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Contributors

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ANNUAL EPORT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF,

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

CARDIEF:

LEANUX BROTHERS, PRINTING, 18 AND 19, WEST BOYS STREET, DOCES.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF,

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

D.P.H. CAMB., FELLOW OF THE SANITARY INSTITUTE,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Printed by Order of the Sanitary Authority.

CARDIFF:

Lennox Brothers, Printers, 18 and 19, West Bute Street, Docks.

ANNUAL REPORT

STATE AND

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

417 10

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

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CARDIER

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Health and Port Sanitary Committee.

Mayor:

COUNCILLOR T. ANDREWS, J.P.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN T. WINDSOR JACOBS, J.P.

ALDERMAN P. W. CAREY, J.P.	COUNCILLOR	R. HUGHES, J.P., Deputy Chairman.
" J. RAMSDALE, J.P.	,,	HENRY WHITE, J.P.
" SIR T. MOREL, Kt., J.P.	er tot en, imped	J. MUNN.
COUNCILLOR S. A. BRAIN, J.P.	,,	W. S. CROSSMAN.
" J. JENKINS, J.P.	Distinguish,	LEWIS MORGAN.
" W. H. ALLEN.	P. MALE.	J. NORMAN.

Health and Port Sanitary Committee.

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COUNCILION T. ANDREWS, J.P.

(Nationalia)

ALDERNAN IL RINDSOR IACORS, I.P.

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SA T. MOREL, Kr., LP.

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COUNCILION R. HUGHES, J.P.,

HENRY WHERES, J.

J. MITHY

W. S. CHOSSNAN

KYDROK SIMPL

NAMED A

CARDIFF URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health's Department.

Medical Officer of Health:
EDWARD WALFORD, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances:
D. VAUGHAN.

District Inspectors:

T. W. WARREN* S. EVANS* F. GLOVER* J. W. HOLDEN* W. FISHER*

Inspectors for Infectious Diseases:

GEO. THOMAS*

S. R. HENDERSON*

Inspector of Lodging Houses:
E. J. MANDERS*

Inspector of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, and under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:

A. GREEN.

Inspector under Shop Hours Act and Inspector of Workshops:

J. ASHMAN.

Disinfector:

. Clerk: A. R. BULLEY.

* Cert. San. Inst.

CARDIFF URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health's Department

Brefred Office of Briefs ;

Dief Imparter of Nataonal

District Paperties

J. W. HERRE

T.W. WARREN" E. EVANS" W. GLOVER

Importung for Enfections Discounts

BO. THOMAS

Impeter of Epignap Steams

Jagorder of Duiries, Oriesbells, and Milisbops, and make Boke of Food and Dreyn Acts & Galleton.

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P. MALE.

VILLEY S A

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Cardiff Urban Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HALL, CARDIFF,

June, 1901.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CARDIFF URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Report for the year 1900, made in accordance with the Local Government Board's Order of March, 1891, which specifies the information to be contained in the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

A Memorandum issued by the Board's Medical Officer, dated December, 1900, directs that "the Report should be chiefly concerned with the conditions affecting health in the "district and with the means for improving those conditions. It should contain an account, "brought up to the end of the year under review, of the Sanitary circumstances of the district, "and of any improvement or deterioration which may have occurred during the year in those "circumstances. Care should be taken to report fully and explicitly on the influences affecting "or threatening to affect injuriously the public health in the district, and on the action which "has been taken, or which may still be needed, with a view to combat those influences. It is of "especial importance that the Medical Officer of Health should record what action has been "taken to remedy unhealthy conditions which have been reported by him in previous Annual "Reports, or in special reports presented during the year under review, and that attention "should be called afresh year by year to such as remain unremedied."

The Report will therefore contain information relating to the following subjects :-

- (1) Physical features, general character, meteorology and vital statistics of the district.
- (2) House Accommodation, especially for the working class: Its adequacy and fitness. Sufficiency of open space about houses, and cleanliness of surroundings.
- (3) Sewerage and Drainage: Its sufficiency in all parts of the district.
- (4) Removal and disposal of house refuse.
- (5) Water Supply of the District: Sufficiency, wholesomeness, and freedom from risks of pollution.
- (6) Places over which the Council have supervision, e.g., Lodging-houses, Slaughter-houses, Bakehouses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, Factories and Workshops, and offensive trades.
- (7) Nuisances: Proceedings for their abatement.
- (8) Methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases: Notification; Isolation Hospital accommodation and disinfection.

It will be observed that the Statistical Tables in the Appendix of the Report differ from those supplied in former years. Four tables have, at the suggestion of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, been substituted for the Tables A and B previously in use.

Cardiff Urban Sanitary Authority.

TOWN HATEL CARDIER,

June 2007

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CARDLEF URRAN BANITARY

Guntamus.

I have the bouser of submitting to you my Report for the year 1900, made in secondarios with the Level Government Hours a Order of March, 1891, which specifies the information to be contained in the Annual Reports of March, 1891, which specifies the

A Memorradym issued by the theird's Mission of Children detail Describer, 1900, directly that "the Report should be children converted with the needed by the temperature of the conditions. It should contain an account, "heavy to the end of the poor under containing the conditions of the Sanitary commetances of the district, "and of any improvement or described and orders have postered during the year in those "consumitations. Ours should be taken to report fully and explicitly on the infraredom affection which may allow the problem beauty to the district, and on the sotion which the problem beauty to combat these infraredom. It is also been appeared the importance that the Medical Others of Health should record what action has been "taken to recordy unbealthy conditions which have been reported by him in previous Annual "taken to record what afresh pour to such as remain unreasted from the previous Annual "should be called alresh your to such as remain unreasted."

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- (i) Weser Supply of the District: Self-cinery, wheleremorest, and freedom form
- (6) Places over which the Council have engarender, My. Ledgists over. Stangburghouses, Bakehouses, Driver, Counties, and Oblicions, Decrease and Ventshops, and offersive tender.
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- de Mathoda of dealing with Infections Dusasers Notification; Isolation Hospital

It will be observed that the Statistical Tables in the Appendix of the Report dulin from Rose supplied in former years. From tables have, as the suggestion of the Inscriperated Society of Medical Officers of Health, been substituted for the Tables A and B proviously in me. The Municipal Borough of Cardiff originally comprised the Parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. Mary the Virgin. Under the provisions of the Cardiff Improvement Act of 1875, the boundary of the Borough was extended so as to include the Parish of Roath and that part of the Parish of Llandaff known as Canton.

By an order of the Privy Council, dated 21st October, 1890, the Borough was divided into ten Wards.

The following tables, taken from the Census Report of 1891, give the distribution of the population in the Municipal Wards and Civil Parishes:—

TABLE I.—Distribution of the population in the Municipal Wards of the Borough (Census 1891):—

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.

	67,00		Houses.		Port	LATION (CENSUS	1891).
Borough and Wards.		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females
Ward—Adamsdown		2,132	83		16,234	9,398	6,836
Canton		2,354	96	6	13,166	6,500	6,666
" Cathays		2,408	25	12	14,523	7,404	7,119
,, Central		2,008	247	9	12,348	6,105	6,243
" Grangetown		1,809	45	97	11,734	5,975	5,759
" Park		2,587	110	169	14,289	6,754	7,535
" Riverside		2,373	77	20	14,897	7,359	7,538
" Roath		1,949	162	31	12,200	5,886	6,314
" South		1,554	156	13	10,719	5,824	4,895
,, Splott		1,302	85	35	. 8,805	4,540	4,265
Total		20,476	1,086	332	128,915	65,745	63,170

According to the Census of April, 1891, the Population and the Number of Houses in each Parish were as follows:—

TABLE II.

Borough i			Houses.		P	OPULATION, 18	91.	Population
stituent l	Parishes.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1881.
Canton			180	85	16,425	16,380	32,805	14,797
Roath St. John		4,386	367 218	175 29	19,884	19,773	39,657 27,158	23,096
St. Mary	***	4,054	321	43	16,376	12,919	29,295	28,254
County Bo Cardiff	orough of	20,476	1,086	332	65,745	63,170	128,915	82,761

VITAL STATISTICS, 1900.

POPULATION.—The population of the Borough of Cardiff, as estimated by the Registrar-General on the basis of the Census enumeration, was for the middle of the year 1900, 194,247, and the birth and mortality rates given in this Report have been calculated on this estimate. As mentioned in previous Reports, the value of these rates becomes extremely uncertain towards the end of the period intervening between each Census enumeration.

The Mensinel Borough of Cardid oraginally completely the Parishes of St. John United the Parishes of St. John United the provisions of the Carliff Inquestment Act of 1975, the bornedmy of the Dorough was extended as as in addid the Parish of Rough and that part of the Parish of Lidaded Inners on Canton.

By an order of the Prive Council, deted 91st Outsbur, 1800, the Messagh was divided a Woods.

The following fables, taken from the Contex Report of 1881, give the distribution of the population is the Manifelpal Wants and Civil Parishes :-

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MENCHAND NO REGIONED GLASSING

Assembled to the Geome M. April, 1801, the Population and the Nursburger Personal

estile Parish were as follows :-

II HIRAT

Marie Marie Company

The estimates of the population made annually by the Registrar-General since 1891 are based on the assumption that the increase has gone at exactly the same rate that it did during the intercensal period of 1881-1891. The birth-rates and death-rates calculated on these estimates are, therefore, only approximately correct, and any error which may exist is necessarily increased in proportion to the length of time which has elapsed since the last Census. It is possible to check the official estimate by methods which, although they do not give extremely accurate results, form sometimes useful guides. Thus, by multiplying the number of 'inhabited houses in the district by the average number of inmates in each house, an estimate of the population may be obtained. In this way the population of the Borough has been estimated annually for the sake of comparison with the Registrar-General's population, and with the following results:—

Year Registrar-General's	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Estimate	142,435	148,890	155,637	162,690	170,063	177,770	185,826	194,247
Estimate Inhabited Houses	147,495	155,233	161,232	169,459	172,113	176,384	180,212	185,037

It would thus appear that during the first part of the intercensal period the Registrar General's estimate was too low, and during the latter part too high. The extent of the influence of this difference in the population on the birth and death rates is, however, not very marked, and in any case would have little effect on the relative position of these rates amongst the other large towns subject to the same conditions. It must be remembered also that the average number of inmates, i.e. 6.29 in each house, as given in the census of 1891, is probably too high for the present time. Taking this average as 5.5; a fraction above the average number of persons per house in the whole of England and Wales, the population would work out at 158,158 for the year 1900.

At the time of the Census of 1881 the town was not divided into the ten wards which now comprise the Municipal Borough. No estimate of the population in these localities has been made by the Registrar-General since the census enumeration of 1891.

In these divisions, as in the new Registration Sub-districts, the death rates are calculated solely on populations obtained by means of the number of houses ascertained to be inhabited in June, 1900.

The density of population as measured by the number of persons per acre is given in the following table:—

TABLE III.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Year.				Persons per Acre
1890				15.9
1891				17.7
1892				18.5
1893				23.5
1894				24.6
1895				25.7
1896				26.8
1897				28.1
1898				29.3
1899	***	***	***	30.6
1900				32.0

The estimates of the population made enough by the Registrar-Hornal since 1804 are and the second pince that in the deriver in the second pince of the first part of the second point of the second of the second period of 1881-1811. The birth-cause and death-rates calculated us there are therefore, only approximately convert, and any error which may exist it accessedly accessed in proportion to the length of tops to the depth of the length of tops to the last Convert. It is accessed to object the official estimate by questions which, although they do not give expensely accessed to the district by the average normals of the length of the length of falsability and the district by the average normals of converts on each bosse, as estimate of the average normals are population may be obtained. In this way the population of the florings has been estimated allowing results.

