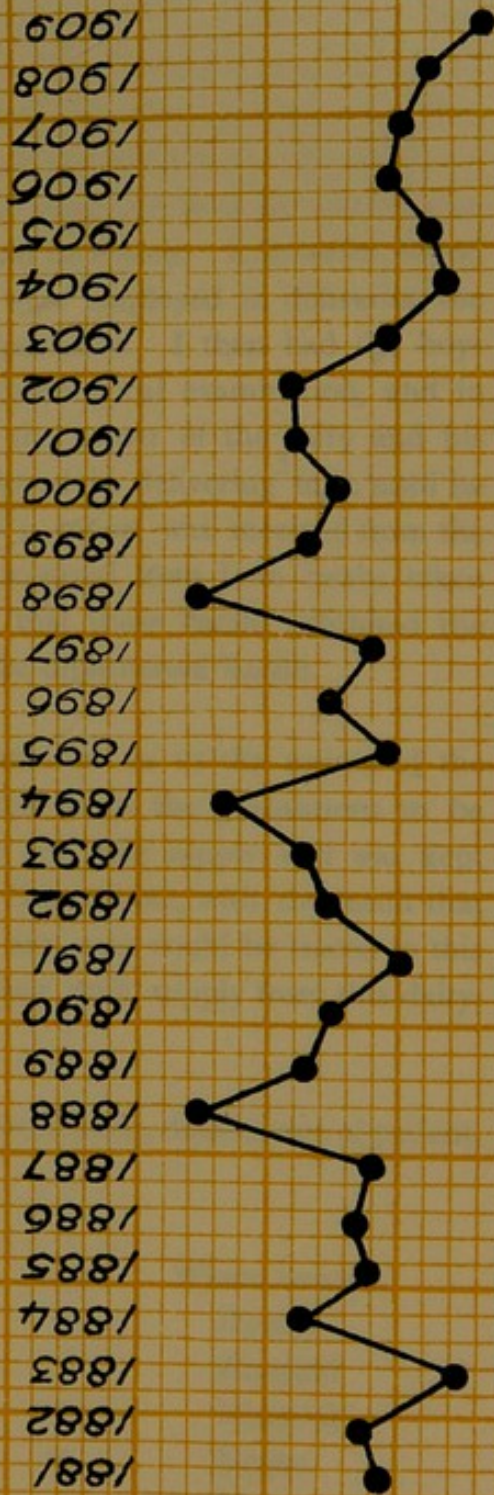
Showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Diphtheria, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881-1909.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	23	1.1
1882	207,671	25	1.2
1883	214,022	12	0.5
1884	216,622	37	1.7
1885	219,222	28	1.2
1886	221,822	29	1.3
1887	224,422	28	1.2
1888	227,022	57	2.5
1889	229,622	40	1.7
1890	232,222	37	1.5
1891	255,922	26	1.0
1892	261,046	43	1.6
1893	275,000	52	1.8
1894	285,000	66	2.3
1895	295,000	34	1.1
1896	300,000	47	1.5
1897	310,000	38	1.2
1898	340,000	87	2.5
1899	350,000	61	1.7
1900	359,000	54	1.5
1901	350,862	65	1.8
1902	360,000	66	1.8
1903	360,000	40	1.1
1904	360,000	28	0.7
1905	360,000	32	0.8
1906	366,220	41	1.1
1907	370,163	38	1.0
1908	380,344	33	0.8
1909	386,576	18	0.4

DIPHTHERIA
1881-1909

DEATH RATE PER 10,000
OF THE POPULATION

YEARS

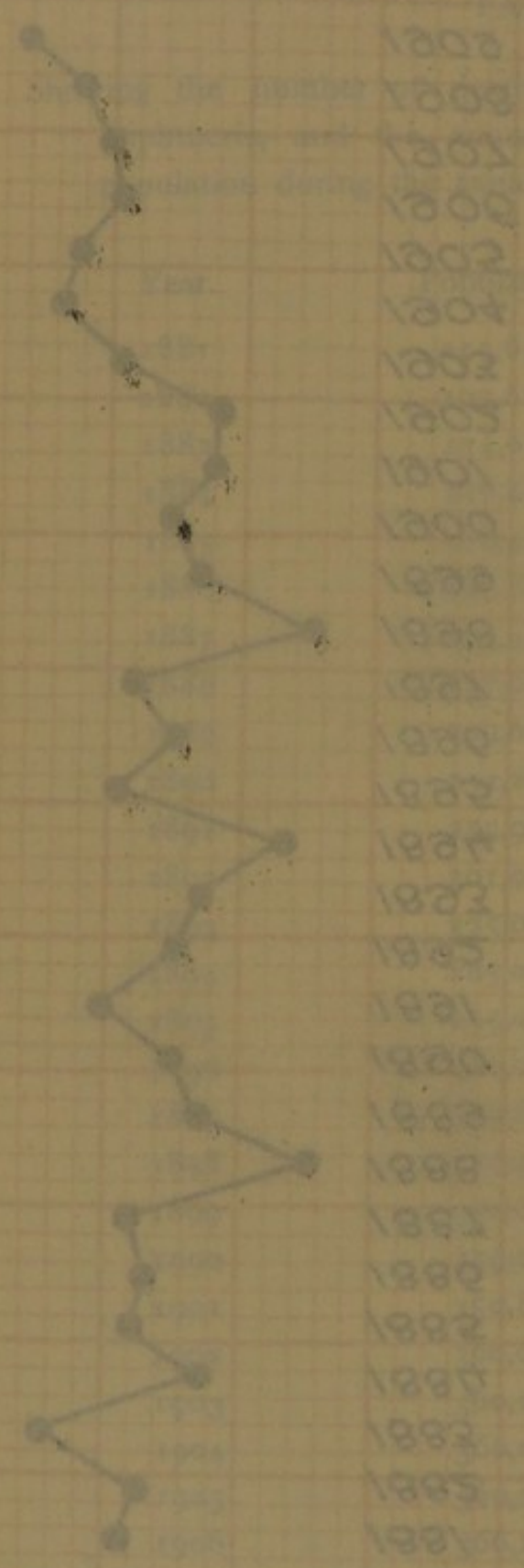


ANALYTICAL

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DIPHTHERIA—MILK SUPPLY.

On the 23rd July it was discovered that in three instances the milk supply was obtained from the same source, and on the 26th six further cases were reported, all these having been supplied with milk from the same dairy. I immediately visited this dairy, accompanied by Mr. Jordan, the City Veterinarian, and made strict inquiries regarding sickness in the family or amongst the employees in connection with the dairy, but from the information received no history of a suspicious illness could be traced. I, however, found on examining the throats of two boys who were employed in delivering the milk that they showed some inflammatory appearance. I then had the boys brought to my office, and took swabs for bacteriological examination, and in the meantime obtained an undertaking from the owner of the dairy and his solicitor that these boys would not be employed in delivering milk until he had received permission. On the 28th July a report was received from the Queen's College stating that a growth had occurred from both swabs taken from the boys at the suspected dairy, and that these bacilli exhibited the appearance of Diphtheria, or might possibly be diphtheroid bacilli.

On receiving this report little doubt remained as to the source of the outbreak. The dairyman was then instructed as to the precautions to be followed by him in connection with his dairy and milk supply, and was kept under strict observation by the officers of the Department, with the result that the 6th August was the last date on which any case could be traced to this milk supply. In all, 25 cases had received their milk supply from this dairy. Fortunately, only one death was reported.

The following return shews the date of notification, district, age of patient, and where treated.

Date.	Case.	District.	Age.	Where treated.
July 21	A	Glenburn Park	6	Home
23	B	Kansas Avenue	6	Hospital
23	C	Hopefield Avenue	15	Hospital
26	D	Glandore Gardens	30	Home
26	E	Donegall Park Avenue	7	Home
26	F	Old Cavehill Road	16	Hospital
26	G	Cliftonville Avenue	23	Hospital
26	H	Cliftonville Avenue	20	Home
26	I	Cliftonville Avenue	18	Home

Date.	Case.	District.	Age.	Where treated.
27	J	Wyndham Street	4 6/12	Home
28	K	Limestone Road	17	Home
28	L	Rosemount Gardens	17	Home
28	M	Oldpark Road	2 6/12	Home
28	N	Rosemount Gardens	21	Home
30	O	Oldpark Road	4	Home
31	P	Glenburn Park	1 1/12	Home (2nd case)
31	Q	Glentane Street	8	Home
Aug. 3	R	Glentane Street	7	Home
3	S	Lansdowne Road	28	Hospital
3	T	Cavehill Road	11	Home
3	U	Duncairn Gardens	22	Home
3	V	Chichester Park	5	Home
5	W	Lansdowne Road	32	Home
5	X	Lansdowne Road	2 6/12	Home
6	Y	Kelvin Parade	21	Hospital

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was very prevalent during the entire year. 213 deaths were attributed to this disease, showing a death rate of 0.55 per 1,000 of the population ; the number of deaths being 76 in excess of the previous year. The average for the preceding five years was 168 deaths per year.

It is to be feared that until parents and guardians take a greater interest in the protection of their children from infection in the case of Whooping Cough and Measles, and realize the danger of complications following these diseases, which cause an excessive death rate, that the efforts of sanitary authorities will be greatly handicapped

As in the case of Measles, Whooping Cough is non-notifiable, and is very little, if at all, under the control of municipal authorities, although disinfection and advice are offered in every case coming under the notice of the Department. The long continued and uncertain period of infection connected with this disease also adds to the difficulties of effecting any proper or efficient control ; this together with the carelessness and neglect of precautions adopted by those in charge of patients tends to the spreading of the disease, causing secondary complications, which, it is to be feared, end in the deaths of many whose lives might have been saved had proper care been taken.

TABLE No. 37.

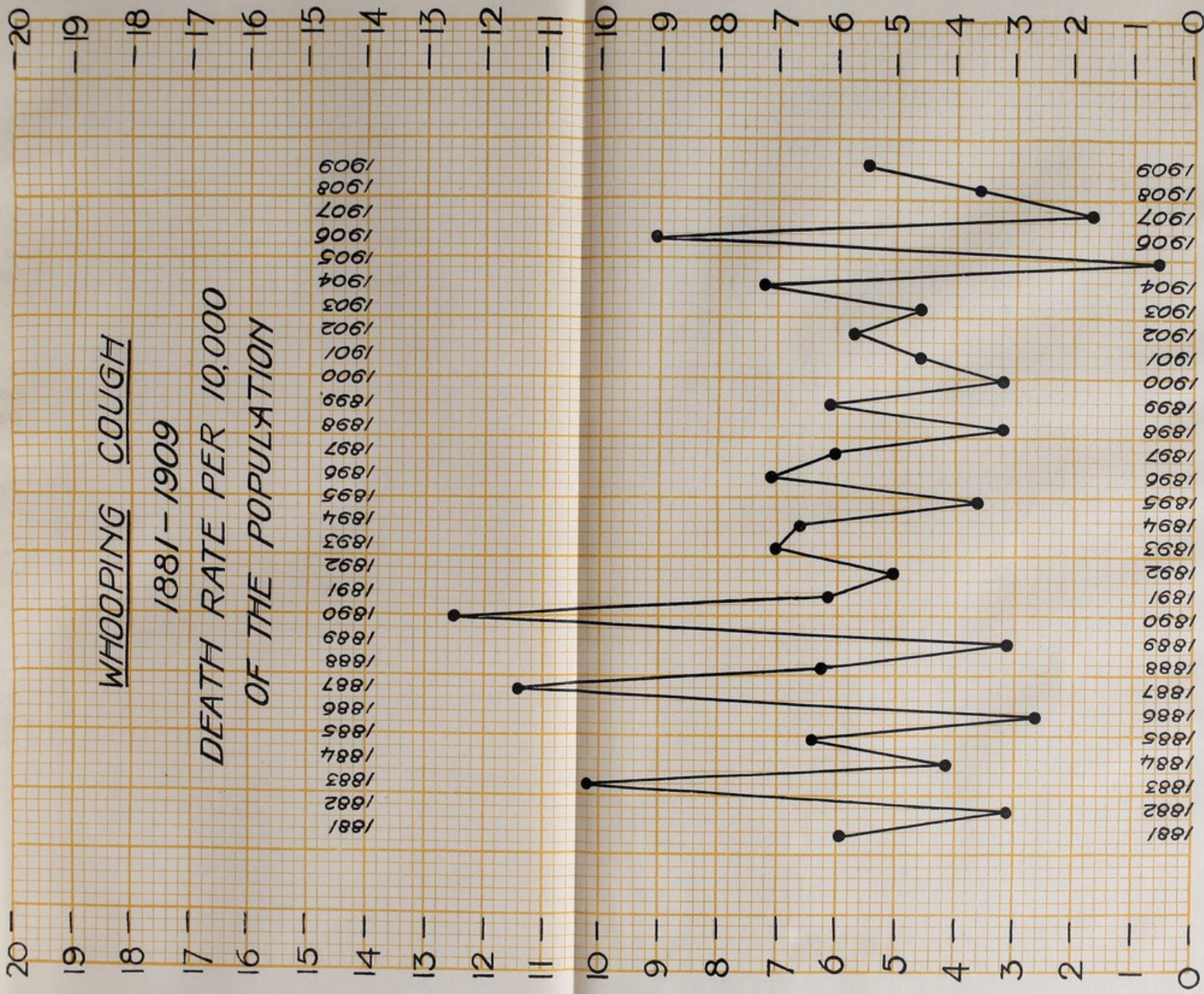
Showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Whooping Cough and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881-1909.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	123	5.9
1882	207,671	65	3.1
1883	214,022	220	10.2
1884	216,622	89	4.1
1885	219,222	141	6.4
1886	221,822	58	2.6
1887	224,422	256	11.4
1888	227,022	142	6.2
1889	229,622	73	3.1
1890	232,222	292	12.5
1891	255,922	158	6.1
1892	261,046	131	5.0
1893	275,000	193	7.0
1894	285,000	190	6.6
1895	295,000	109	3.6
1896	300,000	215	7.1
1897	310,000	187	6.0
1898	340,000	109	3.2
1899	350,000	215	6.1
1900	359,000	115	3.2
1901	350,862	162	4.6
1902	360,000	208	5.7
1903	360,000	168	4.6
1904	360,000	260	7.2
1905	360,000	24	0.6
1906	366,220	331	9.0
1907	370,163	64	1.7
1908	380,344	137	3.6
1909	386,576	213	5.5

WHOOPING COUGH

1881-1909

DEATH RATE PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION



НОВОС ДИПЛОМНИ

1881 - 1881

10000 ЯЗУ АТЛАЯ ИТЛАЯ

10000 ЯЗУ АТЛАЯ ИТЛАЯ

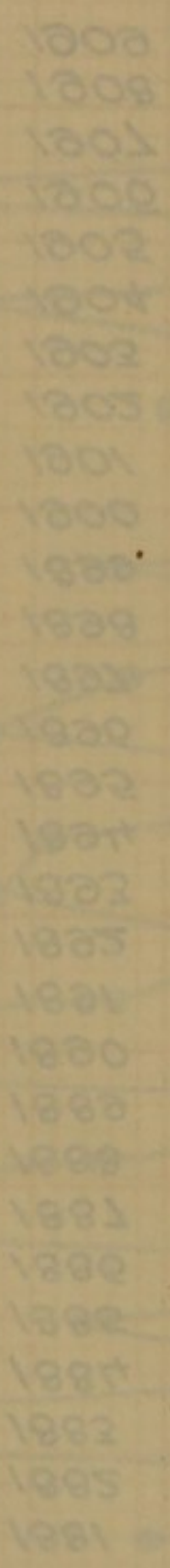


TABLE No. 38.

Showing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Membranous Croup notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year.

DISTRICT.	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1 Dock	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
2 Duncairn	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
3 Shankill	1	...	...	1	2
4 Workhouse	1	...	...	...	1
5 Millfield	1
6 College
7 Greencastle
8 Ligoniel
9 Falls
10 Woodvale
11 Ravenhill
12 Newtownards Road
13 Ballyhackamore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Ballymaghan
Total,	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	3	10

MEASLES.

Measles, which was prevalent in 1908, subsided during 1909, when 10 deaths were registered, compared with 186 deaths in the former year.

This is a disease which, up to the present, has been found to be practically uncontrollable by Sanitary Authorities, for various reasons, but principally owing to the fact that it is highly infectious for some time before the nature of the disease is recognised, and also because the large majority of parents cannot be induced to take any precautions for the prevention of infection, either amongst their own children or those of their neighbours, erroneously believing that all children must of necessity suffer from Measles at some period of their lives, and the sooner the better. This error would not be so serious if proper care were taken of the patients during convalescence, but unfortunately this is not so, for in a very large number of instances the children are put under no restrictions, such as being isolated, kept warm, &c., the result being that large numbers die during epidemic years from Bronchitis and Pneumonia. It must be admitted that in the large majority of the houses proper isolation would be almost impossible; but I am satisfied that if sufficient care and attention were given during convalescence, a great many lives could be saved.

The methods for combating this disease are as follows:—The isolation of all cases coming under notice as far as it is possible to have such a measure carried out in the homes; the exclusion of all cases and all contacts from schools; and the cautioning of parents against allowing infected children to play with others.

A very useful means of inter-communication exists between this Department and the Principals of the various National Schools in the City, whereby the Principals voluntarily notify me by prepaid circular of all infectious disease coming under their notice, and they, on the other hand, are notified of any cases of infectious disease occurring in the homes of their pupils. By such means the children from infected houses are prevented from attending school and spreading disease.

The following printed instructions are left in every house in which the disease occurs and of which the Department is cognisant:—

MEASLES.

1. Measles is a dangerous and very infectious disease, especially fatal to young children, mainly through chest complications occurring during the course of the disease, and frequently brought on through carelessness and exposure of the patient to cold.

2. If a case of Measles occurs in your house, medical advice should be obtained as soon as possible ; the patient should be kept apart from all other children ; or, better still, removed to hospital.

3. Under no circumstances should any of the children living in the house be sent to school, or other place of public resort, until at least three weeks have expired from the appearance of the rash on the last child attacked. Visiting of the patient, more especially by young persons, should be prevented.

4. Those in attendance on the patient should carry out strictly the instructions of the Medical Attendant, not only as to the giving of the medicines when ordered, but also as to the cleanliness of the surroundings, and guarding the patient from any exposure to cold. They should avoid contact with healthy persons, more especially children who have not had the disease.

5. On the removal or recovery of a patient, the house should be thoroughly disinfected, all woodwork washed, and the walls and ceilings lime-washed; the clothing of the patient, as also the bed and bedding in use during the disease, should also be disinfected. This will be seen to in all cases by the Sanitary Officer free of charge.

6. Mothers, nurses, and others having charge of babies or children suffering from this disease, should be careful not to expose them, by carrying them in their arms or otherwise, in the public streets. The doing so is attended with danger to the patient and risk to those with whom they come in contact, and any person so doing is liable to prosecution for exposing an infected person.

7. A child suffering from Measles should be strictly isolated for four weeks in a well-ventilated room with a fire burning constantly.

8. Measles is highly infectious for several days before the rash appears. The early signs of the disease are—Coughing, Sneezing, Redness of the Eyes, Running at the Nose, and some feverish symptoms. A child attending school

with these indications should be sent home and kept under observation. The rash appears about the third or fourth day after these symptoms, on the face first, and then spreads over the whole body.

9. School teachers should be on the look-out for these symptoms, so as to prevent the disease spreading in schools.

10. A child should not be allowed to return to school until four weeks have passed after the rash appears.

11. In case of death, disinfectants should be freely used around the body, and it should be buried as quickly as possible. No wake under any circumstances should be permitted.

N.B.—Attention is particularly called to the following provisions of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878:—

- Section 142.—(1.) Any person who, while suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or
- (2.) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or
- (3.) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder; or
- (4.) Exposes or conveys without proper precaution the body of any person who has died of any dangerous infectious disorder; or
- (5.) Wakes, or permits to be waked, in any house, room or place over which he has control, the body of any person who has died of any dangerous infectious disorder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Section 146.—Any person who shall knowingly or negligently send a child to school who, within the space of three months, has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, or who has been resident in any house in which such dangerous infectious disorder shall have existed, within the space of six weeks, without a certificate from some duly qualified medical practitioner that such child is free from disease and infection, and unless his or her clothes have been properly disinfected, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

H. W. BAILIE, D.P.H.,

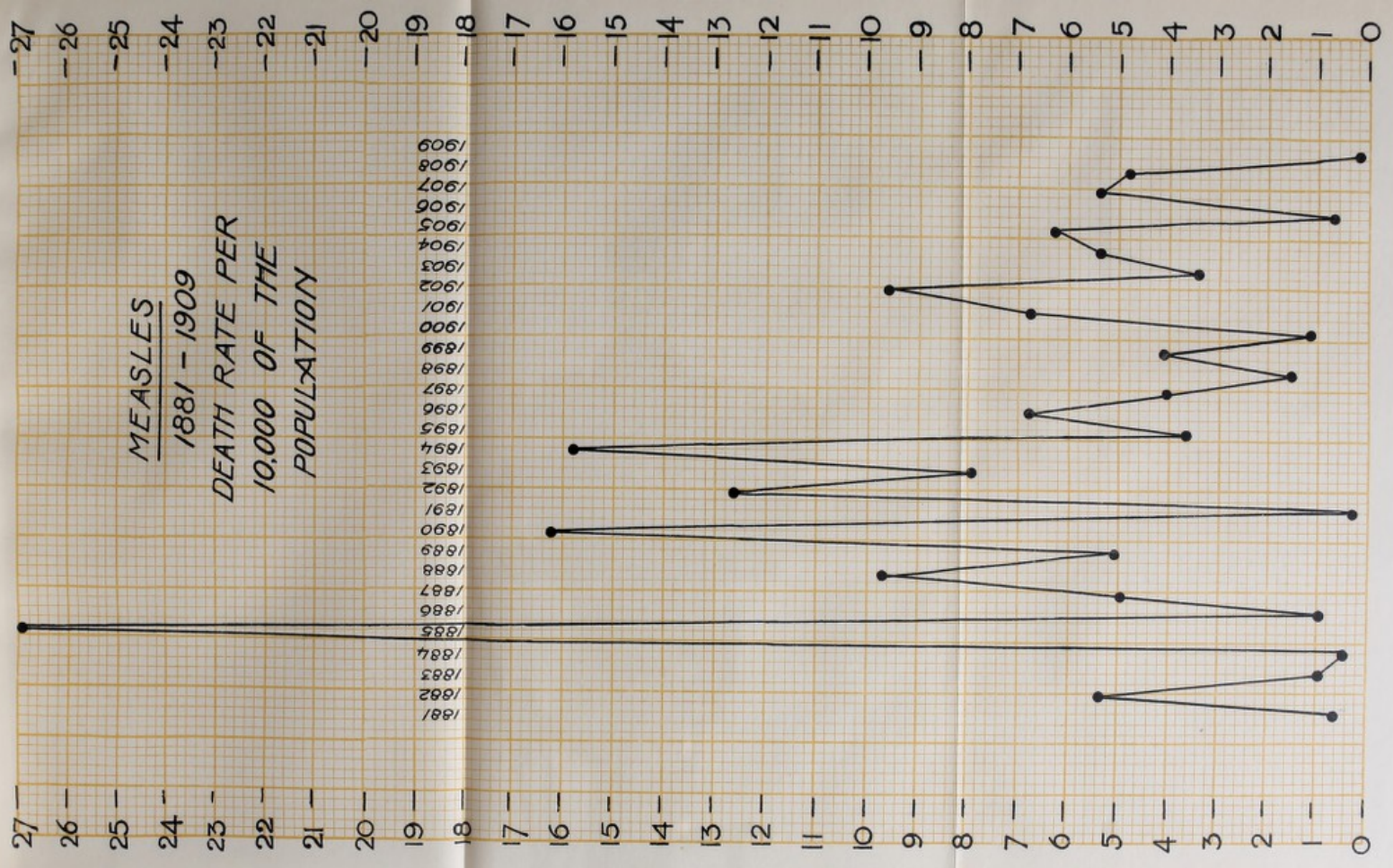
Medical Superintendent Officer of Health

TABLE No. 39.

Showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Measles, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881-1909:—

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	14	0.6
1882	207,671	111	5.3
1883	214,022	21	0.9
1884	216,622	9	0.4
1885	219,222	591	26.9
1886	221,822	22	0.9
1887	224,422	112	4.9
1888	227,022	220	9.6
1889	229,622	117	5.0
1890	232,222	378	16.2
1891	255,922	10	0.3
1892	261,046	339	12.6
1893	275,000	216	7.8
1894	285,000	452	15.8
1895	295,000	197	3.6
1896	300,000	205	6.8
1897	310,000	124	4.0
1898	340,000	54	1.5
1899	350,000	146	4.1
1900	359,000	42	1.1
1901	350,862	240	6.8
1902	360,000	349	9.6
1903	360,000	125	3.4
1904	360,000	196	5.4
1905	360,000	227	6.3
1906	366,220	29	0.7
1907	370,163	201	5.4
1908	380,344	186	4.8
1909	386,576	10	0.2

MEASLES
1881 - 1909
DEATH RATE PER
10,000 OF THE
POPULATION



2312A3M

2001 - 1881

РАБА СТАРА ПРАДО

ЖИТ ДО 0000.01

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DIARRHŒA.

There were 244 deaths registered as having been caused by this disease, corresponding to a rate of 0.63 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 260, which is equal to a rate of 0.68 in the previous year; whilst the average rate for the 10 years, 1899-1908, was 0.74, thus shewing a decrease of 0.06, as compared with the average of the 10 preceding years.

The number of deaths from this disease during the year was comparatively low, with the exception of the eight weeks between the 14th August and 19th October, when the number of deaths averaged 16 per week.

Taking into consideration the number of mothers compelled to work out and leave their children in the charge of others for the greater portion of the day, the number of deaths from this disease may be considered few, as it is well-known that almost all deaths from this disease occur amongst infants, adults rarely succumbing to it. With the exception of Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9 and 13 Dispensary Districts, in which only a few deaths occurred, the proportion of deaths compared with the population was very evenly distributed.

As already pointed out in a former report, diarrhœa is a preventable disease, probably more so than most of the other diseases so designated. It is most common and fatal in infants under one year; although by no means confined to this period of life, it certainly is much more fatal then, which is most likely due to the fact that infants have less vital resistance to withstand the debility and depression accompanying or following a severe attack of zymotic enteritis.

The disease appears to be very infectious, particularly amongst infants artificially fed, where bottles, teats, and milk utensils are not kept thoroughly clean and sweet. It is always most prevalent amongst the poorer classes, who seem to be more careless in regard to the manner of preparing artificial food. There is another cause due to the frequent changes and irregularity of their milk supplies. It is too often bought here and there in halfpenny worths, kept in open vessels and liable to contamination and filth, carried by flies, dust, &c. It is also frequently kept too long until it is sour, and is then prepared after a fashion, and given to the unfortunate infants through dirty tubes. It is thus easily seen how enteritis is induced, and the fatal results which follow in the vast majority of those attacked at ages under one year. Some insist on feeding infants of a few weeks with bread, corn flour, &c.,

because they say the baby is hungry for want of stronger food than milk, whereas, as a matter of fact, the baby cries because of digestive troubles caused by the use of improper food.

I am afraid there is a class that even the strongest influence and teaching will have little effect on their method, or rather, want of method, in feeding infants, and that they will continue in their own way regardless of all the friendly interest and advice given to them. I refer to the reckless, careless, and intemperate mothers, who try to evade the visits of the Health Visitors. Unfortunately many of this class are very reproductive, and the death rate of the children of such is correspondingly high.

The following card, "Advice and Instructions as to the Feeding and General Management of Infants," has been freely distributed throughout the City by the Health Visitors, together with a circular giving instructions respecting the precautions to be adopted in order to prevent Diarrhoea :—

HOW TO CARE INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

"Improper feeding" of Infants is the cause directly or indirectly of the high death-rate amongst children in large cities or towns.

If children were properly fed, the death-rate would be materially reduced.

The mother's milk is the natural food, and the best.

Feed with mother's milk, if possible, until baby is nine or ten months old.

If from any cause the mother cannot suckle the child, it should be fed on new milk and water (that has been boiled) in proportions according to age. No starchy food, such as bread, corn flour, &c., should be given until the child is six or seven months old ; milk and water, with a little cream and sugar added, will be sufficient.

Cow's milk contains about twice as much albumen as human milk. It contains about an equal amount of fat, but the milk sugar is deficient.

The excess of albumen can be adjusted by adding an equal quantity of water, but this will cause a deficiency of fat, which can be compensated for by adding cream, and the deficiency of sugar made up by adding some milk sugar.

A good substitute for breast milk, as directed by Rotch, of America, is as follows :—

Cream $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., milk 1 oz., water 5 ozs., lime water $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., milk sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls. At first only about 2 ozs. should be given at a time.

Frequently children are fed and do well on the following mixture :— 1 tablespoonful of fresh sweetmilk, 2 tablespoonfuls of water, 1 teaspoonful of lime water with a little sugar, and, if possible, a tablespoonful of cream added. This should be given about every two hours, and always freshly prepared, and what is left should be thrown away. The feeding bottle should be kept thoroughly clean. Bottles with indiarubber tubes should not be used.

As the child grows older and stronger the intervals between feeding should be increased to three hours; the proportion of milk should also be increased. After the first month, half milk and water; after the third month and until the sixth or seventh, two parts of milk and one of water should be the proportions, always adding a little cream and sugar.

In large towns, when it is sometimes difficult to be sure of the purity of the milk supply, it should be pasteurised—that is, heated to near the boiling point, and kept at that temperature for fifteen or twenty minutes. If this is done it would be perfectly safe from disease germs.

For every baby fed on its mother's milk who dies before the age of one year, four babies die who have been fed by other means.

Always keep the baby very clean.

Always bath (or sponge all over) the baby once a day in warm water.

Always let baby sleep in a cot or cradle, but not in the bed with its mother.

Always use Fuller's Earth to powder the baby, not starch nor flour.

Never neglect to send for a doctor if baby is ill. Babies are soon overcome, and die quickly.

Never give baby skimmed milk, nor milk that is not perfectly fresh and good.

Do not carry baby "sitting up" until it is five months old.

By order,

Public Health Committee,

H. W. BAILIE, D.P.H.,

Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.

DIARRHŒA.

The Public Health Committee desire to draw attention to the great mortality which usually occurs amongst babies every year from Diarrhœa during the latter part of the month of July, and from that time until the end of the month of September.

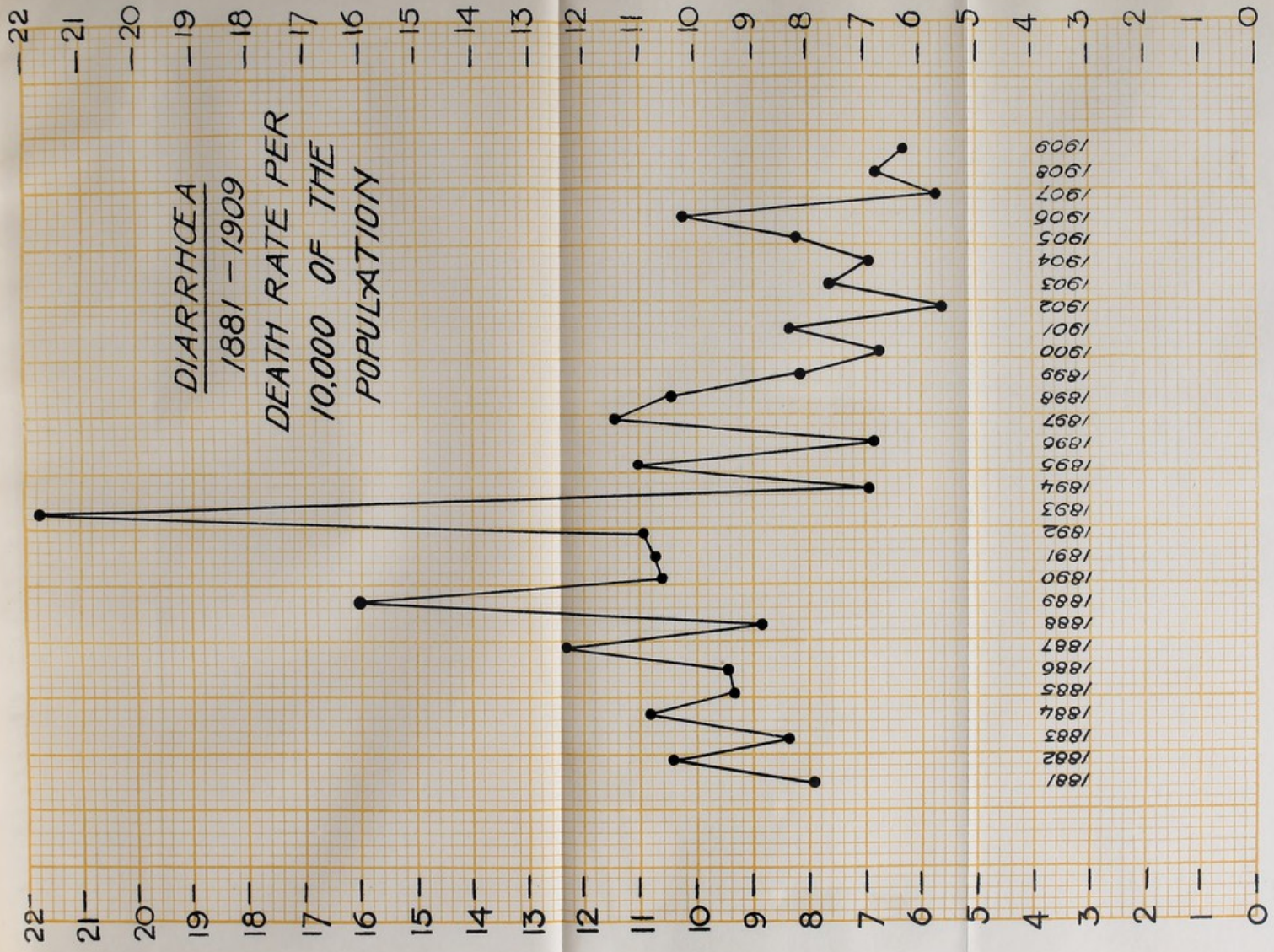
Most of these deaths occur in children under one year old, but ought not to occur if proper care as to Feeding and Cleanliness were observed. Parents and guardians should therefore carefully carry out the following rules, particularly during hot weather :—

- 1st.—Breast-fed children should not be weaned during the time specified, particularly if the weather is hot.
- 2nd.—The milk for bottle-fed babies should be procured fresh twice daily and stored in a covered vessel, which should be kept in a cool place, or may be placed in a basin of cold water. If there is any doubt about the freshness of the milk, it should be boiled.
- 3rd.—All vessels and bottles used for the milk should be thoroughly cleansed immediately after use with hot water, and kept in a clean place, free from dust, until required.
- 4th.—Feeding bottles with indiarubber tubes should not be used, as it is almost impossible to keep them clean ; any bottle with a teat on it is safer. A boat-shaped bottle is very convenient and easily cleaned.
- 5th.—Cleanliness is most important both as regards the food and clothing of babies, particularly in hot weather, and they should not be allowed to suck dirty teats or comforters, nor should there be any change made in the food at this time without the doctor's orders. All over-ripe fruit and tainted food should be scrupulously avoided.
- 6th.—Diarrhœa is very fatal to babies and young children, therefore medical advice should be at once obtained if a child becomes ill.
- 7th.—No debris nor filth should be allowed to accumulate either in or about the house, as such generates foul gases, which lower the health and vitality of both young and old, and predispose to disease. Free ventilation and sunshine should be obtained in every part of the house by keeping the windows open as much as possible both day and night.

H. W. BAILIE.

Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.

DIARRHOEA
1881 - 1909
DEATH RATE PER
10,000 OF THE
POPULATION



РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

1881 - 1881

РАСЧЕТЫ

ЭТО ПО

МОДЕЛИ

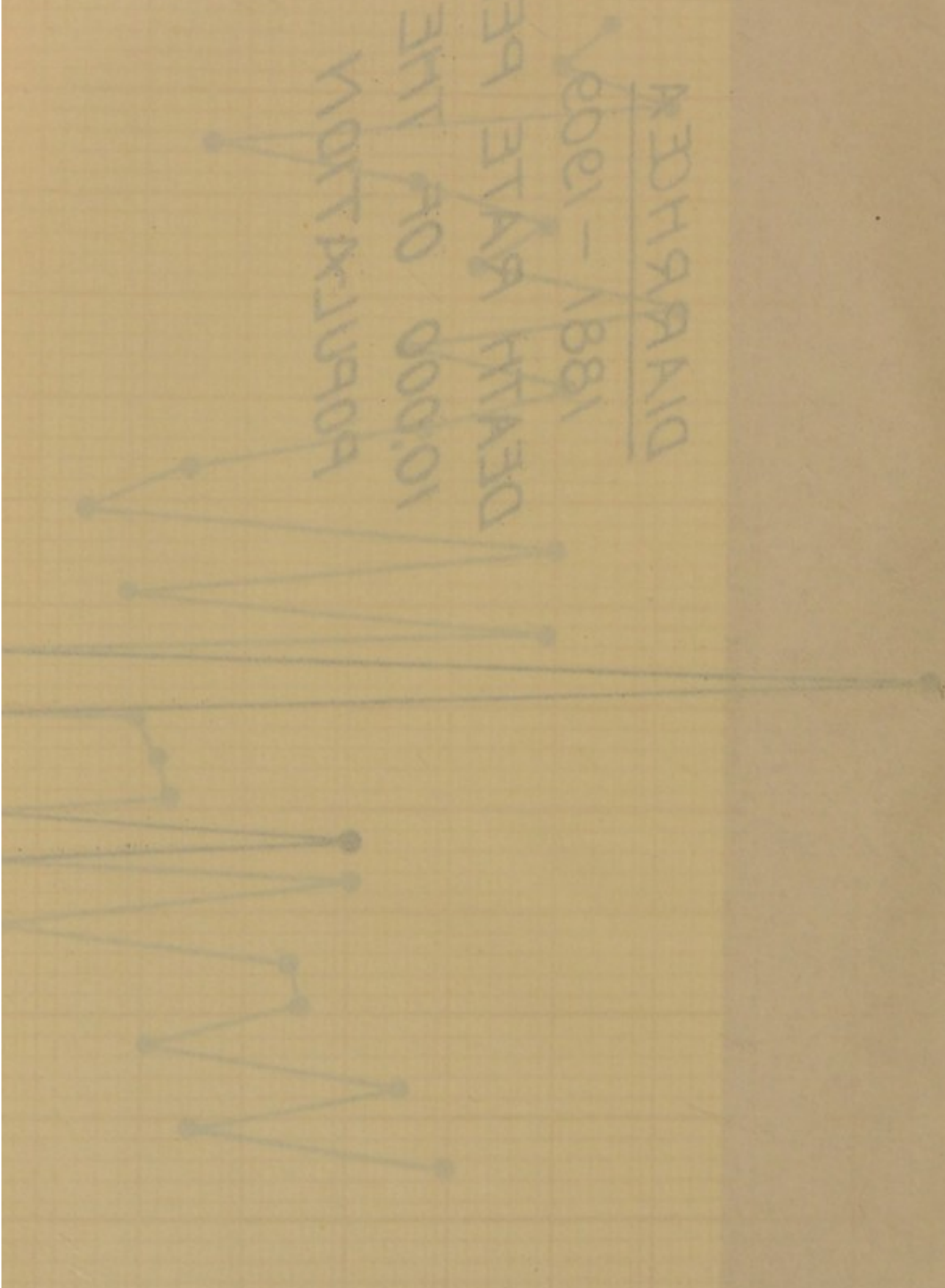


TABLE No. 40.

Showing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by Diarrhœa, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881-1909.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 10,000.
1881	207,671	165	7.9
1882	207,671	218	10.4
1883	214,022	178	8.3
1884	216,622	234	10.8
1885	219,222	204	9.3
1886	221,822	209	9.4
1887	224,422	278	12.3
1888	227,022	200	8.8
1889	229,622	369	16.0
1890	232,222	247	10.6
1891	255,922	276	10.7
1892	261,046	286	10.9
1893	275,000	599	21.7
1894	285,000	197	6.9
1895	295,000	325	11.0
1896	300,000	206	6.8
1897	310,000	355	11.4
1898	340,000	356	10.4
1899	350,000	285	8.1
1900	359,000	241	6.7
1901	350,862	292	8.3
1902	360,000	204	5.6
1903	360,000	277	7.6
1904	360,000	251	6.9
1905	360,000	295	8.2
1906	366,220	376	10.2
1907	370,163	212	5.7
1908	380,344	260	6.8
1909	386,576	244	6.3

TABLE No. 10

Showing the number of cases of Erysipelas notified during the year 1909, and the number of cases notified during the ten years 1899-1908, and the average number notified for the ten years 1899-1908.