It result thus appear that Storing the liest part of the intersected period the Departure of the intersect of the difference of the differ

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The density of population or measured by the number of present per serv is given in the

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PERSONAL PROPERTY OF CARDINE

STREET, OF PERSONS

TABLE IV. COUNTY BOROUGH OF CARDIFF, 1900.

D	ENSITY OF POPU	LATION.			Но	USES.	
WARD.	Area in Acres.	Population.	Persons per Acre.	Inhabited.	Vacant.	Building.	Total.
Central	473	12,661	26.7	2,013	404	5	2,422
South	519	11,743	22.6	1,867	122	2	1,991
Cathays	369	20,530	55.6	3,264	218	25	3,507
Park	533	25,757	48.3	4,095	170	1	4,266
Adamsdown	1,570	13,523	8.6	2,150	108	- 1	2,258
Riverside	313	19,209	61.3	3,054	116	19	3,189
Canton	449	23,700	52.7	3,768	301	33	4,102
Roath	766	15,775	20.5	2,508	145	59	2,712
Grangetown	1,905	20,612	10.8	3,277	219	2	3,498
Splott	1,454	17,360	11.9	2,760	95	49	2,904
Total U.S.D. {	*8,351	180,870	21.6	28,756	1,898	195	30,849

*Excluding 108 acres the area of the Bute Docks, and 37 acres the area of the land on the Flat Holm Island, making a total of 8,496 acres of which 2,600 consist of water and foreshore.

Institutions	(CE	INSUS	1891).	POPULATION	Inhabited houses: 28,756 × 6.29 = 180,87 Institutions = 1,63
Barracks		***		278	Floating population = 2,52
				713	
H.M. Prison	***	***		201	185,03
Nazareth House				130	The second secon
Flat Holm Barracks				9	
				56	
" Havannah "				80	Registrar-General's Estimate 194,24
Infirmary				143	
Sanatorium (estimate	ed)			1,610 29 1,639	

COURTY BOHODER OF CARDINE 1800

The late - was a street of the state of the

TABLE V.—Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase of Population for Fifty-six years, 1845—1900.

1845			Deaths.	Deaths over Births.	Births over Deaths.
	13,385	320	324	4	Penals
70.10					
1846	14,212	381	321	150	60
1847	15,039	331	484	153	***
1848	15,866	428	579	151	***
1849	16,693	466	864	395	:::
1850	17,520	504	485		19
1851	18,354	575	585		50
1852	19,724	696	620		76
1853	21,094	865	644		221
1854	22,464	950	925		25
1855	23,834	1,079	641		438
1856	25,204	1,227	772		455
1857	26,574	1,367	883		484
1858	27,944	1,356	753		603
1859	29,314	1,336	826		510
1860	30,684	1,346	662		584
1861	32,054	1,223	837		386
1862	32,804	1,267	695		373
1863	33,552	1,302	862		440
1864	34,300	1,369	932		467
1865	35,048	1,382	867		515
1866	35,796	1,331	882		449
1867	36,544	1,397	873		524
1868	37,292	1,387	843		544
1869	38,640	1,414	1,005		409
1870	38,788	1,406	903		503
1871	39,356	1,391	891		500
1872	40,284	1,358	916		442
1873	41,032	1,430	995		435
1874	41,780	1,550	885		665
*1875	69,850	2,716	.1,547	***	1,169
1876	72,438	2,707	1,455		1,252
1877	75,026	2,772	1,475		1,297
1878	77,614	2,795	1,468		1,327
1879	80,202	2,969	1,428		1,541
1880	82,790	2,893	1,634		1,295
1881	85,378	3,145	1,556		1,598
1882	88,603	3,399	1,724		1,675
1883	91,204	3,526	1,807		1,719
1884	93,468	3,920	2,250		1,670
1885	97,034	4,164	2,487		1,683
1886	100,736	4,270	2,269		2,001
1887	104,580	4,277	2,280		1,997
1888	108,570	4,409	2,212		2,197
1889	112,712	4,361	2,190		2,172
1890	117,012	4,600	2,469		2,131
1891	130,283	4,739	2,873		1,866
1892	136,181	4,776	2,560		2,216
1893	142,435	5,110	2,794		2,316
1894	148,890	5,100	2,415		2.685
1895	155,637	5,321	2,840	18	2,481
1896	162,690	5,591	2,795	***	2,796
1897	170,063	5,279	2,554	111	2,745
1898	177,770	5,520	2,627		2,893
1899	185,826	5,309	2,858		2,451
1900	194,247	5,798	2,667		3,131

^{*} Canton and Roath taken into the Borough.

TABLE V.-Hirthy Dorths, and Named Revised of Population for Pilippus years.

TABLE VI.

BOROUGH OF CARDIFF.

Estimated Population at various groups of Ages, 1900.

Ages.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
AD 4	101.017	00.000	05 104	
All Ages	194,247	99,063	95,184	
Under 5 years	26,020	13,129	12,891	
5 and under 10	22,887	11,373	11,514	
10 ,, ,, 15	20,362	10,105	10,257	
15 ,, ,, 20	18,879	9,482	9,397	
20 ,, ,, 25	20,070	10,038	10,032	
25 ,, ,, 30	18,717	9,676	9,041	
30 ,, ,, 35	15,707	8,401	7,306	
35 ,, ,, 40	13,017	7,027	5,990	
40 ,, ,, 45	10,437	5,620	4,817	
45 ,, ,, 50	8,427	4,537	3,890	
50 ,, ,, 55	6,541	3,349	3,192	
55 ,, ,, 60	4,458	2,293	2,165	
60 ,, ,, 65	3,832	1,825	2,007	
65 ,, ,, 70	2,244	1,070	1,174	
70 ,, ,, 75	1,491	651	840	
75 ,, ,, 80	719	309	410	
80 and upwards	439	178	261	

TABLE VII.

MARRIAGES.—The number of Marriages registered during the year 1900 was 1,706, corresponding to a rate of 17.5 persons married per 1,000 persons living.

A return of the number of Marriages in the Borough of Cardiff, together with the rate of persons married per 1,000 of the population is given below:—

Year.	Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 persons living.		
1886	1,244	24.6		
1887	1,322	25.2		
1888	1,259	23.1		
1889	1,431	25.3		
1890	1,440	24.6		
1891	1,651	17.6		
1892	1,526	22.4		
1893	1,447	20.3		
1894	1,480	19.8		
1895	1,271	16.3		
1996	1,721	21.1		
1897	1,687	19.8		
1898	1,525	17.2		
1899	1,719	18.5		
1900	1,706	17.5		

BIRTHS.—During the year 1900 the Births registered in the Borough were 5,198, of these 2,652 were males, and 2,546 temales.

The number corresponded to an annual birth-rate of 26.7 per 1,000, compared with 28.5 the rate in 1899, and with 29.4 the average rate in the large towns.

TABLE VIII. gives the number of legitimate and illegitimate births, male and female, and the number of deaths amongst children under one year of age in each Ward:—

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TABLE VIII.

make and 1 (2) our		Legi	Legitimate.		imate.	Т	otal.	Torus	Deaths
WARDS.		М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	under One Year.
Central Ward	100.	126	110	4	4	130	114	244	52
South ,,		133	114		2	133	116	249	39
Cathays ,,		290	303	4	5	294	308	602	81
Park "		313	310	6	5	319	315	634	65
Adamsdown "		217	195	1	2	218	197	415	57
Riverside "		183	181	3	2	186	183	369	49
Canton ,,		361	386	6	6	367	392	759	88
Roath ,,		216	185	6	6	218	191	409	75
Grangetown "		409	413	6	11	415	424	839	134
Splott ,,		327	280	5	3	332	283	615	74
Union Workhouse		9	9	31	14	40	23	63	16
TOTAL		2,584	2,486	68	60	2,652	2,546	5,198	730

TABLE IX.—Annual Birth-rate in Cardiff compared with that in the large towns during the ten years ending 1900.

			Annual Birth-rate per 1,000 living.									
33 Larg	E Towns		1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
London			31.8	30-9	31.0	30.1	30:5	30.2	30.0	29.5	29.4	28.6
West Ham				37.0	35.6	34.0	34.3	32.6	32.2	30.6	29.7	28.6
Croydon				26.5	26.2	25:0	25.3	25.1	25.0	25.4	25.1	24.9
Brighton			26.3	25.5	25.4	25.8	25.6	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	23.6
Portsmouth			30.1	28.0	28.2	27.6	27.9	27.6	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.7
Plymouth	d courte		29.8	29.1	29.9	28:8	28.7	28.8	28.5	29.7	29.8	28.4
Bristol			30.4	29.6	30.4	28.2	28.9	27.6	27:8	28.6	29.2	27.8
Swansea			00 1	35.2	35.1	32.3	33.4	30.5	29.4	28.9	27.7	26.7
Wolverhampto	n		34.2	33.7	34.5	34.1	35.4	34.4	35.1	35.8	35.3	33.5
Birmingham		Walter	34.2	33.3	32.7	31.7	32.4	32.6	33.3	34.0	34.3	32.7
Norwich			31.9	30.5	30.9	29.8	31.8	30.8	30.5	29.9	29.1	28.4
Leicester		- ·	33.9	32.2	32 6	31.5	30.8	30.8	30.6	29.6	29.4	28.2
Nottingham			29.9	29.4	30.5	28.6	29.7	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	27.7
Derby	***		30.6	31.1	32.2	29.3	29.1	28.0	27:1	27.4	28.1	26.9
Birkenhead		***	33.0	33.4	33.1	30.6	30.7	31.7	31.6	30.4	29.9	29.0
Liverpool	***		34.6	34.7	36 0	35.4	36.9	34.9	35.3	35.2	35.6	36.0
Bolton	***		34.1	32.7	33.1	31.5	32.9		32.5	30.9	29.9	34.7
Manchester			34.1	33.7	33.6	2000		31.3	33.5	32.7	32.6	32.3
Salford	***		36.4		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	32.0	33.7	33.0				
Oldham				35.9	34.7	34.3	35.9	34.9	35.1	34.7	33.9	33.1
Burnley	***		31.1	29.1	28.6	27.2	27:5	27.2	26.1	25.3	24.8	24.1
Blackburn	***		20.0	34.2	33.9	32.2	32.1	31.0	29.8	27:1	25.3	25.3
Preston			33.9	31.9	30.9	28.8	30.6	27.7	27.7	27.1	27:0	25.1
Huddersfield			36.0	34.3	35.1	32.1	33.4	32.6	31.9	31.0	30.1	29.0
Halifax	***	***	24:4	23.0	23.8	20.2	21.7	20.5	23.4	22.5	23.0	22.8
Bradford	***	***	26.2	25.9	24.6	23.1	23.4	24.3	22.5	22.9	23.1	23.1
Leeds	***		28.7	27.2	27.7	26.7	26.1	25.5	24.6	24.0	23.4	23.1
Sheffield	***		34.1	33.5	32.4	32.2	31.6	30.7	31.6	31.2	30.6	30.4
Hull	***		36.6	35.3	34.8	33.4	34.9	34.0	34.4	33 9	34.6	34.2
Sunderland			34.6	35.0	34.2	32.4	34.5	31.9	33.3	33.4	34.3	32.9
Gateshead			37.8	37.1	35.6	35.1	35.1	34.2	34.6	35.4	35.7	35.8
				35.3	36.5	34.2	34.6	35.8	35*8	35.5	36.6	36.3
Newcastle-on-'I Cardiff			35.8	34.3	33.7	31.0	31.2	31.1	31.3	31.7	31.4	30.4
	***		36.5	35.3	36.0	34.4	34.1	343	31.1	31.1	28-6	26-8
Large Towns	dren und	- 000	32.6	31.9	31.9	30.7	31.3	30.7	30.7	30.3	30.2	29.4

			100			

DEATHS.—During the year 1900, 2,667 deaths were registered, of these 1,370 were males and 1,297 were females. The deaths were equal to an annual death-rate of 13.7 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 15.3, the rate in the preceding year, and with 17.6 the average rate in the ten years 1890-1899. The "natural increase" of the population, or the excess of births over deaths amounted 2,531. I have, therefore, again the satisfaction of recording an exceedingly low death-rate, the lowest on record since the returns were first published in 1845. The death-rate in Cardiff for the year 1900 was the lowest amongst the 33 large towns, including London, dealt with by the Registrar-General in his returns; and the actual number of deaths, notwithstanding the increase in the population, was less than in the preceding year. The rate of mortality in London during the year under notice was 18.8 per 1,000, while it averaged 20.0 in the 32 provincial towns, ranging from 13.7 in Cardiff, 14.6 in Croydon, 15.9 in West Ham, and 16.7 in Bristol, to 24.0 in Preston, 24.1 in Manchester, 25.1 in Salford, and 25.7 in Liverpool.

The number of deaths registered in Cardiff during the first quarter of the year at all ages and from all causes was 752, corresponding to an annual death-rate of 15:5 per 1,000 persons living as compared with 23:6, the rate in the 33 large towns, and with 17:2, the average rate in the first quarters of the five preceding years. The death-rates in the large towns ranged from 15:5 in Cardiff, 17:9 in West Ham and in Huddersfield, 18:5 in Swansea, and 18:6 Bristol, to 27:1 in Manchester, 29:8 in Salford, 31:4 in Liverpool, 31:6 in Wolverhampton, and 33:8 in Preston.

The deaths from the chief zymotic diseases during the first quarter were in Cardiff 100, corresponding to an annual death-rate of 2.06 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 1.50, the rate rate in the first quarters of the five preceding years, and with 2.02, the average rate in the 33 large towns. Measles was the most prevalent and the most fatal of the zymotic diseases—during the quarter, causing 57 deaths. Diphtheria caused 21 deaths, corresponding to a death-rate of 0.43 per 1,000, as compared with 0.42 per 1,000, the average rate in the 33 large towns.

During the second quarter of the year the total number of deaths registered was 719, corresponding to an annual death-rate of 14.8 per 1,000, as compared with 14.0, the average rate in the second quarter of the five preceding years, and with 18.7, the average rate in the large towns. The death-rates in the large towns in the second quarter of the year ranged from 13.8 in Birkenhead, 13.9 in Croydon, 14.2 in West Ham, 14.6 in Burnley, and 14.8 in Cardiff, to 22.6 in Plymouth, 23.0 in Wolverhampton, 23.6 in Salford, and 25.1 in Liverpool and in Manchester.

The deaths from the chief zymotic diseases during the second quarter were 141, corresponding to an annual rate of 2.90 per 1,000, as compared with 1.65, the rate in the second quarters of the five preceding years, and with 1.95, the average rate in the 33 large towns. In this quarter Measles was excessively prevalent and fatal, 96 deaths being registered from this disease. The mortality from Measles corresponded to an annual death-rate of 1.98 per 1,000. In the large towns the rate averaged 0.66 per 1,000.

During the third quarter of the year 611 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual death-rate of 12.5 per 1,000, as compared with 18.6, the average rate in the large towns, and with 17.1, the average rate in the third quarters of the five preceding years. In the large towns the general death-rate in the third quarter ranged from 12.5 in Cardiff, 12.6 in Bradford, 13.2 in Halifax, and 13.3 in Croydon, to 22.3 in Manchester, 23.3 in Preston, 23.9 in Salford, 24.5 in Liverpool, and 24.7 in Sheffield.

The deaths from the chief zymotic diseases amounted to 112, corresponding to an annual death-rate of 2.51 per 1,000, as compared with 3.92, the average rate in the third quarters of the five preceding years. Nine deaths were registered from Measles, as compared with 96 in the previous quarter. Of the 112 deaths from zymotic diseases 62 were due to Diarrhea, as compared with 150 in the third quarter of 1899. Of the 62 deaths from this disease 55 occurred amongst children under one year of age, and of these 40 per cent. were under three months of age.

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The deaths from the strict specials destined at 15 or 1,000, as compared with 150 in the strict of t

In the fourth quarter of the year 585 deaths were registered from all causes, giving an annual death-rate of 12·2 per 1,000, as compared with 17·5, the rate in the 33 large towns, and with 15·8, the average rate in the five preceding fourth quarters. The death-rates in the large towns ranged from 12·1 per 1,000 in Cardiff, 12·3 in Croydon, 13·0 in Norwich, and 13·7 in West Ham, to 20·1 in Gateshead, 21·7 in Liverpool, 22·0 in Manchester, and 23·1 in Salford. The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases were 49 in number, equal to an annual rate of 1·00 per 1,000, as compared with 1·75, the rate in the fourth quarters of the five preceding years, and with 1·87, the rate in the 33 large towns.

The following Table gives a summary of the vital statistics in Cardiff during the years 1891-1900:—

TABLE X.

Years.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Death-rate from the seven chief Infectious Diseases per 1,000 Inhabitants	Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births registered.
1891	4,739	36.5	2,873	22.0	2.1	153
1892	4,776	35.0	2,560	18.7	2.7	157
1893	5,110	36.0	2,790	19:6	2.8	171
1894	5,100	34.2	2,415	16.2	1.7	137
1895	5,321	34.1	2,840	18.2	2.0	178
1896	5,591	34.3	2,795	16.8	2.2	165
1897	5,279	31.1	2,534	14.9	2.1	151
1898	5,520	31.0	2,627	14.7	2.2	157
1899	5,309	28.5	2,857	15.3	2.0	184
1900	5,198	26.7	2,667	13.7	2.0	140

The table of mortality in the Appendix gives the causes of death of both sexes at certain age groups. From this it will be seen that out of a total of 2,667 deaths, 730 or 27.3 per cent. were amongst children under one year of age. The most fatal of the zymotic diseases at this age period was Diarrhœa, which caused 69 deaths out of a total of 81 at all ages. Measles was the disease next in order of fatality amongst children under one year of age, causing 43 deaths at this age period out of a total of 162 at all ages. The fatality from Diphtheria amounted to a total of 81 as compared with 61 in the year 1899.

The following tables shew the death-rates per 1,000 at age periods from all causes and from certain diseases.

TABLE XI.—Showing age, distribution of population, and the number of deaths, and the death-rates per 1,000 at age periods:—

Age Periods.	Estimated Population, 1960.	Number of Deaths.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000.
0-5	26,020	1,149	44.1
5-15	43,249 .	147	3.3
15-25	38,949	133	3.4
25-65	81,136	829	10.2
65 upwards	4.893	409	5.4

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TABLE XII.-Shewing death-rate per 1,000 at age periods from certain diseases :-

	0-5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 upwards.	All Ages.
Measles'	5.8	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.2	0.80
Scarlet Fever	0.3	0.02	_		du manual	0.56
Diphtheria	2.0	0.6	0.2	100-000	1	0.41
Diarrhœa	2.8	.02	_	0.03	0.6	0.41
Whooping Cough	1.3	0.06	-	_	_	0.25
Pneumonia	6.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	4.6	0.90
Bronchitis	2.4	LINE TO SELECT	0.02	0.7	1.0	1.54
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.5	0.09	0.07	0.1	_	0.18

On referring to Table XXVIII., giving the mortality in the different divisions in the town, it will be seen that the general death-rates are all low, the highest being 14.7 per 1.000 in the Central Registration Sub-District, as compared with 12.8 in the East and with 11.9 the rate in the West Sub-District. The death-rates from the chief zymotic diseases did not vary much in the several districts, being 2.0 per 1,000 in the East Registration Sub-District, 1.8 per 1,000 in the Central District, and 1.7 in the West District.

The Infant mortality, as measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to 1,000 births registered, was highest in the Central Registration Sub-District, where it reached 151 as compared with 137 in the West, and with 129 in the East Sub-District.

The general death-rate in the different Municipal Wards ranged from 9.1 per 1,000 in the Riverside Ward to 16.3 in the Central Ward.

The death rate from the chief zymotic diseases ranged from 2.9 per 1,000 in the Splott Ward to 1.3 in the Riverside Ward.

Measles was the most fatal amongst the zymotic diseases throughout the town, causing the highest fatality in the East Sub-District and in the Splott Ward in that District. Altogether 162 deaths from Measles were registered in the Borough, giving a death-rate of 0.8 per 1,000, the rate ranging from 0.3 per 1,000 in the Riverside Ward, to 1.8 in the Splott Ward.

The influence of season and weather upon mortality and sickness is particularly felt in the case of elderly and of very young persons.

A cold and dry winter is usually accompanied by a high death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs, and a hot summer by a high rate of mortality from Diarrhœal diseases.

During the past year the Meteorological Tables in the appendix to this Report show that the weather in the first quarter of the year was, during the month of January, cold and rather wet, with a prevailing east and south-east wind. February was cold, and during the latter part, wet. The prevailing wind was north-east. March was cold and dry, with a prevailing north-east wind. The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was 38.3° F., and was 2.6° below the mean reading for the corresponding quarter of the six preceding years. During this quarter the fatality from diseases of the respiratory organs and from Measles with pulmonary complications was excessive.

In the second quarter of the year during the month of April the weather was variable, the mean temperature being slightly below the average, with a south-west wind prevailing. During May the weather was cold and stormy. In June the mean temperature was also below the average, with a prevailing north-east wind. The mean temperature of the air during the second quarter was 50.7° F., and was 2.3° below the mean reading for the corresponding quarter of the six preceding years.

TABLE XII.-Shering death-care you to 000 I say needed grounds-III. SAHAT

On reducting to Table XXVIII., giving the nearthing in the different divisions in the terms, it will be one that the general death rates and all law the highest being for Town I and the Court in the Bost Blass and with III'd in the Bost Blass and with III'd in the Bost Blass and with III'd in the First and with the several districts, being 2 0 per 1,000 to the limit appears and believed, I'd per 1,000 to the Real Regions and I'd in the Destrict, I'd per 1,000 in the Central District, and I'd is the West Bistolics.

The Interest remember, as measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to 1,000 births registered, was highest in the Central Registeration Sub-Diamies, where it resulted 152 as compared with 157 in the West, and with 152 in the West, and the West,

The general deam-rate in the different Municipal Wards ranged from 9:1 per 2,000 in

The South rate from the chief sympths diseases carged from 29 per 1,000 in the Splets.

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Design the past year the Metonological Tables in the appendix to the Report show that the weather in the first quarter of the year was, during the south of January, out and cather well, with a permitting case and conth-case wind. Felectory was cold, and during the later part, well. The prevailing wind was corth-case. Mostly was cold, and day, with a prevailing north-cast wind. The mean temperature of the six dering the quarter was 1975 P., and was 1975 before the mean resuling for the corresponding quarter of the six preceding years. During this quarter the feather true discusses of the respiratory organs and from Maxima with pulsaneary complications was exceeded.

In the second quarter of the year during the month of April the separation was sampled the mean temperature being slightly below the atenage, with a south-west wind particular black the weather was ook and stormy. In June the mean temperature was aim below the mean temperature of the air during the second quarter was first F, and was 25 below the mean reading for the corresponding queries of the six preceding years.