Year	Number of cases notified	Total number of cases notified during the ten years 1899-1908	Average number notified for the ten years 1899-1908
1909	260	385	38.5
1908	294	385	38.5
1907	312	385	38.5
1906	308	385	38.5
1905	302	385	38.5
1904	300	385	38.5
1903	298	385	38.5
1902	296	385	38.5
1901	294	385	38.5
1900	292	385	38.5
1899	291	385	38.5

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 260 cases of this disease notified during the year, as compared with 294 during 1908, shewing a reduction of 34, the average number notified for the ten years 1899-1908 being 385.

TABLE No. 41.

Showing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Erysipelas notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in each of the several months of the year.

DISTRICT.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1 Dock	2	5	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	4	1	1	20
2 Duncairn	3	1	5	3	4	4	4	6	4	3	2	4	43
3 Shankill	...	3	2	2	...	5	3	6	...	1	4	9	35
4 Workhouse	1	...	3	2	2	1	2	...	1	2	5	2	21
5 Millfield	1	1	2	...	1	..	...	2	...	2	2	1	12
6 College	4	1	1	5	3	2	...	...	2	...	4	8	30
7 Greencastle	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Ligoniel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Falls	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	17
10 Woodvale	4	1	3	2	2	2	..	2	3	6	3	2	30
11 Ravenhill	1	...	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	20
12 Newtownards Road	2	2	1	1	1	...	3	2	3	1	.	4	20
13 Ballybackamore	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	11
14 Ballymaghan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	19	18	22	17	16	21	17	24	16	26	26	38	260

TABLE No. 42.

Showing by Registrars' Districts the number of cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis notified, pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, adapted for six months of the year; also the total number of deaths for the entire year having been caused by this disease.

DISTRICT.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Deaths
1 Dock
2 Duncairn
3 Shankill	...	2	2	...	1	...	5	...
4 Workhouse	4	...	...	4	...
5 Millfield
6 College
7 Greencastle
8 Ligoniel
9 Falls	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
10 Woodvale	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
11 Ravenhill	...	1	1	...	3	...	5	...
12 Newtownards Road
13 Ballyhackamore
14 Ballymaghan
Total,	...	5	4	4	4	1	18	20

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths registered as having been caused by Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) was 811, or 11.53% of the total deaths registered from all causes, which is equal to a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 of the population, or in other words, 1 in every 476 of the population died from this disease during the year.

In the year 1908 the number of deaths from this disease was 880, being 1 in every 432, corresponding to a rate of 2.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The average annual rate of mortality for the ten years, 1899-1908, was 2.9 per 1,000 of the population. During the first six years of this decade no decrease occurred, but during the four years, 1905-1908, there was a decrease of 0.4 in 1905, and 0.2 in each of the following three years, and the year under consideration also shows a decrease of 0.2 per 1,000 of the population.

The work of educating the people generally as to the recognized methods of preventing Tuberculosis was actively carried on, and the distribution of circulars giving instructions was continued in the National Schools, Factories and Workshops. The following is a copy of the circular :—

Information regarding Consumption and its Prevention.

1. Consumption is a preventable disease which is caused by minute living germs called "Tubercle Bacilli," which usually enter the body with the air breathed.

2. The matter which consumptives cough or spit up contains these germs in great numbers ; frequently millions are discharged in a single day. If all the matter which consumptives cough or spit up were destroyed, either by being burned or thoroughly disinfected, the disease would soon diminish.

3. Consumption is spread by the infected sputum drying and becoming pulverised ; it then mingles with the air, which may be breathed into the lungs or fall on food, and thus enter the body.

4. Consumptive persons should spit into receptacles only, the contents of which are to be destroyed before drying ; they should not swallow the spit—there is danger of infecting the intestines. It is best to spit into a piece of rag or into small paper bags, which should be burnt immediately.

5. Expectoration out of doors should be received into a suitable bottle containing some disinfectant, and should afterwards be washed out with boiling water ; or into a small paper handkerchief, which is afterwards to be burnt before it becomes dry.

6. If ordinary handkerchiefs are ever used for expectoration, they should be put into boiling water before they have time to become dry, or into a solution of a disinfectant.

7. Dust should not be raised in cleaning rooms occupied by sick persons ; wet cleansing is better.

8. Consumption can often be cured if its nature is recognised early and proper means are taken for its treatment ; therefore, the doctor should be consulted early.

9. Fresh Air, Light, Sunshine, and Freedom from Dust are most important in the prevention and cure of Consumption ; therefore, the windows should be kept open as much as possible both day and night, for pure air and sunshine destroy the germs of the disease. The more fresh air and sunshine a consumptive person gets, the more likely is he or she to recover.

10. The house should be in a thoroughly sanitary condition, with plenty of air-space, and no overcrowding ; close, damp rooms are very injurious to all, but more so to consumptives.

11. Rooms that have been occupied by consumptives should be thoroughly disinfected and cleansed before they are again occupied, and the carpets and bedding should be disinfected.

12. It is better for a consumptive to sleep alone, and the bedclothing and personal clothing should be boiled and washed separately from the clothing of others.

13. No one should spit on the floor, walls, or footway ; it is a filthy habit, and dangerous to all.

14. Mothers who are consumptive should not suckle their children.

15. Frequently a person suffering from consumption may not only do his usual work without danger to others, but may also get well if the matter coughed up is properly destroyed.

16. The eating utensils of a person suffering from consumption should be kept separate from all eating utensils of other persons, and should be washed separately in boiling water as soon after their use as possible.

17. All milk, if there is any doubt about its purity, should be heated in a thoroughly clean vessel up to the boiling point, and kept at that temperature for fifteen or twenty minutes; it is then quite safe for use. Milk should be kept covered to prevent dust falling into it.

18. The principal predisposing causes which render people more susceptible to consumption are: dark, damp, ill-ventilated, dirty dwellings, overcrowding, bad food, and abuse of alcohol.

19. The principal preventive measures are: healthy, sanitary homes, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine, thorough cleanliness, abundance of good, plain food, and temperate habits.

By Order,

Public Health Committee,

H. W. BAILIE, D.P.H.,
Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.

Nurse Purcell, of the Women's National Health Association, and Nurse Hamilton, who is attached to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Queen Street—where applications are made, and the patients examined in connection with the Forster Green Hospital—continued their work as in the previous year.

The Health Visitors in the employment of the Corporation, in addition to their other duties, gave special instructions for the prevention of Tuberculosis and Infantile Mortality.

I might again draw attention to the manner in which the number of cases of Tuberculosis supposed to occur in Belfast is augmented by immigration from the surrounding towns and districts, 29 such cases having been admitted into the Union from the following towns:—Larne, Whiteabbey, Newtownards, Lurgan, Ballynahinch, Jordanstown, Ballymena, Monkstown, Ballycarry, Holywood, Portaferry, Comber, Antrim, Carnmoney, and Whitehouse. It should be pointed out that whilst none of these are within the County Borough, some are within the Union Area, and it is more than

probable that many others are admitted from outside districts, gaining admission by giving wrong addresses, as it was found that on following up the cases discharged from Whiteabbey Sanatorium 46 had not returned to the address given and could not be traced, some being reported to have gone abroad and others to friends in the country; while in 42 instances it was discovered that wrong addresses had been given, the tenants alleging that no person of that name had ever lived there. It may be mentioned that some of these were Lodging Houses.

Returns of the discharged cases from the Sanatorium have been kindly supplied to this Department by Dr. Hall. They are followed up by your officers who endeavour, where necessary, to have the instructions they have already received in the Sanatorium carried out.

The majority of the patients endeavour to carry out the Sanatorium treatment so far as it is possible in the circumstances in which they are placed. Unfortunately many of them are too poor to have separate sleeping accommodation, or to obtain proper nourishment and suitable clothing; in such cases an effort is made to persuade them to return to Hospital until a greater improvement has taken place, and a few have acted on this advice.

Of the cases discharged from the Sanatorium 31 returned to business, 65 were found to be improving, 39 appeared to have made no progress towards recovery, whilst 32 died. The remainder are in the last stage of the disease, and present the greatest difficulty owing to the highly infectious nature of the disease at this stage, and it is practically impossible to convince those in attendance of the very infectious nature of the patient. On re-visiting these patients they were found frequently to be surrounded by friends and neighbours regardless of all danger. This is a stage in which isolation should certainly be insisted on, and a Hospital provided for the accommodation of such.

FORSTER GREEN HOSPITAL.

The arrangement between the Corporation and the Forster Green Hospital Committee continues to work satisfactorily, and up to the present sufficient accommodation has been provided for the number of Corporation patients applying and found suitable for admission to Hospital.

During the year 143 applications were made; of these 10 were found unsuitable, and 6 applicants did not enter Hospital.

During the same period 117 Corporation patients were discharged, and were kept under observation by the Health Visitors, and the following are the results obtained from their after-history:—29 died, 5 entered the Union Hospital, 10 left the city, 28 improved, 20 were able to resume work, 10 did not return to the addresses given and could not be traced, while 15 showed no improvement.

Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, which was adopted by your Council, and came into operation on the 1st day of November, 1909, provides:—

- I.—(1) If any medical practitioner attending on any person within any district to which this part of this Act extends becomes aware that that person is suffering in any prescribed circumstances from tuberculosis of any prescribed form, or at any prescribed stage, the medical practitioner shall within seven days after he becomes aware of the fact send to the Medical Officer of Health a certificate in the prescribed form, and containing the prescribed particulars.
- (2) The Local Government Board, after consulting with the President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, shall from time to time by Order prescribe the forms and stages of tuberculosis to which, and the circumstances in which, this section shall apply, but no forms of tuberculosis shall be so prescribed save such as by reason of infective discharges are liable to communicate the disease to other persons.
- (3) Any certificate required to be sent to a Medical Officer of Health under this section may be sent either by delivering it to that officer or by leaving it at his office or residence, or by sending it by post addressed to him at his office or at his residence.

- (4) If any medical practitioner required by this section to send a certificate fails to send the certificate within the period specified in this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.
- (5) The sanitary authority shall pay to every medical practitioner for the certificate duly sent by him in relation to a patient in their district a fee of one shilling if the case occurs in an infirmary, public hospital, or workhouse, and a fee of two shillings and sixpence if the case occurs elsewhere, but only one notification fee shall be paid by the sanitary authority in respect of the same patient.

Where the medical practitioner, required by this Section to send a certificate, is himself the Medical Officer of Health of the district, he shall be entitled to the fee to which he would be entitled if he were not such medical officer.

- (6) A payment made to any medical practitioner in pursuance of this Section shall not disqualify the practitioner from serving as a member of any county or district council, or as a guardian of any union.
- (7) The Local Government Board shall make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this Section, and such regulations shall, among other matters, prescribe the form of certificate to be sent under this Section and the particulars to be inserted therein, and shall provide for the proper custody of all certificates; and for securing that, so far as is, in the opinion of the Board, consistent with the public advantage, no publicity shall be given to any of the particulars contained in any such certificate, and that the certificate shall be cancelled if, and when, it appears to the Medical Officer of Health that the person to whom it relates has been cured of the disease.

The sanitary authority shall gratuitously supply forms of certificate to any medical practitioner residing or practising in their district who applies for same.

- (8) In this Section the expression "Medical Officer of Health" means—
- (a) As respects any district for which there is a Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, that officer; and
 - (b) Elsewhere, the Medical Officer of Health of the dispensary district.

II.—Section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878 (relative to the provision of means of disinfection), and Section 5 (which relates to the cleansing and disinfecting of premises), Section 6 (which relates to the disinfection of bedding), Section 15 (which relates to temporary shelter), Section 16 (which relates to penalties), and Section 17 (which relates to power of entry) of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, shall apply with the necessary modifications in every case where Tuberculosis is notifiable under this Act as regards any premises, bedding, clothing or articles exposed to or likely to retain infection, in like manner as if Tuberculosis were an infectious disease to which those Acts apply.

III.—(1) This part of this Act shall extend to any urban or rural sanitary district in Ireland after the adoption thereof.

(2) The sanitary authority of any such urban or rural sanitary district may, subject to the approval of the council of any county in which the district is situated, adopt this part of this Act by a resolution passed at a meeting of the authority.

(3) Fourteen clear days at least before the meeting a summons to attend the meeting, specifying the business to be transacted, and signed by the clerk of the sanitary authority, shall be sent by post to, or delivered at the usual place of abode of, every member of the sanitary authority.

(4) A resolution adopting this part of this Act shall be published by advertisement in a local newspaper, and by handbills and otherwise, in such manner as the sanitary authority think sufficient for giving notice thereof to all persons interested, and shall come into operation at such time (not less than one month) after the first publication of the advertisement of the resolution as the sanitary authority may fix, and, upon its coming into operation, this part of this Act shall extend to the district.

Since the adoption of this Act 202 cases were notified and investigated during the months of November and December, 45 of which were sent to Hospital for treatment. After their removal the houses were cleansed and disinfected, and the remaining 157 were treated at home, where they were visited from time to time and advised as to the necessary precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, such as the isolation of the patient,

ventilation and cleanliness of bedrooms, &c. They were also supplied with sputum bottles, and advised to use separate utensils.

Table No. 43 shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified, and their distribution in their several Dispensary Districts, together with the age and sex. Two cases were notified as occurring under one year, both females, and five between the ages of 1 and 5 years—3 males and 2 females.

The age period between 5 and 20 years shows a large increase in the number of females attacked as compared with males, while at the ages between 20 and 40 years a great increase will be observed in the number of both sexes attacked, the number of females exceeding that of males by 14, whilst over 40 and under 60 years the numbers decrease, and the males attacked considerably exceed the females, whilst at ages over 60 years 17 were attacked—9 males and 8 females.

The districts suffering most severely from this disease are Nos. 3, 4, and 12, in which 136, 117, and 112 cases occurred respectively, and it is to be noted that in these districts textile industries are largely carried on.

Of the total number of cases (1,317) coming under the observation of this Department, 708 were females and 609 males, showing the number of females to be 99 in excess of that of males. This is somewhat different to that which is found in most other cities, and may be partially due to the nature of the work in which the female population is engaged.

All the homes of known consumptives were visited and re-visited, and disinfection offered, which was almost in every instance accepted; also in the houses where death occurred disinfection was carried out entirely at the expense of the Corporation.

An understanding has been arrived at between the various workers in the Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade whereby overlapping is avoided. When a consumptive is removed to Hospital the home is immediately visited and disinfected, and on the return of the patient he or she is kept under observation, and disinfection is carried out from time to time when considered necessary. Of course one of the most beneficial effects of Hospital treatment is its educative value, and when the lessons taught there are carried out in the home disinfection is not so much required.

As in previous years, it was found that Consumption was most prevalent amongst the poor, owing largely to the unfavourable conditions under which necessity compels them to live—such as dark, ill-ventilated, and overcrowded houses, and insanitary habits, together with insufficient food and clothing.

TABLE No. 43.

Showing by age periods, and sexes, the number of cases of Phthisis notified in each of the several Dispensary Districts during the 10 months ended 31st October.*

District.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 and under 20 years.		20 and under 40 years.		40 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	8	9	11	2	4	...	1	35
2	...	1	...	...	11	7	21	24	8	11	1	...	84
3	1	13	20	40	45	5	10	1	1	136
4	1	...	9	15	32	35	15	6	...	4	117
5	1	4	5	7	30	11	2	1	...	61
6	7	11	21	29	13	5	1	...	87
7	2	...	...	...	...	2
8
9	9	4	17	11	6	8	...	...	55
10	7	1	14	11	11	10	...	2	56
11	1	...	8	8	27	23	4	4	4	...	79
12	10	14	39	33	13	2	1	...	112
13	...	1	1	...	2	8	6	7	3	1	...	...	29
Total.	...	2	3	2	80	101	233	261	91	63	9	8	853

*Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, was adopted by your Council, and came into operation on the 1st November, 1909.

TABLE No. 44.

Shewing by age periods, and sexes, the number of deaths from Phthisis as notified by the Registrars of Cemeteries.

District.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 and under 20 years.		20 and under 40 years.		40 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	1	...	5	5	6	...	4	...	...	21
2	5	6	2	10	17	4	7	1	...	52
3	...	1	1	1	5	6	14	12	9	5	1	1	56
4	1	...	1	...	2	4	8	29	10	8	3	1	67
5	1	...	1	6	4	...	1	2	...	15
6	2	...	8	4	14	16	4	6	1	...	55
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8
9	2	1	4	11	6	6	...	...	30
10	1	...	2	8	4	13	3	8	1	3	43
11	6	11	10	18	4	5	1	...	56
12	2	...	2	11	4	22	4	6	...	1	52
13	2	2	2	...	7	1	2	...	...	16
14
Total.	1	1	8	10	35	55	79	155	45	58	11	6	464

TABLE No. 45.

Showing the occupation or social condition of persons notified voluntarily as suffering from Tuberculosis, and whose cases were investigated.

Occupation or Social Condition.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation or Social Condition.	Male.	Female.	Total.
App. Lithographer	...	1	1	Filecutter	...	1	1
Artists	4	...	4	Flax-dresser	...	1	1
Brushmakers	8	...	8	Gardeners	...	4	4
Butcher	1	...	1	Gateman	...	1	1
Bobbin-builder	1	..	1	Gilders	...	5	5
Bottle-blower	1	...	1	Housewives	...	230	230
Basketmakers	1	1	2	Hairdressers	...	6	6
Bricklayers	7	...	7	Heater-boy	...	1	1
Beamer	1	...	1	Hawker	...	1	1
Brassmoulder	1	...	1	Hackle-setters	...	4	4
Bottle washers	2	...	2	Hacklers	...	2	2
Blacksmiths	2	...	2	Iron-dressers	...	4	4
Bakers	6	...	6	Iron-turners	...	2	2
Boilermakers	4	...	4	Joiners	...	11	11
Barmen	4	...	4	Labourers (indoor)	90	...	90
Barrister-at-Law	1	...	1	" (outdoor)	63	...	63
Boxmakers	...	4	4	Letterpress feeders	...	4	4
Cabinetmakers	3	...	3	Laundresses	...	2	2
Carters	18	...	18	Linen merchant	...	1	1
Coachmen	2	...	2	Letterpress printer	1	...	1
Clerks	25	5	30	Linen lappers	...	18	18
Canvassers	2	...	2	Mill-workers	...	138	138
Catch-boy	1	..	1	Message girl	...	1	1
Corkcutter	1	...	1	Mechanics	...	18	18
Cloth-packers	...	2	2	Messengers G.P.O.	5	...	5
Checkers	2	...	2	Message boys	...	3	3
Children	11	12	23	Moulders	...	11	11
Coachbuilder	1	..	1	Machine-boys	...	10	10
Compositor	1	...	1	Motorman	...	1	1
Charwomen	...	17	17	No occupation	...	9	25
Com. Travellers	3	...	3	Nurse	...	1	1
Confectioners	...	3	3	Photographers	...	1	2
Cattle drover	1	...	1	Postmen	...	2	2
Dressmakers	...	9	9	Printers	...	6	6
Domestic servants	...	5	5	Porters	...	7	7
Dealers	7	5	12	Painters	...	5	5
Drillers	2	...	2	Policemen	...	2	2
Engine drivers	3	...	3	Packers	...	2	2
Engraver	1	...	1	Plumbers	...	2	2
Feather-dresser	...	1	1	Pawnbroker	...	1	1
Felt-work employees	...	2	2	Pattern-makers	...	2	2
Factory workers	...	43	43	Platers	...	2	2
Foreman	1	...	1	Rope-work employees	2	8	10
Fireman	1	...	1	Roughers	...	5	5

TABLE No. 47.

Showing by Dispensary Districts the number of cases of Phthisis notified voluntarily, and the number which on investigation showed a previous family history of Phthisis, and the number in which there was no previous family history of Phthisis.

District.	PREVIOUS FAMILY HISTORY.			NO PREVIOUS FAMILY HISTORY.			Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	10	7	17	9	32	41	...
2	17	21	38	45	49	94	...
3	30	31	61	64	60	124	...
4	19	36	55	61	70	131	...
5	3	13	16	14	29	43	...
6	14	20	34	58	43	101	...
7	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	16	9	25	26	29	55	...
10	14	25	39	23	41	64	...
11	20	24	44	39	41	80	...
12	22	25	47	49	59	108	...
13	4	8	12	10	18	28	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	170	221	391	398	472	870	...

					391
					870
History Uncertain	}	Males	...	...	27
		Females	...	...	29

1,317

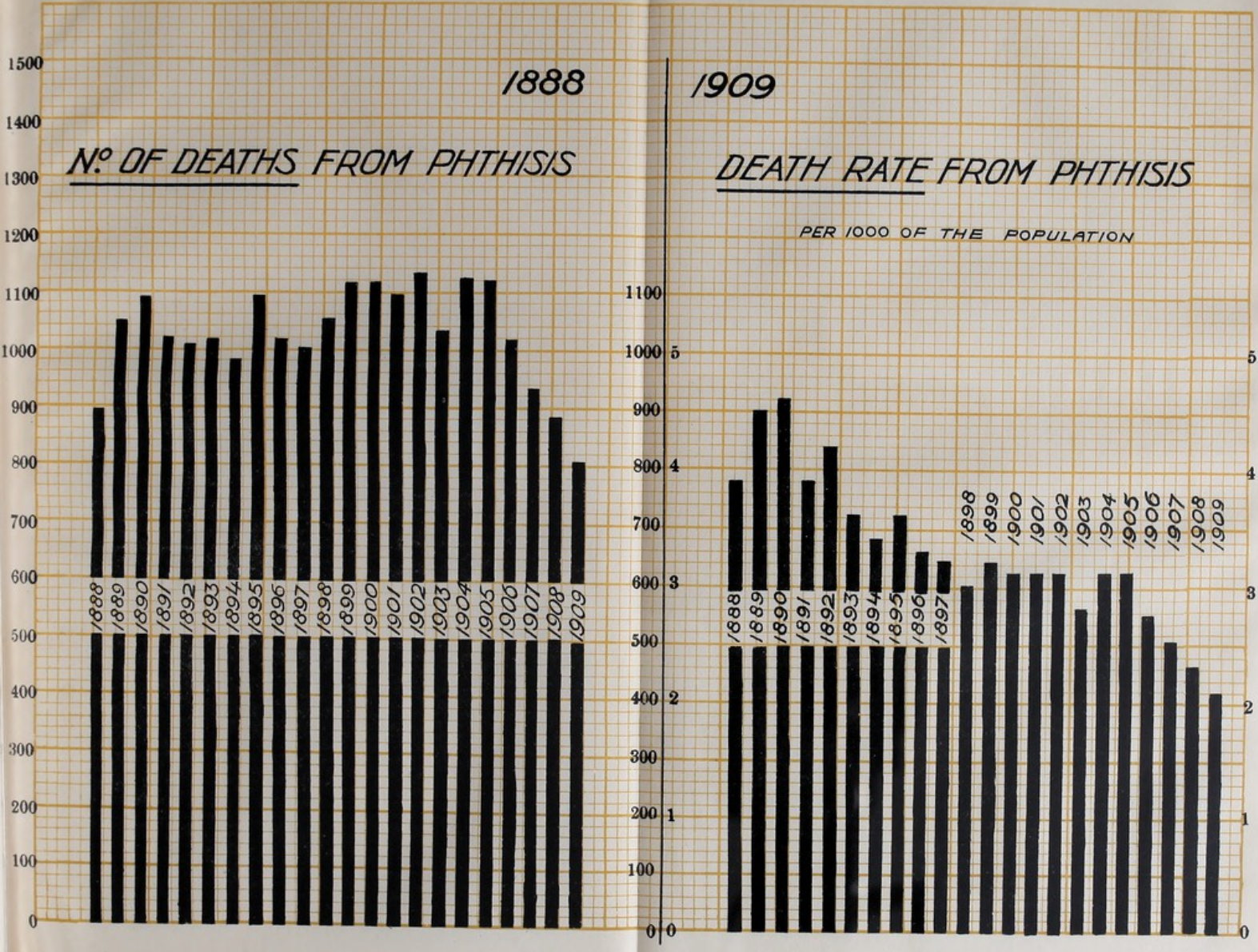
1888

1909

N° OF DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS

DEATH RATE FROM PHTHISIS

PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION



1888

NO. OF DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS

PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION

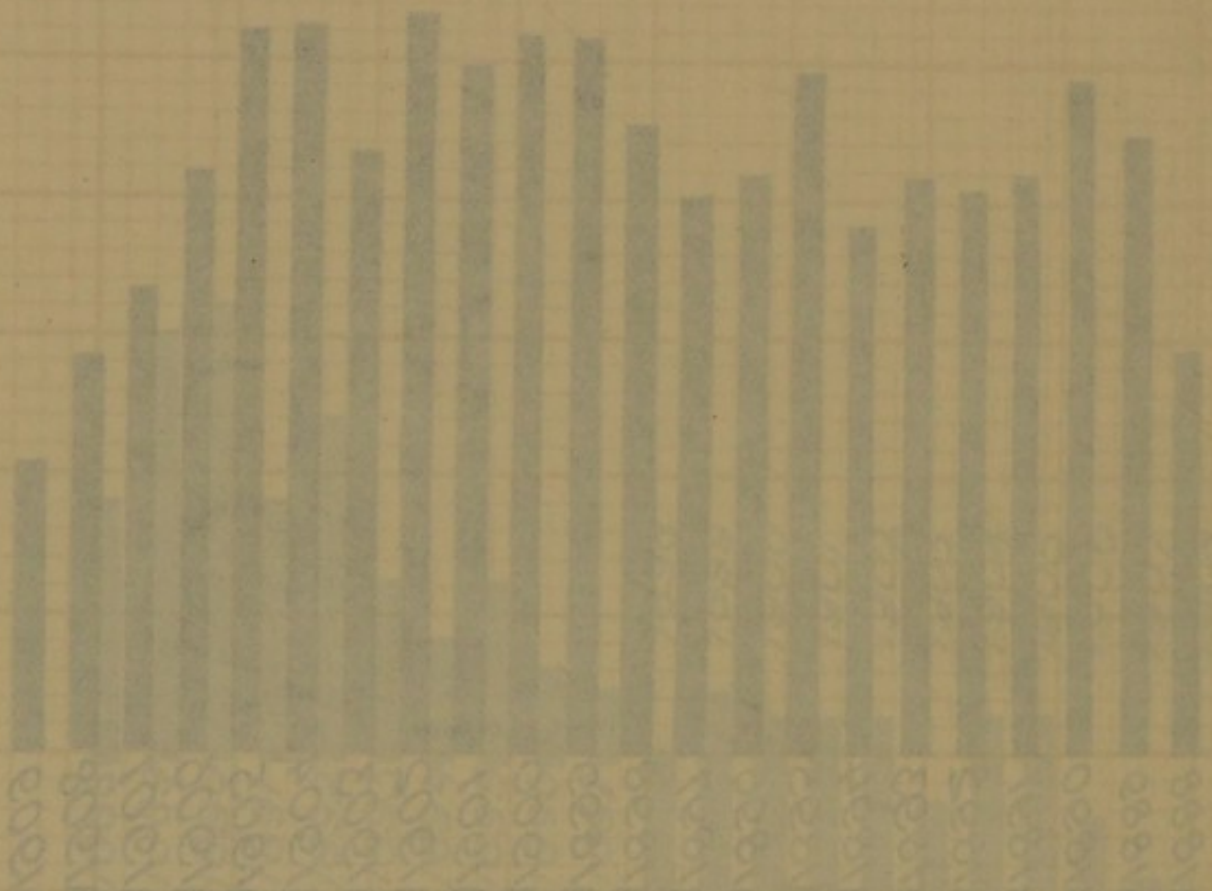


TABLE No. 48.

Showing the number of Deaths registered as having been caused by Phthisis and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs during the twenty years, 1890—1909:—

Year	Phthisis	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	=	Total
1890	1,084	1,703	=	2,787
1891	1,017	1,784	=	2,801
1892	1,105	1,769	=	2,874
1893	1,016	1,564	=	2,580
1894	977	1,537	=	2,514
1895	1,083	1,880	=	2,963
1896	1,008	1,640	=	2,648
1897	995	1,675	=	2,670
1898	1,044	1,658	=	2,702
1899	1,112	1,753	=	2,865
1900	1,115	1,784	=	2,899
1901	1,092	1,636	=	2,728
1902	1,132	1,779	=	2,911
1903	1,030	1,645	=	2,675
1904	1,120	1,765	=	2,885
1905	1,116	*1,055	=	2,171
1906	1,015	*1,000	=	2,015
1907	926	*1,137	=	2,063
1908	880	*1,210	=	2,090
1909	811	*1,130	=	1,941

*Exclusive of Pneumonia.

TABLE No. 49

Showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by Phthisis, and the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population during the ten years 1900-1909 :—

Year.		Population.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Rate per 1,000.
1900	...	359,000	1,115	3.1
1901	...	350,862	1,092	3.1
1902	...	360,000	1,132	3.1
1903	...	360,000	1,030	2.8
1904	...	360,000	1,120	3.1
1905	...	360,000	1,116	3.1
1906	...	366,220	1,015	2.7
1907	...	370,163	926	2.5
1908	...	380,344	880	2.3
1909	...	386,576	811	2.1

TABLE No. 50.

Showing the number of cases notified under the Tuberculosis Prevention
(Ireland) Act, 1908.

Districts	10 years and under 20		20 years and under 40		40 years and under 60		60 years and upwards		Total No. of Cases
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	
1	2	...	4	6	1	5	...	..	18
2	...	1	3	12	4	...	...	...	20
3	2	3	7	17	2	2	...	...	33
4	1	...	2	12	1	5	...	...	21
5	...	1	2	10	2	2	...	...	17
6	...	...	4	17	6	4	...	...	31
7	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	1
9	...	1	...	2	1	...	..	...	4
10	...	2	5	6	...	5	...	...	18
11	1	1	4	4	...	4	...	...	14
12	...	...	4	14	...	3	...	...	21
13	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	9	37	102	18	30	...	...	202

TABLE No. 51.

PHTHISIS.

Notified from Whiteabbey Sanatorium.

District.	Total No. of Cases.	10 years and under 20.		20 years and under 40.		40 years and under 60.		60 years and upwards.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	10	...	1	5	2	...	2	...	...
2	30	3	1	8	6	7	4	1	...
3	25	1	8	11	8	3	3	1	...
4	47	4	5	11	17	7	3	...	...
5	19	1	2	3	5	6	1	1	...
6	11	...	...	6	4	1	...	...	...
7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	5	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...
9	23	3	1	8	5	5	1	...	...
10	25	2	1	7	7	2	4	...	...
11	31	4	2	11	10	3	...	1	...
12	31	2	4	13	9	3	...	...	...
13	6	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	274	20	29	84	75	43	19	4	...

Wrong addresses, 46. Re-visits, 951.

TABLE No. 52.

PHTHISIS.—DEATHS.

Notified from Whiteabbey Sanatorium.

District.	Total No. of cases.	10 years and under 20.		20 years and under 40.		40 years and under 60.		60 years and upwards.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	15	...	1	6	4	4	...	...	...
3	18	1	1	12	4	...	...	...	...
4	20	1	4	8	4	2	1	...	...
5	14	...	2	4	4	3	...	1	...
6	8	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
9	8	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...
10	10	1	1	3	4	...	1	...	...
11	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
12	13	1	1	6	2	1	2	...	...
13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	116	6	13	49	30	12	5	1	...

INDUSTRIAL TOWNS.

The high death rate of Belfast has frequently been under discussion from time to time, and if taken in comparison with the seventy six great towns of England and Wales, without taking note of the industries and occupations in which a large proportion of the populations is employed, the mortality of Belfast appears excessively high. In discussing the matter, however, it would be more reasonable to compare the Belfast rate with the rates of other cities in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed in industries of a somewhat similar nature, such as spinning, weaving, the manufacturing of the various forms of cotton and woollen goods, ropemaking, ship-building, etc.

It is a well-known fact that the death rates in centres of this description are very much higher than in more residential districts.

For the purpose of comparison I have selected the following towns as corresponding to Belfast more or less in the nature of the work carried on therein, and from which it will be seen that Belfast does not occupy such a very unfavourable position as would appear at first sight:—

		Population.	Death Rate per 1,000 from	
			All Causes.	Zymotic Diseases.
Manchester	...	655,435	17.9	1.81
*BELFAST	...	427,458	16.4	1.19
Nottingham	...	263,443	16.3	1.67
Oldham	...	143,301	19.1	1.09
Blackburn	...	136,959	16.3	1.49
Preston	...	118,519	15.8	1.30
Burnley	..	106,267	16.1	1.30
Middlesborough	...	105,255	19.1	2.48
Stockport	...	103,706	16.5	1.40
Rochdale	...	89,653	16.7	0.68
Bury ...	...	59,234	16.2	1.12
Worcester	...	50,139	14.1	0.72
Accrington	...	47,274	14.5	0.65
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	47,121	17.8	1.74
Darwen ...	...	41,904	15.0	1.30
Longton	...	37,378	20.2	3.05
Macclesfield	...	33,784	16.3	0.42

*The population is estimated on the English method for the purpose of comparison.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year the number of deaths of infants under one year old was 1,510, giving a death rate of 139 per 1,000 births, as compared with 1,692, or a death rate of 147 per 1,000 in the previous year, these figures show a decreased rate of 8 per 1,000.

Every effort has been made to reduce this death rate by the visits and re-visits of the Health Visitors, together with the free distribution of literature bearing on the subject of protection of infant life. The greatest barrier to improvement in this respect seems to be due more to carelessness and neglect on the part of a certain class of mothers than to the want of knowledge.

TABLE No. 53.

Showing the age, sex, and cause of death of children under one year notified to this Department by the Registrar of City Cemeteries.

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.		Grand Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
ALL CAUSES.	93	76	19	10	6	8	18	24	13	6	11	8	4	3	1	2	3	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,002	
Common Infectious Diseases.		
Diarrhoeal Diseases.
Wasting Diseases.
Tuberculous Diseases.

TABLE No. 54.
Showing the age, sex, and cause of death of children between one and five years of age notified to this Department by the Registrar of City Cemeteries.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE AND SEX.										Grand Total.			
	One year and under two.		Two and under three years.		Three and under four years.		Four and under five years.		Total deaths under five years.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria: Croup	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6
Whooping Cough	6	7	2	7	1	1	...	...	...	10	15	...	...	25
Diarrhoea, all forms	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	7
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defects	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Cardiac Failure	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
Inflammation of Bowels and Kidneys	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	8
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterita	3	4	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	9	14	...	...	23
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	2	2	4	3	4	2	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	18
Do., Cerebro-Spinal	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Convulsions	8	11	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	13	16	...	...	29
Bronchitis	15	10	3	5	1	1	1	...	...	20	16	...	...	36
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Pneumonia	18	19	11	8	1	6	2	...	...	32	34	...	...	66
Tumour	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Burns, Other Causes	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
Blood-poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	70	69	35	43	11	24	10	7	126	143	269			

TABLE No. 55.

Showing the population, the number of deaths of children under one year old, and the number of deaths of children under one year old per 1,000 births in the 76 Great Towns of England and Wales, as compared with Belfast.

Town.	Population.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births
London ...	4,833,938	12,582	108
Liverpool ...	760,357	3,388	144
Manchester ...	655,435	2,439	134
Birmingham ...	563,629	2,012	134
Leeds ...	484,012	1,339	122
Sheffield ...	470,958	1,564	118
BELFAST ...	386,576	1,510	139
Bristol ...	377,642	854	100
West Ham ...	321,767	1,084	124
Bradford ...	293,983	639	116
Newcastle-on-Tyne	281,584	916	119
Hull ...	275,552	920	114
Nottingham ...	263,443	1,010	150
Leicester ...	244,255	680	127
Salford ...	241,950	949	141
Portsmouth ...	214,726	557	96
Cardiff ...	195,303	520	103
Bolton ...	187,824	593	128
Croydon ...	161,078	315	80
Willesden ...	160,424	390	97
Sunderland ...	159,378	628	135
East Ham ...	149,575	351	100
Oldham ...	143,301	466	119
Blackburn ...	136,959	395	126
Walthamstow ...	136,602	300	91
Rhondda ...	135,894	720	129
Gateshead ...	131,024	421	112
Brighton ...	130,926	257	96
Leyton ..	129,614	255	82
Tottenham ...	129,464	337	89
Derby ...	129,411	396	123
Southampton ...	124,667	311	106
Plymouth ...	124,180	362	131
Norwich ...	124,136	356	119

Birkenhead	...	121,123	460	123
Preston	...	118,519	414	136
South Shields	...	117,627	466	137
Halifax	...	111,911	178	97
Burnley	...	106,267	415	156
Middlesbrough	...	105,255	528	158
Wolverhampton	...	104,633	343	138
Stockport	...	103,706	360	132
Walsall	...	99,399	385	139
Swansea	...	98,308	514	159
Northampton	...	97,752	216	110
Hornsey	...	95,628	89	61
St. Helen's	...	95,161	457	150
Huddersfield	...	94,739	221	95
Wigan	...	90,678	492	173
Rochdale	...	89,653	211	104
York	...	87,004	204	99
Aston Manor	...	85,257	250	124
Devonport	...	83,103	207	96
Reading	...	82,995	165	95
King's Norton	...	81,632	134	72
Coventry	...	80,163	252	97
West Hartlepool	...	79,686	215	113
Merthyr Tydvil	...	78,365	399	143
Newport (Mon.)	...	78,336	285	115
Ipswich	...	74,889	165	92
Grimsby	...	73,036	259	118
Bournemouth	...	72,368	121	100
Warrington	...	72,276	294	130
Wallasey	...	71,004	152	83
West Bromwich	...	70,457	262	123
Smethwick	...	70,377	224	113
Handsworth (Staffs)	...	70,186	122	85
Bootle	...	69,393	257	122
Hanley	...	68,831	332	155
Hastings	...	68,165	81	79
Rotherham	...	65,070	238	116
Barrow-in-Furness	...	62,996	133	81
Bury	...	59,234	160	130
Tynemouth	...	55,808	240	129
Burton-on-Trent	...	54,453	123	102
Great Yarmouth	...	53,430	170	125
Stockton-on-Tees	...	53,417	169	120

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

This Act which was adopted by your Council, and came into force on the 1st day of February, 1908, provides that—

In the case of every child born in an area in which this Act is adopted it shall be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the medical officer of health of the district in which the child is born.

Notice shall be given by posting a prepaid letter or postcard addressed to the medical officer of health at his office or residence, giving the necessary information of the birth within thirty-six hours after the birth, or by delivering a written notice of the birth at the office or residence of the medical officer within the same time.

Any person who fails to give notice of a birth in accordance with this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings:—Provided that a person shall not be liable to a penalty under this provision if he satisfies the Court that he had reasonable grounds to believe that notice had been duly given by some other person.

The notification required to be made under this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of births.

Compared with the preceding year a noticeable improvement can be seen in the feeding and care of infants in general, although amongst a certain class of people the old custom of early feeding prevails. In all cases the many evils resulting from this method have been pointed out to those in charge, and from frequent re-visits it can be said with truth that few of these mothers are now ignorant of the proper method of feeding their infants.

Care has been taken to impress on those having charge of infants the necessity for regular hours as to feeding, sleeping, and bathing, also the cleanliness to be observed in the care of the bottles, and the proper covering of milk vessels. In every instance the boat-shaped bottle was recommended; and proper ventilation of the sleeping apartments was insisted upon.

During the year ended 1st January, 1910, there were 9,696 births registered at the Public Health Office, viz. :—4,925 males and 4,680 females, the sex of 91 not having been given; whilst the number registered by the Registrar-General for Ireland was 10,900, which shows a discrepancy of 1,204, or in other words 11.04% were not notified by the Medical Practitioners of the city.