During the summer or third quarter of the year in the month of July the weather was hot, the mean temperature of the air being 73.8° F., as compared with 61.4° F., the average temperature in the corresponding month of the past six years.

'The weather during August was rather wet and dull, with prevailing north-west winds. September was also comparatively cool, the mean temperature being about 7° below the average. The conditions during the third quarter, therefore, influenced favourably the mortality from Diarrhoeal diseases, which was considerably below the average in the five preceding summer quarters.

The weather during the fourth quarter was cold and wet, the temperature was slightly below the average in October and November, and rather above the average in December. The prevailing winds during October were north-west, and during November north-east. In December the rainfall was heavy, with a prevailing south-west wind, and with a mean temperature slightly above the average.

Discipation the summer or third quarter of the year in the month of Jolp the warbor was not, the mean temperature of the air being 72 of F., as compared with 61 S F., the average suspension in the corresponding ments of the past six years.

True weather during August was rether wet and doll, with prevaling until-west windle deplete and a second state of the prevalence of the prevalence of the second state of the second stat

The weather during the fourth quarter was cold and wet, the temperature was slightly alone the average in December. The serving winds during October, were noted even, and during Normaber mathems in December the rainfall was heavy, with a permitting scotte-west wind, and with a mean temperature alightly above the average.

TABLE XIII.—Gives the population of each year, the annual deaths from all causes from the seven chief zymotic diseases, and the death-rates from 1845 to 1900, inclusive, in the Borough of Cardiff:—

			All Causes.		Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases.			
Year.	Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.		No. of Deaths,	Death Rates per 1,000.	Mean of	
1845	13,385	324	24.2)		51	3.8)		
1846	14,212	321	22.6	1911111	50	3.5		
1847	15,039	484	32-2	43 114-51	133	8.8		
1848	15,856	579	36.5	69 101	186	11.7		
1849	16,693	864	51.7	300	483	28.9		
1850	17,520	485	27.7	33.1	116	6.6	10.0	
1851	18,354	525	28-6	817109	81	4.4		
1852	19,724	620	31.4	80 158 E	175	8.8		
1853	21,094	644	30.5	and Shoot	129	6.1		
1854	22,464	925	40.1	non the	353	15.7		
1855	23,834	641	26.91	0.83 174	665	2.7)		
1856	25,204	772	30.6	THE REST	136	5.3		
1857	26,574	883	33.2	80 195	234	8.8		
1858	27,944	753	26.9	100100	128	4.5		
1859	29,314	826	28.1	9 8 30 9	212	7.2		
1860	30,684	662	21.5	26.5	95	3.0	7.4	
1861	32,054	837	26.1	20 Y 90 Y 1	100	3.1		
1862		695	21.2	2-6. (0.4)	132			
1863	32,804	862	25.7			4·0 7·0		
	33,552			sin and	268			
1864	34,300	932	27.1	04 50%	250	7.3		
1865	35,048	867	24.7	270	161	4.5		
1866	35,796	882	24.6	San Palva	192	5.3	-	
1867.	36,544	873	23.8	and I to a	116	3.1		
1868	37,292	843	22.6	999	109	2.9		
1869	38,040	1,005	26.4	23.5	156	4.1	3.9	
1870	38,788	903	23.2		133	3.4		
1871	39,356	891	22.5	1000	158	3.9		
1872	40,284	916	22.7		234	5.8		
1873	41,032	995	24.2		103	2.5		
1874	41,780	885	21.2)		154	3.67		
*1875	69,850	1,547	22.1		294	4.2)		
1876	72,438	1,455	20.8		339	4.6		
1877	75,026	1,475	19.6		255	3.5		
1878	77,614	1,468	18.9		197	2.5		
1879	80,202	1,428	17.6	20.0	137	1.7	3.3	
1880	82,790	1,634	19.7		306	3.7		
1881	85,378	1,556	18.2		164	1.9		
1882	88,603	1,724	19.4		293	3.3		
1883	91,204	1,807	19.8	occubity, si	253	2.7		
1884	93,468	2,250	24.3	when we were	476	5.0		
1885	97,034	2,481	25.5)		521	5.3		
1886	100,736	2,269	22.5	Timore	532	3.2		
1887	104,580	2,280	21.8	arbs of to	278	2.6		
1888	108,570	2,212	20.3	distribution of	324	2.9		
1889	112,712	2,190	19.4	20.4	248	2.1	2.9	
1890	117,012	2,469	21.1	20.2	282	2.4	20	
1891	130,283	2,873	22.0	of 150 to b	272	2.1		
1892	136,181	2,560	18.7	o Rough my	371	2.7		
1893	142,435	2,794	19.6		408	2.8		
1894	148,890	2,415	16.2)		257	1.7)		
1895	155,637	2,840	18.2		324	2.0	-	
1896	162,690	2,795	16.8	4000 1000	. 362	2.2		
1897	170,063	2,534	14.9	OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	371	2.1		
1898	170,770	2,627	14.8		396	2.2		
1899	185,826	2,858	15.3		384	. 2.0		
1900	194,247	2,667	13.7	1 18	402	2.0		

^{*} Canton and Roath taken into the Borough.

TABLE ZIII. - Oten the population of such year, the annual distriction of comfront the seven chief ayrantic disease, and the death-rates from 1915 to 1900, includes, in the Romough of Cardid ...

TABLE XIV.—Annual Death-rate per 1,000 of the 33 large Towns in England and Wales for the 10 years 1891-1900 inclusive:—

33 Large	. 10	was.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
London			21.4	20.6	21.3	17.8	19.8	18:6	18.2	18.7	19:8	18.8
West Ham				18.6	18.9	16.2	17-9	16.1	15.7	15.4	16.7	15.9
Croydon				15.8	16.3	13:2	14.5	14.2	13.1	13-9	15.0	14.6
Brighton			18.2	19.2	18:4	16.4	18-9	16.1	15.1	16-9	19.0	17.8
Portsmouth			19.0	18.5	18.2	15.2	17.8	16.6	16.2	16.3	19.7	17:3
Plymouth	***	***	22.5	18.8	21.2	18:3	20.1	19.6	19.0	19.5	21.7	20.8
Bristol		***	20.9	19.5	18.9	17:3	18.1	16:9	17.2	17.2	18.2	16.7
Swansea				20.4	19:6	17:0	18.3	16.8	15.8	18.6	18.1	17.1
Wolverhampton	***		24.2	21.5	23:3	20.7	24.4	20 0	22.5	21.3	21.8	22.5
Birmingham			22.2	20:4	22.2	18.6	20.3	20.8	21.6	20:0	20.8	21.5
Norwich	***		19.3	20.0	19.3	18.7	19.3	17.4	18.8	19:0	17:3	17.6
	***		21.7	18.2	20:0	14.7	17.2	16.7	17.7	16.9	17:7	17:4
Leicester			19.9	18.7	18:5	17.2	19.0	17:5	18.8	17.7	20.0	19:1
Nottingham .			Parties Toll	-	18.2	15.0	16.7	15.7	16.0	16.8	16:9	17:5
Derby			19.1	19.3			19.5	19.2			19:2	16.8
Birkenhead		***	20.9	19.6	20:5	18.1	110000		18.8	17.4		
Liverpool			27.0	24.7	27.3	23.8	28.8	22.7	24.4	24.0	26:4	25.7
Bolton	***		21.9	22.8	24.1	18.8	24.0	20.7	22.0	19.4	19.9	19.5
Manchester	***		26.5	23.8	24.9	20.4	25.2	22.6	23.1	21.9	24.6	24.1
Salford			26.0	24.6	24.1	21.0	25.6	22.6	23.9	22.7	23.8	25.1
Oldham			25.7	22.0	21.0	18.6	22.0	20.3	19.2	17.6	20.5	19.6
Burnley				20.4	21.9	18.7	23.4	17.5	19.5	16.3	19.6	16.3
Blackburn	***		25.8	21.7	23.3	17.9	24.3	17.9	19.5	18.4	19.1	20.5
Preston			27.3	24.1	26.4	20.8	23.9	20.8	24.4	19.3	22.8	24.0
Huddersfield		***	23.0	18.1	17.2	15.8	16.9	16.5	16.4	.15.9	16.2	16.8
Halifax			22.8	19.5	17.4	16.5	19.3	17.3	16.5	17.9	18.3	18.1
Bradford		****	22.2	18.0	21.0	17.0	19.9	16.5	17.5	17.6	18.4	16.4
Leeds		***	22.9	19.8	22.3	17.9	20.5	18.8	19.9	19.2	19.1	20.0
Sheffield			23.9	20.8	22.3	17.8	20.5	19.3	21.2	20.2	22.2	22.6
Hull			21.0	19.6	21.8	17.4	20.8	18.9	18.6	18.4	19.3	19.7
Sunderland			25.0	20.9	22.5	20.8	21.8	19.8	19.7	22.6	21.5	21:4
Gateshed				18.9	19.3	17.7	19.6	19.1	18:3	20.6	18.8	19.0
Newcastle-on-Ty	me		23.8	19.7	21.0	18.3	20.5	18.5	19.1	21.4	20.6	19.5
Cardiff			220	18.8	19.6	16.2	18.2	16.8	14.9	14.7	15.4	13.7

INFANT MORTALITY.—The rate of infant mortality, as measured by the proportion of deaths of infants under one year of age to 1,000 births registered was 140, as compared with 184 in 1899, and with 164 the average in the ten years 1890-99. In the 33 large towns the the rate of infant mortality in 1900 corresponded to 172 deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births registered. In London the rate of infant mortality was equal to 160 per 1,000 births, while it averaged 180 in the 32 provincial towns, among which it ranged from 132 in Croydon, in Huddersfield and in Halifax, 133 in Bristol, and 140 in Cardiff and in Bradford, to 205 in Wolverhampton and in Burnley, 207 in Salford, 220 in Blackburn, and 236 in Preston. It may be said generally that the infantile mortality as expressed in the manner indicated is a more accurate test of the sanitary condition of a district than the general uncorrected death-rate which is recorded. It is not liable to the error of a calculation based on an uncertain estimate of population, and deals with well-ascertained facts. From Table XVI. it will be seen that infant mortality is largely influenced by the prevalence of epidemic diarrhea, which is extremely fatal amongst young children in the summer and autumn, by diseases of the respiratory system, of the nervous system, and of the digestive organs. Much of this mortality is no doubt to be accounted for by insanitary surroundings and by the ignorance and want of proper care and

PARLE NIV. -Americal Designation of the local line of large Towns in Language and

properties of facilities of interest under the sea of the form representatives of the properties of th

management on the part of mothers, and, therefore, to some extent to causes which are uncontrollable by Sanitary Authorities. Still, it may be safely assumed that an infant mortality exceeding that which prevails in the country generally is an indication of the bad sanitary condition of the district in which it occurs. It is satisfactory to find, therefore, that Cardiff maintains a good relative position in this respect amongst the large towns, and that it stands third in order from the town which has the lowest rate.

TABLE XV .- Infant Mortality in large towns.