When the notifications are received at this Office, they are examined, and cases are selected where it is considered that visits from the Health Visitors may be of service. Suitable cases are visited as soon as possible after notification; if a doctor or qualified nurse is in attendance no further visits are made until their attendance ceases, after which they are visited and re-visited monthly, or as often as possible, in order to see that instructions are being carried out as regards feeding, clothing, and the general welfare of the child.

When cases are found without a medical attendant or nurse, they are visited by the Health Visitors and are instructed from the first.

During the year 6,241 infants and mothers were visited, and in connection therewith 13,166 visits were paid, together with 1,766 in allied work.

Many necessitous cases were assisted during the year by the Municipal Milk Fund, in fact many who were found in the direst poverty and distress were relieved temporarily. The sum of £74 1s 4d was expended in this work during the year, and certainly no more deserving Fund or one capable of more good work could be supported.

In order that the advantages conferred by this Act may be utilised to their fullest extent, it is necessary to visit and re-visit from time to time to ascertain how the instructions given by the Health Visitors are being carried out, and to notice the progress, or otherwise, made by the child; if the child is not progressing favourably it is the duty of the Health Visitor to enquire into the cause, and having ascertained it, to have it removed; if she is unable to do so the matter is brought under my notice when instructions are given regarding the case.

The great importance of breast-feeding is constantly impressed on all mothers physically fit to do so, but where artificial feeding is unavoidable the mother is advised to obtain fresh cow's milk, and instructed how to prepare it according to the age and condition of the child, and informed as to how often the baby should be fed, and also how to keep the milk free from contamination.

The feeding-bottle frequently occasions serious trouble, a large number of mothers insisting on using bottles with india-rubber tubes ; these are, in every instance, condemned by our Health Visitors, the error of using them being pointed out. The boat-shaped bottle is recommended as being the best, as it requires no tube and is easily kept clean.

Mothers are taught the simple rules of Hygiene, such as cleanliness and ventilation generally, and the use of windows in particular. Plain, wholesome food is recommended and hints on cookery given, together with advice as to the most nourishing foods obtainable at a small cost. Unfortunately, in some cases, the want of suitable food and clothing is a serious question which our Health Visitors have had much difficulty in relieving, having been obliged to appeal to the Charitable Organization Society. Several Parish Churches also contributed willingly to assist in relieving the hardships of deserving families in numerous cases where the parents were in extreme poverty through no fault of their own.

The Babies' Clubs proved beneficial to those attending. There is reason to believe that in many instances the scanty income is a serious drawback, preventing the mothers from obtaining the necessary food and clothing to efficiently protect the health of the infants, whereas if constant employment were possible it would assist in greatly reducing Infantile Mortality.

A number of the children under the supervision of the Health Visitors died during the year from chest affections, probably contracted through being carried out in the morning to those in charge of them when the mothers were going to their work. On the initial visit enquiries were made whether the mother intended going out to work ; if so, they were warned against this error with the result that in many cases the friend came to the house to nurse.

A very grave feature to be condemned is the practice of child insurance which prevails to a large extent among the poorer classes, the small monetary gain apparently making many parents look lightly on the death of their infants.

A great many mothers live within easy distance of the mills, etc., in which they work, and are engaged in weaving, winding, and spinning, etc. These mothers are always advised to take plain, nourishing food before and after confinement, and to clothe themselves as warmly as they can afford ; the majority of them live on strong tea, condensed milk, and cheap pastry, for at least one meal in the day. It is almost impossible to break them off this habit.

The winter proved exceptionally severe for all classes, more particularly for the labouring class, work being very scarce in the ship-building yards and in the building trades generally, a great deal of poverty prevailing. The Coal Fund did a vast amount of good in relieving distress, and the Babies' Clubs in Divis Street and on the Newtownards Road gave valuable assistance to many poor people by supplying milk for the babies, and cheap meals and clothing for the mothers. Dr Marion Andrews gave free advice in cases of illness. Templemore Avenue Hospital also provided food for the patients in the District for seven days after confinement in very poor cases, which action could not be too highly praised, many mothers being almost destitute at that time.

The most difficult cases to deal with are where the mothers are drunken, dirty, or careless, and if not continually re-visited the baby is neglected and does not thrive. A few of such cases were reported to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and in some a marked improvement was made. In one case which came under observation, the infant which was two weeks old had been entrusted to the care of a child of nine years of age, there were four other children in the house, the mother being in a helpless drunken condition was quite unfit either to take care of herself or her little ones.

The returns for illegitimate births are still far from being satisfactory, a great number of wrong addresses being given, and on enquiries being made no trace of them could be found. In a general way these children seem to be fairly well looked after. Some complaints were made by those who were asked to take charge as to the payments for the keeping of such children, many of the mothers being at service could not afford to pay regularly for them.

"Handy Women" are still practising throughout the city, but several who had been in attendance on cases which developed Puerperal Fever ceased to practise without a doctor, with the result that their places were filled by others less experienced. During the year 55 of these women were interviewed, 13 were prosecuted and fined for failing to notify births, These women were kept under observation, and where the more careless of them were in attendance they were visited by the Health Visitors as soon as possible, and warned of the dangers resulting from want of care and cleanliness. In every instance where a mother could not afford to have a doctor she was recommended to have the District Nurse, or advised to go to a Maternity Hospital, where she would receive

proper treatment and nourishing food during confinement. I cannot too strongly condemn the large amount of unqualified practice which prevails in some parts of the City in connection with Maternity cases. I have previously pointed out the grave results following the practice of so-called "Handy Women," and in my opinion this practice should be entirely abolished, and the Midwives Act extended to Ireland.

Still-Births.

243 still-births were notified during the year. A number could not be enquired into, as the houses were found vacant when visited. Many of the cases were young mothers who had worked out almost up to the time of their confinement, and a considerable number were mothers over 35 years of age who were multipara, who could give no reason except a low condition of health.

Premature Births.

The premature births were found to be most prevalent among women who worked in mills and factories, engaged in such work as the following:— spinning, weaving, machining, tobacco-spinning, and laundry work. Many of these women appear to be utterly unable for such work owing to the want of sufficient nourishment and suitable clothing, and being, through stress of circumstances, compelled to work up to the date of confinement would be accountable for many of the puny and delicate children found by the Health Visitors.

TABLE No. 56.
Showing the number of Infants visited in the several Dispensary Districts, the age period of mothers and method of feeding.

District No.	Under 21 years		21 and under 25		25 and under 30		30 and under 35		35 and under 40		40 and under 45		Total	Grand Total	Breast Fed	Bottle Fed	Breast and Bottle
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1	4	10	31	36	49	53	35	19	18	17	8	8	145	143	263	22	3
2	13	16	84	57	111	103	56	59	31	37	17	12	312	284	550	37	9
3	10	18	102	89	142	166	87	43	69	47	17	18	427	381	720	56	32
4	75	95	149	166	161	131	97	88	27	25	14	21	524	528	746	204	98
5	11	10	64	29	79	49	36	30	40	24	16	11	256	167	286	75	78
6	55	53	126	96	109	96	62	42	31	42	15	22	399	355	561	133	56
7	3	3	5	5	6	7	4	3	4	3	...	3	22	24	40	2	4
8	1	...	2	8	14	6	6	1	4	4	5	1	35	27	24	37	31
9	7	10	42	33	87	60	47	38	35	37	30	10	265	196	305	99	47
10	13	6	68	65	113	130	110	79	45	54	19	21	371	355	478	75	75
11	6	6	30	27	41	46	29	32	24	19	8	9	142	140	246	24	7
12	13	14	34	36	53	73	48	49	34	36	8	14	192	224	365	23	24
13	3	4	4	12	15	5	10	8	7	6	5	1	46	36	66	6	8
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	214	245	741	659	980	925	627	491	369	351	162	151	3136	2860	4650	793	472

The difference between grand total and that of feeding is owing to removals and wrong addresses.

TABLE No. 57

Showing the Number of Still Births in the various Dispensary Districts visited under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

District No.	Age Periods of Mothers												Total		Grand Total
	Under 21 years		21 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 35		35 to 40		40 and upwards		M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	3	8
2	...	2	8	6	7	1	2	...	2	4	...	...	19	13	32
3	1	...	4	4	6	4	5	3	...	5	4	1	20	17	37
4	1	2	3	3	6	2	1	2	2	...	2	1	15	10	25
5	...	...	8	1	...	3	5	3	1	1	1	...	16	8	24
6	3	2	7	2	4	5	3	2	1	...	3	3	21	14	35
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	...	...	3	5	4	2	1	1	...	2	2	1	10	11	21
10	...	...	3	4	6	...	2	1	2	2	1	5	14	12	26
11	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	5	8	13
12	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	6	1	...	1	2	6	10	16
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	3	2	5
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	7	9	40	27	40	20	22	20	12	19	14	13	135	108	243

TABLE No. 59.

Showing the number of visits carried out by the Health Visitors in their Dispensary Districts during the year.

Disease.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.													Total.	Revisited.	Disinfected.	Houses Limewashed
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Cancer	3	4	6	1	3	4	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	27	8	29	12
Chicken-pox	..	..	1	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	10	6	4	..
Influenza	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	5	..
Measles	4	13	32	..	..	2	..	..	12	..	3	1	..	67	64	27	..
*Phthisis	81	140	193	219	74	160	3	..	89	99	141	181	43	1,423	3,016	1,263	980
Puerperal Fever	1	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	3	3	..	22	72	42	22
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2
Skin Disease	4	1	..	34	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	51	8	..
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
Whooping Cough	36	45	167	39	22	18	..	..	4	15	31	25	2	404	589	151	..
Total...	129	208	405	297	99	190	3	..	96	132	182	217	45	2,003	3,809	1,532	1,017

*The apparent discrepancy between the number of Phthisis patients dealt with in above table and the number given in the section dealing with Phthisis is due to wrong address, removals, &c.

SUMMARY.

Cases investigated re Notification of Births Act.	...	...	...	...	6,241
„ visited a 2nd time	...	...	...	...	2,431
„ „ 3rd time	...	...	...	...	1,408
„ „ 4th time	...	...	...	...	1,210
„ „ 5th time	...	...	...	...	1,176
„ „ 6th time	...	...	...	...	700
					Total, 13,166

Number of deaths investigated	...	...	...	...	619
„ illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	245
„ still births	...	...	...	...	243
„ cases reported to Charity Organizations	...	...	...	...	82
„ „ „ Relief Works	...	...	...	...	37
„ „ assisted from Municipal Milk Fund ...	...	...	...	...	314
„ visits paid to Union Maternity Hospital cases (of these 121 wrong addresses were given).	...	...	...	...	296
„ visits paid to Creches	...	...	...	...	81
„ „ „ “Handy Women”	...	...	...	...	55
„ summonses issued for failing to notify births	...	...	...	...	5
„ notices served re dirty houses	...	...	...	...	8
„ verbal notices given re dirty houses	...	...	...	...	579
„ phthisical cases reported	...	...	...	...	10
„ cases of cancer reported	...	...	...	...	3

MILK SUPPLY.

The Milk supply and my observations thereon have been so fully dealt with in my previous reports that it is unnecessary to do more than touch lightly on the subject.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, together with the local Bye-Laws have been efficiently carried out over all dairies and cowsheds within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, but as only about one-third of the Milk supply is obtained from this source, the other two-thirds being obtained from outside sources over which we have no statutory control unless in the case of infectious disease occurring, it will be seen that your officers cannot exercise the supervision over the Milk supply which it is most desirable they should.

The City dairies are frequently visited and inspected, and as a rule any defects are removed on receiving verbal instructions from the Inspector; otherwise notices are served, and the owners compelled to comply with the regulations.

Special attention is paid to the cleanliness of the byres, cows, and attendants. Formerly the hands of the milkers were occasionally found in a soiled and unsatisfactory condition, but cautions and a few prosecutions have altered this, and now only rarely are such conditions found. A great number of the cowsheds are provided with water, wash-hand basins, and towels inside the byres for the accommodation of the milkers.

Every City byre and cowshed is visited from time to time by the City Veterinarian (Mr. Jordan), and the cows therein examined, in order to prevent milk being supplied from tuberculous or other diseased animals. When the Inspector finds a milch cow apparently in ill-health he reports to Mr. Jordan, who immediately visits and examines the animal, and prescribes the precautions to be followed.

There are 195 byres in the City, as compared with 226 in the previous year, shewing a reduction of 31, but there are 3 423 milch cows in the City byres, as compared with 3,227, showing an increase of 196 cows. This is a healthy sign, as it shows that the smaller dealers are going out of the business, while the larger dealers are increasing their stock. It is found that the latter are more satisfactory than the former, as they are more ready to carry out improvements, and, in general, keep a better class of cattle.

Return showing the number of Cowkeepers, and the maximum number of Cows, &c., in their several Dispensary Districts for the City and County Borough of Belfast.

Dispensary District.	Locality where Cowsheds are situated.	Total No. of Cow-keepers.	Total No. of Cows.	Structural Alterations in District.	Cowsheds abolished rather than comply with Bye-laws.
Dock No. 1.		0	0	0	1
Duncairn No. 2.	Old Cavehill road...	1	28	1	
	Glantrassna street..	1	19	1	
	Henderson's avenue	1	5		
	Cosgrove street ...	2	14	1	
		5	66	3	
Shankill No. 3.	Berlin street ...	1	25	1	
	Beechpark street ...	2	19	1	
	Conlon street ...	2	23		
	Coningsby street ...	3	63	2	
	Emerson street ...	1	6		
	Glenview street ...	2	6		1
	Old Lodge road ...	1	10		1
	Oldpark road ...	2	34	2	1
	Oldpark avenue ...	1	5		
	M'Tier street ...	1	2		
	Rosapenna street ...	1	15		
	Snugville street ...	1	25	1	
	Ballyclare street ...	1	7	1	
		19	240	8	3

Dispensary District.	Locality where Cowsheds are situated.	Total No. of Cow-keepers.	Total No. of Cows.	Structural Alterations in District.	Cowsheds abolished rather than comply with Bye-laws.
Workhouse No. 4.	Athol street lane ..	1	6		
	Beit street ...	2	26	1	
	Cyprus street ..	2	26	1	
	Osman street ...	1	4		
	Donegall road ...	7	123	6	
	Donegall avenue ..	3	33		
	Dunluce avenue ...	1	20	1	
	Leeson street ..	2	35		
	Marlboro' park avenue ...	2	5		
	Raglan street ...	1	3		
	Tate's avenue ..	5	41	3	
	Thalia street ...	2	26		
	Turin street ..	2	31	1	
	Wardlow's row ..	1	1		
	Utility street ...	2	20	1	2
	Felt street ...	1	20	1	
			35	420	15	2
Millfield No. 5.	Aberdeen street ...	1	39	1	
	Brown street ...	1	5		
	Peter's hill ..	1	123	1	
	Shankill road ...	1	50	1	
	Westmoreland street	1	30	1	
		5	247	4	

Dispensary District.	Locality where Cowsheds are situated.	Total No. of Cow-keepers.	Total No. of Cows.	Structural Alterations in District.	Cowsheds Abolished rather than comply with Bye-Laws.
No. 6. College	Barrack street ...	1	6	1	
	Bankmore street ..	1	37	1	
	Durham street .	1	14	1	
	Havelock place	1	6		
	Joy street .	2	18	1	
	Posnett street ...	1	30	1	
	Stranmillis road ..	3	68	2	
	Wellington park ...	1	2		
	Malone, upper ...	2	66	2	1
		13	247	9	1
Greencastle No. 7.	Shore road and Greencastle } ...	6	132	3	
Ligoniel No. 8.	Ballysillan, Old- park & Ligoniel } ...	17	322	8	
Falls No. 9.	Andersonstown ..	5	138	2	
	Distillery street ...	1	38	1	
	Distillery st., Little	2	12		2
	Excise street ...	1	4	1	1
	Whiterock road ...	3	66	2	
	Shiels street ..	1	8		
		13	266	6	3

Dispensary District.	Locality where Cowsheds are situated.	Total No. of Cow-keepers.	Total No. of Cows.	Structural Alterations in District.	Cowsheds Abolished rather than comply with Bye-laws.
Woodvale No. 10.	Ballygomartin ...	17	292	7	1
	Disraeli street ..	1	1		
	Lanark street ...	2	25		
	Leopold street ...	1	14		
	Montreal street ..	1	5	1	
	Ohio street ..	1	7	1	
	Springfield road ...	2	122	2	
		25	666	11	1
Ravenhill No. 11.	Ballarat street ...	1	7		1
	Lord street ...	1	8	1	
	Beersbridge road ..	2	57	1	
	Burmah and Elgin street ...	2	64	2	
	Cregagh road ...	2	11	1	
	Castlereagh road ..	1	20	1	
	Channing street ..	1	1		
	Haypark avenue ..	6	111	3	
	Hamilton place ...	1	9	1	
	Imperial street ...	1	10	1	
	Mount street ...	1	31		
	Omeath street ...	1	4	1	
	Ormeau road ...	2	7		
	Pearl street ...	1	7	1	
	Portallo street ...	1	19		
	Ravenhill gardens	2	31	2	
	Ravenhill avenue ...	2	27		
Ravenhill road ..	1	21	1		
Perry street ...	1	7			
Sunnyside street ...	1	20			
		31	472	15	1

Dispensary District.	Locality where Cowsheds are situated.	Total No. of Cow-keepers.	Total No. of Cows.	Structural Alterations in District.	Cowsheds Abolished rather than comply with Bye-Laws.
No. 12. Newtownards road	Ardmoulin street ...	1	20	1	
	Connswater street	1	12	1	
	Humber street ...	1	7	1	
	Severn street ..	1	8	1	
		4	49	4	
Ballyhackamore. No. 13.	Ballyhackamore ..	4	23	1	
	Belmont avenue ...	1	12	1	
	Glenmachan ...	1	38		
	Bloomfield avenue	1	29		
	Elmsdale street .	2	11	2	
	Grace avenue ..	1	4		
	Knock ...	6	119	3	
	Lovatt street ..	1	8		
	Laburnum lane ...	1	11	1	
	Newtownards road	1	18	1	
	Sydenham ..	2	6	1	
	Hollywood road ...	1	17	1	
		22	296	11	

SUMMARY.

DISTRICT.				Total No. of Cow- keepers.	Total No. of Cows.	Structural Alterations in District.	Cowsheds Abolished rather than comply with Bye-laws.
No. 1	...	...	0	0	0	1
2	...	..	5	66	3	0
3	...	..	19	240	8	3
4	...	..	35	420	15	2
5	...	..	5	247	4	0
6	...	...	13	247	9	1
7	...	...	6	132	3	0
8	...	...	17	322	8	0
9	...	...	13	266	6	3
10	...	...	25	666	11	1
11	...	...	31	472	15	1
12	...	..	4	49	4	0
13	...	...	22	296	11	0
				195	3423	97	12

I append a return showing the names and addresses of Cow-keepers against whom legal proceedings were instituted, also the penalty inflicted in each case :—

DATE. 1909.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AMOUNT OF FINE.			
			£	s	d	
January	4th—Mary Brown, Ballymurphy		...	0	5	0
„	18th—John Thompson, Oldpark, Ballysillan Road		...	1	0	0
„	25th—Isaac Lough, 243 Donegall Road		...	0	0	6
February	8th—John Trimble, Donegall Road		...	0	5	0
„	22nd—Isaac Gilliland, 601 Donegall Road		...	0	1	0
„	22nd—Frank O'Hare, 6 Osman Street		...	0	5	0
March	8th—John Britton, 200 Shankill Road		...	0	10	0
„	22nd—Susannah Hamilton, 17 Thalia Street		...	0	5	0
„	22nd—John Hamill, 13 Montreal Street		...	0	5	0
„	29th—John Smyth, Oldpark Farmyard		...	0	10	0
„	29th—Mary J. Bentley, 29 Foreman Street		...	0	10	0
April	5th—John O'Hara, 5 Tate's Row, Greencastle		...	0	5	0
„	19th—Sarah J. Carlisle, 101 Tate's Avenue		...	1	0	0
September	27th—William Tracey, 216 Leeson Street		...	1	0	0
October	11th—William Abbott, 237 Donegall Road		...	0	10	0
December	13th—Ellen Mackey, 3 Oldpark Terrace		...	0	10	0
			Total	...	£7	1 6

MILKSHOPS.

The number of Milkshops on the Register on 31st December, 1908, was 1,587.

The number of owners of milkshops who ceased to sell milk during the year was 62.

The number of owners of milkshops prohibited from selling milk during the year on account of their premises being unsuitable was 43.

During the year 227 names were added to the Register of Purveyors of Milk, the premises being examined and found satisfactory.—The total number now on the Register is 1,709.

Number of inspections of milkshops, 5,406.

Number of legal notices served 43.

Number of verbal notices where slight defects were found and remedied, 149.

Number of prosecutions, 22.

Amount of fines, £4 13s. 6d.

Number of milk vessels provided to replace defective vessels, 84.

Number of new lids for covering milk vessels provided by purveyors, 18.

Number of new buttermilk barrels provided, 7.

Number of new lids to buttermilk barrels, 9.

On one occasion the sale of milk was prevented owing to Scarlet Fever having occurred on the premises during the month of June.

I append a return showing the names and addresses of persons against whom legal proceedings were instituted, also the penalty inflicted in each case :—

DATE. 1909.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	AMOUNT OF FINE.			
			£	s	d	
January	4th—Mary M'Curry,	57 Cullingtree Road	...	0	5	0
"	25th—John M'Cartan,	47 Short Strand	...	0	5	0
February	1st—James Laverty,	443 Ormeau Road	...	0	5	0
"	22nd—Matthew M'Kee,	104 Euston Street	...	0	5	0
March	8th—Annie M'Hugh,	8 New Lodge Road	...	0	10	0
"	15th—Daniel M'Cullough,	319 Grosvenor Road	...	0	5	0
April	19th—William M'Clean,	36 Hope Street	...	0	2	6
"	26th—William Andrews,	37 Lanark Street	...	0	5	0
"	26th—Margaret Hayes,	66 Dunville Street	Withdrawn on payment of costs.			
May	10th—Robert Maginnis,	48 Lord Street				
June	14th—David Galbraith,	340 Shankill Road	...	0	10	0
"	21st—Agnes O'Neill,	32 Upper Riga Street	...	0	5	0
July	26th—Mary M'Curry,	57 Cullingtree Road	...	0	5	0
September	13th—Mary Devlin,	34 Princes Street	...	0	2	6
"	20th—Ellen Murphy,	27 Alton Street	...	0	5	0
"	27th—John Mulholland,	44 Derwent Street	...	0	5	0
October	11th—Thomas Faloon,	92 North Queen Street	...	0	1	0
"	18th—David Nelson,	1 Willowbank, Falls Road	...	0	5	0
"	25th—Isaac Greenaway,	19 Berlin Street	...	0	2	6
November	8th—Samuel Patterson,	70 Langford Street	...	0	5	0
December	6th—Annie Kennedy,	9 Falls Road	...	0	5	0
Total			...	£4	13	6

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, &c.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1889: Margarine Act, 1887; Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878; and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, by the Inspectors (two) specially detailed for this purpose, and whose duties include the following:—

Purchasing and procuring samples of foods and drugs for the purpose of analysis.

Taking samples of food and water for bacteriological examination.

Attending to complaints re alleged adulterated or unsound food.

Inspecting Butter, Egg, and Fowl Markets.

Inspecting fish, fruit, vegetable, and provision shops and stores.

Inspecting fish and fruit hawkers' carts and baskets.

Inspecting private slaughter-houses, 8 in number, of which 4 are for cattle and 4 for swine.

Inspecting and registering premises of wholesale dealers in margarine and margarine cheese.

Attending at railway stations and other places for the purpose of procuring samples of milk, butter, &c., in course of delivery.

Return showing particulars of samples taken for analysis during the year 1909 :—

Name of Article.	No. taken.	Adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Fines.		
					£	s.	d.
Arrowroot	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Baking Powder	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bismuth, Carbonate of	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Butter	...	263	20	19	19	76	0 0
Buttermilk	...	73	14	9	9	14	15 0
Cascara	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Castor Oil	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Chocolate	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoa	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Condensed Milk	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Cornflour	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Cream of Tartar	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Dripping	109	...	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ground Ginger	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
Jam	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Lard	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
Liquorice Powder	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Magnesia, Citrate of	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Margarine	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Olive Oil	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Porter	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Sauce	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sausages	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Skimmed Milk	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sweetmilk	...	618	24	20	20	37	11 0
Syrup	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Whiskey	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Wine	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	1,326	58	48	48	128	6 0

In four instances in which sweetmilk, and five in which buttermilk, were certified by the City Analyst to be adulterated, the percentage of adulteration was considered too small to sustain a prosecution.

In one instance, in which proceedings were instituted for selling adulterated butter, the defendant absconded before summons was served.

Return showing particulars of samples of Sweetmilk taken during the year 1909 for analysis :—

Month	No. of Samples taken	Average Percentage		Highest Percentage		Lowest Percentage	
		Fats	Solids not Fat	Fats.	Solids not Fat	Fats	Solids not Fat
January	46	3.25	8.63	4.0	8.94	2.9	8.58
February	50	3.13	8.57	4.0	8.74	2.9	8.70
March	49	3.4	8.62	4.0	8.50	2.8	8.50
April	33	3.1	8.71	3.8	8.90	2.8	8.93
May	44	3.2	8.58	4.0	8.70	2.9	8.74
June	45	3.2	8.58	3.6	8.62	2.9	8.50
July	60	3.1	7.91	4.0	8.45	1.0	4.15
August	54	3.1	8.29	4.0	8.48	2.3	7.86
September	49	3.2	8.45	3.6	8.98	2.9	7.23
October	66	3.6	8.46	4.0	8.94	2.7	6.44
November	62	3.2	8.02	4.0	8.94	3.0	8.45
December	60	3.2	8.72	4.0	8.94	2.9	9.19
Total,	618						

Return showing the number of Shops, &c., visited, together with the number of seizures :—

Description of Shops.				Number of Inspections.
Butcher	...	...	...	2,640
Dairies	...	...	...	139
Fish	...	...	...	291
Fruit	...	...	...	626
Grocer	...	...	...	3,239
Hawkers' carts	...	...	...	227
Ice Cream	...	...	...	67
Markets	...	...	...	62
Provision	...	...	...	673
Railways	...	...	...	56
Total,				8,020

SEIZURES.

Nature of Article.	Where Seized.	Number of Seizures.
1 Calf	Gt. Northern Railway Terminus	1
Cockles	Throughout City	3
8 Fowls	Market	1
1 Pig	Midland Railway Terminus	1
Total,		6

One prosecution was instituted against a hawker for selling cockles. The case was withdrawn, the defendant having given an undertaking not to sell any more cockles. Legal proceedings were instituted against two butchers for slaughtering sheep upon unlicensed premises, and a fine of 10/- each was imposed.

Samples of Food, etc., taken for Bacteriological Examination during the year 1909 :—

Description of Sample.				Number taken.
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	4
Cockles	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream	...	...	...	50
Lard	...	...	...	2
Sausages	...	...	...	1
Sweetmilk	...	...	...	154
Water	...	...	...	18
Total,				231

Public Analyst's Laboratory,

25 Fountain Street,

Belfast, 5th April, 1909.

R. Meyer, Esq.,

Town Clerk, Belfast,

Dear Sir,

I beg to report for the information of the Corporation that during the quarter ended 31st March, 1909, I examined 354 samples received from the Officers of the Corporation. Of these, 13 samples of butter and 2 of buttermilk were found to be adulterated.

The following is the list of the samples received ;—

Sweetmilk	...	...	144
Butter	...	...	76
Dripping	...	...	37
Condiments	...	...	20
Lard	...	...	19
Margarine	...	...	16
Buttermilk	...	...	16
Drugs	...	...	15
Spirits	...	...	3
Pastry	...	...	3
Cheese	...	...	2
Jams	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	1
Porter	...	...	1

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

ROBERT BARKLIE,

Public Analyst.

City Analyst's Laboratory,
25 Fountain Street, Belfast,
10th July, 1909.

To the Town Clerk, Belfast.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report, for the information of the Corporation of the City of Belfast, that I examined during the quarter ended 30th June, 1909, 253 samples forwarded to me by the officers under the Food and Drugs Acts.

Of these 3 samples of sweetmilk, 1 of butter, and 1 of buttermilk were found to be adulterated.

The accompanying table gives full details of the samples.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT BARKLIE,
Public Analyst.

Name of Samples and Number.	Adulterated.
Butter 52	1
Sweetmilk 130	3
Margarine 11	—
Dripping 15	—
Buttermilk 15	1
Condiments 7	—
Corned Beef 2	—
Lard 2	—
Spirits 1	—
Drugs 6	—
Coffee 3	—
Cheese 2	—
Cocoa 2	—
Preserves 3	—
Water 2	—
Total, 253	5

City Analyst's Laboratory,
25 Fountain Street,

Belfast, 2nd October, 1909.

Robert Meyer, Esq.,
Town Clerk, Belfast.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report for the information of the Corporation that I received from the Officers of the Corporation 353 samples for examination during the quarter ended 30th September, 1909.

Of these, 24 were found to be adulterated. There is a large increase in the number of samples of sweetmilk found to be adulterated.

The accompanying table gives full details of the samples.

Faithfully yours,

ROBERT BARKLIE,
City Analyst.

	No. of Samples.	Adulterations.
Sweetmilk	163	18
Butter	69	4
Dripping	32	—
Buttermilk	18	2
Cheese	5	—
Margarine	13	—
Lard	8	—
Condiments	12	—
Coffee	4	—
Spirits	5	—
Pickles	2	—
Skimmed Milk	1	—
Corn Flour	3	—
Cocoa	2	—
Drugs ...	4	—
Sweets	6	—
Sausages	3	—
Condensed Milk	2	—
Grease	1	—
Total	353	24

City Analyst's Laboratory,
25 Fountain Street,
Belfast, 5th January, 1910.

Robert Meyer, Esq.,
Town Clerk,
Belfast.

Dear Sir,

I have to report for the information of the Corporation of the City of Belfast that I received from the Officers of the Corporation 414 samples for analyses during the quarter ended 31st December, 1909. Of these, 18 samples were adulterated.

The accompanying table gives full details.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT BARKLIE,
Public Analyst.

Table showing Nature of the Samples Received for Analyses during the Quarter ended 31st December, 1909, and the Number of Articles found to be Adulterated.

Name of Article.	No.	Adulterated.
Sweetmilk	192	8
Butter	71	4
Buttermilk	27	6
Dripping	27	—
Margarine	17	—
Drugs	27	—
Condiments	13	—
Coffee	4	—
Whiskey	4	—
Rice	5	—
Corn Flour	2	—
Water	5	—
Arrowroot	2	—
Condensed Milk	3	—
Lard	15	—
Total,	414	18

SHELLFISH.

The usual precautions were taken in order to prevent the collection of shellfish from the foreshores for human food ; special inspections being made in the localities where it is known that these articles of food are dealt in. During the year 3 seizures of shellfish were made, and Justices' Orders obtained for their destruction.

The shores of the Lough were frequently visited by Inspectors, and persons were warned against gathering and using shellfish from these grounds. The greatest difficulties are met with where private persons collect shellfish for their own use, and will not be persuaded as to the danger of eating them. Hawkers can be more easily dealt with, as they expose for sale shellfish dangerous as food, consequently these can be seized and destroyed, and legal proceedings instituted.

Posters cautioning the public against using shellfish gathered on the foreshore of Belfast Lough were freely placarded along the foreshores and the approaches thereto.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER, ICE CREAM, MILK, Etc.

Pathological Laboratory,
Queen's University,
Belfast, January, 1910.

Dear Sir,

I beg to forward my report for the year 1909.

The reports on the bacteriological examination of milk, ice cream, and water are given on separate sheets.

In addition, the following examinations have been made:—

- (1.) One hundred and eighty nine (189) widal reactions for typhoid fever were determined, of these 80 were positive and 109 were negative.
- (2.) One hundred examinations (100) were made for diphtheria, of these 34 were positive and 66 were negative.
- (3.) One hundred and thirteen (113) sputa were examined for tubercle bacilli, of these 48 were positive and 65 negative.
- (4.) Twelve (12) samples of urine were examined for tubercle bacilli; the specific bacillus was present in 4 of the samples.
- (5.) Twenty-two (22) samples of pus were examined for various microbes.
- (6.) Four (4) samples of lumbar-puncture fluid were examined for coccus of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, with negative result in each case.
- (7.) Three (3) other samples of lumbar-puncture fluid were examined for tubercle, with two positive results.
- (8.) Two (2) samples of lard, suspected of being "inedible grease,"—report sent on September 8th.

In conclusion, the following list gives the number of examinations made during the year 1909:—

1. Widal reactions for Typhoid	...	...	189
2. Diphtheria	...	...	100
3. Sputum (for Tubercle)	...	...	113
4. Milk	...	...	158
5. Ice Cream	...	...	50
6. Water	...	...	24
7. Urine (for Tubercle)	...	...	12
8. Pus	...	...	22
9. Lumbar-puncture fluid	...	...	7
10. Lard	...	...	2
		Grand total,	677

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. ST. C. SYMMERS.

Dr. H. W. Bailie.

Pathological Laboratory,
Queen's University,
Belfast, January, 1910.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that during the year 1909 one hundred and fifty-eight (158) samples of milk were examined bacteriologically. The samples were collected by your Inspector in sterilised bottles furnished by my laboratory, and, as usual, the samples were brought in ice boxes.

The examination had special reference to the number and nature of the germs present, and in forty of the samples the sedimented and centrifuged milk was inoculated into guinea pigs, with the view of determining the presence of tubercle bacilli. In no case did the animals show infection with tubercle. (I may mention that up to the present date, June 1st, 1910, 163 guinea pigs have been inoculated with Belfast milk, and in one case only have tubercle bacilli been proved to be present.)

As regards the number and nature of the germs present, these points are satisfactory—the rarity of excretal bacteria is remarkable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. ST. C. SYMMERS.

MILK EXAMINATIONS, 1909.

No.	Date.	Source.	No. of Germs per C.C.	Coliform.	Colon.	Tubercle.
1	Jan. 6	Craigavad	220,000	0	0	—
2	" 6	do.	370,000	0	0	—
3	" 12	Duncairn Gardens	12,000	×	0	—
4	" 12	Greencastle	130,000	0	0	Report.
5	" 13	Woodstock Street	130,000	0	0	Report.
6	" 13	Newtownards Road	800,000	0	0	—
7	" 13	Albertbridge Road	10,000	0	0	—
8	" 14	Woodstock Road	180,000	0	0	—
9	" 14	Castlereagh Street	10,000	0	0	—
10	" 14	Ballarat Street	140,000	0	0	—
11	" 15	Ormeau Road	20,000	×	0	—
12	" 15	Bankmore Street	10,000	0	0	—

No.	Date.	Source.	No. of Germs per C.C.	Coliform.	Co'on.	Tubercle
13	Jan. 19	Shankill Road	120,000	0	0	—
14	" 19	Whiterock	50,000	0	0	—
15	" 19	Whiterock	20,000	0	0	—
16	" 20	Leadbetter Street	30,000	0	0	—
17	" 21	Crumlin Road	25,000	0	0	—
18	" 23	Pound Street	20,000	0	0	—
19	" 23	Whitehouse	1,080,000	×	0	—
20	" 26	Ballynelea	2,400,000	×	0	0
21	" 26	Fairview Street	520,000	0	0	0
22	" 26	North Queen Street	1,200,000	×	×	—
						Report soiled.
23	Feb. 2	Mervue Ssreet	200,000	0	0	0
24	" 2	Leeson Street	1,000,000	0	0	—
25	" 5	Trooper's Lane	70,000	0	0	—
26	" 5	Ballycarry	1,200,000	×	0	—
27	" 9	Crumlin Road	40,000	×	0	—
						Mixture from 5 dairies.
28	" 9	do.	20,000	0	0	—
						From Hamilton
29	" 16	Finaghy	600,000	0	0	—
30	" 16	Lisburn	400,000	0	0	—
31	" 17	Donegall Avenue	80,000	0	0	—
32	" 20	Hollywood	80,000	×	×	—
33	" 23	Donegall Avenue	260,000	0	0	—
34	" 23	Knockbracken	350,000	0	0	—
35	" 23	?	—	—	—	00
Two samples sent by Mr. Jordan for tubercle only						
36	" 26	Bloomfield Avenue	30,000	0	0	—
37	Mar. 1	Children's Hospital	100,000	0	0	0
38	" 2	Bloomfield Avenue	50,000	0	0	0
39	" 2	Ballydavy	80,000	0	0	—
40	" 5	Connswater Street	30,000	0	0	—
41	" 5	Woodstock Road	50,000	0	0	—
42	" 9	Dunadry	40,000	0	0	—
43	" 9	Greenisland	40,000	0	0	—
44	" 10	Drumnalig	1,000	0	0	—
45	" 10	Andersonstown	0	0	0	—
46	" 23	Ballysillan	80,000,000	0	0	—
						After 7 days
47	" 23	Ballygomartin	1,400,000	0	0	—
						After 7 days.
48	" 24	Leopold Street	100,000	0	0	0
49	" 24	Whiterock	300,000	0	0	0
50	" 25	Queen Street Hospital	30,000	0	0	—
51	" 31	Silvio Street	10,000	0	0	—

No.	Date.	Source.	No. of Germs per C.C.	Coliform.	Colon.	Tubercle.
52	Mar. 31	Shankill Road	270,000	0	0	—
53	Apr. 2	Carrickfergus	40,000	0	0	0
54	" 2	Kilroot	60,000	0	0	0
55	" 7	Ballysillan	3,040,000	×	×	—
56	" 7	do.	700,000	×	×	—
57	" 14	Randalstown	60,000	0	0	—
58	" 14	do.	150,000	×	×	—
59	" 21	Millfield	100,000	0	0	—
60	" 21	Cregagh	240,000	0	0	—
61	" 23	Lovett Street	250,000	0	0	—
62	" 23	Evelyn Avenue	4,000,000	×	0	—
63	" 27	Mount Street	50,000	0	0	—
64	" 27	Woodstock Road	140,000	0	0	—
65	" 29	Moneyrea	—	—	—	0
Cow supposed to be tuberculous						
66	May 26	Mallusk	100,000	0	0	—
67	" 26	Rosapenna Street	800,000	×	0	—
68	" 26	Whitewell	160,000	0	0	—
69	" 28	Katesbridge	8,000,000	0	0	—
70	" 28	Banbridge	16,000,000	×	×	—
71	June 2	Smithborough	4,000,000	0	0	—
72	" 2	Glasslough	12,800,000	0	0	—
73	" 4	Newtownards	1,000,000	×	0	—
74	" 4	Craigavad	50,000	0	0	—
75	" 8	Ballysillan	220,000	0	0	—
76	" 8	?	100,000	0	0	—
77	" 11	Katesbridge	20,000	0	0	—
See 28th May.						
78	" 11	Banbridge	10,000	0	0	—
See 28th May.						
79	" 12	Rosapenna Street	60,000	×	0	—
See 26th May.						
80	July 6	Oldpark	20,000	0	0	0
81	" 6	Kilronan	30,000	×	0	0
82	" 9	Knockbracken	80,000	0	0	0
83	" 9	Donegall Road	75,000	0	0	0
84	" 14	Upper Ballysillan	25,000	0	0	0
85	" 14	Whiterock	50,000	×	0	0
86	" 20	Knockbracken	40,000	0	0	0
87	" 20	Burmah Street	70,000	0	0	0
88	" 20	Newtownbreda	50,000	0	0	—
89	" 21	Duncairn Gardens	260,000	×	0	—
90	Aug. 4	Ballyhanwood	2,000	0	0	—
91	" 4	Newtownards Road	140,000	0	0	—
92	" 11	Troopers' Lane	1,000,000	0	0	0

No.	Date.	Source.	No. of Germs per C.C.	Coliform.	Colon.	Tubercle.
93	Aug. 11	Greenisland	1,600,000	×	0	0
94	" 12	Randalstown	400,000	0	0	—
95	" 12	Upper Woodburn	1,000,000	×	×	—
96	" 17	Upper Charleville Street	2,400,000	×	0	—
97	" 17	Old Lodge Road	800,000	×	0	—
98	Sep. 7	Oldpark Road	50,000	0	0	—
99	" 7	Berlin Street	250,000	×	0	—
100	" 15	Ballylesson	100,000	×	0	—
101	" 15	New Grove	10,000	0	0	—
102	" 15	Wellington Park	170,000	0	0	—
103	" 21	Antrim	320,000	0	0	—
104	" 21	do.	50,000	0	0	—
105	" 22	Dunadry	400,000	0	0	0
					After 8 days.	
106	" 22	Dunadry	200,000	0	0	0
					Counted after 8 days.	
107	" 29	Greenisland	1,500,000	0	0	—
					Counted after 8 days.	
108	" 29	Troopers' Lane	4,000,000	0	0	—
					Counted after 8 days.	
109	" 29	Greenisland	1,000,000	0	0	—
					Counted after 8 days.	
110	Oct. 2	Queen Street Hospital	1,500,000	×	0	—
					Sent by Dr. M'Caw.	
111	" 5	Ruth Street	40,000	0	0	—
112	" 5	Blaney Street	30,000	0	0	—
113	" 6	Whiterock	30,000	0	0	—
114	" 6	do.	20,000	0	0	—
115	" 7	Osborne Street	1,120,000	0	0	—
					Counted after 4 days.	
116	" 7	do.	640,000	×	0	—
					Counted after 4 days.	
117	" 12	Falls Road	100,000	0	0	—
118	" 12	New Lodge Road	300,000	0	0	—
					Counted after 3 days.	
119	" 13	Craigavad	120,000	0	0	—
120	" 13	Helen's Bay	200,000	×	0	—
121	" 20	Greencastle	120,000	×	0	0
122	" 20	North Queen Street	400,000	0	0	0
123	" 26	Lovett Street	380,000	0	0	0
124	" 26	Bentley Street	40,000	0	0	0
125	" 29	Ballyhenry	45,000	×	0	—
126	" 29	do.	4,240,000	0	0	—
127	Nov. 2	Knockbracken	60,000	×	0	0
128	" 2	Sunnyside Street	160,000	0	0	0

No.	Date.	Source.	No. of Germs per C.C.	Coliform.	Colon.	Tubercle.
129	Nov. 3	Cavehill Road	5,000	0	0	—
130	" 6	Dunadry	10,000	0	0	—
131	" 10	Nevis Avenue	180,000	0	0	0
132	" 11	Castlereagh	40,000	0	0	—
Gets his milk from M'Gowan.						
133	" 11	Castlereagh	100,000	0	0	—
134	" 16	Ballymaconaghy	450,000	0	0	—
135	" 16	Donegall Pass	50,000	0	0	—
136	" 17	Dunadry	60,000	0	0	0
137	" 17	Antrim	50,000	0	0	0
138	" 23	Mountcollyer Avenue	290,000	0	0	0
139	" 23	Greencastle	90,000	0	0	0
140	" 24	Conlon Street	40,000	0	0	—
141	" 24	Ballysillan	120,000	×	0	—
142	" 30	Shore Road	21,000	0	0	—
143	" 30	Lawther Street	18,000	0	0	—
144	Dec. 1	Finaghy	70,000	0	0	—
145	" 1	Donegall Pass	8,000	0	0	—
146	" 3	Orangefield	30,000	0	0	—
Counted after 7 days.						
147	" 1	Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteside	—	—	—	0
Fur tubercle only.						
148	" 1	Mr. J. P. Clarke	—	—	—	0
Eor tubercle only.						
149	" 7	Upper Falls	50,000	0	0	—
150	" 7	Whiterock	80,000	×	0	—
151	" 8	Crumlin	140,000	0	0	—
152	" 8	Katesbridge	28,000	0	0	—
153	" 14	Springfield Road	4,080,000	×	0	—
154	" 14	Hollywood	1,100,000	0	0	—
155	" 15	Drumnally	20,000	0	0	0
156	" 15	do.	80,000	0	0	0
157	" 21	Haypark Avenue	600,000	×	0	—
58	" 21	Mount Street	1,500,000	0	0	—

Pathological Laboratory,
Queen's University,
Belfast, January, 1910.

Dear Sir,

Herewith I enclose a Table giving the result of the examination of fifty (50) samples of Ice Cream received from your Inspector during 1909.

The number of germs per cubic centimetre is, as usual, high, but this is to be expected.

The practical absence of excretal bacteria is striking; one sample only shows genuine colon bacilli in 1/100,000 c.c., although coliform organisms were present in a number of the samples. I am inclined to think that more care is being taken in the preparation of the Ice Cream.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WM. ST. C. SYMMERS.

Dr. H. W. Bailie.

ICE CREAM EXAMINATIONS, 1909.

No.	Date.	Source.	No. of Germs per C.C.	Colon.	Remarks.
1	Feb. 3	Ann Street	2,400,000	0	—
2	" 3	do.	1,400,000	0	—
3	" 17	Grosvenor Road	2,000,000	0	—
4	" 17	Divis Street	500,000	0	—
5	" 26	Newtownards Road	800,000	0	—
6	" 26	Bridge End	5,000,000	0	—
7	Mar. 12	York Street	0	0	—
8	" 12	Royal Avenue	600,000	0	—
9	Apr. 27	North Street	0	0	—
10	" 27	High Street	7,500,000	0	—
11	" 16	—	50,000	0	—
12	" 16	Divis Street	2,560,000	0	—
13	June 11	Great Victoria Street	150,000	0	—
14	" 11	Great Victoria Street	300,000	0	—

No.	Date.	Source.	No. of Germs per C.C.	Colon.	Remarks.
15	July 6	Mill Street	12,000,000	0	—
16	" 14	Shankill Road	1,700,000	0	—
17	" 14	Peters Hill	300,000	0	—
18	" 21	Arthur Square	20,000,000	0	—
19	" 21	Rosemary Street	40,000	0	—
20	Aug. 4	Newtownards Road	1,000,000	0	—
21	" 4	Bridge End	5,100,000	0	—
22	" 11	North Street	2,000,000	0	—
23	" 12	Garfield Street	40,000,000	0	—
24	" 17	Church Lane	1,000,000	0	—
25	" 17	Ann Street	1,200,000	0	—
26	Sept. 7	High Street	1,000,000	0	—
27	" 17	Cromac Street	2,300,000	0	—
28	" 17	York Street	0	0	—
29	" 22	York Street	1,200,000	0	—
30	" 27	Great Victoria Street	2,500,000	0	—
31	Oct. 1	Dublin Road	5,000,000	× in 1/100,000	—
32	" 1	Donegall Pass	7,000,000	0	—
33	" 5	Clifton Street	0	0	—
34	" 5	Donegall Street	200,000	0	—
35	" 12	York Street	4,200,000	0	—
36	" 12	York Street	107,200,000	0	Reported October 19th
37	" 22	Bridge Street	12,000,000	0	—
38	" 22	Albertbridge Road	38,000,000	0	Report November 24th
39	" 26	Ann Street	3,300,000	0	—
40	" 26	Rosemary Street	8,200,000	0	—
41	Nov. 3	Grosvenor Road	2,900,000	0	—
42	" 3	Grosvenor Road	1,400,000	0	—
43	" 10	Ann Street	1,200,000	0	—
44	" 10	Church Lane	300,000	0	—
45	" 16	Old Lodge Road	360,000	0	—
46	" 16	North Street	800,000	0	—
47	" 23	York Street	600,000	0	—
48	" 23	York Street	3,000,000	0	—
49	" 30	Auburn Street	3,800,000	0	—
50	Dec. 1	Grosvenor Road	900,000	0	—

Pathological Laboratory,
Queen's University,
Belfast, January, 1910.

Dear Sir,

During the year 1909 twenty-four (24) samples of water were examined bacteriologically.

The drinking water was satisfactory as regards number of germs, and was exceptionally free from colon bacilli and coliform germs.

It will be seen from the accompanying Table, that samples 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19 were taken from certain public baths; these samples were examined with special reference to the cleansing action of a certain filter, and reports were duly furnished to the Town Clerk on September 16th and October 5th.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WM. ST. C. SYMMERS.

Dr. H. W. Bailie.

WATER EXAMINATIONS, 1909.

No.	Date.	Source.	No. of Germs per C.C.	Colon. Bacilli.	Remarks.
1	Feb. 18	Albion Street	280	× in 10 c.c.	—
2	" 26	Durham Street	62	0 in 10 c.c.	Contaminated with an acid
3	Mar. 4	Ormeau Road	100	0 in 10 c.c.	—
4	" 9	Durham Street	100	0	—
5	April 5	Lime Street	60	0	—
6	" 5	Dover Street	25	0	—
7	" 23	Roseleigh Street	30	0	—
8	June 4	Salisbury Street	170	0	Murky, turbid water
9	" 17	Shankill Road	400	0	Complaint by Consumer, reported July 6th
10	" 19	Hope Street	25	0	Report July 6th
11	" 19	Lawrence Street	52	0	Special report, July 6th. Consumer complained
12	July 13	Craigavad	48	0	See report, July 17th
13	Aug. 12	Whitla Street	200	0	—
14	Sept. 13	Ormeau Avenue Baths	330	0	See report to Town Clerk, September 16th
15	" 13	do. do.	4,390	—	See report to Town Clerk, September 16th
16	" 13	do. do.	240	—	See report to Town Clerk, September 16th
17	" 24	Great Victoria Street	200	0	—
18	Oct. 3	Templemore Avenue Baths	600	—	See report of October 5th
19	" 3	do do	20,000	—	See report of October 5th
20	" 13	North Queen Street	17	0	—
21	Nov. 4	Cairo Street	61	0	—
22	" 10	Durham Street	23	0	—
23	" 17	Ashbourne Street	86	0	—
24	Dec. 8	Elm Street	160	0	—

THE REPORT OF THE CITY VETERINARIAN AND INSPECTOR OF MEAT.

City Abattoir,
M'Auley Street.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the following report dealing with the work done by this department during the year ending 30th April, 1910.

The following is the number of animals slaughtered in the Abattoir during the year, the figures for last year being given for comparison :—

Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Total.
17,625	823	1,023	4,992	2,303	38,722	620	— 66,108

LAST YEAR.

Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Total.
15,523	1,416	1,043	7,595	1,965	34,032	749	— 62,323

The number of carcasses partially or totally condemned during the year as being unfit for human consumption was :—

Totally Condemned.				Affected with Localised Disease and Partially Condemned.			
Cows	...	...	286	Cows	...	...	1,150
Heifers	...	...	4	Heifers	...	...	29
Bulls	...	...	2	Bulls	...	...	40
Oxen	...	...	12	Oxen	...	...	79
Calves	...	...	139	Calves	...	...	2
Sheep	...	...	25	Sheep	...	...	4
Goats	...	...	1	Goats	...	...	1
469				1,305			

Total, 1,774.

In my Annual Reports from year to year I have dealt with the difficulties attending the inspection—during transit—of pork entering the City. I pointed out that consignments arrived daily both by rail and road, and that these arrivals are so irregular, and the routes so numerous, that it is utterly impossible with the present staff of inspectors to exercise the surveillance necessary to the requirements of a centre such as Belfast. I suggested that a meat inspection depot might be established at each of the railway stations, through which all meat coming into the City by rail would have to pass ; that coming by road might be taken direct to the inspection station at the Grain Market. I regret, however, that I am unable to report any alteration in the system. The "Detective" system at present in operation is somewhat antiquated, and I would strongly advise the adoption of the more up-to-date "Preventive" system. Arrangements might be made with the different railway authorities whereby pork consigned to local curers would only be

carried by special trains arriving at or about a specified time, delivery of same only to take place at a fixed hour. Those carcasses consigned direct to customers across the channel, and which only pass through the City, should be inspected by Veterinary Surgeons appointed by the Central Authority. I would also suggest that notices be inserted in the Press, drawing the attention of grocers, pork-curers, and all whom it may concern to the penalty attached for any breach, contravention, or non-observance of the Bye-Law prohibiting the sale of meat until after inspection. Cases have occurred recently where traders in the City have received, unwittingly, carcasses of diseased pork from dealers in the country, in consequence of which proceedings were instituted against them in court, and fines were imposed. Publicity is given to this with more or less loss to the trader. If the "Preventive" system, as suggested, were in full working order, such cases could not occur, as the carcass would be seized at the inspection station and never reach the trader's premises.

By referring to Table II. in the Appendix it will be seen that Tuberculosis easily leads the list of diseases for which the carcasses were condemned ; indeed it accounts for more than all the other diseases added together.

Following the precedent of last year, I herewith submit Table showing the prevalence of this disease among the different animals slaughtered at the Abattoir, and the measures adopted with those carcasses found affected :—

SPECIES.	Slaughtered.	TUBERCULAR.					
		Affected.		Measures Adopted.			
				Carcases totally Destroyed.		Carcases Passed after Removal of Diseased Organs.	
		Number.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Cows ...	17,625	1,323	7.50	201	15.19	1,122	84.80
Heifers ...	823	30	3.64	1	3.33	29	96.66
Bulls ...	1,023	38	3.71	1	2.63	37	97.37
Oxen ...	4,992	81	1.62	6	7.40	75	92.59
Calves ...	2,303	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep ...	38,722	3	.0077	1	33.33	2	66.66
Goats ...	620	...	...	...	...	...	...

ANTHRAX.

During the year two cases of Anthrax were detected in the Abattoir. One was that of an animal which was slaughtered *in extremis* in one of the local sale yards, the other that of a cow belonging to a farmer in Ballinderry, Co. Antrim, and sent to the Abattoir as a dressed carcass.

In each case a microscopic examination was made, when numerous bacilli were found in the blood.

My diagnosis was confirmed by Professor Symmers, Queen's University.

The usual procedure as set forth in the "The Anthrax (Ireland) Order, 1900," was duly carried out.

I may here state that the butcher who dressed the latter carcass became infected with the disease. He was conveyed to Lisburn Infirmary, where he remained under treatment for a considerable time in a very critical condition. I am glad however to be able to state that he is now convalescent.

Anthrax is a disease caused by the entrance into the body of the *Bacillus Anthracis*. It affects both man and animals. The animals most commonly affected in this country being cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses. In cattle the disease is sometimes called "splenic apoplexy," owing to the spleen or melt being the organ of the body found most commonly affected upon *post-mortem* examination.

The bacilli are generally very abundant in the blood of animals which have just died from this disease, consequently the blood in such cases is very infective, and easily capable of transmitting the disease to other animals and to man. Carcasses of animals that have died of Anthrax should on no account be opened, as in the unopened carcass the existence of the germs is of short duration, since they are destroyed by a moderate amount of putrefactive change. On the other hand, if the carcass be opened and the blood containing the bacilli is exposed to the air, the formation of spores within the bacilli takes place. These spores are much more resistant than the bacilli themselves, and are probably the means by which the infection is carried from one place to another.

In our present Abattoir a fallen animal—*i.e.*, one which has died suddenly or is *in extremis*—is admitted to the general slaughter-house where it is dressed in the same room as other animals which have been slaughtered under ordinary circumstances. This is not as it ought to be, and I am glad to say that in the new building provisions have been made to set apart a special room for the reception of all such animals. I would suggest that a portion of the present Abattoir be set aside at the earliest possible moment for this purpose.

A system of marking with a small metal tag all carcasses and organs found after inspection to be free from disease is now in daily practice at the Meat Inspection Station. The presence of these tags on the meat when exposed for sale renders it possible for the public to know that they are buying inspected meat. Moreover, it offers the inspectors who visit the shops a means of detecting any evasion of the Bye-Law.

INSPECTION STATION (GRAIN MARKET).

The structural alterations which have been effected in this department during the year have greatly facilitated the handling of the meat, and a more searching inspection can now be secured. Hitherto the sides and large pieces of meat prepared outside the City were inspected without removing same from the conveyance in which they were brought. This was not satisfactory, as it is of the utmost importance that this class of meat should be most carefully inspected, especially so, as it is not accompanied by the internal organs which are of the greatest value in assisting an inspector to give an authoritative opinion as to the fitness of the meat for human food.

The following table shows the total amount of meat prepared outside the City boundaries, and dealt with in this Department during the twelve months under review :—

	BEEF.			MUTTON.		VEAL.		HEADS.		HEARTS.		LUNGS.	
	Sides.	Quarters.	Cuts.	Carcases.	Cuts.	Carcases.	Cuts.	Beef.	Mutton.	Beef.	Mutton.	Beef.	Mutton.
Examined ...	2,519	1,385	3,774	3,998	72	153	5	1,170	1,136	1,157	2,884	963	2,972
Condemned	12	44	11	3	—	2	—	11	—	9	—	25	—

	LIVERS.		KIDNEYS		MISCELLANEOUS.										
	Beef.	Mutton.	Beef.	Mutton.	Tongues.	Tails.	Stomachs	Udders.	Goats.	Pigs.	Rabbits.	Pigs.			Injured Beef.
												Livers.	Hearts.	Lungs.	
Examined ...	2,817	3,585	136	6	246	295	2,306	1,890	7	6	19	33	5	5	
Condemned ...	187	362	4	...	6	...	26	18	...	1	19	6	...	...	30 lbs.

INSPECTION OF FROZEN AND CHILLED MEAT.

A considerable trade is now carried on in the City in this class of meat, consignments of which arrive almost daily.

During the three months ended 31st March, 1910, 492 tons—comprising beef and mutton—have been imported, principally from Liverpool and Glasgow.

In consequence of a clause contained in the Bye-Law, exempting all meat imported through the Harbour of Belfast from inspection, this meat is not inspected until it reaches the wholesale stall or retail shops. Here, however, the inspectors make frequent visits. During the year eleven (11) pieces of beef (1c. 1q. 24lbs.) were seized. I have on several occasions made a personal inspection, and found that the meat contained a considerable amount of fat, and evidently belonged to animals that had been in good condition; the quality was also of a high standard.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

During the year these premises—of which there are seven—have been visited by the Inspectors 1,444 times. No seizures have been recorded.

On one occasion one of the inspectors detained the carcase of a bullock for my inspection, when I found the affection to be of an entirely local nature, on removal of which the carcase was passed.

INSPECTION STATION (PORK MARKET).

The following table shows the number of carcasses of Pork examined in the Pork Market during the year, together with the number wholly condemned as being affected with generalised tuberculosis, number passed after removal of tubercular neck glands, also number of carcasses condemned for various other causes:—

Number Examined.	TUBERCULOSIS.		Wholly Condemned for other Causes.
	Wholly Condemned.	Passed after Removal of Diseased Glands.	
13,590	3	643	2

SHOPS.

During the year 4,022 visits have been made to shops in the city, resulting in four seizures. These comprised 2 calves (1 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs.) of beef and 1 carcase of pork. Legal proceedings were instituted in two instances; in one case the prosecution was withdrawn, while in the other a conviction was obtained, and defendant fined £10 and costs.

On one occasion the Inspector detected a butcher in the act of slaughtering sheep at the rear of his premises. This being a place elsewhere than the Public Abattoir, he was fined 10/- and costs.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

The various railway stations in the city were visited daily, resulting in the following seizures:—1 carcase of Pork (3 qrs. 15 lbs.), 1 quarter of beef (164 lbs.), and 5 boxes of Fish (8 cwt.). Enquiries having been made regarding the circumstances under which these consignments were sent, it was found no legal proceedings could be sustained.

COLD STORAGE.

These premises were also regularly visited, resulting in the seizure of 9 Chickens and 3 Turkeys.

VEHICLES, ETC.

The Inspectors when they have reason to be suspicious that meat is contained in carts overhaul same, with the result that one carcase of Pork (1 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.) was seized during the year.

FISH, FRUIT, AND ST. GEORGE'S MARKETS.

In these Markets the following seizures were effected during the twelve months:—34 boxes of Haddock, 7 boxes of Coloured Fish, and 2 boxes of Colefish.

INSPECTION OF MILCH COWS.

During the year 4,316 examinations were made of the cows kept in cow sheds within the Municipal Boundary, particularly with regard to their Udders and Teats. Fifty-nine (59) I found to be affected with disease or defects of the Udder.

The following Table shows the disease or defects from which the cows were suffering at the time of my inspection :—

Suspected of Tubercular disease of the Udder	...	...	7
Acute Mastitis	...	...	12
Chronic Induration of the Udder	...	...	29
Atrophy of Quarter of the Udder	...	...	1
Injuries, Abscesses, and Obliterations of Teats	...	...	11
			60

The seven Cows which I suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder were subjected to the Tuberculin Test, when three gave a decided re-action. A fourth also re-acted, but not sufficiently positively to warrant me in pronouncing her affected. I however had this animal isolated, and secured two samples of her milk—one from an apparently healthy quarter and another from the suspected quarter—which I forwarded to Professor Symmers for Bacteriological examination, who reported that the sample from the apparently healthy quarter of the Udder did not contain Tubercle Bacilli, while that from the suspected quarter showed very numerous Tubercle Bacilli in the sediment from the milk when examined microscopically. Moreover, a guinea pig inoculated with this sediment died of Tuberculosis. This cow was, therefore, excreting in the milk virulent Tubercle Bacilli.

This animal, together with the three re-actors already mentioned, were slaughtered—two with the owners' consent and two under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908. *Post-mortem* examination showed that in each case the Udder was affected with Tuberculosis. The agreed price was paid to the owners of the animals seized under the Act.

The carcasses and hides were destroyed in the usual way.

The milk from the animals suffering from acute Mastitis, Chronic Induration, Injuries to the Teats, etc., was not used for human consumption.

In a recent report which I submitted I made reference to a scheme adopted by the Birmingham Corporation for the elimination of Tuberculosis from dairy cattle so as to ensure a pure milk supply for the city. The idea is to induce dairy farmers voluntarily to adopt such measures as have been proved, when properly applied, to gradually eliminate Tuberculosis from dairy herds at comparatively little cost. The plan would be restricted in its application to herds within 10 miles of the city, the milk from which is sold therein. Free tuberculin and veterinary assistance for the testing of the

cows would be supplied annually free of charge. The farmers to separate the re-actors, if any, from the healthy cows, and to gradually get rid of the diseased animals.

I communicated with the Veterinary Officers of the district adjacent to the city as instructed by you, and up to the present the replies which I have received are most favourable.

The Tuberculin Test consists chiefly in a rise of temperature which appears in from 12 to 15 hours after injection of the Tuberculin. This increase of temperature is inversely proportionate to the extent and duration of the disease so that excessively Tuberculous cattle—such as I have already mentioned—show less increase than those with slight localised Tuberculosis. It is the character of the febrile re-action on which the diagnosis is based, and it is in judging of this febrile re-action that error in non-expert hands may occur.

(See Diagram showing a Tuberculous and Non-Tuberculous Thermometric Curve after the injection of Tuberculin):—

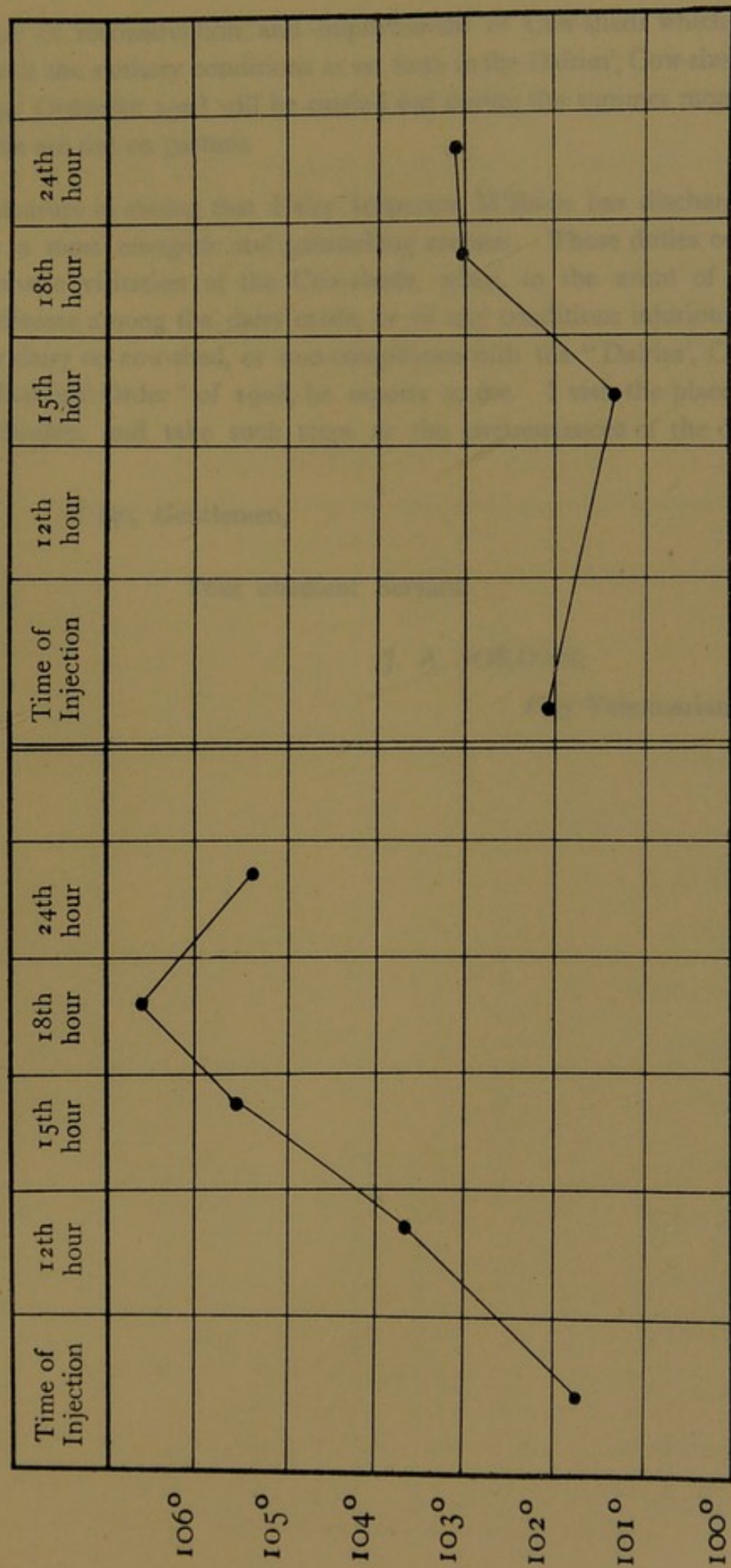
One inoculation is generally sufficient, but in doubtful cases it may be repeated after a few weeks, or a month. The evening is the best time to make this test, for then the rise of temperature, if any, can be observed during the following day. The quantity of milk certainly becomes slightly diminished during the time of the test as a result of the consequent fever and loss of appetite, but the milk secreted during that short period should not be used for human food.

The majority of the Milch Cows kept in the City are good class animals, and evidently the dairymen exercise great care in their selection, as none but fairly young cows are bought, and ones likely to feed well for subsequent slaughter.

The general sanitary conditions of the Cowsheds, and the cleanliness of the cows have been, on the whole, very satisfactory.

A great improvement has taken place in the cleanliness of the milkers. The dairymen have now recognised the necessity of providing facilities for the washing of hands before milking operations commence. Some have a wash-hand basin fitted under a tap in the byre. Others supply a pailful of warm water with soap and towel during the milking times.

Diagram showing a Tuberculous and Non-Tuberculous Thermometric Curve after the injection of Tuberculin.



Tuberculous Curve

Non-Tuberculous Curve

... would be ... The ...

I communicated with the Veterinary Director of the ...

... Tuberculin ...

Graph showing a Tuberculin and Skin Tuberculin Curve after the injection of Tuberculin 1-

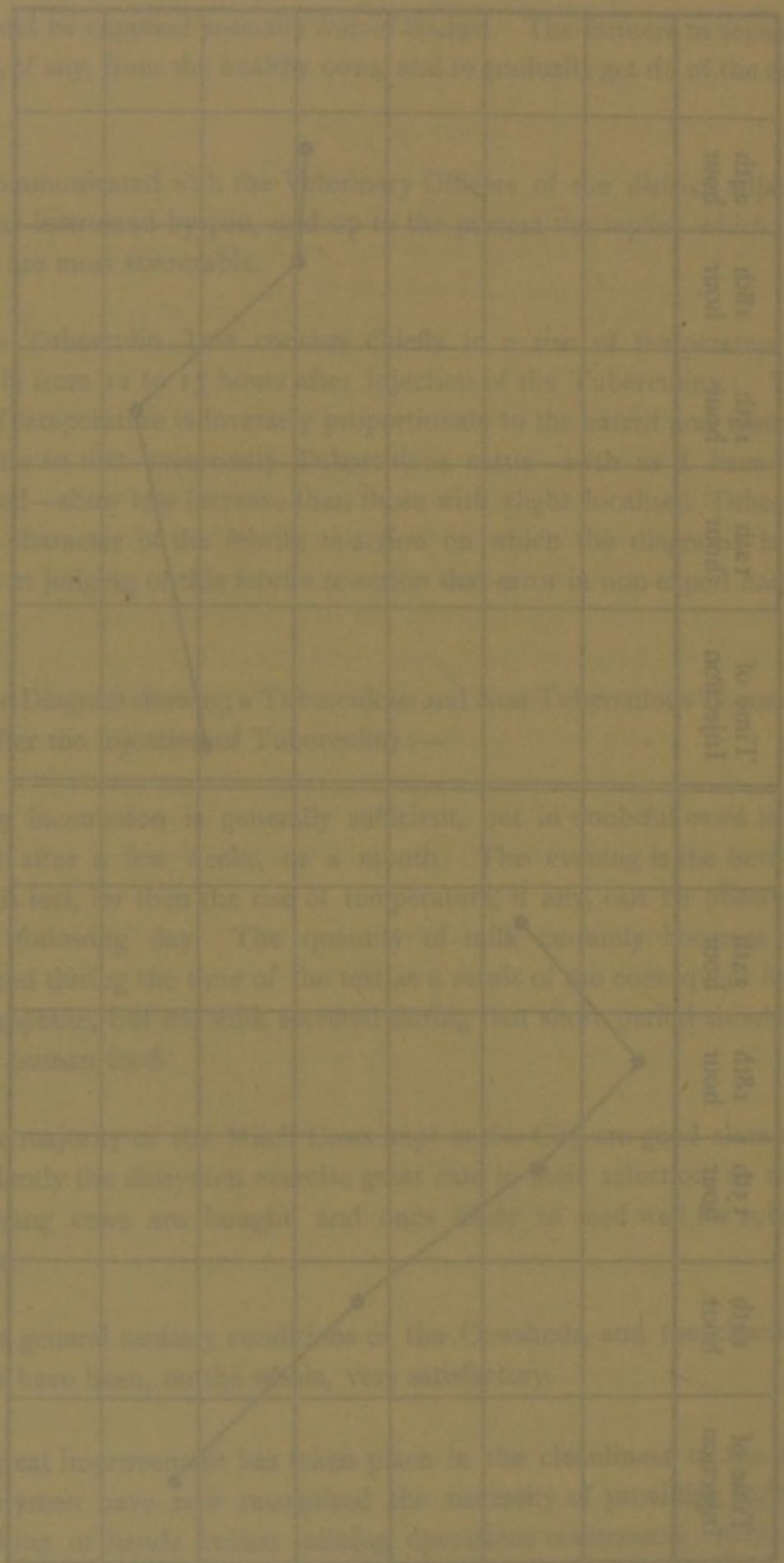
One inoculation is generally sufficient, but in doubtful cases ...

... the ...

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A great improvement has taken place in the ...

... with ...



L. opiciclonis C.M. 1.6

injection of Tuberculin 1-

Tuberculin and Skin Tuberculin Curve after the injection of Tuberculin 1-

The work of reconstruction and improvement of Cow-sheds which do not comply with the sanitary conditions as set forth in the Dairies', Cow-sheds', and Milkshops' Order for 1908 will be carried out during the summer months when the cattle are out on pasture.

I have pleasure in stating that Dairy Inspector M'Bride has discharged his duties in a most energetic and painstaking manner. These duties comprise a systematic visitation of the Cow-sheds, when, in the event of the existence of disease among the dairy cattle, or of any conditions injurious to health in any dairy or cow-shed, or non-compliance with the "Dairies', Cow-sheds', or Milkshops' Order" of 1908, he reports to me. I visit the place as soon as practicable, and take such steps as the circumstances of the case require.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. JORDAN,

City Veterinarian.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Return of animals slaughtered in Abattoir from April, 1909, to April, 1910.

Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	24,463
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	2,303
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	38,722
Goats	...	...	...	...	...	620
Total,						66,108

TABLE II.

Return of carcasses destroyed as unfit for human food from April, 1909, to April, 1910.

	CATTLE.						Sheep	Goats	TOTAL
	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Calves.	TOTAL.			
Tuberculosis	201	1	1	6	...	208	1	...	209
„ Partial	1,122	29	37	75	...	1,263	2	...	1,265
Anthrax	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Dropsical	18	...	...	2	...	20	13	...	33
Decomposed	7	1	...	2	26	36	5	1	42
Gangrene	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Injuries	5	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	8
Peritonitis	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Pericarditis	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Septicæmia	10	...	1	1	2	14	...	...	14
Emaciation	10	...	...	...	5	15	2	...	17
Inflammation	26	...	...	...	4	30	1	...	31
Melanosis	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1

TABLE III.

Return of Diseased Organs destroyed as unfit for human food from April, 1909, to April, 1910 :—

	CATTLE.						Sheep.	Total.
	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Calves.	Total.		
Lungs—								
Tuberculosis ...	1,095	22	35	77	...	1,229	2	1,231
Hearts—								
Pericarditis ...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Do. Tubercular	3	1	...	1	...	5	...	5
Bowels—								
Tuberculosis ...	71	2	1	4	...	78	...	78
Enteritis ...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Stomachs—								
Tuberculosis ...	82	1	3	4	...	90	...	90
Abscesses ...	8	...	1	...	...	9	...	9
Decomposed ...	6	1	...	1	...	8	...	8
Gastritis ...	16	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Malignant Neoplasms	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Livers—								
Abscesses ...	332	9	4	28	...	373	...	373
Cirrhosis ...	378	4	18	13	...	413	1	414
Congestion ...	9	2	...	...	1	12	...	12
Distomatoris (Fluke)	64	5	11	7	...	87	1,703	1,791
Necrosis ...	80	...	1	...	...	81	...	81
Tuberculosis ...	258	7	13	22	...	300	1	301
Spleen—								
Tuberculosis ...	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	4

TABLE III. (Continued).

	CATTLE.						Sheep.	Total.
	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Oxen.	Calves.	Total.		
Kidneys—								
Tuberculosis ...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	4
Abscesses ...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Nephritis ...	22	...	...	...	2	24	...	24
Udders—								
Tuberculosis ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Mastitis ...	273	...	...	...	...	273	...	273
Heads—								
Tuberculosis ...	3	1	1	...	...	5	...	5
Actinomycosis ...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
Injured ...	2	1	...	..	...	3	...	3
Malignant Neoplasms ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Tongues—								
Tuberculosis ...	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	4
Actinomycosis ...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Malignant Neoplasms ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1

TABLE IV.

Return of Meat condemned as unfit for human food at the Meat Inspection Department from April, 1909, to April, 1910.

Beef	...	...	...	12 sides, 44 quarters, 11 cuts.
Mutton	...	...	...	3 carcasses.
Veal	...	...	...	2 carcasses.
Pork	...	...	...	1 carcass.
Rabbits	...	...	...	19

SUNDRIES.

11 Heads (Beef).	6 Livers (Pork).
9 Hearts (Beef).	4 Kidneys (Beef).
25 Lungs (Beef).	6 Tongues (Beef).
187 Livers (Beef).	26 Stomachs.
362 Livers (Mutton).	18 Udders.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1901 and 1907.

In connection with the carrying out of the provisions of these Acts, the following is a statement of the work done during the year (52 weeks) ended 1st January, 1910:—

369	visits were made to factories.
3,706	„ „ workshops (including laundries).
236	„ „ bakehouses.
213	„ „ workplaces.

During the year 261 workshops were added to the register, whilst 997 were struck off; the total number now on the register being 2,033, as compared with 2,769 last year.

FACTORIES.

- 3 factories were provided with additional water-closet accommodation.
- 11 factories, in which the sanitary conveniences were not suitable, had intervening ventilated space provided.
- 7 factories, sanitary conveniences were repaired.
- 4 factories, doors were provided to sanitary conveniences.
- 2 factories, nuisances in connection therewith were abated.
- 2 factories had drains relaid.
- 7 factories were provided with water-closet accommodation.
- 4 factories, in which the sanitary conveniences were not suitable, had the conveniences separated by doors and partitions.
- 2 factories had sanitary conveniences ventilated and lighted.
- 5 factories had drains provided.
- 1 factory had drains cleansed.
- 2 factories had ventilation provided to existing intervening spaces.
- 3 factories had sanitary conveniences separated.
- 2 factories had sanitary conveniences provided.
- 2 factories had ventilation provided to sanitary conveniences.
- 3 factories had screening around conveniences repaired.
- 3 factories had cisterns repaired.
- 2 factories had walls limewashed.

WORKSHOPS.

- 41 workshops had nuisances in connection therewith abated.
- 9 workshops had yard walls limewashed.
- 156 workshops were limewashed.
- 89 workshops were cleansed.
- 4 workshops had roofs repaired.

- 54 workshops had water-closets repaired.
- 3 workshops had separate water-closet accommodation provided for female workers
- 2 workshops, in which the sanitary conveniences were not suitable, had intervening ventilated space provided.
- 4 workshops were overcrowded, but the number of workers was reduced.
- 7 workshops were provided with water-closet accommodation.
- 2 workshops had water-closet accommodation reconstructed.
- 19 workshops had water-closet accommodation cleansed.
- 2 workshops had foul drains cleansed.
- 7 workshops had flushing cisterns repaired.
- 2 workshops had loose tiles in yard repaired.
- 3 workshops had water supply from main provided.
- 2 workshops had dust-bins provided.
- 2 workshops had defective wooden steps repaired.
- 2 workshops had defective flooring repaired.
- 4 workshops had ventilation improved.
- 18 laundries were cleansed.
- 1 laundry had yard walls limewashed.
- 4 laundries were limewashed.
- 8 laundries had water-closets repaired.
- 5 laundries had nuisances in connection therewith abated.
- 2 laundries had floors repaired.
- 2 laundries had ceilings and walls repaired.

WORKPLACES.

- 18 workplaces were cleansed.
- 5 workplaces were limewashed.
- 6 workplaces had water-closets repaired.
- 1 workplace had water-closet provided with means of ventilation.
- 4 workplaces had nuisances in connection therewith abated.

BAKEHOUSES.

- 3 bakehouses had water-closet accommodation reconstructed.
- 2 bakehouses had ash-bins provided.
- 3 bakehouses had defective cisterns repaired.
- 1 bakehouse had sanitary convenience screened.
- 1 bakehouse had defective ventilation improved.
- 1 bakehouse had opening in floor railed round.

The bakehouses were limewashed at least twice during the year.