T (D.	www			Dea	ths un	der on	e year	to 1,0	00 B1	rtns re	egister	ea.	
Large To	wns.	Harris !	10 years 1890-99	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
London			160	154	155	164		143 166	161	158	167	167	160
West Ham			164		153	170	138	168	165	171	170	197	189
Croydon			137		123	155	121	134	150	134	150	154	132
Brighton			156	137	151	169	138	164	135	142	181	173	166
Portsmouth			158	139	156	164	131	175	154	168	156	197	155
Plymouth			172	178	137	169	169	178	178	183	170	190	175
Bristol			149	146	147	141	150	143	142	148	164	158	133
Swansea			165		175	170	163	178	161	139	184	166	175
Wolverhampton			191	190	172	208	166	218	184	217	200	184	206
Birmingham			186	171	166	198	163	183	197	214	191	191	199
Norwich			180	159	182	195	164	190	164	196	192	179	178
Leicester			197	214	196	220	162	203	187	205	191	195	175
Nottingham			179	169	167	170	174	190	168	205	178	210	196
Derby			156	142	173	156	123	161	151	167	169	162	174
Birkenhead			171	148	168	196	143	174	177	162	186	186	160
Liverpool			192	188	181	211	179	210	173	200	184	198	186
Bolton			180	165	180	199	162	212	168	186	168	181	171
Manchester			190	192	179	203	160	203	176	194	197	206	189
Salford			203	194	185	210	174	231	199	220	212	209	207
Oldham			183	292	177	187	161	190	184	183	175	198	172
Burnley			212		192	223	170	242	170	219	195	269	205
Blackburn			201	204	198	241	169	236	171	207	206	189	220
Preston			236	227	216	269	217	248	203	263	225	255	236
Huddersfield ·			156	185	150	141	160	158	166	130	153	152	132
Halifax			158	169	160	173	135	158	149	139	163	159	132
Bradford			174	181	155	197	145	203	143	178	185	181	141
Leeds			178	177	169	206	155	191	169	191	182	171	183
Sheffield			184	170	171	191	157	197	173	197	195	194	200
Hull			176	172	166	206	142	205	173	178	182	175	183
Sunderland			175	176	157	188	167	189	158	163	202	175	169
Gateshead			173		154	170	152	186	172	173	208	177	169
Newcastle-on-Ty	ne		174	174	151	174	157	186	165	177	190	193	170
Cardiff			164	153	163	179	141	179	165	150	158	184	141
Large Towns			172	167	164	181	152	182	167	176	178	181	172

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TABLE XVI.

race in this case was proba	CAUSI	ES OF DEA	TH.	S. who's	PLA PRINT		Number of Deaths under 1 Year of Age
Premature Birth							65
Congenital Defects		Later Contract					14
Diphtheria							5
Scarlet Fever							1
Measles							43
Whooping Cough .		and record		ann from 1			17
Diseases of Respiratory Sy							122
Nervous System	1						80
Digestive Syste							111
Diarrhœa		THE STREET	1886	J., 200 1		100.7	69
Tubercular Meningitis			market a				18
Other Tubercular Diseases							5
Violence				***			9
Other Diseases							171

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The 2,667 deaths from all causes included 402 from the seven chief zymotic diseases. Of these

162 were attributed to Measles.

11	,,	,,	,,	Scarlet Fever.
81	,,	,,	,,	Diphtheria.
40	,,	,,	,,	Whooping Cough.
25	,,	,,	,,	Enteric Fever.
81				Diarrhœa.

" Small Pox.

The 402 deaths from zymotic diseases were equivalent to an annual death-rate of 2.06 per 1,000, corresponding exactly with the rate in 1899. The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the 33 large towns were equal to an annual rate of 2.50 per 1,000. The rates in the large towns ranged from 1.32 in Halifax, 1.36 in Bradford, 1.38 in Newcastle, and 1.39 in Birkenhead, to 3.65 in Wolverhampton, 3.98 in Salford, 4.33 in Sheffield, and 4.37 in Preston.

SMALL-POX.—Two deaths from this disease were registered, and four cases were notified during the year—three in the first quarter and one in the second quarter. These cases were connected with those referred to in the Annual Report for this year to the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority.

The first case, M. R., aged 41, a fireman from the s.s. "Wagner," lodging at 25, Evelyn Street, was removed to the Small-pox Hospital on the 9th March, having contracted Small-pox on board this steamer which came into the Bute Docks on February 23rd with a case of Small-pox on board. The patient had, with the rest of the crew, been re-vaccinated on that day, but had been exposed to the infection on board the vessel at least eight days before arriving in this port.

The second case was that of a servant at the Cardiff Hospital for Infectious Diseases. This servant had only been engaged since March 1st, and was the only person in the Hospital not protected by re-vaccination. The patient probably contracted the disease on the 7th of March, as the first symptoms were developed on the 21st. At the time there were two cases of Small-pox in the Small-pox Hospital adjoining the General Hospital for Infectious Diseases, the possibility of the infection having been transmitted in this case by arial convection from the Small-pox Hospital must not be lost sight of; but a more likely source of infection may be found, in my opinion, in the Disinfecting Apparatus which is temporarily used for all classes of infection, and which is situated within the grounds of the General Hospital.

EYMOTIC DISEASES.—The 9,607 dentes from all causes included 102 from the

The 402 deaths from agentic mesons of control to an acutai deathpric of the part 1,000, corresponding examp with the case in 1000. The death of the first in the 30 large source was equal to an absolute of the 50 per 1,000. The rates in the large towns ranged from 1.32 in Habita 100 in Northead and 1.25 an Xeronada, and 1.25 an Xeronada.

SMALL-POX .—Two deaths from the dones were regimed, and four core tours and tour core tours and death of the second deaths. These mean were connected with those redered to in the August Reput for this year to the Carlier Port Sanitary Authority.

The first case, M. H., aged 41, a dresses feet in Nagrey being at 75, bring at 75, Height Street, was removed to the Small-per Magetal on the 5th Narrot, baring evoluncied femall-per on board this steamer which came into ten 11 the 1 the 12 the feet at period with a case of Small-per on board. The patient had, with the rest of the new, bear in-vaccinated on that day, but had been at period to the infection on board the vessel at least eight day before conving an this period.

The recent uses was that of a sevent at the Cartiff Hospital for Infection Disease.

This servant had only been engaged since Missen lat, and regular pender in the 11 orpital not principal by re-reconstion. The patient probability distributed the Greek the Greek on the Identities of March on the Greek on the Greek of Startle on the Greek of the Greek of the Greek of the Infection Diseases, the possibility of the infection having been tementated in this case by eval converges from the Greek Hospital mantent to be sent upon the coor likely severed all algorithm and be found, in my opinion, in the Disinfecting Appendix which is temporarily used totally allowed the March of the Greek of Greek of the Greek of Greek of the Greek of the Greek of Greek of the Greek of Greek of

On the 28th March a case of Small-pox was notified in Coedcae Street, Mrs. J. The disease in this case was probably contracted from M. R., who was removed to Hospital on the 9th March.

The last case in connection with this limited outbreak was that of Mrs. R. T., living in Ferndale Street, who was attacked with Small-pox on the 7th April, and who was removed to the Hospital on the 9th. This person visited and nursed Mrs. J. before her removal to the Hospital on the 28th March, and contracted the disease from her. Sixteen persons known to have been exposed to the infection either by living in the infected houses or by having visited them, were re-vaccinated and entirely escaped an attack, whilst Mrs. R. T., the only person who was subsequently discovered to have visited Mrs. J., and who was not re-vaccinated, was attacked with confluent Small-pox and unfortunately died in the Hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease caused forty deaths as compared with 120 in the preceding year. The deaths registered corresponded to an annual death-rate of 0.25 per 1,000 as compared with 0.45, the average rate in the 33 large towns. The average annual death-rate from Whooping Cough in the ten years 1890—1899 was 0.45 in Cardiff and 0.49 in the large towns for the same period. Of the total number of deaths from Whooping Cough, 17 were amongst infants under one year of age and 37 amongst children under five.

MEASLES.—One hundred and sixty-two deaths were registered from Measles during the year, equivalent to an annual death-rate of 0.80 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 0.06 in the preceding year, and with 0.34 the average rate in the ten years 1890-1899. The average annual death-rate from Measles in the 33 large towns was 0.43, ranging from 0.01 in Portsmouth to 1.07 in Preston. Of the 162 deaths 57 occurred during the first quarter, 96 during the second quarter, and the remaining nine during the third quarter of the year. 152 of the deaths, or 93.7 per cent. were amongst children under five years of age. The mortality was highest in the East Registration Sub-district, in which locality 48 per cent. of the deaths occurred. Measles therefore assumed epidemic proportions during the first and second quarters of the year, when it was found necessary to exclude from school attendance large numbers of scholars suffering from this disease, and also many children from infected households in the localities chiefly affected. In most cases the attendance at the infant department was alone interfered with. The control of school attendance during an epidemic has generally some effect in checking the spread of Measles. Unfortunately the nature of the disease and the enormous number of cases which occur at such times, within a comparatively short period render the usual means of dealing with epidemics of other diseases inapplicable. Taking the proportion of deaths to cases of Measles at 3 per cent., which is about the average, the 162 deaths would represent 5,400 cases.

Measles is not notifiable under the provisions of the Notification Act, and is moreover highly infectious in the earliest stage of the disease frequently before it is recognised. Children at school are, therefore, often exposed to the infection by contact with those who are suffering from the disease in its initial state. The Medical Officer of Health has means of discovering the prevalence of Measles in his district which, although they are not so efficient as compulsory notification, afford useful information—(1) The School Attendance Officers and the School Teachers send to him a weekly list of the absentees from school through illness; (2) The District Medical Officers of the Union also supply when required a list of new cases of infectious illness under their care; (3) The examination of the returns of deaths supplied weekly by the District Registrars.

From the above it may be inferred that should Measles be included amongst the list of notifiable diseases less influence would be exerted upon the spread of the disease than in the case of such diseases as Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, or Diphtheria, and a very considerable increase of expenditure would be incurred.

On the 19th March a case of Strall-pow was notified in Coolers Street, May J. The disease in this case was probably contented from M. R., who was removal to Hospital on the Och March.

The last end in connection with this limited outboals was that of Mrs. M. T., Sring in the Heapfale Sirest, who was attached with Sandlepex on the 7th April, and wint was renoved to the Ma. Hospital on the 9th. This person visited and entered Mrs. T below her sensoral to the Heapfal on the 98th March, and contracted the decase from his person bears to the last exposed to the interior or by living in the interior of the last of the interior with the person with the person with an interior with discovered to have visited Mrs. J., and who was not measurable, was attached with confinent Small-per and undertunately died to the Morginal.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This directs caused herry deaths as compared with 120 in the proceding year. The deaths regulated corresponded to an annual death-rate of 0.05 per 1,000 as dompared with 0.45, the average rate in the 28 large towns. The annual death-rate from Whooping Cough in the ten years 1800—1800 was 0.45 in Cartiff and 0.45 in the large towns for the same period. Of the total number of deaths from Whichpark Cough, 17 were amongst infants under one year of age and 37 amongst ciriline number from the same period.

MEASILES.—One hundred and antipoles of 0.80 per 1.000 m compand with a rate at most extracted to the proposition pear, and with 0.54 the average rate in the ten piate 1600—1500. The average in the proposition pear, and with 0.54 the average rate in the ten piate 1600—1500. The average annual death cate from Measies in the 20 large towers was 0.50, ranging from 0.01 in Fortunand and 1.07 in Prestan. Of the 160 deaths 57 occurred during the first quarter, 0.0 deaths, or 0.0 I and open cont. The average the first quarter, 0.0 deaths, or 0.0 I are first quarter, and the remaining nine during the third quarter of the pear. 150 of the first to the first pear and the pear that the first pear to the first pear to

Minutes in the variety of the distance of the Netification Act, and is moreover beightly intections in the variety takes at the distance brognessly before it is recognised. Children at school are, therefore, often exposed to the industriant by centern with those who are antisering from the disease in its initial state. The Medical Orders of Modific has means of discovering the privalence of Measles in his district which, although they are not so afficient as compulsely notification, afford metal information—(1) The School Attractures Officers and the School Periodes apply the Union also mappy when required a list of mew cases of infections i now indeed their cases; (2) The Contract and representation of the relative and deaths applied weekly by the District moder their cases; (3) The examination of the relative of deaths applied weekly by the District Residence.