The following is a description of the nature of the work carried on in these premises, and a summary of the visits paid :—

Premises.	Description of work carried on.	No. of Inspections.
Factories.	Aluminium casting	3
	Apron-making	2
	Apron and blouse-making	5
	Baking	10
	Blouse-making	8
	Bookbinding	2
	Bone-boiling	4
	Bootmaking	11
	Boot-upper making	4
	Bottling	1
	Boxmaking	1
	Brassfounding	6
	Brickmaking	5
	Brushmaking	1
	Building yards	7
	Cabinetmaking	1
	Coachbuilding	1
	Coal-brick making	1
	Cooperage	1
	Coppersmiths	6
	Cutlery	1
	Cycle-building	1
	Dairy	1
	Damask manufacturing and finishing	2
	Drug manufacturing	1
	Electro-plating	3
	Enamelling	1
	Engineering	7
	Fancy boxmaking	9
	Felt manufacturing	3
	Gelatine manufacturing	4
	Glass-blowing	6
	Handkerchief manufacturing	18
	Iron founding	5
	Iron manufacturing	11

Premises.	Description of work carried on.	No. of Inspections.
	Joinery works - - -	3
	Laundries - - -	22
	Linen-lapping - - -	2
	Linen manufacturing (fancy) - - -	3
	Linen weaving - - -	2
	Lithographic printing - - -	9
	Machine repairing - - -	1
	Manure manufacturing - - -	1
	Mineral water manufacturing - - -	32
	Motor building - - -	10
	Muslin preparing - - -	2
	Oil refining - - -	1
	Oilskin manufacturing - - -	1
	Organ building - - -	1
	Picture framing - - -	1
	Printing - - -	16
	Sailmaking - - -	1
	Sawmills - - -	5
	Shipbuilding - - -	3
	Shirtmaking - - -	4
	Shirt and collar manufacturing - - -	2
	Spinning - - -	15
	Soap-boiling - - -	5
	Stonecutting works - - -	1
	Tailoring - - -	6
	Tanning - - -	2
	Tin works - - -	3
	Tobacco manufacturing - - -	2
	Trunkmaking - - -	1
	Umbrella making - - -	1
	Underclothing - - -	1
	Weaving - - -	30
	Wire-working - - -	11
	Wood-turning - - -	16

Premises.	Description of work carried on.	No. of Inspections.
Workshops.	Apronmaking - - -	10
	Bagmaking (paper) - - -	1
	Bakeries - - -	335
	Banner painting - - -	1
	Basket making - - -	2
	Beam and scale making - - -	2
	Bedding manufacturing - - -	11
	Blouse making - - -	102
	Boot closing - - -	1
	Bootmaking and repairing - - -	248
	Bottle sorting - - -	1
	Bottling - - -	5
	Boxmaking - - -	1
	Boxmaking (fancy) - - -	5
	Brushmaking - - -	11
	Builders' yards - - -	28
	Buttonhole making - - -	1
	Cabinet manufacturing - - -	42
	Cap making - - -	8
	Carpet sewing - - -	5
	Cart building and repairing - - -	1
	Cash register repairing - - -	1
	Coach building - - -	6
	Coach trimming - - -	1
	Coffin manufacturing - - -	1
	Confectionery making - - -	23
	Cooperage - - -	8
	Cordial manufacturing - - -	2
	Cork cutting - - -	9
	Curtain sewing - - -	1
	Cycle building and repairing - - -	38
	Designing - - -	3
	Dressmaking - - -	1,360
	Druggists' packers - - -	1
	Egg packing - - -	1
Electrical Engineering - - -	1	
Embossing - - -	1	
Embroidering - - -	2	
Engraving - - -	8	

Premises.	Description of work carried on.	No. of Inspections.
Workshops.	Feather dressing - - -	1
	Feather finishing - - -	1
	Flag and banner making - - -	2
	Florists - - -	7
	Food packing - - -	1
	French cleaning - - -	1
	French polishing - - -	3
	Fur-garment making - - -	5
	Glass-cutting - - -	5
	Glass embossing - - -	7
	Handkerchief making - - -	4
	Harness making - - -	22
	Hat making - - -	1
	Hemstitching - - -	1
	Horse shoeing - - -	18
	Iron works - - -	12
	Jewellery - - -	12
	Joinery works - - -	16
	Knitting (hand) - - -	2
	Knitting (machine) - - -	56
	Laundries - - -	296
	Linen lapping - - -	3
	Linen sample cover making - - -	1
	Mangle repairing - - -	1
	Mantle making - - -	2
	Mattress making - - -	2
	Metal working - - -	2
	Millinery - - -	216
	Mineral water manufacturing - - -	1
	Musical instrument making - - -	3
	Oil refining - - -	2
	Oilskin making - - -	2
	Paper ruling - - -	1
	Photography - - -	56
	Picture framing - - -	27
	Pill manufacturing - - -	1
	Pillowcase making - - -	2
	Plumbing - - -	40
	Rag sorting - - -	16

Premises.	Description of work carried on.	No. of Inspections.
Workshops.	Rope spinning - - -	3
	Sack and bag making - - -	3
	Sail making - - -	3
	Salt packing - - -	4
	Saw making and repairing - - -	8
	Sewing machine repairing - - -	1
	Shirt making - - -	22
	Shirt and collar making - - -	6
	Shroud making - - -	8
	Soap boiling - - -	2
	Stone works - - -	8
	Suit making (boys') - - -	3
	Tailoring - - -	167
	Taxidermist - - -	2
	Tent making - - -	1
	Ticket writing - - -	1
	Tinsmiths - - -	9
	Towel making - - -	2
	Trunk manufacturing - - -	3
	Typewriter repairing - - -	3
	Umbrella covering and repairing - - -	4
	Underclothing - - -	178
	Upholstering - - -	8
	Van building - - -	10
	Vest making - - -	10
	Waste sorting - - -	1
	Watch repairing - - -	72
	Watchcase making - - -	4
	Waterproof garment making - - -	3
	Weaving (handloom) - - -	1
	Wheel-tyreing - - -	2
	Whip making - - -	1
	Wig making - - -	1
	Windowblind making - - -	3
	Wire-working - - -	5
	Wood-carving - - -	5
	*Restaurants, including refreshment rooms and fish supper saloons - - -	213
	Total, - - -	3,919

*Not included in total inspection of Workshops on page 156.

12 notices re the existence of sanitary defects in factories and workshops were received from H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and with two exceptions the causes of complaint were duly removed.

With reference to one of these cases, in view of the facts that there was no available space on the premises for the provision of additional accommodation, that there were only three workers employed in excess of the number provided for, and that a guarantee was given by the occupier that the staff of workers would not be increased till more suitable premises were procured, no action was taken in the matter. We have since been informed that the premises will be vacated in June, 1910.

In the second case, owing to the nature of the alterations required the work could not be commenced till next March.

Besides these official notices, four complaints were also received, and the necessary cleansing and repairs were carried out.

In workshops generally a fairly high standard of sanitary accommodation exists. In some instances it was found quite impracticable to bring the accommodation within the requirements of the standard laid down by the Home Secretary, as some workshops are situated in very old buildings, and to tamper with the structure would be dangerous, and others have the accommodation so placed that it is impossible to obtain the best results in the way of ventilation and lighting.

Whilst care was taken that the walls and ceilings were periodically lime-washed, special attention was bestowed on the condition of floors. It was found a difficult matter in some instances to convince occupiers that frequent cleansing or disinfection was necessary in order to maintain a high standard of health among the workers. In one or two instances we were met by the assertion that such a request was most unreasonable, and that the idea of risk of infection in workshops, where numbers of people congregate daily from different districts, reaching their places of employment by means of various public conveyances, was most absurd.

However, it is only fair to state that in many large workrooms the conditions under which the work is carried on are as favourable to the health and well-being of the workers as possible.

During the winter months especially we had to find fault frequently with the ill-ventilated condition of some work-rooms. There is a prevailing idea that if the workroom is ventilated before work begins and during the dinner hour, sufficient fresh air is provided for the periods of employment. Under such circumstances it is not a matter for surprise that workers are not immune from neuralgia, toothache, headaches, sore throats, anaemia, and other ills, which must inevitably result when the constitution is undermined by the constant inhalation of vitiated air.

107 notices *re* cleansing, lime-washing, and sanitary defects were served on owners or occupiers of factories and workshops, and, with very few exceptions, in which the work had not been completed at the end of the year, these were complied with.

In 37 instances failure to have the Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 and 1907, exhibited on the premises of workshops was notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories, in accordance with section 133.

WORKPLACES.

In workplaces, as in previous years, the necessary cleansing and lime-washing were carried out, and it was only found necessary to issue two notices in order to obtain the desired effect. Seven notices were also issued for the purpose of having repairs executed, and of these six were complied with before the end of the year.

ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY SHOPS.

There appears to be little change in the number of Italian ice cream shops. A marked improvement was observed in the condition of these premises, and attention, as in former years, was given to the covering of the cream and milk used in its manufacture. Particular care was taken that the place for the storage of milk was isolated from every possible means of contamination.

In 40 instances, instructions were given *re* the provision of suitable covers, and in every case, these were complied with.

Owing to the prevalence of very cool weather during the summer months, ice cream was not made to any great extent on the premises of confectionery shops, which was a cause for satisfaction, inasmuch as the surroundings in many of them are quite unsuitable for the manufacture of ice cream.

The number of small confectionery shops seems to be on the increase, especially in districts where unemployment prevails, and their existence or non-existence may be taken as a fair criterion of the poverty or prosperity of the district.

Three of these shops were found in use as sleeping apartments, and on instructions being given, the shop was discontinued in one case, and in the remaining cases, other sleeping accommodation was provided for the inmates.

Every year, we meet with instances in which confectionery is exposed for sale in shops with second-hand clothes. This year, in the course of inspection, we found seven cases, two of which were shops to the occupiers of which instructions had previously been given *re* the removal of one or other class of goods. These instructions had been duly complied with, but when supervision, as the occupiers believed, was relaxed, immediately the two classes of goods in conjunction were again exhibited for sale.

All defects discovered on the premises of these shops were reported to the Inspector of the District, with the exception of a few, which were remedied by verbal notices.

Other shops were also visited, and attention given to the state of the premises, sanitary accommodation, and ventilation of the living rooms, some of which were found without sanitary accommodation, which was subsequently provided.

One would expect from the great awakening of public opinion, with regard to the value of fresh air, that instructions *re* the ventilation of sleeping rooms would not be required, but daily we are confronted with many cases of carelessness in this respect, especially where the shop engrosses much of the time and attention of the occupier.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the floors of provision shops regularly cleansed. In the majority of cases, systematic cleansing of shop floors with soap and water had never been carried out, and the only method observed was that of brushing, which is not to be recommended, especially in places where food is stored and exposed for sale.

20 visits were made to private dwelling houses for the purpose of investigating complaints which were received in the course of inspecting shops.

SHOP HOURS' ACT, 1892-1895, AND SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS' ACT, 1899.

In connection with the above Acts, 2,944 visits were made to the following classes of shops :—

Premises.	No. of Visits.
Boot shops	6
Confectionery shops	2,178
Cooked food shops	3
Drapery shops	179
Grocery shops	101
Haberdashery shops	5
Ice cream shops	43 ²
Linen shops	3
Paper shops	1
Remnant shops	5
Second-hand clothes shops	1
Underclothing shops	1
Vegetable shops	29
	2,944

The following is a summary of work done on the premises in which shops are situated :—

Cleansed	387
Limewashed	15
Yard walls limewashed	14
Premises provided with sanitary accommodation for female assistants	1
Water-closets repaired	15
Roofs repaired	1
Spouting and rain pipes repaired	2
Tiling and flooring repaired	22
Drains cleansed and repaired	1
Soil-pipes repaired	1
Ashbin provided	1
Premises overcrowded, but number of inmates reduced	3
Premises provided with sufficient means of ventilation	1
Abstract of "Shop Hours' Act" exhibited in shops where young persons are employed	5

HOME WORK.

During the past year the employers of out-workers in the city sent in 624 returns, giving the names of 8,393 out-workers, of whom 808 reside outside the city boundaries. As these returns are sent in bi-annually, it follows that there are approximately 3,700 out-workers under inspection. This shows an increase over last year's returns, due in part to the improved state of trade, and in part to continued pressure which is brought to bear upon employers to forward lists. Written notices are sent out twice a year by this department to all employers of out-workers, and 366 visits were paid to them by the inspector of out-workers. It is still difficult to obtain these returns with due regularity, especially from those who employ a few out-workers only, the general attitude of such being that the matter is at best a trivial one. Some employers—principally tailors—seek to evade their responsibilities under this section of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (Sec. 107), by ceasing to employ out-workers for a short period at the 1st of February and the 1st of August, when the lists are due, and some attempts to send in false or insufficient lists were detected. One firm sent in a list having 80% of the names and addresses given incorrectly, and an agent sent in a list giving only about 25% of the workers known by the inspector to be employed by her. The only remedy for such irregularities is, of course, careful and persistent watchfulness on the part of this department. It was found necessary to issue six summonses under this section (107) of the Act. Four summonses were withdrawn on the section being complied with, and in two cases fines were inflicted.

During the year 5,563 visits were paid to the homes of out-workers. As in previous years special instructions regarding cleanliness and ventilation were given where necessary, and all structural defects were reported to the Divisional Officer. The majority of these homes, belonging as they do to the more industrious section of the poorer classes, are kept in a satisfactory state by the occupants; indeed they are as a general rule more cleanly than houses kept by women who do not do home work, the reason for this being that a woman who is energetic enough to seek to add to the family finances by her personal industry, will generally make the additional effort necessary to keep the home and its inmates clean and comfortable. Home-work has no attractions for the indolent sloven, so that the homes of out-workers represent a fairly high average of cleanliness. There are, however, regrettable exceptions to this rule. In 174 houses it was found necessary to order thorough cleansing, and these orders had to be enforced by frequent re-visits. 56 legal notices to cleanse were served on the occupants of filthy houses. These

notices were all complied with. The most difficult cases to deal with are those in which the house-mother is the sole bread-winner owing to the husband being out of work or dead. If, in such a case, there is a large family to support, the prevalent low rate of pay given for home-work necessitates prolonged and arduous labour, often far into the night, in order to purchase the barest necessities. It will readily be understood that the home under such circumstances rapidly becomes a most unsuitable place for use as a work-room. Yet it is just in such cases that it is not humanly possible to enforce section 108 (F. & W. Act, '01), under which the giving of out-work to unwholesome premises is prohibited. By doing so the family would be deprived of its sole means of support, and matters made worse. At present the only available method of attacking the evil is by frequent visitation of such houses as specially call for it, and by careful educative work among the house-mothers. It is evident that little permanent good can be done so long as these workers have to toil for such excessively long hours for so little pay, as they are quite unable to keep their homes in a satisfactory condition while so handicapped.

It is to be regretted that no improvement has been noted in the rate of payment given to outworkers in the city. The increase of work during the year has not been accompanied by any increase in this rate of payment which is still in the great majority of cases far too low. In the last week of December, for instance, a woman was observed embroidering small dots on cushion covers; there were 308 dots on each cushion, and for sewing these by hand she received the sum of one penny. She said that for a day's work of this sort she would have difficulty in making sixpence. Nor is this an exceptional case. Quite recently our inspector was shown handkerchiefs which were to be ornamented by a design in dots; these dots were counted, and it was found that the worker had to sew 384 dots for one penny. Comment is needless, other classes of work are as badly paid. The finishing of shirts, which consists of making the buttonholes, sewing on buttons, and making small gussets at the wrists and sides of the shirts, may be instanced. In each shirt, six or seven buttonholes have to be cut and hand-sewn, eight buttons have to be sewn on, and four gussets made. This work is paid at the rate of sixpence for one dozen shirts. Nor is this a cheap class of goods, permitting scamped work. The sewing has to be neat and well finished, and the buttonholes evenly sewn, the shirts being of a fine quality for which the buying public has to give a good price.

The making-up trades in general pay very poorly. Among the various kinds of badly paid work noticed may be mentioned children's pinafores, flounced and braided at 4½d. per dozen; women's chemises at 7½d. per dozen;

women's aprons at 2½d. per dozen; men's drawers at 10d. per dozen; men's shirts at 10d. per dozen; blouses at 9d. per dozen, and ladies' overalls at 9d. per dozen. From these very low rates of pay must be deducted the time spent in visiting the warehouse for work, the necessary upkeep of the worker's sewing machine, and the price of the thread used in sewing, which is almost invariably provided by the worker. After these deductions are made the amount left to the workers is so extremely small as to make one wonder if they are benefited by the work at all. Much the same scale of pay is found among the workers at ~~the~~ various processes of the linen trade, these workers constituting the larger proportion of outworkers in Belfast. One penny per hour is the ordinary rate, and in many instances it falls below this.

It cannot be too frequently or strenuously insisted that such underpaid labour must inevitably cripple and in great part nullify the good effects of any schemes of Health Reform. The underfed, over-wrought physique of the sweated worker, with its weakened stamina, and lack of resistance to the inroads of disease, is undoubtedly one of the main causes of a high death rate. It is an obvious fact, too, that all sweated work is ultimately paid to the full by the State, when the prematurely incapacitated worker finds his or her inevitable place in the poor-house, hospital, or charitable institution. Any arrangement whereby the payment of the worker would be placed on a fair and firm basis should therefore be welcomed by all seeking for economy in administration, as well as the improvement of the health of the people. The fact should not be lost sight of that the sweating evil injures more than those immediately concerned. Practically the whole of these underpaid workers are mothers, and the evil effects of their unremitting and ill-remunerated toil must be transmitted to the next generation. It is not possible to estimate the amount of the consumption prevailing that is due to sweating, but in it we certainly have a contributory cause.

Work amongst the out-workers in Belfast continues to be complicated by the fact that much of the out-work done in the city in connection with the linen trade is not included in the trades listed as notifiable to the local authority in the order of the Home Secretary. For this reason some employers of out-workers do not and cannot be compelled to send in lists of their out-workers. Recognising the need for the inspection of the homes of all out-workers, the policy of this office has always been to endeavour to obtain returns of *all* out-workers in the city, and in many instances returns are sent in by firms not absolutely compelled to do so. One employer—a manufacturer on a large scale of household linens—informed us that though he knew he was not legally compelled to send in any return, he did so because he was so fully

convinced of the value of the systematic inspection of these workers. It is to be hoped that the next order issued by the Home Office will include the manufacture of household linens, and so give the Belfast authorities complete control of all local out-workers. It is a peculiar anomaly that at present an out-worker sewing a handkerchief has to be inspected, while another sewing a sheet is exempt.

32 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year as having occurred in out-workers' houses. The diseases were distributed as follows:—

Erysipelas	...	6	Puerperal Fever	...	1
Diphtheria	...	2	Typhoid Fever	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	17	Consumption	...	2
					32

In connection with these, 23 orders were issued to employers prohibiting the giving of out-work until the premises were disinfected.

HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.		Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.			Outwork in Infected Premises.		Visits to Warehouses.	
	Lists.	Addresses.		Structural Defects.	Filthy Houses.	Prohibition Orders.	Instances.	Prohibition Orders.	Re Lists.	Prosecution
Wearing Apparel	613	8,319	5,481	103	174	2	32	23	360	2
Net-Making	2	55	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture, &c.	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Paper Bag Making	4	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Basket-Making	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	624	8,393	5,563	103	174	2	32	23	366	2

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is a slight decrease in the number of Common Lodging Houses. On 1st January, 1910, there were 70 houses on the Register, having accommodation for lodgers varying from 4 to 366, as compared with 76 in the preceding year, with the same accommodation.

During the year 1909 12 houses, with a total accommodation for 63 lodgers, were removed from the Register, and during the same period 6 houses, with a total accommodation for 75 lodgers, were placed on the Register.

The number of inspections made during the year was 2,675, special attention being given to the sanitary condition, the general management of the houses, and the health of the lodgers.

No case of infectious disease occurred.

48 statutory and 230 verbal notices were given during the year for the abatement of nuisances.

The process of limewashing is carried out regularly, the various sanitary conveniences kept clean and in good working order, the bedding cleansed and renewed regularly, ventilation observed, and disinfectants used in the process of washing

PARTICULARS AS TO REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

- 12 Amelia Street—Roof and spouting repaired.
- 14 Amelia Street—Roof and spouting repaired.
- 16 Amelia Street—Roof and spouting repaired.
- 17 Amelia Street—Roof and spouting repaired.
- 16-18 Barrack Street—Roof and spouting repaired.
- 118 Corporation Street—Walls, doors, and flooring repaired.
- 64 Divis Street—New w.c. provided, cistern repaired, roof and spouting repaired.
- 26 Gardiner Street—W.C. repaired.
- 12 Great George's Street—Hot plate provided in lieu of open fire.
- 3 Hamilton Street—Spouting repaired.
- 22 Henry Street—Roof and spouting repaired, w.c. repaired.
- 24 Henry Street—Roof and spouting repaired, w.c. repaired.
- 26 Henry Street—Roof and spouting repaired, w.c. repaired.

- 6 Killen Place—W.C. repaired, roof and spouting repaired.
- 28 Millfield—New w.c. erected.
- 33 Millfield—W.C. repaired.
- 39 Millfield—W.C. repaired, new door provided to yard.
- 62 Millfield—Kitchen retiled, stairs, ceilings, and flooring repaired.
- 107 Millfield—W.C. repaired, roof and spouting repaired.
- 127-129 Millfield—Drains cleansed and repaired, cistern to w.c. repaired, roof, walls, ceilings, and spouting repaired.
- 131 Millfield—Drains cleansed and repaired, w.c. repaired, roof, walls, and spouting repaired.
- 50-58 Matilda Street—W.C.'s repaired.
- 22 Princes Street—Ceilings repaired, drains cleansed and repaired, new gully provided, w.c. and tiling of yard repaired.
- 24-26 Princes Street—Roof, walls, and spouting repaired.
- 28-30 Princes Street—Roof and spouting repaired.
- 32-34 Princes Street—W.C. and cistern repaired.
- 11 Station Street—W.C.'s repaired, lavatory floors concreted.
- 66 Smithfield—W.C. repaired, roof, spouting, and water-fittings repaired.
- 68 Smithfield—Roof and spouting repaired.
- The Trades Hotel, Frederick Street—New w.c.'s erected and w.c.'s repaired.
- 11-13 Upper Library Street—Ceilings, walls, and floors repaired.
- 16 Upper Library Street—Kitchen retiled, ceilings and walls repaired.
- 17 Upper Library Street—Roof and spouting repaired.
- 18 Upper Library Street—W.C. repaired.
- 21-23 Upper Library Street—Drains cleansed and repaired. paving of yard repaired.
- 48 Upper Library Street—Drains cleansed and repaired.
- 65-67 Upper Library Street—W.C. and drains cleansed and repaired, spouting and concrete of yard repaired.
- 77 Upper Library Street—Windows and walls repaired.
- 79 Upper Library Street—Roof and spouting repaired.
- 110 Upper Library Street—W.C. repaired, walls repaired and strengthened, new water supply provided.
- 116 Upper Library Street—Walls and ceilings repaired.
- 120 Upper Library Street—Walls, ceilings, and floors repaired.
- 124 Upper Library Street—Drains cleansed and repaired, tiles relaid, walls, ceilings, and floor repaired.
- 6 Winetavern Street—W.C. repaired, tiles relaid, roofs, ceilings, and floors repaired, new spouting erected.
- 8 Winetavern Street—Roof, walls, ceilings, and spouting repaired.

13 Winetavern Street—Spouting and water-fittings repaired.

83 beds destroyed by burning, and replaced, in most cases wire mattresses being substituted in lieu of straw.

DOUBLE TENANCIES.

The houses in which two separate families reside belong to the small class of kitchen house, consisting of two floors. Ground floor consists of kitchen and back bedroom and yard, with w.c. accommodation. First floor consists of two rooms; access to w.c. is through the ground floor apartments. These houses were originally intended for one family only.

The tenants belong to the poorer class, chiefly millworkers and labourers. Many of them are women and girls living alone, and widows with small families, who are unable to pay a higher rent than from 1/- to 2/6 per week. In some cases artisans, with small families, who are in a position to pay the rent of a whole house take advantage of this class of house owing to the low rent.

There are two kinds of letting—separate letting by the agent or owner, and sub-letting by the tenant. When let by the agent or owner each tenant is supplied with a rent-book, and pay their rent direct. The tenant of the upper portion of a house of this class of letting cannot at all times have access to the yard.

In the case of sub-letting, one tenant pays the full rent of the house to the agent or owner, and occupies only one-half the house, generally the ground floor, and sub-lets the upper portion. In this case the latter tenant has greater facilities of having access to the yard at all hours, because they are generally relations or acquaintances, and if any trouble arises the upper tenant can leave at a moment's notice. In many cases of this kind the agent or owner is not aware the house is sub-let.

Efforts have been made during the year to compel the owners of such houses to provide separate sanitary accommodation for the upstairs tenants, and the powers vested in the Local Authority under the Public Health Acts have been carried out exhaustively, but without success, although action was taken on lines advised by King's Counsel.

The difficulties met with are many. The chief difficulty lies in the contradictory information from the tenants; also, when a notice is served on the owner he serves a notice to quit on the upstairs tenant.

The appended return shows the number of such tenancies in each Dispensary District.

The number of special inspections made during the year in connection with above was 3,212; nuisances discovered and abated, 85.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

In Belfast there is no medical inspection of schools similar to that in English cities. We are in this unfortunate condition owing to the difference which exists in the laws regulating primary education.

In Ireland the Sanitary Authorities are only empowered to exercise the same supervision over schools which they do over private houses, whereas in England the children attending the schools are individually examined by medical officers, and nurses appointed for that special purpose. The advantages to be obtained from the latter system are very great, for not only are diseases, such as the various forms of skin diseases, and the more acute ailments, defects of the eyes, ears, and throat, detected and remedied at an early stage before they have become chronic. And what is of almost more importance, greater facilities are offered for the early discovery of what are known among the general public as "simple" diseases, but which are known to every Medical Officer of Health as "epidemic" diseases, most destructive to life at and under school ages; I refer to Measles and Whooping Cough.

By the medical inspection of Schools the first cases would be detected in the early stages, and if proper precautions were taken, epidemics and deaths would possibly be averted or at least greatly lessened, whereas at present these diseases being non-notifiable, get a good start and are most difficult to control before they are brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health.

Disinfection of schools has been carried out in various districts for some time past, particularly in England, followed by favourable reports, and has given rise to discussion and correspondence, but there can be no doubt of the beneficial results following careful and efficient disinfection. Personally, I am strongly in favour of disinfection, which has been established in all the primary Schools in the City with the exception of seven, which did not comply with the conditions laid down. This favourable result has been largely brought about by the assistance of Lady Jaffé, who, early in January, wrote me drawing my attention to this matter. Shortly after, I made the sub-joined report to the Public Health Committee and obtained their permission to have school disinfection carried out. Early in the year systematic disinfection of schools was commenced, and a supply of disinfectants and a sprayer were supplied to every school where the principal gave an undertaking to have the work carried out according to instructions, and I have reason to believe that they have faithfully carried out their promise.

The Sanitary Sub-Officers from time to time visit the schools in regard to their sanitary condition, and they report that disinfection is regularly carried out. What results are due to disinfection it is difficult to accurately gauge ; however, it is satisfactory to be in a position to report that fewer cases of infectious diseases were reported during 1909 than in any previous year. Whatever preventive effect disinfection may have on the notifiable diseases, I regret it has not prevented a very severe epidemic of measles during the current year.

Public Health Department,
Belfast, 21st January, 1909.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

Re Disinfection of National Schools.

Gentlemen,

The question of systematic disinfection of schools has been engaging my attention for a considerable time, and I believe if ways and means for carrying out this process in an efficient and effectual manner could be secured, it would be followed by the most happy results, by a reduction in the number of infectious diseases amongst children of school age. It has long been recognised that schools have been centres for the spread of infectious diseases, such as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, &c., and also that certain skin affections, such as Scabies, Ringworm, &c., are readily communicable from infected slates, desks, or books, and I am of opinion that thorough disinfection would largely minimise the danger of infection from these and other diseases. For these reasons I would strongly recommend your Committee to favourably consider the supplying of disinfectants to schools free of cost.

At the present time, I understand that the Principal or Manager is responsible for the supply of funds for cleansing purposes, consequently it is too much to expect them to increase their expenses by supplying disinfectants.

A few teachers have applied to the Public Health Department for disinfectants for their schools, and have been supplied from time to time ; but the practice to be effectual must be systematically carried out in all schools.

The two difficulties to be overcome are the expense, and the effectual carrying out of the process of disinfection

If your Committee approve of my recommendation, I would suggest that the principal of every school be asked to supply the Public Health Department with the exact measurements of their schools and classrooms, viz., the superficial area of the floors and walls. If these measurements were supplied a fairly accurate calculation of the cost could be made. I have made an approximate calculation, and I believe that the cost of disinfectants for this purpose would average from £500 to £600 per annum.

Secondly, with regard to the process of disinfection, I think it would be necessary to have a guarantee from some responsible person that the work would be regularly and efficiently carried out, otherwise a serious loss would be incurred by the supply of sprays, or watering cans with fine rose heads, which would cost about £65 at the initial stage, and would be useless if not properly used. To obtain thorough and efficient disinfection, in my opinion, it would be necessary to have the schoolroom floors, desks, and forms sprayed daily before cleansing, and the walls sprayed weekly.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. BAILIE,
Med. Supt. Officer of Health.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The following return shews the sanitary work carried out in schools in the several districts of the City during the year :—

NORTH DIVISION.

Name and Situation of School	Sanitary Defects	Improvements carried out	Remarks
St. Mary's, Crumlin Road	Defective traps and foul and defective trough closets ...	Gully traps provided	
Stanhope Street ...	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Ekenhead, North Queen Street	Smoke tested. No defects found		
St. Enoch's, Clifton Street	Foul and defective trough closets ...	12 washdown water closets provided, 4in. ventilation shaft	
Eglinton Street ...	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Hopeton Street ...	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Great George's Street and Nelson Street	Defective tiling, defective water closet and defective roof to water closet.	Tiling repaired. Water closet and roof to same repaired.	
Star of the Sea, Halliday's Road	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Whitehouse No. 1, Greencastle	Defective drains, foul and defective trough closets ..	Drains relaid, 7 gully traps, 1 disconnecting trap, 4in. vent. shaft, and 8 washdown water closets provided.	
Finiston, Oldpark Road	Defective drains, traps and connections		
John White's, Matchett Street	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Baden Powell, Baden Powell Street	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Mariner's, Nelson Street	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Baptist, Antrim Road	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Seaman's Friendly, Pilot Street	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Hampden, Hampden Street	Smoke tested. No defects found		

Name and Situation of School	Sanitary Defects	Improvements carried out	Remarks
Hemsworth Street ...	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Perth Street ...	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Donegall Street ...	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Christian Brothers', Donegall Street	Smoke tested. No defects found		
St. Malachy's, New Lodge Road	Smoke tested. No defects found		
M'Crory Memorial, Duncairn Gardens	Smoke tested. No defects found		
St. Barnabas', Duncairn Gardens	Smoke tested. No defects found		
St. James', Antrim Road	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Fortwilliam, Glandore Avenue	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Cosgrave Street Female School	Smoke tested. No defects found		
Crumlin Road School, Tennent Street	Smoke tested. No defects found		

SOUTH DIVISION.

Name and Situation of School	Sanitary Defects	Improvements carried out	Remarks
Model Schools, Divis Street	Defective drains, defective trapping and ventilation ...	Drains relaid, 2 intercepting and 6 gully traps provided, 2 ventilation pipes erected ...	This work was carried out by the Board of Works
Currie Schools, Donegall Pass	Defective drains, defective water closets, and defective soil and ventilation pipe	Drains relaid, 8 new water closets, also soil and ventilation pipe erected	
M'Quiston Schools, Donegall Pass	Defective drains, defective water closets in boys' yard, and a defective soil and ventilation pipe to girls' water closets ...	Drains relaid, 3 new water closets erected for boys, also new soil and ventilation pipe to girls' water closets	
Hutchinson Street No. 2	Insufficient water closet accommodation	2 additional water closets erected	

Name and Situation of School	Sanitary Defects	Improvements carried out	Remarks
Roden Street ..	Defective drains and insufficient water closet accommodation ...	8 wash-down water closets provided and drains repaired	
St. Patrick's, Balkan Street	Defective drains and defective water closets ...	Drains relaid, 8 water closets erected, soil and ventilation pipe reconstructed, and 2 yards retiled	
Blythe Street ..	Insufficient water closet accommodation ...	6 water closets and urinal provided, and yard enlarged ...	Work carried out under supervision of Building Inspector

EAST DIVISION.

Name and Situation of School	Sanitary Defects	Improvements carried out	Remarks
Jocelyn Avenue N.S., Jocelyn Avenue	Defective drains, and no ventilation to same ...	Drains relaid and ventilated	
Beersbridge N.S., Beersbridge Road	Defective joints to drains at base of teachers' water closet	Drains repaired	
Frankfort Street N.S. Frankfort Street	Drains tested. No defects found		
Mountpottinger N.S. Paulett Avenue, Albertbridge Road	Defective drains, defective and insufficient water closets ...	New drains provided, trough water closets abolished, and 18 new pedestal water closets provided; 2 additional classrooms were also provided ...	The sanitary work at this school was done under the supervision of the Building Inspector

WEST DIVISION.

Name and Situation of School	Sanitary Defects.	Improvements to be carried out	Remarks
St. Gall's N.S., Waterville Street	Defective drains, offensive metal trough closet ...	Provide new drains and a sufficient number of suitable wash-down water closets	
St. Catherine's N.S., Falls Road	Defective drains, improperly constructed and insufficient closet accommodation, also no receptacle for ashes ...	Relay the drains, provide a sufficient number of suitable wash-down water closets, also a dust-bin ...	N.B.—This work is to be carried out during the school vacation

LIBRARY BOOKS.

The usual precautions were taken in order to prevent the spread of infection by means of books borrowed from Public Libraries, that is:—When a case of infectious disease was notified to the Department, the officer, in making investigations, inquired as to whether any books had been borrowed from any Lending Library by the residents of the house, and if so, they were taken by him and brought into the office and shown either to me or the Executive Sanitary Officer, after which they were destroyed by burning.

During the year 23 volumes belonging to the Central and Branch Libraries were destroyed by the officers of this Department, amounting to a loss of £4 17s. 1d. to the Library Committee. The books of other Lending Libraries are disinfected and returned, if the owners will not consent to their being burned.

TABLE No. 63.

Showing the number of cases treated in Purdysburn Fever Hospital during the year 1909.

Disease.	Remaining on Jan. 2nd, 1909.	Admitted since.	Total.	Remaining on Jan. 1st, 1910.	Nett.	Died.	Mortality %
Typhoid ..	29	60	89	17	72	8	11.1
Typhus ..	3	23	26	...	26	...	.0
Scarlet ..	28	178	206	54	152	3	1.9
Diphtheria ..	14	95	109	15	94	4	4.2
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	...	12	12	...	12	3	25.0
Pneumonia ..	3	25	28	...	28	2	7.1
Other Diseases ..	5	76	81	1	80	21	26.2
Quarantine ...	...	2	2	...	2	...	.0
Totals	82	471	553	87	466	41	8.7%

This table was furnished by Dr. A. Gardner Robb, Medical Superintendent.

Table (No. 64) gives a summary of the work performed by the 14 Medical Officers of Health; in this summary no account is given of the work carried out under their verbal instructions, and in which no official notice is served.

It will be seen that a considerable amount of work has been carried out by them during the year; 767 notices have been forwarded to this office notifying nuisances and non-infectious diseases, which represents a fair amount of work in the several districts, with the exception of No 14, which is so small and so isolated in a country district that it does not come under the same conditions as the other districts.

TABLE No. 64.

Showing the number of cases of Phthisis, Whooping Cough, and Measles, notified voluntarily, and the number of nuisances reported by the Medical Officers of Health of the several Dispensary Districts during the year.

Dispensary District.	Phthisis.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Nuisances.
No. 1	10	23	1	33
„ 2	11	19	2	26
„ 3	60	110	6	24
„ 4	29	10	1	25
„ 5	11	5	—	30
„ 6	5	3	—	26
„ 7	—	—	—	10
„ 8	2	—	—	6
„ 9	4	1	—	17
„ 10	5	1	3	8
„ 11	15	17	2	46
„ 12	60	5	2	63
„ 13	7	2	—	21
„ 14	—	—	—	—
Total	219	196	17	335

INQUEST CASES.—Return showing Particulars as to Cause of Death.

	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 years and under 15.		15 years and under 25.		25 years and under 40.		40 years and under 60.		60 years and upwards.		Total No. of Males	Total No. of Females	Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Accidents { Fracture of Skull - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	1	5	...	...	1	12	3	15
Accidents { " Spine - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	3
Accidents { Other Fractures - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Accidents { Various - - -	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	4	3	1	11	4	15	
Appendicitis - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Asphyxia - - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Apoplexy - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2
Bright's Disease - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	3
Broncho Pneumonia - - -	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5
Bullet Wound in Head { Self-inflicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Bullet Wound in Head { Accidental	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Capital Punishment - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Croup - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions - - -	10	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	20
Choking - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Debility - - -	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	7
Drowned - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	1	4	2	2	13	6	...	19
Diabetes - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Epileptic Seizure - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	4
Exhaustion following Burns - - -	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	6	...	7
Gastritis - - -	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Gastric Ulceration - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gastro-intestinal Catarrh - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Heart Failure { Due to Disease - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	14	13	9	7	30	23	...	53
Heart Failure { Following Bronchitis - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	3	2	9	4	...	13
Heart Failure { " Congestion of Lungs - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	4
Heart Failure { " Alcoholism - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	4	...	6
Heart Failure { " Diarrhœa - - -	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Heart Failure { Due to various Natural Causes - - -	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	7	9	...	16
Hæmorrhage { Cerebral - - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	3	8	3	...	11
Hæmorrhage { Of Lung - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage { From Cut Throat - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	4
Inflammation { Of Brain - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Inflammation { Due to Alcoholism - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Inattention at Birth - - -	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Overlain (Children Accidentally) - - -	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	...	34
Poisoning { Aconite, Belladonna, and Chloroform	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Poisoning { Septic - - -	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	5
Poisoning { Gas - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	5	2	...	7
Poisoning { Ammonia - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2
Poisoning { Strychnine - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Poisoning { Carbolic Acid - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Poisoning { Alcoholic - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Pneumonia - - -	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	6
Premature or Stillborn - - -	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	14
Peritonitis - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Run Over - - -	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	7	6	...	13
Starvation or Malnutrition - - -	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Strangulation - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Self-hanging - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	6	2	...	8
Shock { Following Scalds - - -	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Shock { " Burns - - -	...	1	...	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	12	...	13
Suffocation (from Various Causes) - - -	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	8
Sunstroke - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
Toxæmia from Burns - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculosis - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	3
Tumour on the Brain - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Wilful Murder - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	52	44	13	19	6	4	19	8	37	18	57	34	32	29	216	156	372



OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following return shows the nature and distribution of Offensive Trades carried on in the City. The premises, which have been regularly inspected during the year are kept in good sanitary condition, and the work is carried out in accordance with the Bye-Laws:—

Name of Owner.	Nature of Trade.	Situation of Premises.
Mr. A. Finlay	... Soap Boiling ...	Victoria Square.
„ H. Barron	... do. ...	Garfield Street
„ R. Tate	... do. ...	Garfield Street, Lower.
„ M. M'Mullen	... do. ...	Corn Market.
Messrs. A. Shaw & Co.	... do. ...	Mountpottinger Road.
„ J. Allardice & Co.	... do. ...	Duncrue Street.
Mr. J. Savage	... do. ...	Barrack Street.
Messrs. C. R. Topping & Co.	... Bone Boiling ...	Corporation Street.
„ Richardson & Co.	... do. ...	Short Strand.
„ O. & T. Gallagher	... do. ...	Patrick Street, Little.
Mr. H. M'Gowan	... do. ...	Durham Street
Messrs. C. & B. Meakin	... Gut Scraping ...	Graham's Place.
„ Vornberger & Co.	... do. ...	Dalton Street.
Mr. F. Campbell	... Tripe Boiling ...	Foundry Street.
„ W. J. Dunlop	... do. ...	Paris Street.
Messrs. H. & J. Stewart	... Size Making ...	Donegall Street, Little.
„ Williamson Bros.	... Tanning ...	King Street.

TABLE No. 65.

The following Table, kindly supplied by Mr. R. Hamilton, Secretary to the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners, shows the amount of rainfall in inches, during the several months of the year 1909, as recorded at the Water Works, at Old Park, compared with the preceding ten years.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
January ...	4.12	3.63	2.82	1.85	5.61	3.24	2.02	4.15	1.74	3.20	1.82
February ...	2.72	3.02	1.60	1.86	2.64	4.16	2.64	2.35	1.34	1.78	2.77
March ...	2.09	0.64	2.90	2.20	4.31	1.89	4.46	2.23	4.61	3.88	3.59
April ...	4.17	3.05	2.96	2.74	1.36	2.72	2.61	2.15	2.23	3.98	3.67
May ...	3.45	3.05	1.53	3.09	2.65	3.06	2.43	4.43	4.34	2.28	1.47
June ...	2.08	3.41	3.53	2.80	1.83	1.10	3.22	1.37	5.10	3.72	2.22
July ...	2.76	3.84	1.00	3.76	4.48	3.78	1.76	2.18	2.09	3.79	3.30
August ...	1.57	4.93	3.85	3.03	5.87	5.62	6.75	5.32	3.55	2.88	2.42
September	3.12	2.48	3.20	5.41	3.62	3.87	1.70	1.08	1.32	4.44	1.74
October ...	2.25	4.92	4.52	2.04	6.85	1.25	1.56	4.33	3.75	2.50	4.82
November	3.30	5.30	3.90	3.94	2.57	3.38	4.05	3.07	2.89	2.66	0.84
December	4.96	3.86	4.32	4.29	2.84	3.18	2.43	3.14	3.49	3.46	3.72
Total, ...	36.59	42.13	36.13	39.01	44.63	37.25	35.63	35.80	36.45	38.57	32.38

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATION.