From the shows it may be inferred that should be trained amongst the last of the disease than in the year of soon diseases has influence would be excited upon the spends of the disease than in the year of soon diseases as Small-pox, Scarlet Perez, or Dightheria, and a very considerable increase of expenditure would be incorred.

SCARLET FEVER.—Eleven deaths were registered from this disease equivalent to an annual death-rate of 0.05 per 1,000. The Scarlet Fever death-rate averaged 0.13 per 1,000 in the 33 large towns, being considerably below the average in the ten preceding years, ranging from 0.01 in Plymouth, 0.04 in Croydon, and 0.05 in West Ham; to 0.29 in Preston, 0.36 in Oldham, 0.45 in Salford, 0.48 in Burnley, and 0.61 in Blackburn.

The average annual death-rate from Scarlet Fever during the ten years 1890-1899 was 0.17 per 1,000 in Cardiff, and 0.21 in the large towns for the same period.

The total number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified within the Borough in each year since the adoption of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, and the proportion of deaths to such cases were as follows:—

Year.		Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Mo of	rtality per cent. Cases Notified.
1890		335	 19		5.6
1891		685	 35	. 111	5.0
1892		1,851	 . 87		4.7
1893		816	 39		4.7
1894		577	 8		1.3
1895		484	 8		1.6
1896	4	874	 28		3.2
1897		758	 17		2.2
1898		332	 8		2.4
1899		184	 3		1.6
1900		383	 11		2.8

With respect to the season of the year, the relation of notifications and deaths was as follows:—

1899.	- Enthu	No. of Notifications.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
First Quarter		 79	4	5.0
Second Quarter		 89	2	2.2
Third Quarter	A	 80	1	1.2
Fourth Quarter		 135	4	2.9

The local incidence of the disease in each quarter of the year, as shown by the notifications in the Registration sub-districts, was as follows:—

			1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.
West Cardiff		 	27	32	22	53	134
Central Cardiff		 	22	23	29	45	119
East Cardiff		 	30	34	29	37	130
	*2			-	-		
Total		 	79	89	80	135	383

The following is the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified since 1895, together with the proportion of such cases removed to hospital:—

Year	 	No. of Cases reported.		ion removed Iospital.
1895	 	 484	 43 1	per cent.
1896	 	 874	 48	,,
1897	 	 758	 50.7	. ,,
1898	 	 332	 56	,,
1899	 	 184	 . 66	,,
1900	 	 383	 65.2	,,

Two hundred and fifty, or 65.2 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to the Borough Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

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SCARLEY PRVEN -Bloves deaths were consisted from this draws equivalent to a smooth death eats at 0.05 per 1,000. The Sealer Prove death case arranged 0.13 per 1,000 in 23 large nevers being considerably below the average in the ten per sedent personal considerably below the average in the ten per sedent personal considerably below the average in the ten per sedent personal considerably below and 0.05 m West than a 0.05 in Treatment 0.05 in the consideration of the last tenth of the last and 0.05 in average of the last tenth of the last average of the last tenth of the last average of the last tenth of the last average of the last average of the last tenth of the last average of the last tenth of the last average of the last tenth of the las

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Two hundred and fifty or 52.2 per cent, of the quest builded with removal to the

From the above it will be seen that there was an increased prevalence of Scarlet Fever as compared with the previous year, and that the proportion of cases removed to the Hospital has shown a steady increase since the opening of this institution in 1895. Doubtless to this may be attributed in some measure the extremely low case mortality of 2.8 per cent. for the entire number of cases notified, and 1.8 per cent. for the cases treated in the Hospital. The conditions of life and surroundings of those treated at home amongst the poorer classes of the community and the want of proper care during convalescence, are largely responsible for the higher rate of mortality amongst such cases. It must not, however, be supposed that hospital isolation will ever completely eradicate such a disease as Scarlet Fever from large towns. The returns from these places do not, unfortunately, warrant any such hope, but it is obvious that the removal from populous districts of so many centres of infection must materially diminish the amount of disease. Besides limiting the spread of infectious illness, the removal of children to hospital has an advantage from an educational point of view, as the attendance at school of children from infected houses is in such cases only interfered with to a very slight extent and for a few days, whereas when the infected person is treated at home all children liable to contract the disease are prevented from attending school until the house is free from infection. This, in the case of Scarlet Fever, actually means a period of at least six weeks, and in the event of other cases occurring during the convalescence of the first patient a still longer period.

The cases of Scarlet Fever were distributed somewhat evenly over all parts of the town, with a tendency to increase in the west and central districts during the fourth quarter of the year. The preventive measures which have been carried out by the Sanitary Authority with a view of checking the spread of the disease comprise—(1) compulsory notification of cases; (2) control of school attendance; (3) regulation of milk supply; (4) regulation of workshops in which wearing apparel is made; (5) hospital isolation; (6) disinfection carried out by the officers of the Sanitary Authority.

DIPHTHERIA.—Eighty-one deaths were registered from Diphtheria, as compared with 61 in 1899 and with 129 in 1898. The number of deaths was equivalent to an annual death-rate of 0.41 per 1,000. This rate has fluctuated considerably during recent years, reaching a maximum of 0.68 per 1,000 in 1893. In 1894 it declined to 0.46, and in 1895 to 0.36, rising again in 1896 to 0.37, in 1897 to 0.53, and in 1898 to 0.72, a further decline taking place in 1893, when the rate was 0.32 per 1,000. In the year under consideration the Diphtheria death-rate in the 33 large towns averaged 0.35 per 1,000, ranging from 0.02 in Huddersfield, 0.05 in Gateshead, 0.06 in Derby, 0.08 in Hull, and 0.09 in Birkenhead, to 0.59 in Leeds, 0.65 in Blackburn, 1.26 in Sheffield, and 1.51 in Leicester.

The average death-rate from Diphtheria in the ten years 1890-99 was 0.40 in Cardiff, as compared with 0.33, the average rate in the large towns for the same period.

The following table shows the comparative mortality from Diphtheria in 1900 in various parts of the country, and particularly in large centres of population in South Wales:—

Death-rate fro	om Diphtheria	per 1,000 persons	living in 1900 :-
----------------	---------------	-------------------	-------------------

				Year, 1900.
England and Wale	s		 	0.29
London			 	0.34
33 Great Towns .			 	0.35
67 other Large To	wns		 	0.29
Swansea			 	0.58
Merthyr	19	***	 	0.53
Aberdare			 	1.09
Rhondda			 	0.86
Cardiff			 	0.42

From the above it will be seen that they presented purelence of Stanfard Forgical compared with the presented of Stanfard In the Hospital supported in some teneral stanfard of this materialism on 1606. Unablicated in this rectangular of the contraction of 1606. Unablicated in the some teneral is for the case tenerality of the sent. for the case tenerality of the sent. for the case tenerality of the the case tenerality of the sent the case tenerality of the sent the case tenerality of the sent the sent teneral teneral teneral the tenerality of the the case teneral teneral teneral the tenerality and the sent teneral teneral

The case of Scarlet Ferrer were distributed somewhat evenly over all parts of the total, a tendency to increase in the west and central distributed during the familiary legister of the The preventive measures which have been carried out by the Sanitary Astherity with a confecting the spread of the discuss comprise—(1) compulsive methods of come; (2) regulation of cuits supplie; (3) regulation of architect on the supplie; (4) regulation of architect on the standard of the Sanitary Authority.

INTERPRETARION — Eightsy-one deaths, were registered from Diplotherin, as concised to an expect of the first 1800 and with 150 to 1506. The number of deaths was openvalent to an animal absence of 0-41 per 1,000. This rate has destanded densiderably during mount years, would less actions of 0-45 per 1,000. This rate has destanded for 0-45, and in 1000 so-0-30, rised as 1,000 in 1605 to 0-50, and in 1000 to 0-50, and in 1000 so-0-30, rised as 1,000 to 0-50, and in 1000 so-0-30, rised as 1,000. In the year waller consideration the Diplother's death of 0-05 per 1,000, ranging from 0-00 in Hadderstand from 0-00 in Hadderstand, one of the Eighthory, 0-05 in Eighthory, 1-20 in Lorday, 0-05 in Hadderstand and 1-00 in Lorday, 0-05 in Hadderstand.

The average death-rate from Dipotheria in the ten yours 1800.00 was 0'40 in Osciel, as appared with 0.35, the average rate in the large towns for the days period.

The following table shows the comparative martality from Dighthesia in 1900 in various and the control of the following in large centres of population in items.

Therefore Diplomate per 1,000 persons living in 1000 — Tour and Major and Water — Tours — Tour

The number of cases of Diphtheria reported to the Sanitary Authority in 1900 amounted to 706. The proportion of deaths to such cases would, therefore, be 11.4 per cent.—an exceedingly low rate of mortality. This rate was reduced still further (to 8.1 per cent.) amongst the cases admitted into the Borough Hospital. 384 cases of Diphtheria were admitted to the Hospital during the year, being 54 per cent. of the cases notified, as compared with 23 per cent. in 1898, and 48 per cent. in 1899.

It is not easy to account for this low rate of fatality amongst the cases of Diphtheria occuring in the district. It can hardly be ascribed altogether to the increasing use of antitoxine as a remedy, although probably this may account for the slightly lower rate in the cases treated in the hospital as compared with those who remained in their homes. Probably no patients could be under more favourable conditions of treatment than those in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and yet we find from the reports of the Medical Superintendents of these Hospitals-that in the year 1895, out of 2,182 cases of diphtheria treated with antitoxine, 615 deaths occurred, giving a fatality of 28.1 per cent. at all ages, as compared with a fatality of 29.6 per cent, in 1894 before the antitoxine treatment was commenced. Again quoting from the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Huddersfield, for the year 1899, relating to Diphtheria, it is stated that in the years 1894 and 1895, before the use of antitoxine, the case mortality was 75 and 56 per cent. respectively. In 1896, when the use of antitoxine had just commenced, the case mortality was 60 per cent. In 1897, 1898 and 1899, when the antitoxine treatment had become general the case mortality was 37, 39 and 20 per cent. respectively. It would appear, therefore, that we have to deal with an unusually mild form of the disease in Cardiff. Diphtheria was somewhat evenly distributed throughout all parts of the town-the cases notified ranging from 1.9 per 1,000 persons living in the Riverside Ward to 5.9 per 1,000 in in the Park Ward.

DIPHTHERIA, 1900.

WARD.				С	ases reporte per 1,000.	d.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Central		•			4.42		0.31
South					3.57		0.93
Cathays					5.65		0.09
Park					5.97		0.11
Adamsdov	vn				3.77		0.14
Riverside		•••			1.92		0.10
Canton					2.23		_
Roath					4.43		0.18
Grangetov	vn				2.86		2.28*
Splott					3.85		0.17
11 3 30 10		*Includia	ng deaths	at Sans	torium.		

DIPHTHERIA, 1900.

Age Periods of Reported Cases.	adyber 1	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Under three years		21	21	17	17	76
Three and under thirteen		96	94	143	134	467
Thirteen and under twenty-five		34	26	15	29	104
Twenty-five and upwards		19	10	12	18	59
Total		170	151	187	198	706

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DIPHTHERIA, 1900 .- AGE PERIODS OF REPORTED CASES IN VARIOUS WARDS.