Port Sanitary Authority,
5 Shaftesbury Square,
Belfast, 24th April, 1909.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port of Belfast Sanitary Authority.

Gentlemen,

I have to report that during the quarter ending 31st March, 1909, 317 vessels were inspected, and 54 subsequent inspections were made, making a total for the quarter of 371.

Of these vessels 232 arrived coastwise, from ports in the United Kingdom, and 85 from foreign ports, viz. :—Antwerp 3, Adelaide 1, Baltimore 3, Danzig 1, Frederikstad 3, Ghent 13, Gothenburg 4, Galveston 1, Hamburg 9, Huelva 1, Kustendje 3, New Orleans 4, Portland (Oregon) 2, Port Broughton 1, Rotterdam 15, Riga 9, Reval 2, Sundsvall 3, Sulina 1, St. John's, N.B., 1, Tacoma 1, Windan 3, Zanzibar 1.—Total 85.

Nationalities :—British 307, German 3, Norwegian 5, Russian 1, Swedish 1.—Total 317.

On inspection 29 of these vessels were found not to be in a proper sanitary condition, and the master or other responsible officer in charge was noticed to have the defects remedied or the necessary cleansing carried out.

Formal notices 6, verbal notices 23.—Total 29.

The notices were in all cases complied with. No vessels arrived during the quarter on which there had been any sickness of importance during the voyage.

One case of illness occurred on a vessel when lying in this port. While the SS. "Deike Rickmere" was here, the Captain's family came to visit him, and on the day after arrival one of the children became ill, and was found to be suffering from scarlatina. He was at once removed to hospital, and the vessel was thoroughly disinfected. No further cases of illness occurred.

Inspection of Food Stuffs.

The inspection of food stuffs was carefully attended to, and the closest supervision exercised.

Smallpox in Bristol.

Owing to the presence of a few cases of smallpox in Bristol a close watch was kept over all vessels arriving from that port.

Cholera in Russia.

Cholera is still prevalent in Russia, and particularly so in St. Petersburg, where there were, from 10th January, 1909, till 13th March, 1909, 946 cases, with 296 deaths. This port will not be open to navigation for some time yet, but when it is, all vessels arriving here from it, and from all other infected or suspected ports, will be subjected to the same rigid medical inspection and disinfection as has been customary in the past.

In this connection I may state that the Secretary to the Local Government Board, Dublin, has been good enough to send me, as it is issued monthly, from the beginning of the present year, the "Bulletin de l'Office International d'Hygiene Publique." This publication contains, in addition to much valuable information in regard to international sanitary regulations, &c., a valuable return, showing the incidence of the quarantinable diseases, cholera, yellow fever, and plague, all over the civilised world. I have no doubt that it will be most useful to me in the discharge of my duty.

The periodic inspections of the outports, Carrickfergus and Bangor, were carried out as usual.

Port Sanitary Sub-Officer M'Cormick continues to discharge his duties with care and efficiency.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

STANLEY B. COATES, D.P.H., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Port of Belfast.

5 Shaftesbury Square,

Belfast, 27th July, 1909.

The Chairman and Members of the Port of Belfast Sanitary Authority.

Gentlemen,

I have to report that during the quarter ending 30th June, 1909, 291 vessels were inspected, and 54 subsequent inspections were made, making a total for the quarter of 345.

Of these vessels, 199 arrived from ports in the United Kingdom, and 92 from foreign ports, viz. :—Antwerp 4, Arendal 1, Baltimore 3, Campbeltown 2, Danzig 2, Frederikshald 2, Ghent 8, Gothenburg 2, Galveston 2, Hamburg 10, Hernosand 1, Huelva 1, Ibrail 2, Kronstadt 1, Konisberg 2, Kustendje 1, Laguna 1, Mobile 1, Montreal 2, Melbourne 2, New Orleans 1, Port Adelaide 1, Pernau 3, Port Pirie 1, Pugwash 1, Portland (Oregon) 1, Riga 7, Reval 1, Rotterdam 13, River Plate 3, Rosario 4, Ifax 1, Sydney 1, Tagarnoy 1, Villa Concepcion 1, Windau 2—92.

Nationality.

British	...	...	274
Belgian	...	...	1
Austrian	...	...	1
French	...	...	2
German	...	...	4
Norwegian	...	...	6
Russian	...	...	1
Swedish	...	...	2
			291

On inspection, 27 of these vessels were found not to be in a proper sanitary condition, and the Master or other responsible Officer in charge was noticed to have the defects remedied or the necessary cleansing done. The notices were complied with.

Formal notices 6. Verbal notices 21—27.

The only vessel arriving during the quarter on which there had been illness on board during the voyage was the French barque "La Blanche." The vessel was medically inspected immediately on arrival, and the three men who were ill were found not to be suffering from an infectious disease.

Disinfection was carried out on two vessels during the quarter, viz. :—The SS. "Teelin Head," from Kronstadt, and the barque "La Blanche," from Melbourne.

Owing to navigation being closed during the greater part of the quarter, the only vessel arriving from the cholera-infected area of Russia was the SS. "Teelin Head." She was medically inspected and disinfected immediately on arrival.

The periodic inspections at the out ports, Bangor and Carrickfergus, were carried out as usual.

Inspection of Foodstuffs.

The inspection of foodstuffs was regularly attended to, and the closest supervision exercised.

Port Sanitary Sub-Officer M'Cormick continues to discharge his duties with care and efficiency.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

STANLEY B. COATES, D.P.H., Etc.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Port of Belfast.

Port Sanitary Authority.

The Chairman and Members of the Port of Belfast Sanitary Authority.

Gentlemen,

I have to report that during the quarter ending 30th September, 1909, 216 vessels were inspected, and 48 subsequent inspections were made, making a total for the quarter of 264.

Nationality.

British	...	...	204
Danish	...	...	4
German	...	...	1
Italian	...	...	2
Norwegian	...	...	4
Russian	...	...	1

216

Of these vessels 122 arrived from ports in the United Kingdom, and 94 from foreign ports, viz. :—Archangel 2, Antwerp 3, Baltimore 1, Bathurst, N.B., 1, Freemantle 1, Frederickstad 1, Gothenburg 3, Ghent 7, Huelva 1, Hamburg 7, Karachi 1, Libau 1, La Plata 1, Mobile 2, Miramachi 8, Montreal 3, Norfolk-Va 1, New Orleans 3, Newport News 1, Pernau 3, Port Arthur, U.S.A., 1, Port Victoria 1, Port Augusta 1, Riga 7, Rotterdam 11, Rosario 12, Reval 1, Sydney 2, Sundsvall 2, St. Petersburg 3, San. Nicholas 1, Sulina 1.—94.

On inspection 13 of these vessels were found not to be in a proper sanitary condition, and the Master or other responsible officer in charge was noticed to have the defects remedied or the necessary cleansing done. The notices were in all cases complied with.

Formal notices 5, verbal notices 8.—13.

Vessel Arriving with Sickness on Board.

The SS. Glenarm Head, from Quebec and Montreal, arrived on 7th July, with the Master lying ill on board. On examination he was found to be suffering from typhoid fever, and was at once removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Purdysburn.

Cholera in Russia and Holland.

Cholera has continued very prevalent in St. Petersburg and Kronstadt during the entire quarter, in Riga and district for the second half of the quarter, and on at least two occasions had spread into Holland.

The latest official returns I have show that in St. Petersburg, from October 22nd to 31st, there were 135 cases, with 47 deaths.

All vessels arriving from infected ports are medically inspected immediately on arrival, and the necessary disinfection carried out.

Disinfection was carried out on the following vessels :—

- SS. Glenarm Head, Montreal.
- SS. Dunmore Head, Kronstadt.
- SS. White Head, St. Petersburg.
- SS. Teelin Head, St. Petersburg.
- SS. Ellaline, Karachi.
- SS. City of Hamburg, Rotterdam.
- SS. City of Brussels, Rotterdam.
- SS. White Head, St. Petersburg.
- SS. City of Cork, Rotterdam.
- SS. Teelin Head, Kronstadt.

The periodic inspections at the out ports, Bangor and Carrickfergus, were carried out as usual.

Inspection of Foodstuffs.

The inspection of foodstuffs was regularly attended to, and the closest supervision exercised. Very important and extensive seizures were made, viz. :—

			tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
71 baskets of strawberries	...	...	0	1	1	2
395 hampers of strawberries	...	...	2	2	1	8
85 hampers currants	...	...	0	10	2	14
15 barrels strawberries	...	...	0	15	0	0
1 box greengages	...	...	0	0	0	7
95 baskets plums	...	...	1	3	1	0
16 hampers plums	...	...	0	18	0	0
9 hampers pears	...	...	0	2	1	0
A total weight of			5	12	3	3

In all cases a Magistrates' order for destruction was obtained.

Importation of Inedible Lard, Grease, &c.

I reported fully to you on 15th September as to my detaining in Donegall quay 100 tierces of lard or grease, which I had reason to believe was "inedible," and which, on further examination, I found to have been so branded, the branding having been whitewashed over. I had the usual notice under the Unsound Foods Act and Regulations served on the consignees and steamship owners, giving them notice of the detention, and further to the effect that unless satisfactory proof was given within 24 hours that the lard or grease was not intended for sale for human consumption, it would be submitted to a Justice forthwith.

A form of guarantee or undertaking was drawn up by your Solicitor, and signed by the consignees. This guarantee is a very comprehensive one, and will, I believe, fully safeguard the public interest.

Port Sanitary Sub-Officer M'Cormick, and Sanitary Sub-Officer Robinson, who was acting temporarily during his absence through illness, discharged their duties with care and efficiency.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

STANLEY B. COATES, D.P.H., Etc.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Port of Belfast.

Port Sanitary Authority,
5 Shaftesbury Square,
Belfast, 12th February, 1910.

The Chairman and Members of the Port of Belfast Sanitary Authority.

Gentlemen,

I have to report that during the quarter ending 31st December, 1909, 237 vessels were inspected, and 90 subsequent inspections were made, making a total for the quarter of 327.

146 of these vessels arrived from ports of the United Kingdom, and 91 from foreign ports, viz. :—Antwerp 3, Braila 2, Bremen 1, Bilbao 1, Baltimore 4, Buenos Ayres 1, Campbeltown, N.B. 1, Casablanca 1, Danzig 1, Drontheim 1, Frederikshald 1, Ghent 5, Gothenburg 4, Galveston 1, Geelong, S.A. 1, Huelva 1, Hamburg 5, Laguna 1, Newcastle, N.B. 3, New Orleans 4, Monte Video 1, Montreal 5, Pernau 2, Port Augusta, S.A. 1, Rosario 7, Rotterdam 14, Riga 12, River Plate 3, Sfax 1, Tacoma 2, Taganrog 1—91.

Nationality.

British	...	...	223
Danish	...	...	5
French	...	...	1
German	...	...	1
Italian	...	...	2
Norwegian	...	...	4
Swedish	...	...	1
			237

On inspection 22 of these vessels were found to be in an insanitary condition, and the Master or other responsible officer in charge was noticed to have the defects remedied or any necessary cleansing done.

Formal notices 6, verbal notices 16.—22.

Inspection of Foodstuffs.

The inspection of foodstuffs was carefully attended to, and the closest supervision exercised.

Cholera in Russia.

For the greater part of the quarter cholera continued very prevalent in St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, and Riga. Early in December Riga and district

was free from the disease, and communication with St. Petersburg and Kronstadt—by sea—ceased for the winter, owing to these ports being frozen up.

All vessels arriving from infected ports were medically inspected immediately on arrival and before any communication was allowed with the shore.

Disinfection was carried out on the following vessels :—

- SS. "Teelin Head," from Riga.
- SS. "Glen Head," from St. Petersburg and Riga.
- SS. "Fair Head," from Riga.
- SS. "Black Head," from Riga.
- SS. "Dunmore Head," from Reval and Riga.
- SS. "Glen Head," from Riga.
- SS. "Teelin Head," from Riga.
- SS. "Fair Head," from Reval and Riga.
- SS. "Black Head," from Riga.

The periodic inspections at the outports, Bangor and Carrickfergus, were carried out as usual.

Rats on Vessels, &c.

Some time since I was requested by the Local Government Board to advise you as to further steps being taken for the destruction of rats on vessels and in docks, warehouses, &c.

As you are aware, I drew up a memorandum on this subject some years ago—when plague was prevalent ; it was printed on cards, and has been from time to time distributed throughout the port, and particularly on all vessels arriving from plague infected ports. I am glad to say there have been very few of late.

I have also had an interview with Doctor Hope, Liverpool, and with one of his assistants on this subject, as a result of which I would recommend, as an experiment, the employment of a professional rat catcher. It has been tried there, and is apparently working satisfactorily.

Port Sanitary Sub-Officer M'Cormick continues to discharge his duties with care and efficiency.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

STANLEY B. COATES, D.P.H., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Port of Belfast

PARTICULARS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED:—

	Number of Prosecutions.	Justices Orders.		Fines		
		For abatement.	To close.	£	s.	d.
Abatement of Nuisances ...	505	103	—	10	18	6
Disobedience of Justices' Orders ...	16	—	—	—	—	—
Breaches of the Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops:						
Cowsheds ...	15	—	—	7	1	6
Milkshops ...	22	—	—	4	13	6
Breaches of the Bye-Laws for the Regulation of Piggeries ...	9	—	—	2	10	0
Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act ...	4	—	2	—	—	—
Under the Notification of Births Act, 1907 ...	13	—	—	1	11	6
Under the Factory and Workshops Act ...	5	—	—	0	10	0
Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts ...	—	—	...	128	6	0
				£155 11 0		

Streets in which Typhoid Fever occurred during the year:—

Albertbridge Road	...	1	Killen Place	...	1
Ardgowan Street	...	1	Knock Road	...	1
Ashton Street	...	1	Laburnum Street	...	1
Ballysillan	...	1	Leopold Street	...	2
Barrow Street	...	1	Leitrim Street	...	1
Beersbridge Road	...	1	Lismain Street	...	1
Brookmount Street	...	1	Lomond Avenue	...	1
Brougham Street	...	1	Mayo Street	...	3
Brown Street	...	1	Moorgate Street	...	1
California Street	...	1	Mourne Street	...	1
Carlisle Street	...	1	Mountcollyer Road	...	1
Castlereagh Street	...	1	My Lady's Road	...	1
Cedar Avenue	...	1	Newport Street	...	2
Clandeboyne Street	...	1	Parkgate Avenue	...	1
Clonard Gardens	...	2	Paxton Street	...	1
Clowney Street	...	1	Quinton Street	...	1
Combermere Street	...	1	Ravenhill Avenue	...	1
Coolfin Street	...	1	Sevastopol Street	...	1
Courtrais Street	...	1	Sixth Street	...	1
Craigavad Street	...	1	Skegoniel Avenue	...	1
Cultra Street	...	1	Smith Street	...	1
Cyprus Avenue	...	1	Snugville Street	...	1
Dagmar Street	...	1	Solway Street	...	1
Dayton Street	...	2	Somerset Street	...	1
Delaware Street	...	1	Southport Street	...	1
Donegall Avenue	...	1	Springfield Road	...	4
Donegall Road	...	1	Steen's Row	...	1
Eighth Street	...	1	St. Leonard's Street	...	2
Egmont Street	...	1	Tavanagh Street	...	1
Frank Street	...	1	Templemore Avenue	...	1
Gardiner Street	...	1	Thompson Place	...	1
Glencollyer Street	...	1	Tower Street	...	1
Glenravel Street	...	1	Townsend Street	...	1
Glenrosa Street	...	1	Twickenham Street	...	1
Hamilton Place	...	1	University Avenue	...	1
Hardcastle Street	...	1	Wall Street	...	1
Hardinge Street	...	1	Westmoreland Street	...	1
Hemsworth Street	...	1	Wilton Street	...	1
Houston Street	...	1	Woodstock Road	...	1
Jennymount Street	...	1			
Joy Street	...	1			

Analysis of Sanitary Operations in each of the Dispensary Districts during the Year 1909.

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.

	I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.		IX.		X.		XI.		XII.		XIII.		XIV.		WHOLE CITY.		TOTAL 75932			
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B				
Total Inspections made systematically	3466		8518		7908		7257		1868		9461		154		759		5773		6456		11111		8413		4788		.....		.....		
Nuisances —Discovered and complained of—																																		
Drains, Traps, &c., Foul or Defective	98	43	290	124	215	87	334	118	122	40	829	173	16	5	16	2	65	54	73	24	239	42	407	102	232	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiling, Paving, or Flooring Defective	104	10	398	31	261	13	529	22	140	5	322	16	5	.....	32	3	235	14	374	10	531	18	327	19	126	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No Water Closet Accommodation	4	1	4	2	13	4	4	6	5	1	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water Closets Foul or Defective	173	25	376	43	338	44	342	39	134	20	391	61	11	.....	8	.....	230	.....	107	31	425	40	375	33	224	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No Ashpit Accommodation	14	30	6	7	40	23	49	12	22	4	108	19	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	13	.....	40	3	103	4	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashpit Defective, Dilapidated, or Unsuitable	8	2	111	16	207	22	197	5	102	3	331	12	1	.....	3	.....	18	.....	22	5	614	19	227	8	186	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sink, Waste Pipes Defective, or want of	18	.....	21	2	28	3	12	2	11	.....	22	4	1	.....	3	.....	11	.....	47	2	25	3	15	1	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soil and Ventilation Pipes Defective	1	1	19	1	3	.....	5	.....	4	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roof or Spouting Defective	122	9	285	20	241	26	227	13	114	10	208	28	.....	.....	1	13	2	161	29	147	5	254	13	268	14	171	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premises Filthy	260	4	892	27	1088	25	806	13	1484	12	481	25	.....	.....	258	.....	946	.....	314	11	977	10	1112	10	747	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House or Premises Damp	2	2	99	9	25	6	19	9	11	7	22	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	3	2	54	6	43	3	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Dilapidation	.....	1	1	3	14	12	79	10	1	.....	44	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insufficient Light or Ventilation	3	.....	4	1	.....	5	1	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offensive Smells	3	49	.....	32	.....	29	4	28	.....	16	6	88	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fowl or Animals Kept	4	1	4	5	11	11	19	28	5	6	19	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	1	26	8	18	5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accumulation of Manure or other Offensive Matter	13	5	18	19	11	19	32	18	8	5	52	46	5	8	2	.....	20	1	4	6	31	13	20	5	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No Domestic Water Supply or Improper	2	.....	5	6	20	.....	1	2	15	.....	6	4	2	.....	10	.....	12	6	6	1	2	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Smoke—	.....	9	1	6	2	3	.....	1	.....	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
aObservations made	66	.....	34	.....	13	.....	12	.....	6	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	46	.....	29	.....	18	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
aNotices Served	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passages Filthy	1	3	12	12	14	7	5	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools—Filthy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overcrowded	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houses Overcrowded	1	6	2	8	5	2	4	10	4	4	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offensive Privies	6	1	7	1	26	2	66	.....	22	.....	34	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	35	18	41	23	17	42	16	29	46	18	40	44	5	2	1	1	16	43	33	9	16	21	16	20	10	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	872	220	2598	398	2579	380	2755	368	2250	156	2066	591	52	21	346	16	1767	184	1207	131	3277	255	3009	271	1925	139	.....	.....	25601	3130	28731		
Drain Tests —Total No.	60	226	116	220	98	614	45	.....	.....	.....	47	38	210	246	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Requests	10	76	116	46	18	218	5	.....	.....	.....	17	7	154	180	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Work	44	88	132	135	64	355	34	.....	.....	.....	15	18	24	42	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid	2	12	16	7	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	16	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	2	40	22	17	1	14	4	.....	.....	.....	8	5	14	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cont. Fever	2	10	4	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. found Right	51	136	177	141	79	398	36	.....	.....	.....	26	22	70	52	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Defective	9	90	114	79	19	216	9	.....	.....	.....	21	16	140	194	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common Lodging Houses —																																		
Total Inspections	815	387	.....	70	736	619	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Re-Inspections	808	379	.....	70	730	619	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measured	2	
Night Visits	7	8	
Overcrowded	
Fined	
Admonished	
Factories and Workshops Act —																																		
Total Visits to Factories	94	21	9	23	40	111	
„ Workshops	441	373	435	407	213	872	
Apartments Measured	229	228	87	46	64	276	
Shop Hours	394	441	83																															

CITY

AND

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

For the

Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Public Health Fund Revenue Account

Income.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
PUBLIC HEALTH RATE—			
Transfer from Borough Rate Account of Public Health Rate of 9½d. in £			56,843 13 1
This Fund's proportion of amount received <i>re</i> David Porter's defalcations			106 3 1
SANITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Local Government Board—Proportion of Sanitary Officers' Salaries, 12 months to 30th Sept., 1909 ...	1,677 2 0		
LESS—			
Balance of 1908-9	837 14 9		
Due for 1909-10	839 7 3 837 14 9		
	1,677 2 0		
Costs refunded—Summonses in Public Health Cases	68 19 1		
Sale of Disinfectants	0 3 6		
		1,746 4 7	
Carried forward ...		1,746 4 7	56,949 16 2

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Balance at Debit 1st April, 1909			5,689 17 4
SANITARY DEPARTMENT.			
SALARIES—			
H. W. Bailie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., &c., Medical Supt. Officer of Health	700 0 0		
George Ward, Exec. Sanitary Officer	329 3 4		
Professor Symmers, Bacteriologist	300 0 0		
Robert Barklie, F.C.S., Analyst	300 0 0		
District Medical Officers (14)	301 13 4		
J. G. M'Creedy, 1st Class Clerk	189 3 4		
J. G. Zachary, 2nd Class Clerk	130 0 0		
W. M'Dade, 3rd Class Clerk	120 0 0		
R. Reynolds, " "	85 16 8		
J. Davison, " "	75 16 8		
F. A. E. Condlin, " "	75 16 8		
Miss Hobson, " "	115 16 8		
P. Willis, Junior Clerk	22 18 4		
J. J. Cordner, " "	22 7 9		
		2,768 12 9	
SUPERANNUATIONS—			
Henry Whitaker, M.D., Ex-Medical Superinten- dent Officer of Health	300 0 0		
Conway Scott, C.E., Ex-Executive Sanitary Officer	300 0 0		
H. R. Torrens, Ex-District Medical Officer	16 4 10		
		616 4 10	
WAGES—			
Sanitary Sub-Officers	3,418 12 7		
Inspectors and Disinfectors	805 2 1		
Clerical Staff	118 13 4		
Notice Server, Messenger, and Storeman	213 6 6		
		4,555 14 6	
Clothing		140 0 5	
Board of Guardians for use of Disinfecting Apparatus		300 0 0	
Disinfectants		244 2 5	
Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1899—Fees		126 16 6	
Tuberculosis Prevention Ireland Act, 1908—Fees		25 0 0	
Printing and Books		406 10 1	
Stationery and Advertising		142 9 0	
Allowance to District Inspectors in lieu of Rent		80 0 0	
Gas		2 2 1	
Car-hire and Tram Fares		278 0 6	
Telephone Rent		73 16 0	
Carried forward		9,759 9 1	5,689 17 4

Public Health Fund Revenue Account

Income.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		1,746 4 7	56,949 16 2
Carried forward ...		1,746 4 7	56,949 16 2

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		9,759 9 1	5,689 17 4
SANITARY DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.			
Insurance on Smallpox Hospital ...		10 15 3	
Compensation for Clothing and Bedding destroyed ...		37 3 6	
Compensation for Detention at Intercepting Hospital Summonses		21 6 10	
Hardware		40 0 0	
Expenses of Deputation attending Sanitary Confer- ence at Leeds		6 3 0	
Queen's University—Use of Premises and Appliances for Bacteriological Investigations to 31st Decem- ber, 1909		44 16 0	
Disinfectors, Drain Testing Bags, Drain Stoppers, &c.		25 0 0	
Burial Returns		72 7 8	
Stamps and Petty Expenses		25 11 6	
Samples for Analysis		26 0 0	
Bottles, Flasks, &c.		55 0 0	
Alexander & Reid—Proportion of expenses for pro- viding drains to houses in Leeson Street ...		11 5 0	
		25 0 0	
WORKS DEPARTMENT—			
Repairs, &c.—			
Wages	£16 1 5		
Materials	11 5 2		
	27 6 7		
Re-constructing Drain—Vernon Street—			
Wages	£6 17 10		
Cartage	0 17 6		
Materials	2 18 0		
	10 13 4		
Miscellaneous—			
Wages	£3 18 9		
Materials	0 11 4		
	4 10 1		
		42 10 0	
Oil, &c.		3 9 10	
Returns <i>re</i> Consumption		6 18 10	
Subscriptions to Papers		6 18 0	
A. J. Lewis—Professional Services <i>re</i> double tenancies		13 5 2	
Analysing Clothing Samples		4 4 0	
Sundries		40 15 8	
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSION—			
Local Government Board—Proportion of Expenses of Commission	1,431 10 10		
C. L. Matheson, K.C.—Counsel's Fees ...	11 11 0		
W. M. M'Grath, K.C.—Do. ...	11 11 0		
		1,454 12 10	
Carried forward ...		11,732 12 2	5,689 17 4

Public Health Fund Revenue Account

Income.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		1,746 4 7	56,949 16 2
MEAT INSPECTION.			
Costs—Douglas v. Corporation ...		50 0 0	
Carried forward ...		1,796 4 7	56,949 16 2

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		11,732 12 2	5,689 17 4
SANITARY DEPARTMENT—CONTINUED.			
ISOLATION HOSPITAL—			
Food for Patients	46 2 11		
Coal, Coke, and Firewood	11 2 0		
Medicine	2 17 4		
Oil	5 8 4		
Cleaners' Wages	7 2 6		
Sundries	5 11 8		
		78 4 9	
		11,810 16 11	
TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION—FORSTER GREEN HOSPITAL—			
Maintenance of Patients (11 months)		3,156 16 8	
MEAT INSPECTION.			
SALARIES—			
J. A. Jordan, Veterinarian	£337 10 0		
B. Neeson, Inspector	150 0 0		
D. Adjey „	150 0 0		
J. Graham „	129 11 8		
G. Murdock „	120 0 0		
		887 1 8	
Wages	18 10 0		
Clothing	33 13 6		
WORKS DEPT.—Alterations, &c.—			
Wages	£19 5 11		
Cartage	0 17 5		
Materials	22 7 11		
		42 11 3	
SMITH v. CORPORATION—			
Dr. S. B. Coates—Professional Services	£7 7 0		
Town Solicitor—Payments made by him	7 15 0		
Certified Copy of Judgment of Mr. Justice Gibson	4 4 0		
Copy of Award, &c.	0 15 4		
		20 1 4	
DOUGLAS v. CORPORATION—			
A. K. Overend, B.L.—Counsel's Fee	7 7 0		
Professor Lindsay—Professional Services	21 0 0		
Telephone Rent	7 17 6		
Advertising, Printing and Stationery	23 1 0		
Car Hire and Tram Fares	5 9 7		
Petty Expenses	10 0 0		
Cleaners' Wages	6 15 0		
Gas	2 12 0		
Coal	2 6 0		
Sundries	4 1 10		
		1,092 7 8	
Carried forward ...		16,060 1 3	5,689 17 4

Public Health Fund Revenue Account

Income.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		1,796 4 7	56,949 16 2
PURDYSBURN FEVER HOSPITAL.			
Rents of Workmen's Cottages	92 10 0		
Sundry Persons—Maintenance	406 13 8		
Grazing	13 0 0		
Sale of Pigs	44 17 6		
Asylum Committee—Proportion of Cost of Purdys- burn Drainage Maintenance	24 17 7		
Unclaimed Wages	1 3 5		
		583 2 2	
Carried forward ...		2,379 6 9	56,949 16 2

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		16,060 1 3	5,689 17 4
PURDYSBURN FEVER HOSPITAL.			
SALARIES—			
A. G. Robb, M.D., Visit- ing Physician .. £400 0 0			
Do. Allowance for Car-hire ... 50 0 0			
<u>£450 0 0</u>			
R. G. Kevin, M.B., Resident Medical Officer (resigned) 112 10 0			
G. F. Campbell, M.B., Resident Medical Offi- cer (3 months) ... £37 10 0			
Do. House Physician (6 months) ... 62 10 0			
<u>100 0 0</u>			
J. M. M'Cloy, M.B., House Physician (3 months) 31 5 0			
Miss P. E. Swarbrick, Matron ... 100 0 0			
Miss M. Hegarty, Assistant Matron ... 60 0 0			
A. Crossley, Clerk 130 0 0			
Rev. G. P. Mitchell, M.A., Chaplain 50 0 0			
Rev. M. M'Cashin, P.P. do. 50 0 0			
Rev. S. G. Clarke, B.A., do. 50 0 0			
Rev. G. L. Webster, M.A., Chaplain (6 months) 10 0 0			
Rev. Wesley Guard, Chaplain (6 Months) 10 0 0			
Nurses 421 4 6			
<u>1,574 19 6</u>			
WAGES—			
Porters and Vanmen £429 6 10			
Engineer and Firemen 363 15 0			
Motor Man 86 2 6			
General Mechanic 62 9 11			
Storekeeper and Telephone Boy ... 86 2 6			
Nurses (Probationers) 176 0 8			
Servants 343 4 7			
<u>1,547 2 0</u>			
MAINTENANCE OF GROUNDS—			
Wages £182 13 8			
Plants, Bulbs, and Seeds 3 6 0			
Screenings 4 5 2			
Flower Pots 3 3 3			
Hardware, &c. 7 10 11			
<u>200 19 0</u>			
Provident Fund—Equivalent of Men's Contributions 8 2 8			
Dr. M'Leish, for acting as <i>locum tenens</i> for Dr. Robb 33 6 8			
Dr. C. Robb, for acting as <i>locum tenens</i> for Dr. Campbell 5 11 1			
Dr. Warnock, for acting as <i>locum tenens</i> for Dr. Kevin 12 10 0			
Dr. Harvey, for acting as <i>locum tenens</i> for Dr. Campbell 31 5 0			
Food for Patients and Staff 1,623 4 9			
Medicines, &c. 96 9 5			
Coal, Coke, and Firewood 1,344 5 1			
Water 94 11 8			
Disinfectants 12 13 4			
<u>6,585 0 2</u>			
Carried forward ...	6,585 0 2	16,060 1 3	5,689 17 4

Public Health Fund Revenue Account

Income.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		2,379 6 9	56,949 16 2
Carried forward ...		2,379 6 9	56,949 16 2

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...	6,585 0 2	16,060 1 3	5,689 17 4
PURDYSBURN FEVER HOSPITAL—CONTD.			
Horse-keep—			
Hay, Oats, &c. ...	£25 5 1		
Shoeing, Harness, &c. ...	5 3 10		
	30 8 11		
Hardware, Brushes, Delf, and Cleansing Materials ...	131 8 4		
Insurance ...	61 2 7		
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS—			
Plumbers' Work, &c. ...	£9 17 6		
Electrical Fittings and Repairs ...	13 11 10		
Plastering Work ...	5 12 5		
Upholstering ...	2 10 4		
Repairs to Lurry ...	3 14 6		
Alterations to Stables ...	28 10 0		
Repairs to Roof ...	26 15 10		
,, Grates ...	6 19 1		
J. M'Burney, Painting Workmen's Cottages ...	32 0 0		
J. A. Thompson, on A/c. Contract, Painting Administrative Block ..	209 0 0		
Works Dept.—Repairs, &c.			
Wages ...	£106 16 2		
Cartage ...	0 2 11		
Materials ...	41 1 1		
	148 0 2		
	486 11 8		
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	48 18 8		
Maintenance of Motor Ambulances, Petrol, Spare Parts, &c. ...	127 9 3		
Engine and Boilers—Apparatus, Repairs, Oil, &c. ...	46 10 5		
Stamps, Tram Fares, and Petty Expenses ...	6 17 11		
Surgical Instruments, &c. ...	38 7 3		
Drapery and Clothing ...	97 7 11		
Telephone Rent ...	30 12 0		
Do. Fees ...	1 5 6		
Typewriter ...	20 2 0		
Purchase of Pigs ...	19 19 0		
Proportion of Cost (one-third) of Maintenance of Purdysburn Drainage chargeable to this Account...	40 17 8		
Cleaning Boilers ...	12 6 0		
Stamp Duty ...	23 6 4		
Sundries ...	37 18 7		
LOANS FUND—			
Dividends on Stock ...	£2,851 2 0		
Redemption of Stock ...	994 5 1		
Proportion of Interest and Sinking Fund on Stock issued for Purdysburn Asylum chargeable to this Account ..	240 0 0		
	4,085 7 1		
BELFAST, HOLYWOOD, AND CASTLE-REAGH JOINT BOARD.		11,931 17 3	
Corporation's Contribution towards expenses for year ended 31st March, 1910 ...		1,700 0 0	
Carried forward ...		29,691 18 6	5,689 17 4

Public Health Fund Revenue Account

Income.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		2,379 6 9	56,949 16 2
HOUSE CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.			
Manure	280 15 0		
Removal of Trade Refuse	544 8 1		
Waste Paper, &c., sold	375 4 0		
Permission to collect Scrap	23 0 0		
Ashbins (hire purchase)	268 11 0		
		1,491 18 1	
REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.			
Rent of Hoarding	18 0 0		
Cinders and Mortar sold	639 18 0		
Permission to collect Scrap	45 0 0		
		702 18 0	
Carried forward ...		4,574 2 10	56,949 16 2

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		29,691 18 6	5,689 17 4
HOUSE CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.			
R. M'Bride, Superintendent—Salary	200 0 0		
J. Reynolds, 3rd Class Clerk do.	120 0 0		
Wages	15,065 16 8		
Cartage	6,096 12 3		
Provident Fund—Equivalent of men's contributions	241 0 1		
Clothing	51 17 9		
Car Hire—Paying Wages	7 19 0		
Tram-Fares	44 6 3		
Timber, &c.	206 3 10		
Hardware, Shovels, Brushes, &c.	187 11 2		
Coal and Coke	21 2 10		
Gas	11 13 3		
Water—			
Rate	£2 4 4		
Meter Charge	26 4 8		
	28 9 0		
Paint, Oil, &c.	40 19 10		
RATES AND TAXES—			
Municipal Rates	£50 15 0		
Poor Rate	21 0 0		
	71 15 0		
Telephone Rent	7 8 6		
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising	98 8 1		
Sacking and Leather	28 16 7		
Ashbins	862 10 6		
Petty Expenses	9 0 0		
Disinfectants, &c.	22 12 8		
Sundries	22 19 0		
	23,447 2 3		
REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.			
Wages	3,396 9 4		
Cartage	492 3 3		
Provident Fund—Equivalent of men's contributions	43 19 10		
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS—			
Repairs to Machinery, &c.	£64 10 1		
Plumbers' Work, &c.	1 16 4		
Electrical Fittings and Repairs	2 9 6		
Repairs to Mortar Mill	80 15 4		
Clinker Crusher	105 10 0		
Fire Extinguishing Apparatus	17 13 8		
Testing Weighbridge	3 0 6		
	275 15 5		
RATES, TAXES, AND INSURANCE—			
Municipal Rates	£67 15 0		
Poor Rate	16 18 9		
Insurance	11 15 4	96 9 1	
Carried forward ...	4,304 16 11	53,139 0 9	5,689 17 4

Public Health Fund Revenue Account

Income.	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Brought forward ...				4,574	2	10	56,949	16	2
MODEL LODGING-HOUSE FOR MEN (CARRICK HOUSE)									
7,694 Weekly Lodgers at 3s.	1,154	2	0						
22,512 Nightly „ „ 6d.	562	16	0						
398 Baths „ „ 1d.	1	13	2						
Fines	0	1	3						
Breakages	0	1	8						
	1,718	14	1						
Proportion of Cost of Lighting, Heating, and General Repairs, &c., chargeable to Billiards Account	12	0	0						
Proportion of Cost of Painting do. do.	6	0	0						
				1,736	14	1			
Carried forward ...	6,310	16	11	56,949	16	2			

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.				£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Brought forward ...				4,304	16	11	53,139	0	9	5,689	17	4
REFUSE DESTRUCTOR—CONTINUED.												
Electric Light ...	...	...	...	73	1	3						
Water—												
Rate ...	...	...	£4 3 4									
Meter Charge ...	...	...	67 7 0									
				71	10	4						
Lime, Gravel, &c. ...	...	..	...	161	13	6						
Hardware, Timber, &c. ...	...	..	...	120	15	5						
Paint, Oil, &c. ...	...	...	...	58	9	3						
Fire Bricks, &c. ...	...	...	...	16	9	10						
Disinfectants, &c. ...	...	...	...	44	15	10						
Printing and Advertising ...	...	...	...	2	4	6						
Sundries ...	...	...	...	11	18	11						
LOANS FUND—												
Dividends on Stock ...	...	...	£350 0 0									
Redemption of Stock ...	...	...	212 8 4									
				562	8	4						
							5,428	4	1			
MODEL LODGING-HOUSE FOR MEN (CARRICK HOUSE).												
J. M'Clatchey, Superintendent—Salary ...	...	...	...	130	0	0						
Wages ...	...	...	...	512	7	5						
Clothing ...	...	...	...	7	6	6						
Coal, Coke, and Firewood ...	...	...	...	57	5	8						
Gas ...	...	...	...	69	19	3						
Electric Light ...	...	...	...	101	17	6						
Water—												
Rate ...	...	...	£4 8 4									
Meter Charge ...	...	...	25 16 0									
				30	4	4						
RATES, TAXES, AND INSURANCE—												
Municipal Rates ...	...	...	£54 12 6									
Poor Rate ...	...	...	13 15 0									
Insurance ...	...	...	9 13 6									
				78	1	0						
REPAIRS—												
Upholstering, &c. ...	...	...	£10 4 0									
Plumbers' Work, &c. ...	...	...	10 11 10									
Repairs to Beds ...	...	...	3 9 6									
James Henry & Sons, Painting ...	...	...	43 0 0									
WORKS DEPARTMENT—Repairs.												
Wages ...	...	...	£16 5 5									
Cartage ...	...	...	0 17 7									
Materials ...	...	...	9 2 8									
				26	5	8						
				93	11	0						
Carried forward ...				1,080	12	8	58,567	4	10	5,689	17	4

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Brought forward ..		1,080	12	8	58,567	4	10	5,689	17	4
MODEL LODGING HOUSE—CONTINUED.										
Peter's Hill Baths—Washing	...	137	10	4						
Hardware, Soap, Brushes, &c.	...	46	3	0						
Petty Expenses	...	3	11	7						
Medical Attendance	...	13	15	0						
Sheets, Pillow Cases, and Towels	...	57	18	10						
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery	...	11	17	0						
Sundries	...	9	7	6						
LOANS FUND—										
Dividends on Stock	...	£278	19	0						
Redemption of Stock	...	169	5	7						
		448	4	7						
					1,809	0	6			
BILLIARDS—										
Repairs to Tables, &c.	...	1	13	7						
Proportion of Cost of Lighting, Heating, and General Repairs, &c.	...	12	0	0						
Proportion of Cost of Painting	...	6	0	0						
Balance carried to next year	...	3	11	4						
		23	4	11						
PORT SANITARY ACCOUNT.										
S. B. Coates, M.D., Port Medical Officer—Salary	...	100	0	0						
Wages of Sanitary Officers	...	145	15	0						
Boat Hire, &c.	...	6	3	11						
Water	...	4	12	10						
Oil, &c.	...	5	0	0						
Insurance	...	1	1	9						
Coal, &c.	...	25	15	0						
Harbour Commissioners—Right of Way	...	0	1	0						
Printing and Advertising	...	1	15	0						
Telephone Rent	...	24	10	6						
Bed Clothing, &c.	...	42	5	4						
Hose, &c.	...	2	2	0						
Expenses of Port Medical Officer to Liverpool <i>re</i> Food Regulations	...	4	10	0						
REPAIRS, &c.—										
Plumbers' Work	...	£5	5	4						
Repairing Stoves	...	1	1	0						
WORKS DEPT.—PALING, &c.—										
Wages	...	£2	5	2						
Cartage	...	0	1	5						
Materials	...	1	12	11						
		3	19	6						
Sundries	...	10	5	10						
		0	16	0						
		374	14	2						
92 % of £374 14s. 2d. chargeable to City of Belfast					344	14	7			
Carried forward	...				60,720	19	11	5,689	17	4

Public Health Fund Revenue Account

Income.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		6,310 16 11	56,949 16 2
DISEASES ANIMALS ACTS.			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—			
Recoupment of half the Expenditure, 1st January, 1909, to 31st December, 1909 ...	158 0 0		
Amount due for 3 months ended 31st March, 1910	38 15 0		
	196 15 0		
LESS—			
Received for 1908-9	38 15 0		
		158 0 0	
Carried forward ...		6,468 16 11	56,949 16 2

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		60,720 19 11	5,689 17 4
DISEASES ANIMALS ACTS.			
SALARIES—			
J. J. Ross, Veterinary Surgeon	£200 0 0		
A. Moreland, Inspector ...	... 60 0 0		
George Ward, Clerk to Committee	... 50 0 0		
	310 0 0		
Printing and Advertising ...	4 18 0		
Car Hire ...	1 2 0		
		316 0 0	
MORTUARY.			
Wages of Caretaker ...	... £58 10 0		
Clothing do. ...	... 2 8 9		
	60 18 9		
Conveyance of Dead Bodies...	29 14 0		
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS—			
Electrical Repairs ...	... £0 6 11		
Plumbers' Work ...	... 0 19 4		
Works Dept.—Repairs—			
Wages ...	£5 3 2		
Cartage ...	0 1 5		
Materials ...	2 8 0		
	7 12 7		
	8 18 10		
Gas ...	5 0 7		
Water—			
Rate ...	... £0 13 4		
Meter Charge ...	... 8 7 0		
	9 0 4		
Disinfectants, &c. ...	2 7 0		
Washing ...	1 18 8		
Instruments, &c. ...	0 14 5		
Soap, Sponges, &c. ...	2 18 11		
Sundries ...	2 3 7		
		123 15 1	
EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.			
D. J. Phenix (allowance) ...	25 0 0		
Inspectors—For Night Duty ...	82 5 0		
Summonses ...	10 8 0		
Badges, &c., for Street Traders ...	15 16 8		
Printing Licenses, &c. ...	7 9 0		
		140 18 8	
CHILDREN ACT, 1908.			
Inspector's Wages (proportion) ...	23 2 6		
Books and Printing ...	0 16 0		
		23 18 6	
Carried forward ...		61,325 12 2	5,689 17 4

Public Health Fund Revenue Account

Income.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...		6,468 16 11	56,949 16 2
 LOANS FUND. 			
Market Committee—Dividends and Redemption of Stock refunded	1,630 0 4		
Repayment of Dividends on Covered Market Loan ...	68 16 4		
Police Committee—Dividends on Underground Lavatory Loan refunded	52 10 0		
		1,751 6 8	
			8 220 3 7
Carried forward ...			65,169 19 9

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Brought forward ...				61,325	12	2	5,689	17	4
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Stamp Duty on Corporation Stock ...				18	17	6			
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.									
Reps. John Harrison (House Cleansing Department)—									
Compensation for injury to hand ...	169	15	5						
Sundry Small Payments ...	68	3	5						
				237	18	10			
LOANS FUND.									
			Dividends on Stock.			Redemption of Stock.			
Covered Market (Loan £3,500) ...	£68	16	4	...					
Covered Market (Loan £7,000) ...	210	0	0	271	5	8			
Market Yard (St. Anne's) ...	45	0	0	58	5	8			
Fish Market ...	75	0	0	96	15	10			
Slaughter House Improvement ...	60	0	0	77	0	3			
Aberdeen Fruit Market ...	59	10	0	35	14	8			
Abattoir Cooling Room ...	108	10	0	270	8	3			
New Abattoir ...	262	10	0	...					
Underground Lavatory ...	52	10	0	...					
	£941	16	4	809	10	4			
Carrick Hill Improvement (Act 1892) ...	598	10	0	624	1	7			
James' Court Improvement (P.O. Act, 1897) ...	105	0	0	71	18	8			
	<u>£1,645</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,505</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>			
				3,150	16	11			
							64,733	5	5
Carried forward ...							70,423	2	9

Public Health Fund Revenue Account

Income.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...			65,169 19 9
PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT SCHEME Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.			
Balance at Debit, 31st March, 1910 ...	433 14 6		
PURDYSBURN DRAINAGE (Maintenance).			
Asylum Committee — Proportion of Maintenance, 1908-9 ...	43 6 8		
Proportion ($\frac{1}{3}$) chargeable to Pardysburn Hospital, 1909-10 ...	40 17 8		
Proportion ($\frac{2}{3}$) due by Asylum Committee, 1909-10	81 15 3		
	<u>165 19 7</u>		
DEPOSITS.			
New Abattoir ...	89 5 0		
Wall, Laganbank Road ...	11 11 0		
	<u>100 16 0</u>		
Balance at Debit 31st March, 1910 ...			5,253 3 0
			<u>70,423 2 9</u>

BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

for the Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Expenditure.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Brought forward ...			70,423 2 9
PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT SCHEME			
Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.			
Valuers' Fees	322 7 0		
Advertising	90 0 0		
Ordnance Maps and Mounting same	2 17 6		
Car Hire	3 3 0		
Services of Draughtsmen	13 0 0		
Alderman Dr. King Kerr, Expenses to Liverpool Inspecting Municipal Dwellings	2 2 0		
Stamp Duty	0 5 0		
	<u>433 14 6</u>		
PURDYSBURN DRAINAGE			
(Maintenance).			
Amount due from Asylum Committee at 31st March, 1909	43 6 8		
Wages of Engineer at Pump House	66 5 0		
Oil, &c.	43 18 7		
Hardware, Belting, &c.	8 2 7		
Insurance	0 18 3		
Vapouriser	1 17 0		
Repairs	1 11 6		
	<u>165 19 7</u>		
DEPOSITS.			
New Abattoir	89 5 0		
Wall, Lagan Bank Road	11 11 0		
	<u>100 16 0</u>		
			70,423 2 9

R. G. GEALE,
CITY ACCOUNTANT.

STAFF.

Executive Sanitary Officer—George Ward, M.R.S.I.

Chief Clerk—J. G. M'Creedy.

Clerks, Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	2
Clerks of Divisions	..	...	...	...	4
Apprentices	...	...	...	...	2
Shorthand Writers and Typists	...	...	...	...	2
Divisional Inspectors	...	...	...	...	4
Inspectors under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts			...	...	2
Inspectors under the Factory and Workshops Act (1 male and 2 female)					3
Inspector of Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	1
Inspector of Milkshops	...	...	...	...	1
Inspector of Common Lodging Houses			...	...	1
Port Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	...	1
Disinfectors	...	...	...	...	4
District Inspectors	...	...	...	...	12
Drain Testers	...	...	...	...	4
Drain Testers' Assistants	...	...	...	...	4
Female Inspectors engaged as Health Visitors	...		...	...	9
Notice and Summons Server	...	...	...	...	1
Messenger	...	...	...	...	1

In conclusion, I beg to return my sincere thanks to the Medical Profession generally for their courtesy, hearty co-operation, and assistance in the discharge of my duties, also to Sir Robert E. Matheson, the Registrar-General for Ireland, for his valuable assistance in supplying the necessary data for the compilation of the various statistics.

INDEX.

	PAGES
Abstract of Accounts - - - - -	196—221
Area of City - - - - -	5
Bacteriological Examinations - - - - -	134—142
Births and Birth Rate - - - - -	5 and 18
Births—Table showing the number of, registered in each of the several Dispensary Districts, together with the total number of, and rate per 1,000 - - - - -	19
„ Table showing natural increase of population - - - - -	19
„ Table showing the number, and rate per 1,000, during the twenty-nine years 1881—1909 - - - - -	20
„ Table showing the number registered during the twenty years 1890—1909 - - - - -	21
„ Table showing the number registered, and the annual rate per 1,000, in the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales, as compared with Belfast - - - - -	22 and 23
„ Table showing the rate per 1,000 in large towns in Ireland - - - - -	24
„ Comparative Table showing average rate per 1,000 for each of the four quarters in the ten years 1900—1909 - - - - -	25
„ Table showing the number registered in Dublin Registration Area, and in each of the twenty-one Urban Districts of Ireland - - - - -	26
„ Comparative Table of Results in each of the 52 weeks - - - - -	27
„ Table showing, by Registrars' Districts, the number registered during the year - - - - -	28
„ Table showing the number registered for each successive quarter - - - - -	31
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis—	
Table showing, by Registrars' Districts, the number of cases of, notified pursuant to the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, adopted for six months of the year; also the total number of deaths for the entire year having been caused by this disease - - - - -	78
Common Lodging Houses - - - - -	172—174
Deaths and Death Rate - - - - -	5
Table showing the number registered during the twenty years 1890—1909 - - - - -	21
„ Table showing the rate per 1,000 in large towns (Ireland) - - - - -	24
„ Comparative Table showing the average rate per 1,000 for each of the four quarters in the ten years 1900—1909 - - - - -	25
„ Table showing the number registered in Dublin Registration Area, and in each of the twenty-one Urban Districts of Ireland - - - - -	26
„ Comparative Table of results in each of the 52 weeks - - - - -	27
„ Table showing, by Registrars' Districts, the number registered during the year - - - - -	28
„ Causes affecting - - - - -	29 and 30

	PAGES
Deaths and Death Rate—	
" Table showing the number for each successive quarter, and those caused by Zymotic diseases and Chest affections — — — —	31
" Table showing the annual rate per 1,000 from All Causes during the twenty years 1890–1909, also average rate for quinquennial periods — —	32
Density, persons to an acre — — — — —	5
Diarrhœa — — — — —	71–74
" Table showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 during the twenty-nine years 1881–1909 —	75
Diphtheria — — — — —	58
" Table by age periods, the number of cases notified pursuant to the Infectious Diseases (N.) Act, 1889 —	58
" Table showing, by Registrars' Districts, the number of cases notified, also the number of deaths registered in each of the several months of the year — —	59
" Table showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population for the twenty-nine years 1881–1909 — — — — —	60
" Milk Supply — — — — —	61
" Return showing date of notification, district, age of patient, and where treated — — — —	61 and 62
Erysipelas — — — — —	76
" Table showing, by Registrars' Districts, the number of cases notified as having occurred in each of the several months of the year — — — —	77
Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 and 1907—Statement as to work done during the year	156–171
Forster Green Hospital — — — — —	83–86
Health Visitors—	
" Table showing the number of visits carried out by, in their Dispensary Districts during the year —	112
" Deaths of Infants under one year old from stated causes, in weeks and months, which were investigated by Health Visitors — — — —	113
Houses let in Double Tenancy — — — — —	174–176
Industrial Towns — — — — —	98
Infantile Mortality — — — — —	99
" Deaths per 1,000 births — — — — —	5
" Table showing population, the number of deaths of Children under one year old, &c., in the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales —	102 and 103
" Table showing the Age, Sex, and Cause of Death of Children under one year old, which were investigated by the Health Visitors — —	114
" Table showing the Age, Sex, and Cause of Death of Children under one year, notified to this Department by the Registrar of City Cemeteries	100
" Table showing the Age, Sex, and Cause of Death of Children between one and five years of age, notified to this Department by the Registrar of City Cemeteries — — — —	101

	PAGES
Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889—Notifications — —	9—10
" Table showing the number of cases notified during the several weeks of the year — —	11
" Table showing the number of cases notified as having occurred in the several Dispensary Districts	14
" Table showing, by age periods and sexes, the number of cases notified during the year —	15
" Table showing number notified (exclusive of Puer- peral Fever, Relapsing Fever, and Erysipelas), number treated at Home, and in Hospital from 1901—1909 — — — — —	16
" Table showing the number notified during the ten years 1900—1909 — — — — —	17
" Table showing the rate per 1,000 notified during the ten years 1900—1909, also the average for quinquennial periods — — —	18
" Table showing the number treated in Purdysburn Fever Hospital — — — — —	183
Inquest Cases—Return showing particulars as to cause of death —	185
Legal Proceedings—Particulars of — — — — —	196
Library Books—Infected — — — — —	183
Measles — — — — —	66—69
" Table showing the number of deaths registered, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881—1909 — —	70
" Voluntary Notification of—by the Medical Officers of Health of the several Dispensary Districts — —	184
Meat Inspection—	
City Veterinarian's Report — — — — —	143—155
Membranous Croup—Table showing, by Registrars' Districts, the number of cases notified in each of the several months of the year — —	65
Milk Supply — — — — —	115
" Return showing number of Cowkeepers and maximum number of Cows kept in the several Dispensary Districts — — — — —	116—121
" Return showing the Names and Addresses of Cowkeepers against whom Legal Proceedings were instituted, etc.	122
" Milkshops — — — — —	123
" " Return showing the Names and Addresses of persons against whom Legal Proceedings were instituted, etc. — — —	124
Notification of Births Act, 1907 — — — — —	104—108
" " Table showing number of Infants visited in each of the several Dispensary Districts with other particulars — — —	109
" " Table showing the number of Still Births in each of the several Dispensary Districts — —	110
" " Table showing the number of Ille- gitimate Births in each of the several Dispensary Districts with other particulars — — —	111
" " Summary — — — — —	114

	PAGES
Nuisances—Number reported by the Medical Officers of Health of the several Dispensary Districts - - -	184
Offensive Trades—Return showing the nature and distribution of, carried on in the City - - -	186
Phthisis—Death Rate - - - - -	5
" Table showing, by age periods and sexes, the number of cases notified in each of the several Dispensary Districts during the ten months ended 31st October - -	87
" Table showing, by age periods and sexes, the number of deaths from, as notified by the Registrars of Cemeteries	88
" Table showing, by Dispensary Districts the number of cases of, notified voluntarily, and the number which on investigation showed a previous family history of Phthisis, and the number in which there was no previous family history of Phthisis - - - - -	92
" Table showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by, and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs during the twenty years 1890-1909 - - -	93
" Table showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by, and the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population during the ten years 1900-1909	94
" Number of Cases notified from Whiteabbey Sanatorium	96
" Number of Deaths notified from Whiteabbey Sanatorium	97
" Voluntary Notification of—by the Medical Officers of Health of the several Dispensary Districts - - -	184
Population - - - - -	5
Port Sanitary Administration—Quarterly Reports of Medical Officer of Health - - -	188—195
Public Health Committee—Members of - - - - -	3
Puerperal Fever - - - - -	56
Table showing particulars respecting persons notified as suffering from - - -	57
Rainfall—Comparative Table for the eleven years 1899-1909 - -	187
Registrars' Districts—Boundaries of - - - - -	12 and 13
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—	
" " Summary of Inspections made - - -	125
" " Return showing particulars of samples taken for analyses - - -	126—127
" " Seizures of Unsound Food - - -	128
" " Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination - - -	128
" " Quarterly Reports of City Analyst - - -	129—132
Sanitary Operations—Analyses of in Dispensary Districts - - -	197
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	49 and 50
" Table showing by age periods the number notified pursuant to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 - - - - -	50
" Table showing, by Registrars' Districts, the number of cases notified in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered -	51
" Table showing number of deaths registered, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881-1909 - - -	52

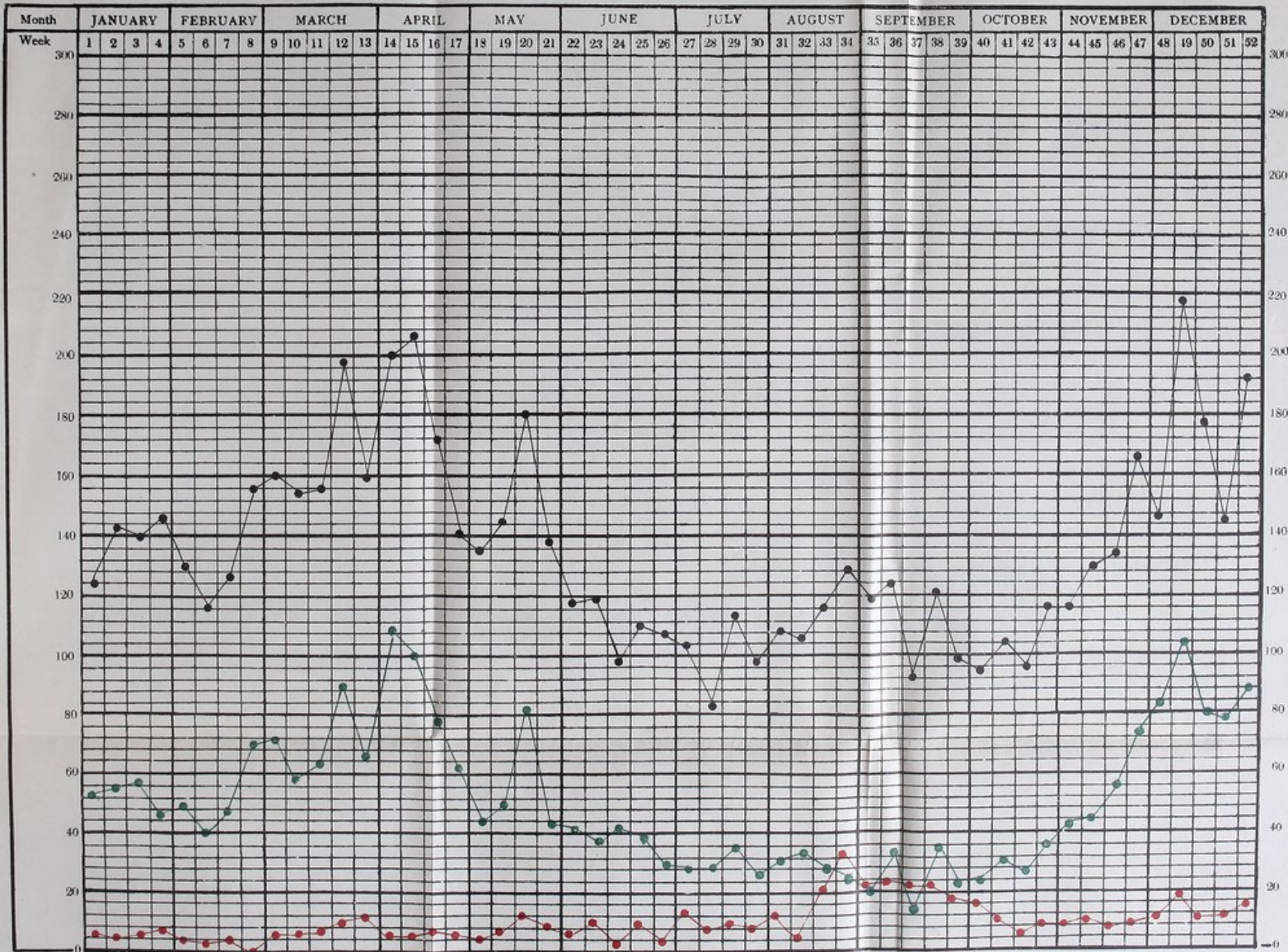
Schools	- - - - -	177—182
Shellfish	- - - - -	133
Simple Continued Fever	- - - - -	53
„	Table showing, by Registrars' Districts, the number of cases notified in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered - - -	54
„	Table showing the number of deaths registered, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881—1909 - - -	55
Small Pox—	Table showing the number of deaths registered, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881—1909 - - -	36
Staff	- - - - -	222
Tuberculosis	- - - - -	79—82
„	Table showing the occupation or social condition of persons notified voluntarily as suffering from, and whose cases were investigated - - -	89—90
„	Table showing occupation or social condition of those notified under the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908 - - -	91
„	Table showing the number of cases notified under the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908 - - -	95
Typhoid Fever	- - - - -	42—45
„	List of Streets in which cases occurred - - -	198
„	Table showing, by Registrars' Districts, the number of cases notified in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered - - -	46
„	Table showing the number of deaths registered, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881—1909 - - -	47
„	Table showing the annual death rate per 1,000 for the twenty years 1890—1909, also the average rate for quinquennial periods - - -	48
Typhus Fever	- - - - -	37—39
„	Table showing, by Registrars' Districts, the number of cases notified in each of the several months of the year; also the total number of deaths registered - - -	40
„	Table showing the number of deaths registered, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881—1909 - - -	41
Whooping Cough	- - - - -	63
„	Table showing the number of deaths registered, and the annual rate of mortality per 10,000 of the population during the twenty-nine years 1881—1909 - - -	64
„	Voluntary Notification of—by the Medical Officers of Health of the several Dispensary Districts - - -	184

	PAGES
Zymotic Diseases - - - - -	33
" Death Rate from - - - - -	5
" Table showing the number of deaths, also the annual rate per 1,000 of the population from each of the principal Zymotic Diseases for the past five years	33
" Table showing the number of deaths registered as having been caused by, during the twenty years 1890-1909 - - - - -	34
" Table showing the annual death rate per 1,000 for the twenty years 1890-1909, also the average rate for quinquennial periods - - - - -	35

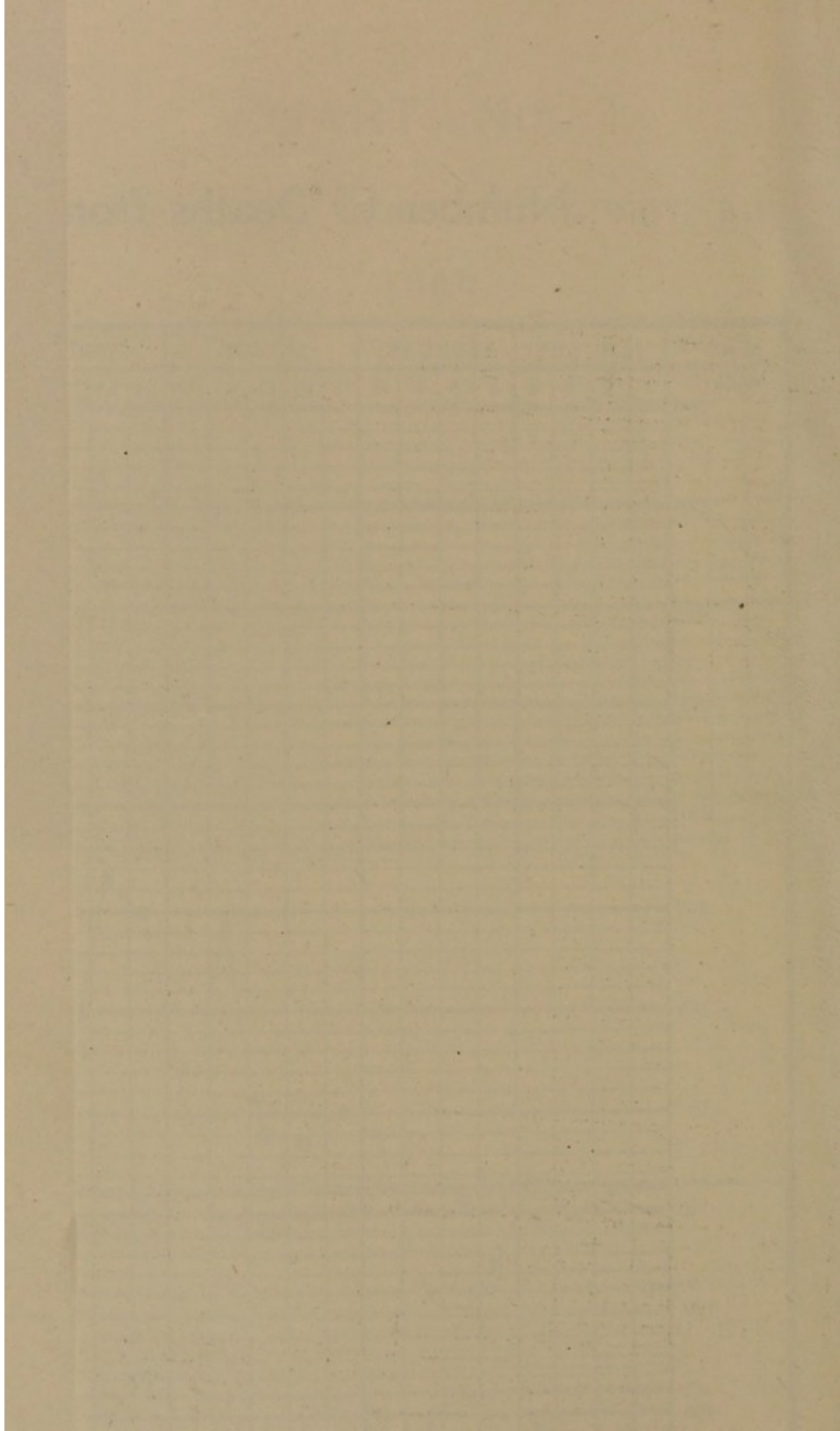
CHART No. 1.

Number of Deaths from Zymotics, Chest Affections, and Total from all Causes.

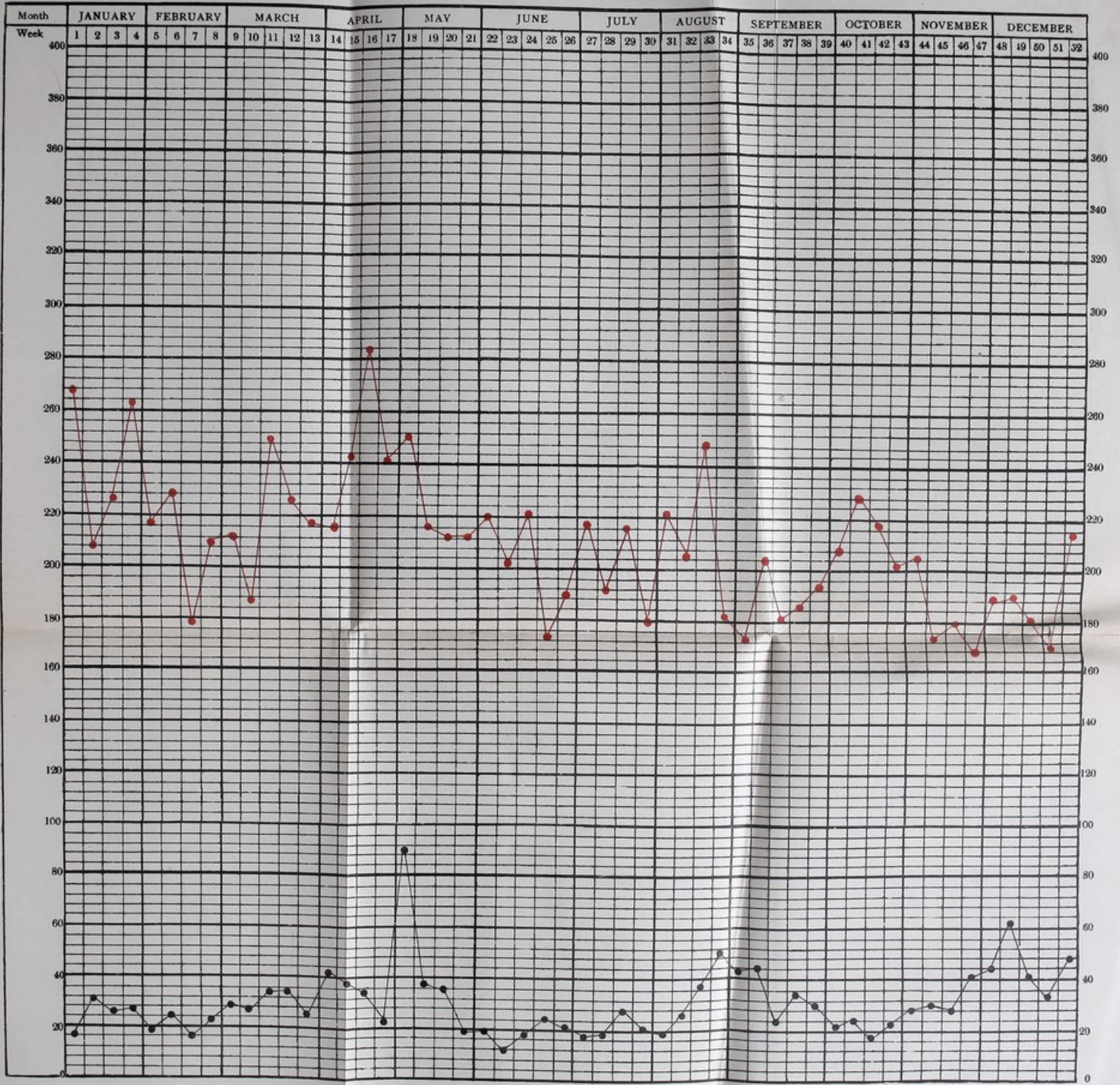
1909



All Causes, Black Line
 Chest Affections, Green Line
 Zymotic Diseases, Red Line

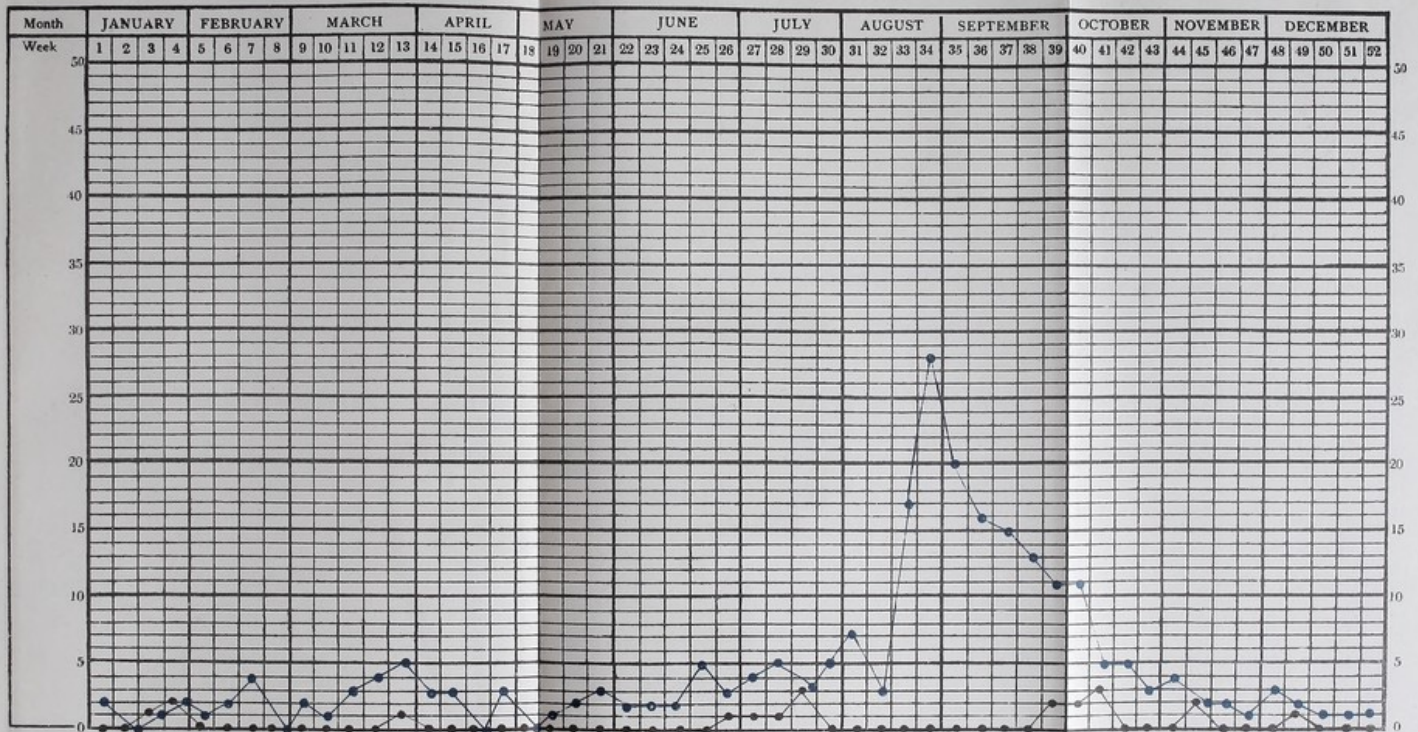


Number of Births Registered, also Number of Deaths of Children under One Year. 1909.

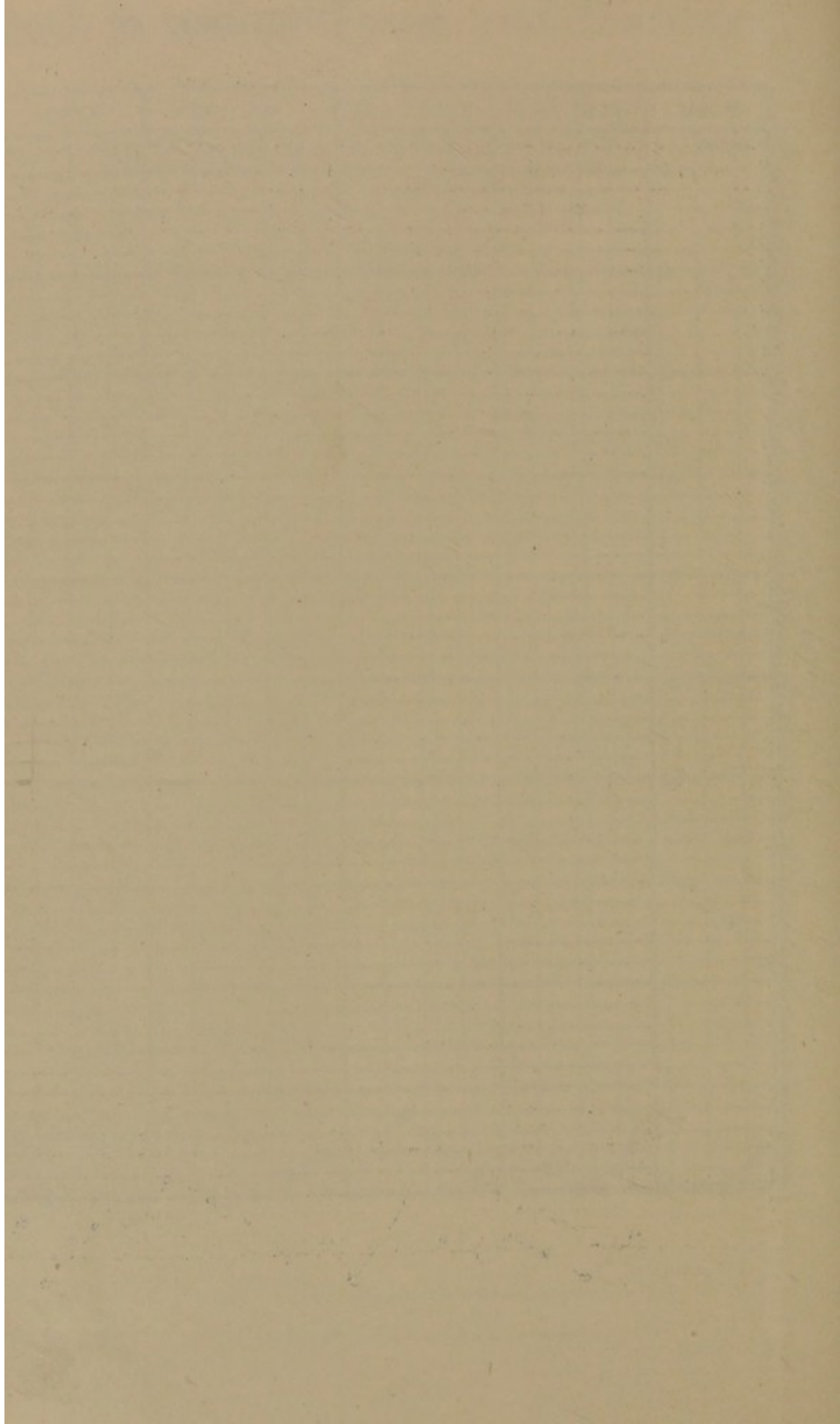


Births, Red Line
 Deaths under One Year, Black Line

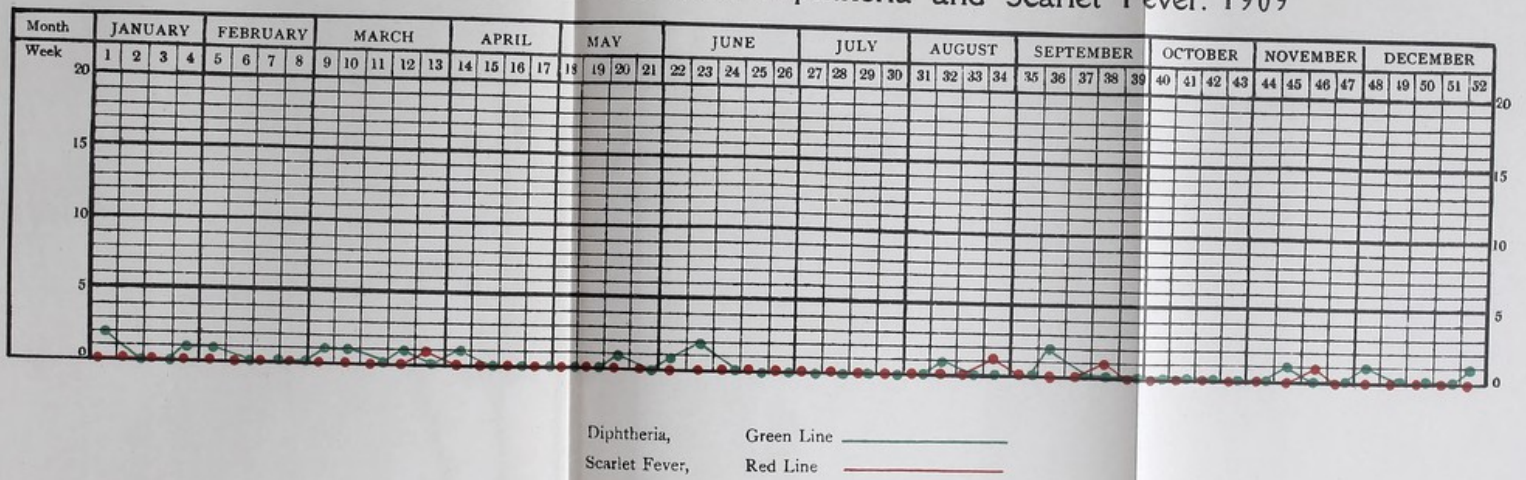
Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever and Diarrhœa. 1909



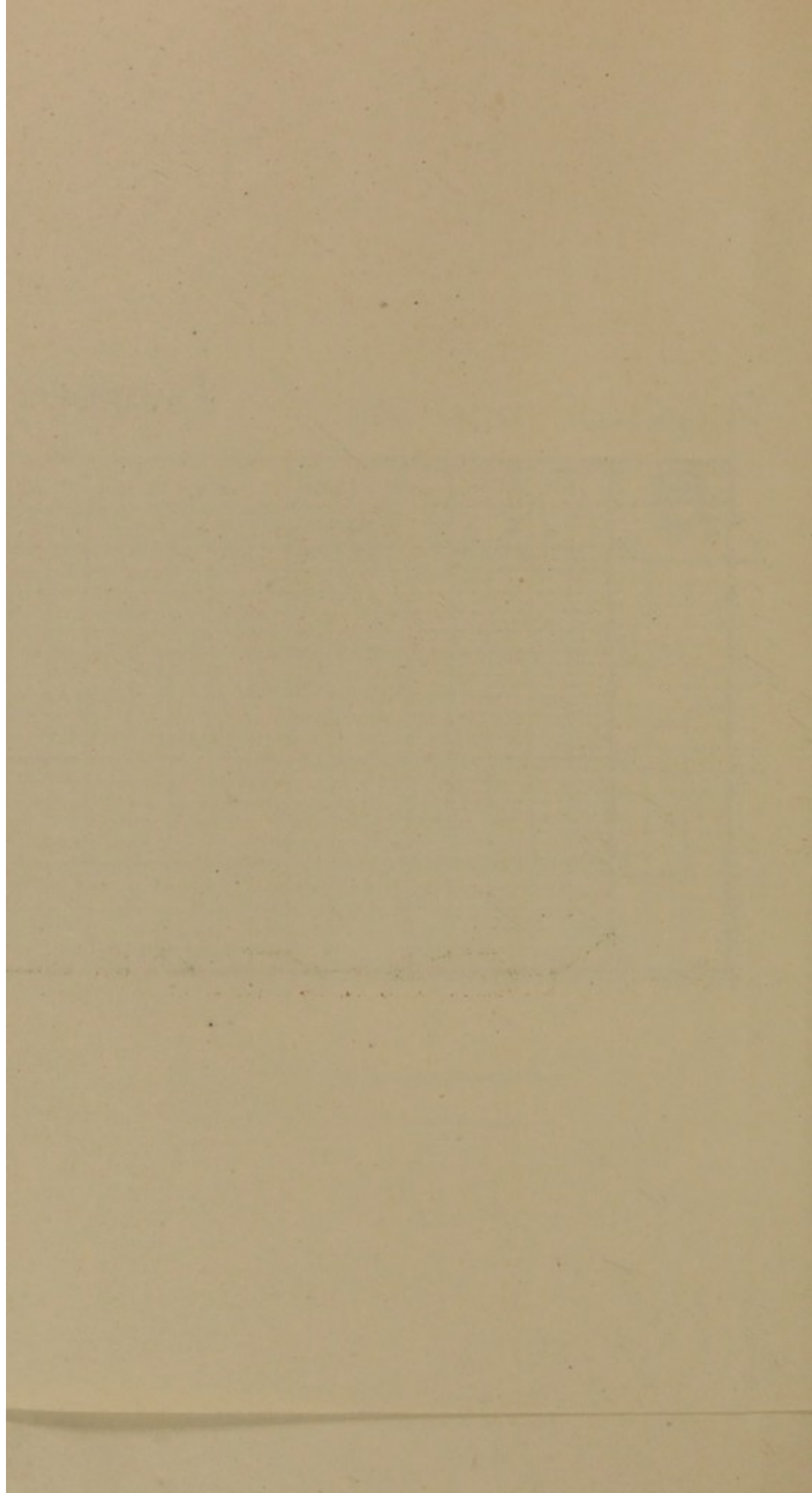
Diarrhœa, Blue Line _____
 Typhoid Fever, Black Line _____