W	ARD.	Total number of Cases of all Ages.	Under Three Years. Percentage.	Three and under Thirteen, Percentage.	Thirteen and under Twenty- five. Percentage.	Twenty-five and upwards Percentage.
Central		 51	5.8	58.8	21.5	13.7
South		 150	12.6	81.3	2.6	3.0
Cathays	for degl	 37	10.8	40.5	10.8	16.2
Park	***	 67	7:4	52.2	25.3	14.9
Adamsdown		 53	20.7	67-9	3.7	7.5
Riverside		 46	13.0	58.6	10.8	17:3
Canton	efficiency a-	 56	10.7	62.5	21.4	3.5
Roath		 59	6.7	64.4	18.6	10.1
Grangetown	n of Dipo	 117	15.3	63.2	11.1	13-6
Splott		 70	22.8	58.5	12.8	5.7

From the enclosed tables it will be seen that the largest proportion of cases of diphtheria occurred amongst children between the ages of three and thirteen years. Of the entire number notified 467 or 66·1 per cent. were at these ages, whilst only 8·3 per cent. were amongst persons of twenty-five years of age and upwards.

Taking the attack rate or proportion of cases of diphtheria notified at certain ages to persons living at those ages for the year under consideration, this rate was in Cardiff 5.9 per 1,000 persons living under twenty-five years of age, against 0.6 per 1,000 living over that age. Diphtheria is therefore pre-eminently a disease of early-life, it is moreover a much more fatal disease at this period. On referring to the table in the appendix of this Report, it will be found that all the deaths from diphtheria during-this year occurred amongst persons under twenty-five years of age.

The age distribution of the cases reported varied considerably in the different Wards in the town. The proportion of cases at twenty-five years of age and upwards to the total number notified at all ages ranged from 3.0 per cent. in the South Ward, 3.5 in the Canton Ward, and 5.7 in Splott Ward; to 16.2 per cent. in the Cathays Ward, and 17.3 per cent. in the Riverside Ward, whereas the proportion of cases reported under three years of age ranged from 6.7 per cent. in the Roath Ward to 22.8 per cent. in the Splott Ward. At the ages between three and thirteen years the proportion ranged from 40.5 per cent. in the Cathays Ward to 81.3 in the South Ward. We find, therefore, that the mortality was comparatively high in the latter Ward.

Diphtheria being a highly infectious disease and a disease falling chiefly upon young persons, it is obvious that conditions leading to an increased aggregation of the population of a community and to an unduly large proportion of children at susceptible ages, would favour the spread of the disease, and it would seem almost as if there were a definite relation between rapidly increasing populations and epidemic diphtheria. This will become perhaps more apparent by a reference to the Annual Report of the Registrar-General for 1898, taken in conjunction with some remarks contained in the preliminary report of the Census of 1891. In the Registrar-General's report the following remarks by Dr. John Tatham occur under the heading "Diphtheria":—"Compared with the average in extra Metropolitan England, there were in 1898 17 counties which showed excessive Diphtheria mortality. Arranged in decreasing

DIPHTHEMIA, 1900 -Acc Pantons or Exponent Game of Vantous Worn

From the engineed tables it will be seen that the largest proportion of excess of platfords amongst children between the ages of three and thicocon years. Of the entire naming that 667 or 667 per cent, were at these ages, whilst only it'd per cent, were amongst propose wenty-five years of age and appearing

Taking the attack rate or proportion of once of dighthoris notified at cretain ages to one living at these ages for the year under-consideration, that save was in Cardid 5.0 per 2 persons living under treasty-fire years of age, against 0.6 per 1,000 living over that ages athering is therefore pre-unincestly a disease of early life, it is moreover a much more total and at this period. On salaring to the table in the aspenden of this Report, it will be found and at this period. On salaring to the table in the aspenden of this Report, it will be found all the deaths from dightheris during that year occasions amongst persons under twenty-from a of one

The age distribution of the cases reported varied considerably in the different Wards in cours. The proportion of cases at twenty-free years of age and appropriate in the cases at twenty-free years of age and appropriate in the Cather Ward. It is the Cather Ward, and are not to the Cather Ward, and applicate Ward; to 16 th per cent, in the Cather Ward, and 17 3 per cent, in the Shring Ward, and 17 3 per cent, in the Shring Ward, and 17 3 per cent, in the Shring Ward, and the properties of cent reported cases reported from the Spirit Ward. At the ages between three and cent years the properties ranged from 40 5 per cent, in the Cather Ward. We then the structure with the Ward. We find, therefore, that the mortality was consportatively high in the letter Ward.

Diphthesis being a highly intentions disease and a disease falling chaffy spot young one, it is obvious that conditions leading to an innexessed apprehishes of the gopainties of a numity and to an unitally large proportion of children as monographic age, while through the disease, and it would must almost as it there were a definite relation between the internations and epidemic diphthesis. This will become parties not be tween the internation of the definition of the first and the internations to the Annext Report of the Design of the County and the international to the County of th

order of fatality the nine counties with the highest rates stand as follows:—South Wales, Kent, Rutlandshire, Essex, London, Monmouthshire, Bedfordshire, Middlesex, and Staffordshire. In the census report the following statement occurs:—" Speaking generally, the counties in which the rates of increase in the population were highest were counties which are largely affected by the presence of London, namely, Essex, Surrey, and in a lesser degree Middlesex and Kent, or counties in which coal mining is the predominant industry, such as Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Durham, and Northumberland. There was a decline in the population in no less than nine of the twelve Welsh counties, but, notwithstanding this, so great was the growth in Glamorganshire that the rate of increase for Wales as a whole was almost precisely the same as for England." The abnormally high death-rate from Diphtheria in recent years in South Wales was mainly in those districts in which the increase in the population was the greatest, namely, Cardiff, Rhondda, Merthyr Tydfil, Aberdare, and Swansea.

Taking these five districts as an aggregate, their Diphtheria death-rate in 1898 (the year in which Diphtheria was epidemic) was approximately 900 per million, the remainder of South Wales having experienced a rate almost identical with the average in England and Wales, namely, 240 per million.

The relation of Diphtheria to insanitary surroundings is by no means clear. The late Sir Richard Thorne believed that the influence of such conditions, although greatly exaggerated, was not to be ignored. During the past twenty years enormous sums of money have been spent in providing one of the purest Water Supplies in the Kingdom, in Sewage Works, in Isolation Hospital, and in Sanitary administration. All these things appear to have had a most favourable effect upon Enteric Fever and upon Scarlet Fever and other diseases, but to have done little towards the prevention of Diphtheria. I have been unable to trace any connection between defective house drainage and this disease; in many infected houses such defects existed, but not in any larger proportion than in those which were not infected. It seems probable, however, that foul emanations from sewer ventilators may produce in some persons inflammatory condition of the throat which renders them peculiarly susceptible to the infection of Diphtheria.

The well-known condition of the Western Sewer may, therefore, be responsible for the somewhat greater prevalence of Diphtheria, which has at times been noticeable in the districts through which this sewer runs. The Corporation are now applying to Parliament for powers to carry out Sewerage Works, comprising a new outfall sewer into the Bristol Channel, near Lavernock, which, when complete, will have the effect of relieving the congested condition of the sewers of the Western District.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Twenty-five deaths from Enteric Fever were registered during the year as compared with 19 in the previous year. The number of deaths was equivalent to an annual death-rate of 0·12 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 0·10 the rate in 1899 and 1898. The death-rate from "fever," mainly Enteric, in the 33 large towns, was 0·20 per 1,000, and corresponded with the average rate in the ten preceding years 1890-1899. The average death-rate from Enteric Fever in Cardiff for the same period was 0·13 per 1,000.

For the year under notice the "fever" death-rate in the large towns ranged from 0.07 in Croydon, 0.08 in Gateshead and in Newcastle, and 0.09 in Brighton; to 0.37 in Sunderland, 0.39 in Preston, 0.45 in Wolverhampton, and 0.47 in Portsmouth.

Amongst the houses in which Enteric Fever occurred 29 were found to have defective sanitary arrangements; these were remedied without delay under the supervision of the Inspectors of Nuisances.

Of the 95 cases notified during the year five were imported into the town from outside the district, and 19 were secondary cases occurring in the same house.

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farality the sine countries with the highest cates and as follows — Senta Wales. Rent. shire, Prest, Leaden, hierarchie highest relativeships. Mindjews, and brain addition in report the following statement owers — " speaking countries which are largely allested by an increase in the population were highest were countries which are largely allested by the old increase in the population were highest were countries which are largely allested by in which coal mining in the province of the following the following in the province of the countries which are selected by the state of the translated following the following the countries had revisited and the state of the province of the state of the province of the state of the state

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Amongst the bourse in which Materia Theory ordinard 30 were found to many defective y amongsments; these were remarked without delay under the supermint of the cars of Materiaes.

Of the 95 came noted at during the year tive were imported into the four arms established, and 19 were exceeding cases occurring in one amon house.

The comparatively low mortality from this disease which this town has enjoyed during the past eight years is satisfactory evidence of the value of the improvements carried out by the Sanitary Authority since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Enteric Fever showed no undue incidence upon any particular part of the town, and there was no reason to suspect that any general insanitary condition was in any way responsible for the cases which occurred. Most of them appeared to be sporadic cases scattered indiscriminately over the different districts of the town. Advantage has been taken of the Public Health Laboratory by medical practitioners in cases of illness suspected to be enteric fever, and in many instances specimens of serum have been submitted to the test known as Widals' reaction. The results of these examinations are given in the Annual Report of the Bacteriologist incorporated in this report.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified within the Borough, and the mortality during each year, since the adoption of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, is given below:—

Year.	Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.		Percentage Mortality.
1890	 152	 23		15.1
1891	 130	 26		20.0
1892	 118	 24		20.3
1893	 103	 18		17.4
1894	 62	 7		11.2
1895	 79	 14		17.7
1896	 74	 13		17.5
1897	 117	 20		17.0
1898	 80	 17		21.2
1899	 94	 19		20.2
1900	 95	 25		26.3

Age incidence of the disease.

Age Periods.	Cases Reported	1.	Deaths.
0- 5	 8		2
5—15	 33		7
15-25	 25		4
25-65	 28		12
65 upwards	 1		0

The endquentively low mortality from this distant which this tops tops has anjoyed morant a past eight years in satisfactory evidence of the value of the improvements carried out by the enitary Authority since the passing of the Public Fronti- Aug. 1975.

Enterior Perge aboved no union incidence upon any personalize part of the toron, and now was no enterior in any was re-produced at the rases which consumed that at their approach to be represented to the speciment to be supported to the room taken of the Police and I above the different room taken of the Police and I above the predictions of the second to be entered force and the Police many instances speciment of some have been submitted to the test burses up World enterior. The results of these estimated are nown to be standard or the itemporalisation of the test contract of the itemporalisation of the training report.

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Age incidence of the disease

The Seasonal Incidence of Typhoid Fever upon the various Wards in the Borough, and upon the Public Institutions, was as follows in 1900:—

	1st Q	uarter.	2nd Q	uarter.	3rd Q	uarter.	4th Q	uarter.
WARD.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths
Central	 3	1					1	
South	 1				4		2	
Cathays	 4				1		1	
Park	 	1	2	1	7		2	2
Adamsdown	 		9	1			1	
Riverside '	 				4	1	1	
Canton	 1					1	1	
Roath	 2		3		3	***	2	
Grangetown	 3		3	1	10		7	2
Splott	 		2		4	1	5	
Union Workhouse	 		2		1	1	1	
Seamen's Hospital	 			·,	· · · · ·		***	
Sanatorium	 	3		1		3		4
Infirmary	 		1	1			1	
Totals	 14	5	22	5	34	7	25	8

Fever Mortality (including Typhus, Typhoid and Continued Fevers).—

Death-rates per 1,000 of the Population.

terror at this tip	1688	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
England & Wales	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.22	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.61	0.18	0.20	
33 Large Towns	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.15	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.20
Cardiff	0.33	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.12

DIARRHŒA.—The deaths from Diarrhœa numbered 81 as compared with 169 in the previous year, and with 149 in 1898. The mortality was equal to an annual rate of 0.41 per 1,000, against an average of 0.87 for the ten years 1890-1899. The average death-rate in the 33 large towns was 0.94 per 1,000 as compared with 0.96 the average rate in the years 1890-1899.