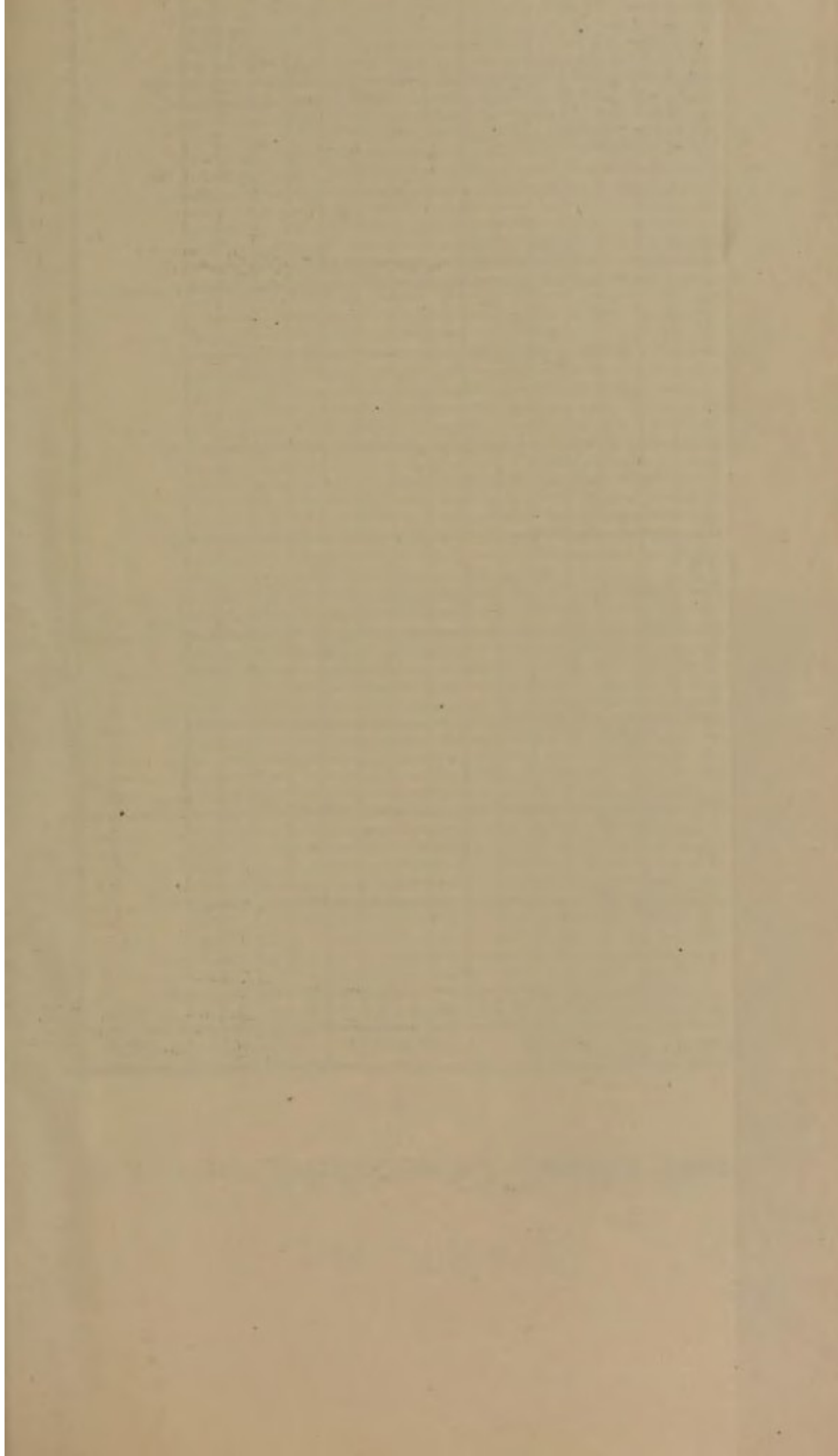
Number of Deaths from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, 1909

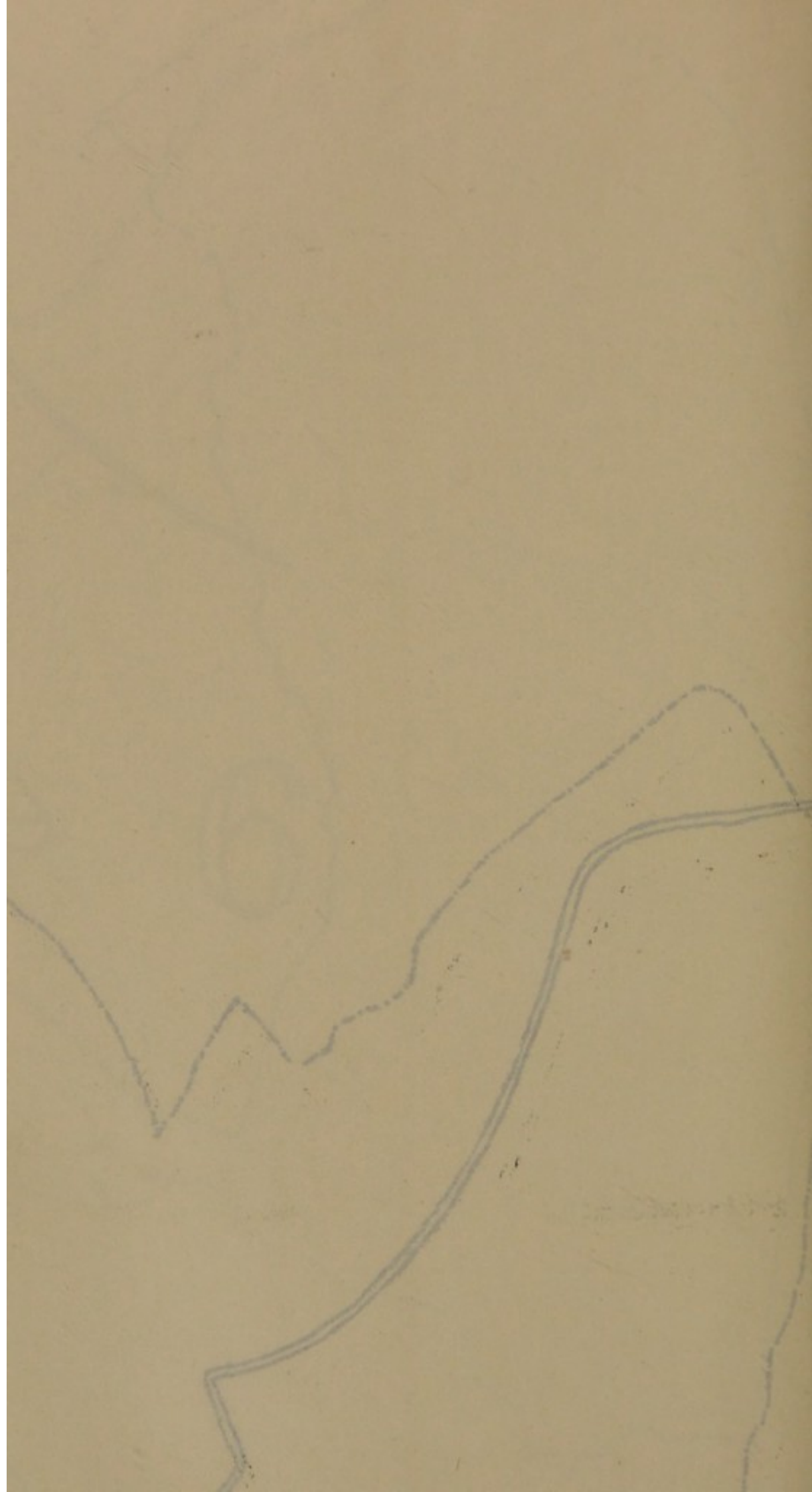


Diphtheria, Green Line _____
 Scarlet Fever, Red Line _____









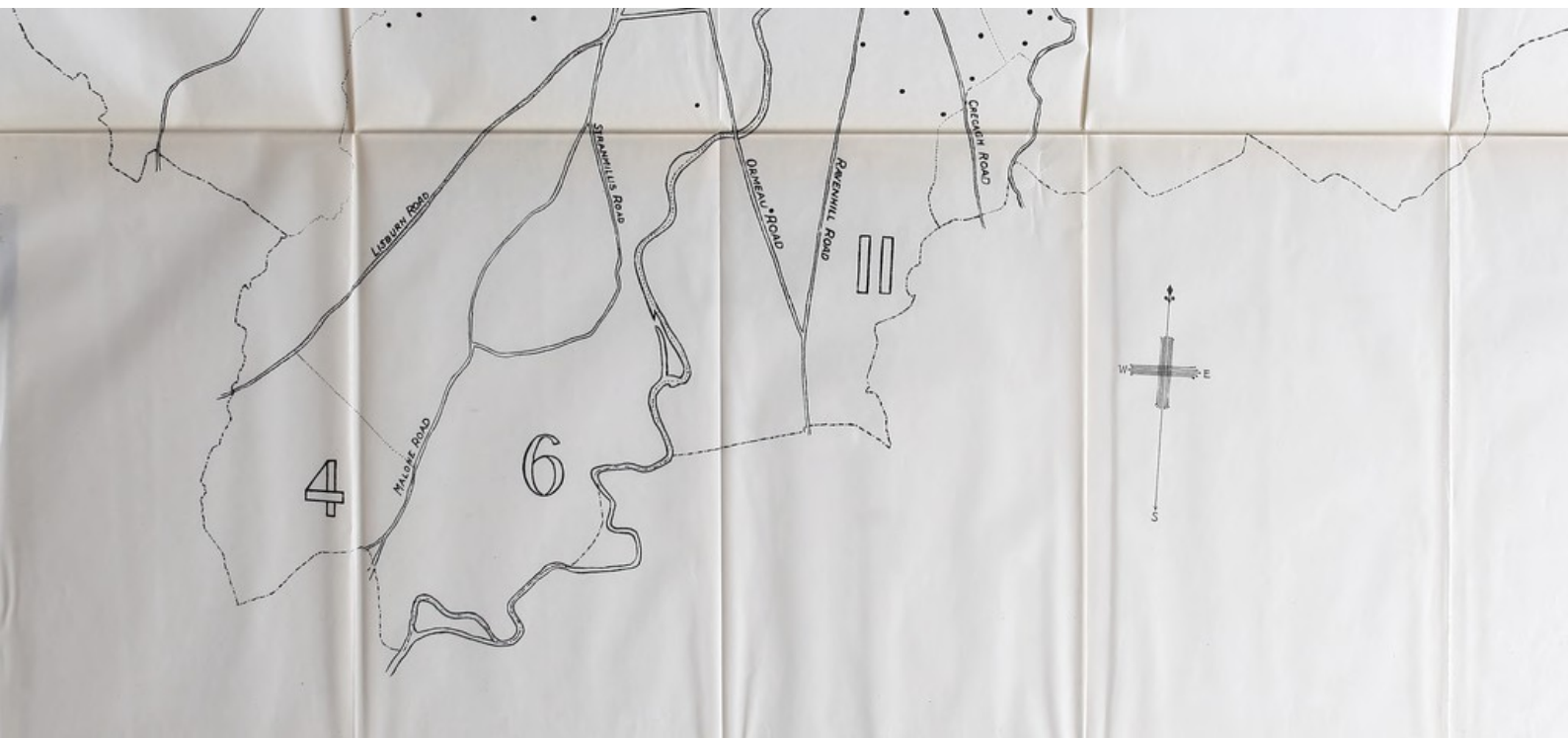
CITY OF BELFAST.

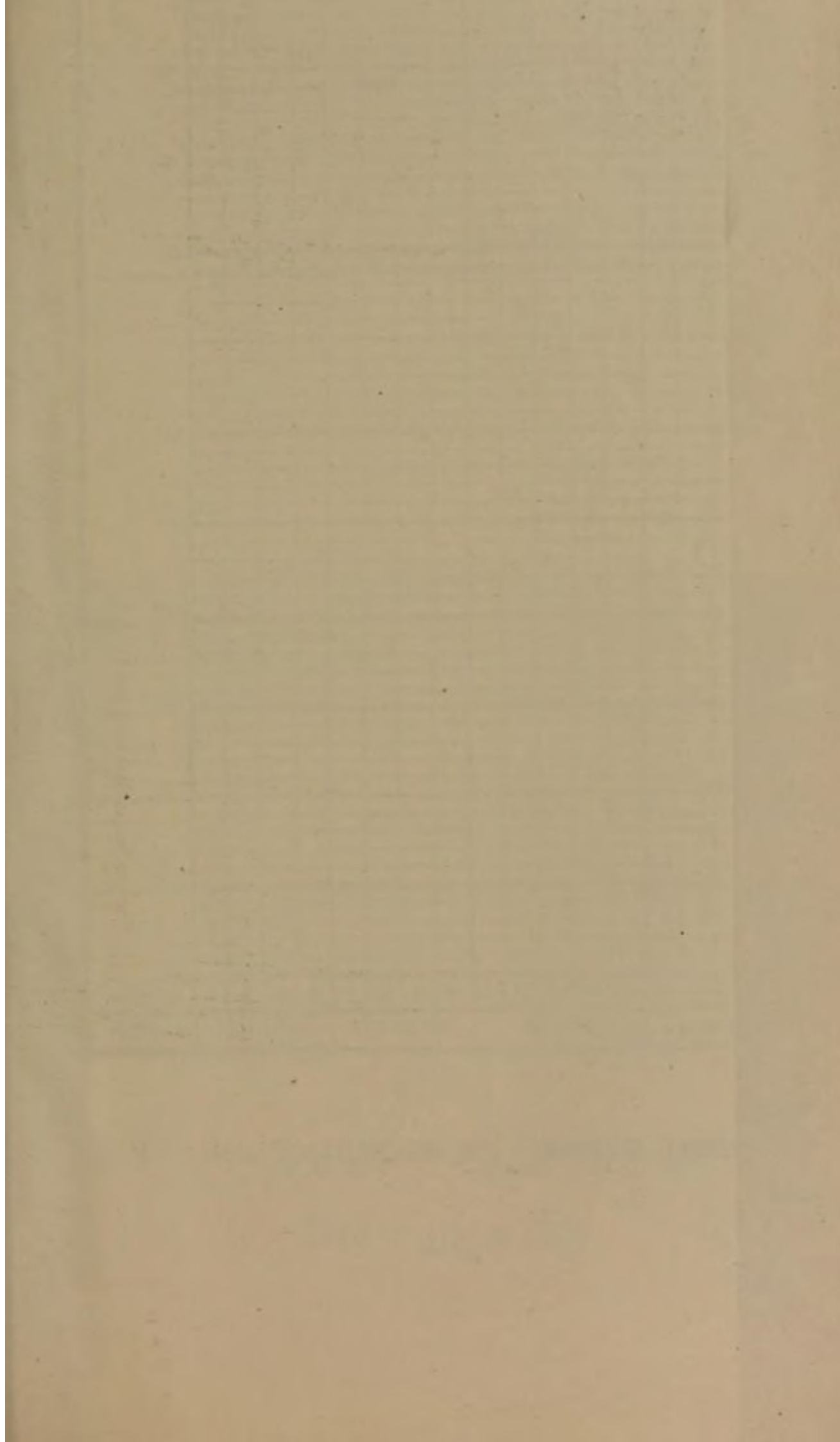
PLAN SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF
TYPHOID FEVER CASES FOR THE YEAR 1909.

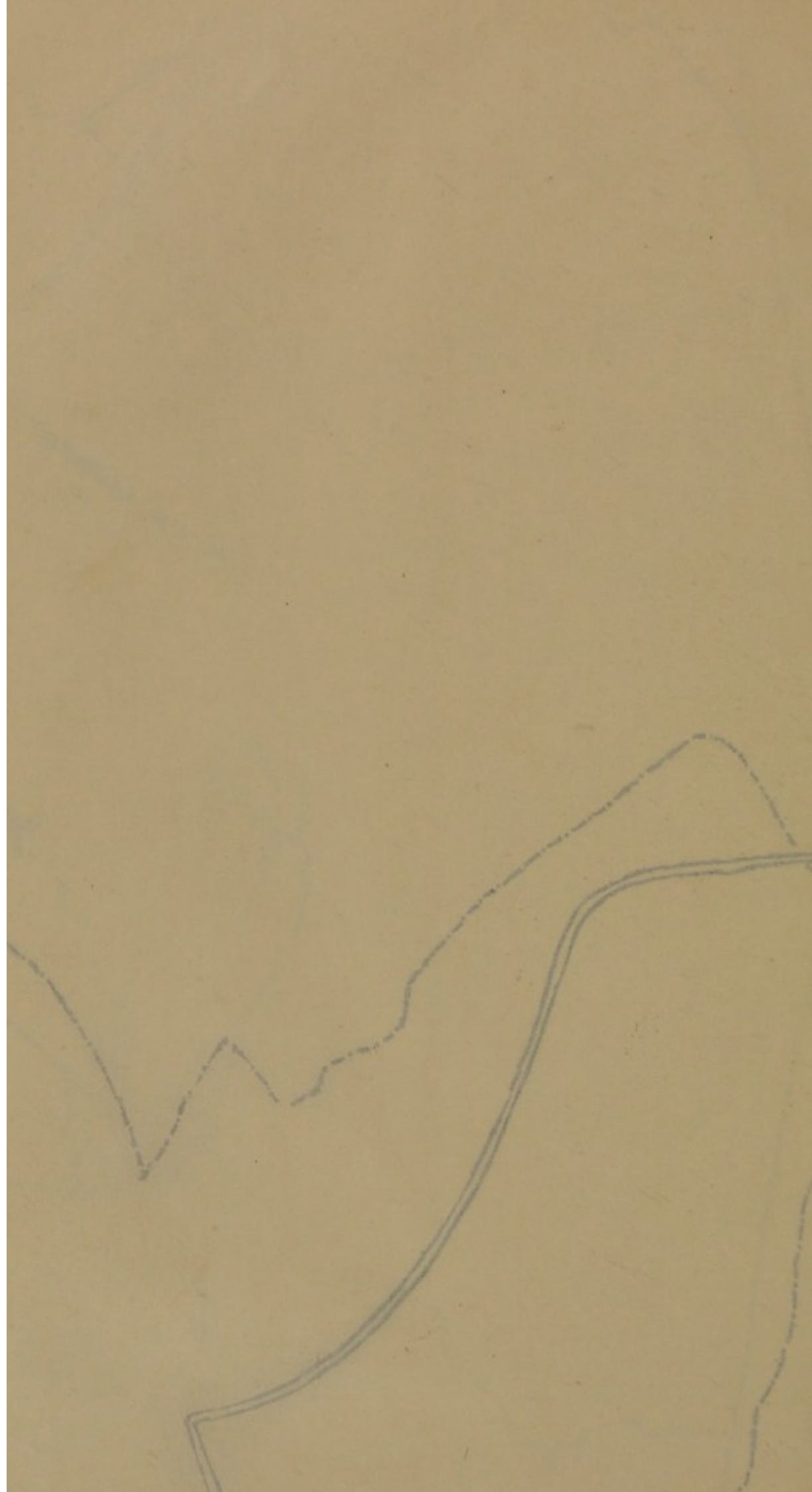
DISPENSARY DISTRICTS NUMBERED THUS []

SCALE 3/4 INCHES TO ONE STATUTE MILE









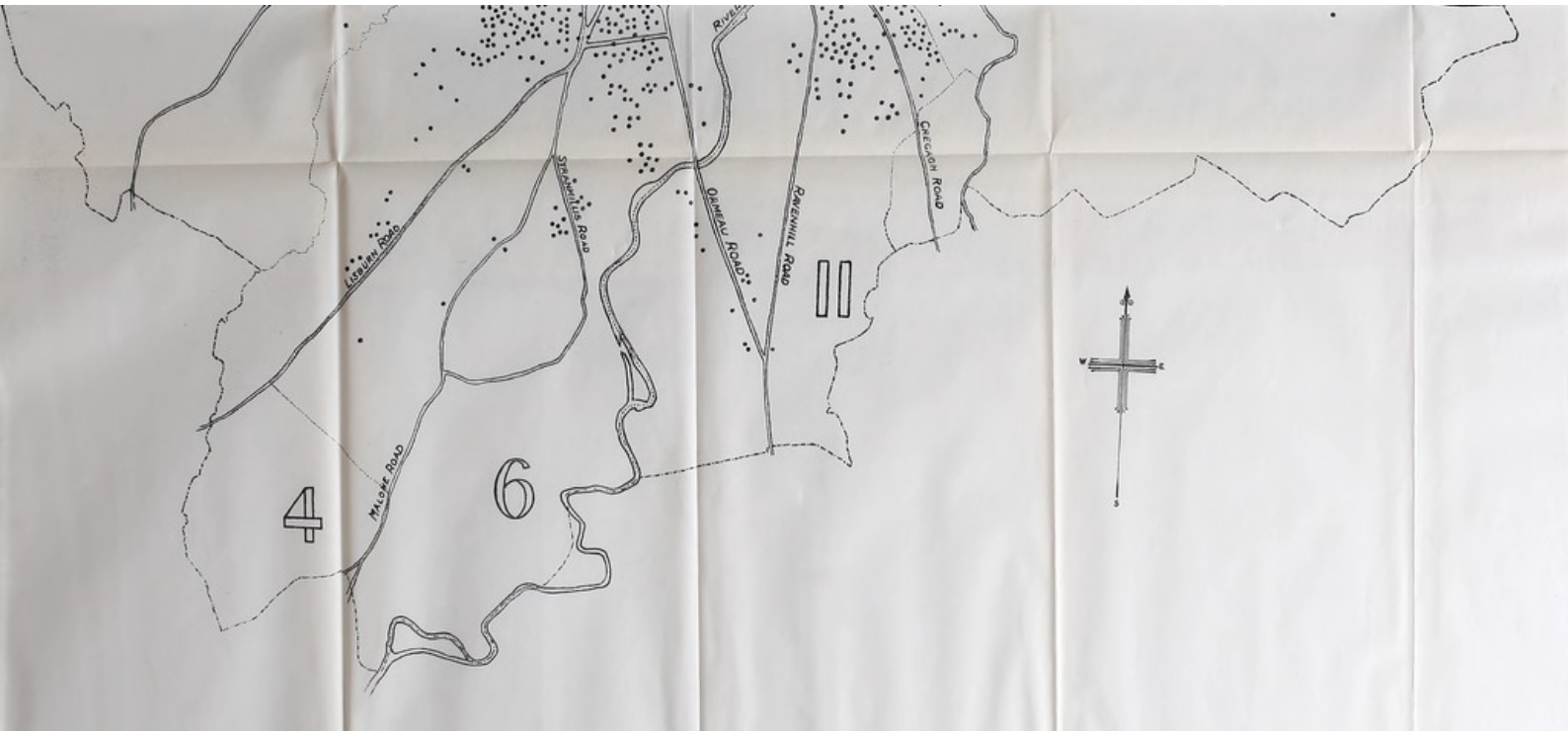


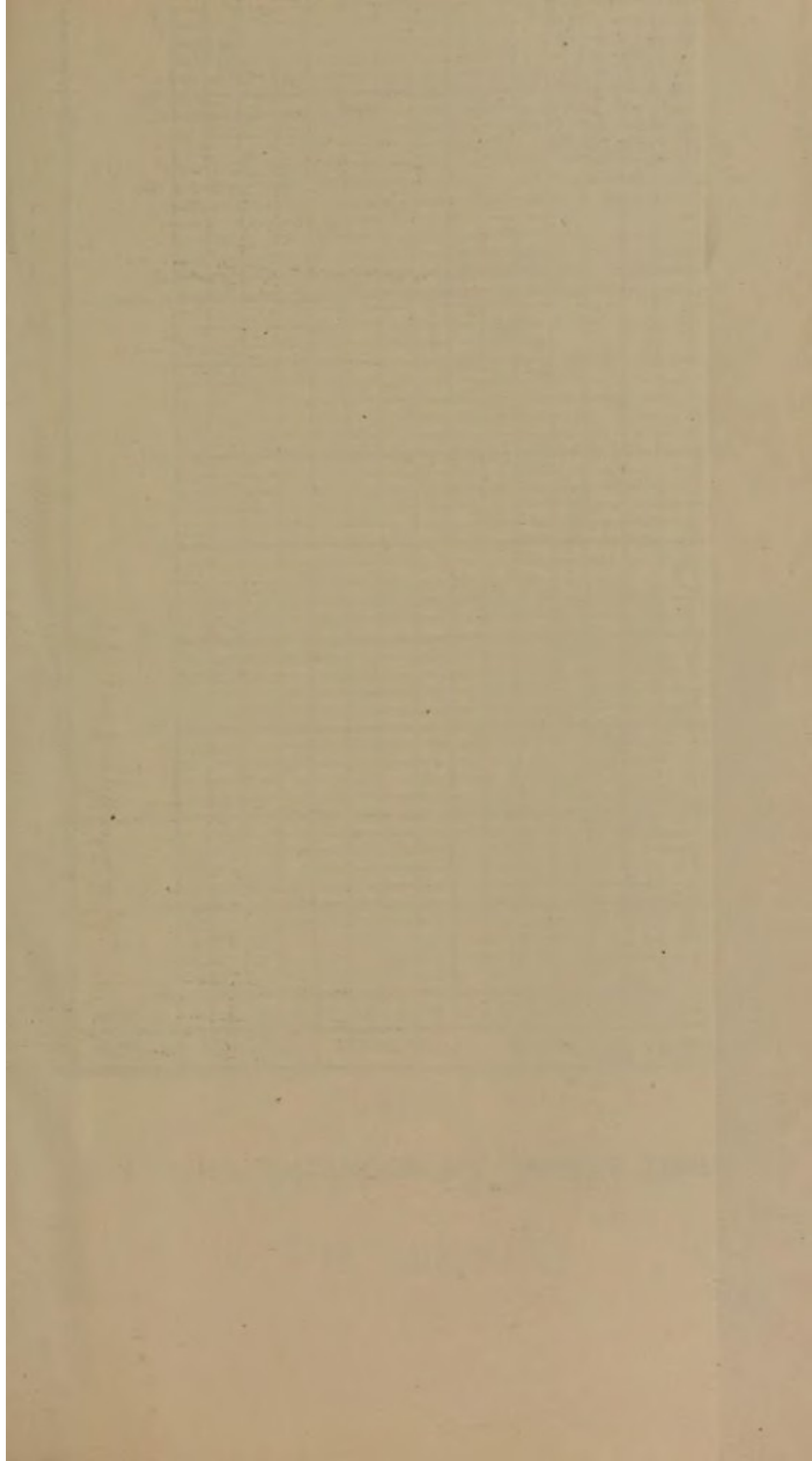
CITY OF BELFAST.

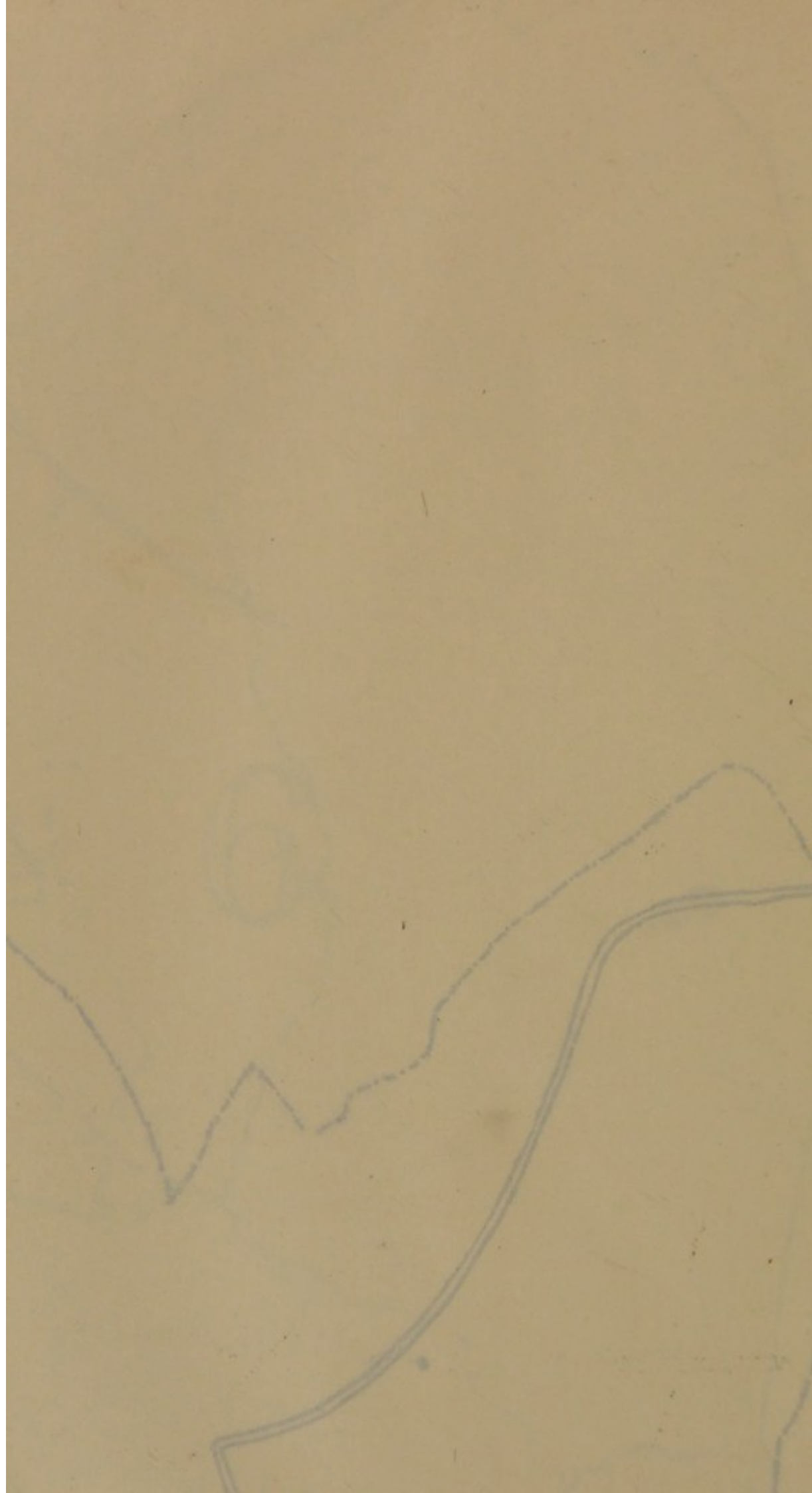
PLAN SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF
TUBERCULOSIS—CASES FOR THE YEAR 1909

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS NUMBERED THUS ☐

SCALE 3 3/8 INCHES TO ONE STATUTE MILE





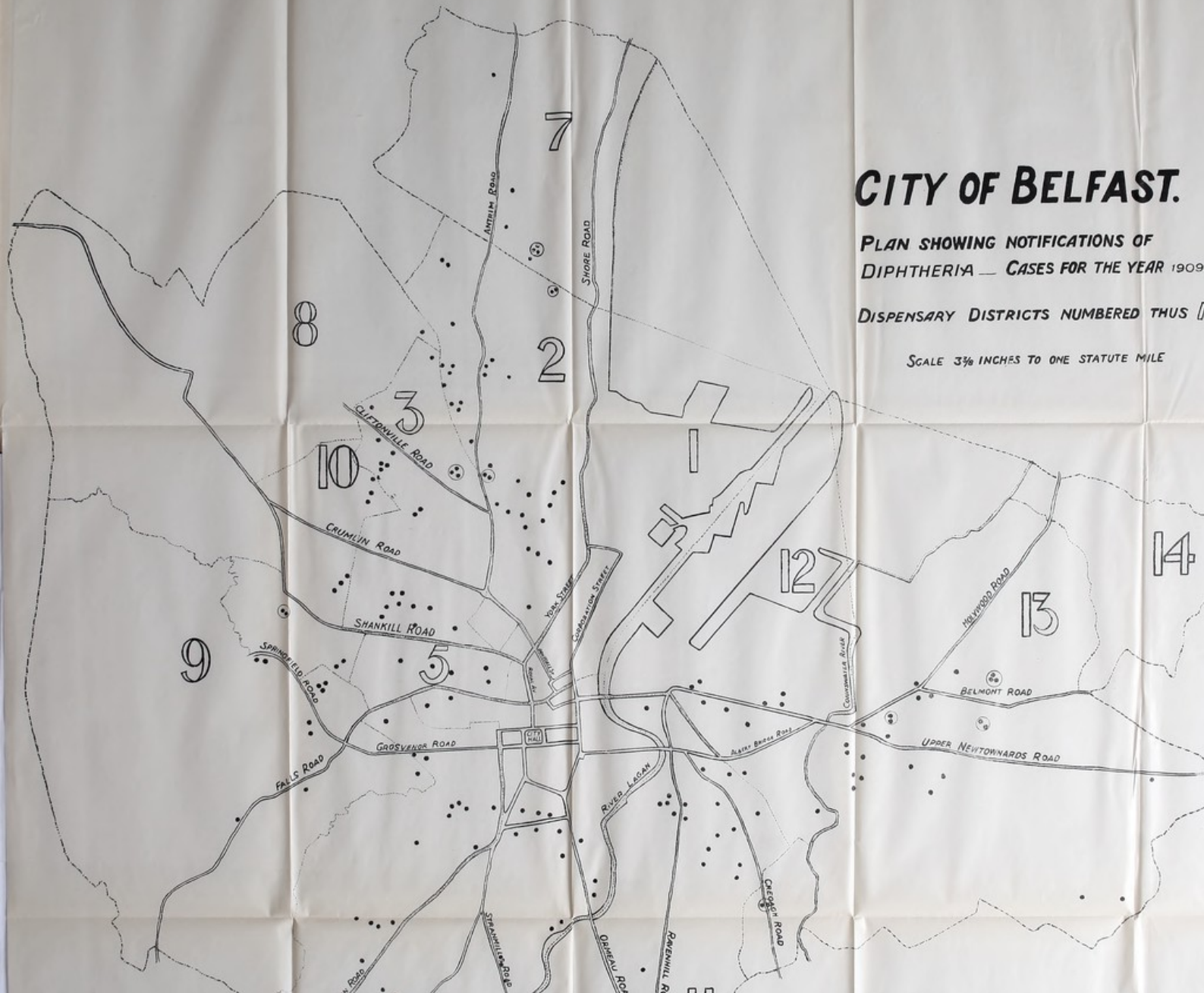


CITY OF BELFAST.

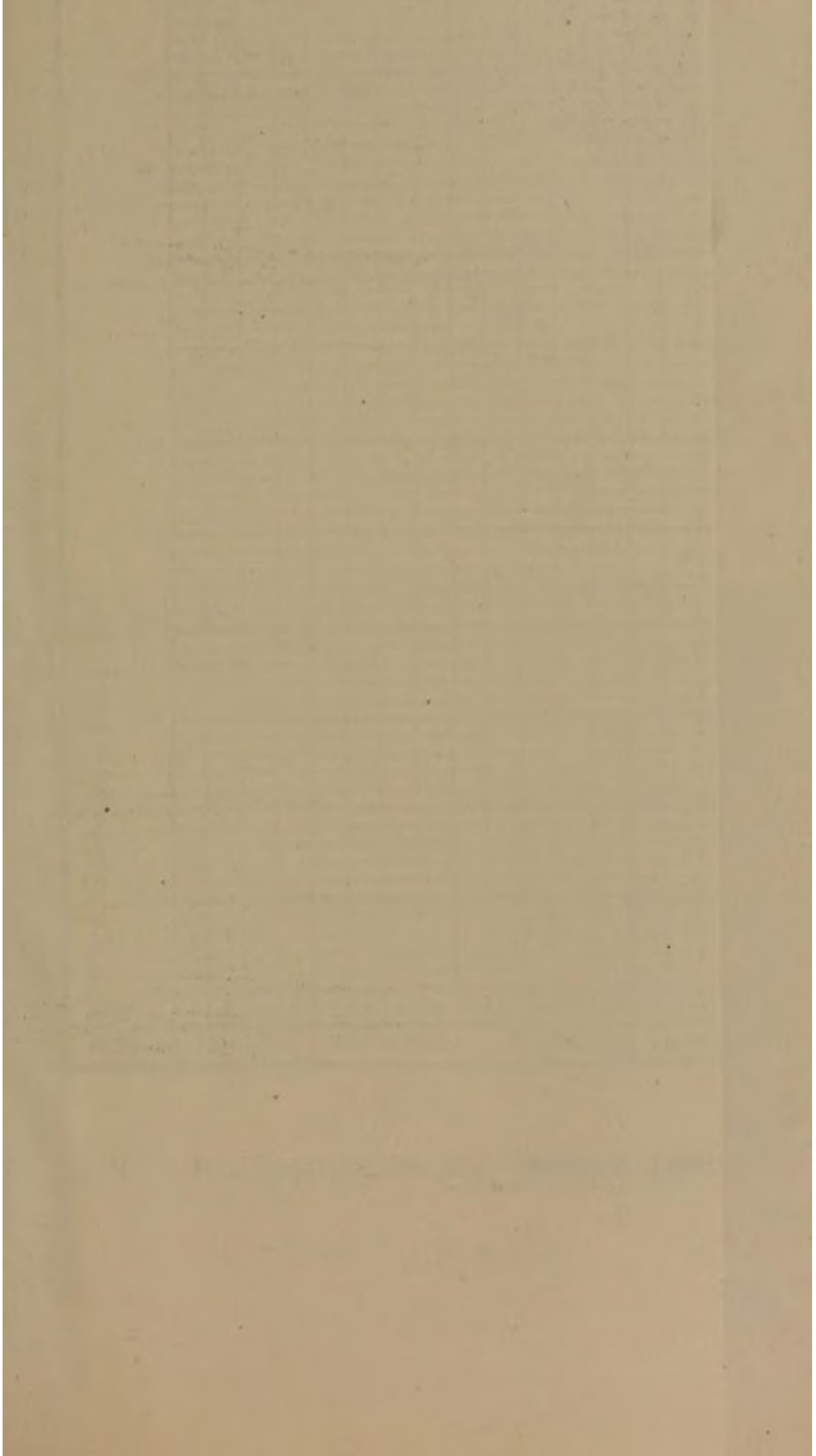
PLAN SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF
DIPHThERIA — CASES FOR THE YEAR 1909

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS NUMBERED THUS []

SCALE 3/8 INCHES TO ONE STATUTE MILE











No. OF DEATHS FROM		Total
Scarlet Fever	4	4
Whooping Cough	213	213
Diphtheria	18	18
Enteric Fever	20	20
Diarrhoeal Diseases	244	244
Measles	10	10

8-LIONEL

1111111

9-FALLS