The lowest diarrheal death-rates in the large towns were 0.23 in Halifax, 0.29 in Bradford, 0.37 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 0.42 in Cardiff. The highest rates were 1.44 in Liverpool, 1.52 in Sheffield, 1.67 in Preston, and 1.68 in Hull.

The Secured Incidence of Typical Perty upon the various Wards to the Herough, and he Public Institutions, was as follows in 1999:—

Payer Monrature Studiesing Typhus, Typhus and Communical Process -

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DIAMERICA.—The deaths from Distribus Sungings II percompared with 150 in the our year, and with 140 in 1808. The mortality was refind to no annual size of 0 at part appears on average of 0 67 for the ten years 1500. The everage death-rate in the age towns was 0 50 per 1,000 as compared with 0 50 the average rate in the years 1500.

The lowest distributed death-cates in the large towns were USE in Middles, true for in Sort, 0.52 in Newtonde-upon-Tyrns, and 0.42 in Guidid. The largest rates were USE in Front, 0.52 in Resident and USE in Hall.

The distribution of diarrhoal mortality in Cardiff according to the season of the year and the various age periods were as follows:-

Deaths from Diarrhoea.	40	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Under one year		1	2	55	11	69
One and under five				4	1	5 ·
Five and under fifteen				1		1
Fifteen and under twenty-five					·	W.
Twenty-five and under sixty-five				1	2	3
Sixty-five years and upwards				. 1	2	3
Total		1	2	62	16	81

The relation between the temperature of the air, rainfall, and the diarrhoea mortality during the third quarters of the ten years 1891-1900 is shewn in the following table:—

3rd Quarters. Year.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall.
1891	 0.8	 57.8	 11.83-in.
1892	 2.3	 60.4	 12.42 ,,
1893	 2.5	 61.8	 8.96 ,,
1894	 0.5	 57.0	 10.99 ,,
1895	 2.5	 59.5	 9.96 ,,
1896	 2.4	 58-9 .	 11.37.,,
1897	 2.6	 59.3	 14.30 ,,
1898	 2.6	 60.3	 5.82 ,,
1899	 3.2	 63.3	 5.37 ,,
1900	 1.2	 59.7	 6.06 "

From the preceding table it will be seen that of the 81 deaths from diarrhoa during the year 62 occurred in the third quarter of the year, of which 55 took place amongst children under one year of age. Amongst those under one year 22 were under three months old, 11 were between the ages of three and six months, and 23 between the ages of six and twelve months. The mortality during the past summer and autumn was, therefore, below the average at this time of the year, owing doubtless to the comparatively cool weather. It will be seen from the Meteorological Tables that the mean temperature of the third quarter of the year was low. It must be mentioned also that during the year 94 deaths were registered from Gastritis and Enteritis, and that 60 of these occurred amongst children under one year of age mostly in the third quarter of the year. As pointed out in previous reports, many of the deaths of infants from Gastritis and Enteritis should more correctly be classed with diarrhoea and placed amongst the zymotic group instead of being classed as at present amongst affections of the digestive system. With the object of obtaining a more uniform system of death certificates in these cases, the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health have drawn up the following memorandum on the subject, copies of which have been issued to all the medical practitioners in the district :-

The distribution of distribute mortality in Captal exceeding to the second of the pentions are provided were as follows ;—

The relation between the temperature of the per, existed, and the discrimance remains the third quarters of the ten years 1801-1000 is shown in the following saide se-

From the presenting table is will be seen than of the its deaths from discretion during the star recogned in the client quarter of the year, of which its book pless started as under one year of age, Amenged these under one year its ware under these controls were between the ages of three and six months, and its between the ages of six aged at this time of the year, owing doubtless to the comparatively read swallow. It will be sent this time of the year, owing doubtless to the comparatively read swallow. It will be sent this time of the year, owing doubtless to the comparatively read swallow. It will be sent this time of the year, owing doubtless to the comparatively read swallow. It will be sent Meteonological Tables that the mean temperature of the what quarter of the year of the third time of the restricted them occurred anomaly to feeling ones year of age and the third quarter of the year. As printed out in provide injuries, many of the deather and anomaly the site of the deather and the controls and interesting and being observed as at printing alternative and the deather of the object of obtaining a more uniform ageless of death contributed and the form the formation of the short, copies of which here, been leaved to all the medical deather the first the first

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, 197, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Memorandum on Certification of "Diarrhea" Deaths.

To Registered Medical Practitioners in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Much confusion having arisen from the numerous synonyms, unauthorised by the Royal College of Physicians, which for some years past have been increasingly used in the certification of deaths from "diarrhœa"—the "epidemic diarrhœa" of the Nomenclature of Diseases—the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health is desirous of calling the attention of all medical practitioners to a decision which has been arrived at by that College authorising the use of the term "epidemic enteritis" (or, if preferred by the practitioner, "zymotic enteritis") as a synonym for epidemic diarrhœa (Nomenclature of Diseases, p. 9, ed. 1896); and urging the entire disuse, as synonyms of epidemic diarrhœa in medical certificates of death, of such terms as "gastro-enteritis," "muco-enteritis," "gastric catarrh," etc.

The confusion arising from the present practice in certification so seriously vitiates the accuracy of all statistics with regard to this disease, which is recognised by the Royal College of Physicians to be a general disease of specific character in the same sense as enteric and other fevers, that this Society desires to strongly urge medical men to strictly adhere to these authoritative decisions which the College has now published.

In future the only authorised names to be used in certifying deaths from this disease are: epidemic enteritis, zymotic enteritis, or epidemic diarrhæa, and all other synonyms are to be entirely discarded.

The late Dr. Ballard showed that this specific disease occurs in persons of all ages, and that it may happen in other than epidemic seasons, under which circumstances the Society would suggest the advisability of the employment of the alternative term, zymotic enteritis.

JOHN C. McVAIL, M.D., President.

FRANCIS J. ALLAN, M.D., Hon. Secretaries.

November, 1900.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The precautionary measures, including the circulation of pumphlets and memoranda containing a short description of the methods of preventing the spread of Tuberculosis have been continued during the year. From the table in the appendix of this Report it will be noticed that no less than 212 deaths were registered from Phthisis alone, giving a death-rate of 1.09 per 1,000 of the population, and with the exception of that from Pneumonia, this was the highest rate of any single disease.

If the other forms of Tuberculosis be included, the deaths from these allied diseases amounted to 322, or 12 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes during the year. Disinfection was carried out by the officers of the Sanitary Authority, at the request of medical practitioners or relatives of the patient, in 84 cases.

These results cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory, but it is hoped that with an improved system of notification, with further developments in our methods of disinfection, more advantage will be taken of the offers of assistance of the Sanitary Authority. Your Sanitary Committee has appointed Alderman T. W. Jacobs (Chairman), Councillors J. Jenkins, R. Hughes, and the Medical Officer of Health, to attend the British Congress on Tuberculosis, which will be held in London from Monday, July 22nd, to Friday, July 26th. Amongst the subjects which will be considered at the Congress are the following:—

(1) The Notification of Tuberculosis; (2) The Influence of Housing and Aggregation;
(3) The Influence of Cleanliness and Ventilation; (4) Control of Meat and Milk Supplies;
(5) The Tuberculin, Test; (6) The Provision of Sanatoria; (7) The Influence of Climate on the Treatment of Consumption; (8) Bacteriological Diagnosis.

PLAGUE.—On September 19th, 1900, the Local Government Board, by order, extended the provision of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act to the notification of every case of Plague occurring in the district of the Sanitary Authority.

In connection with a case of Plague which occurred in this neighbourhood, and which was dealt with by your Sanitary Authority, I submitted the following report:—

"On October 2nd, a case of Plague was admitted into the Temporary Wards of the Borough Hospital for Infectious Diseases from the Llandaff and Dinas Powis Rural District under the following circumstances: - Dr. Pritchard, the Medical Officer of Health for this district, informed me that his attention had been called by a notification from Dr. J. Evans, of Canton, to a Sailor living in 53, Glamorgan Street, who was supposed to be suffering from Typhoid Fever. The history of the case and the appearance of the patient suggested to him that the disease from which the man was suffering might be Plague, and he asked me to see the case with him. As in these cases a bacteriological examination is very desirable, I requested Dr. W. G. Savage, the Bacteriologist of our Public Health Laboratory, to meet us at the house, and, after a consultation, which took place about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2nd inst., we considered that a provisional diagnosis of Bubonic Plague was justified, and that immediate steps for isolating the patient should be taken. As by a resolution of your Committee patients suffering from infectious diseases in the Llandaff District are admitted into the Borough Hospital, this man was at once removed there, and placed under the care of Dr. Fitzgerald, the acting Medical Superintendent. The following history was obtained from the wife of the patient, and from another sailor on the same vessel:-The s.s. "Southgarth" left Rosario about August 20th, calling at St. Vincent, arrived at King's Lynn, Norfolk, on September 12th, discharged a cargo of maize and proceeded to South Shields on the 21st, arriving at that port on the 22nd September. During the voyage three or four of the firemen were taken ill, but apparently the illness from which they suffered was not considered to be at all serious, and was attributed to the high temperature which was experienced shortly after leaving Rosario. On the day after the vessel arrived at King's Lynn, the Third Engineer was taken seriously ill and removed to a Hospital on shore. The Medical Officer of Health of this place believed that the man was suffering from Typhoid Fever, but as yet no further particulars of this case have come to hand. On the 21st September, W. G., the Donkeyman, was taken ill, and on the 24th he proceeded to North Shields and Newcastle, and from thence to his home in Glamorgan Street, Llandaff, where he arrived on the morning of the 27th. In the afternoon of that day Dr. J. Evans was called to see him, and he attended him until the time of his removal to the Hospital on October 2nd. It is right to state that in the early stage of Plague the symptoms closely resemble those of Typhoid Fever, and that at this period the two diseases are frequently indistinguishable. The promptitude with which Dr. Prichard acted upon his suspicions as to the nature of the disease will doubtless be the means of removing any anxiety as to the spread of infection. On the admission of the patient into the Hospital it was obvious that there was little chance of his recovery, and he died on the morning of the 4th October. In the interests of Public Health, I considered that it was desirable that the remains of the deceased should be cremated, and the consent of the wife . having been obtained, the body was removed to the Flat Holm Island, and, after a post-mortem examination, was cremated on the 5th inst., under my superintendence, by Mr. Knight, the Engineer, at the Sanatorium. Dr. Williams, Medical Officer of the Glamorgan County Council, Dr. W. G. Savage, and Dr. Fitzgerald were also present. I may add that the dangerous and unpleasant duty of making a post-mortem examination in this case devolved upon Drs. Fitzgerald and Savage. The remains of the deceased, consisting of ashes, were placed in a suitable urn, and will be handed over to the widow, who will have them conveyed to the Cemetery in order that the burial service may be performed. I herewith append the Clinical Notes of this case

(1) The Notification of Telementonia; Ob The Indomes of Hersing and Appreciant for Indones of Clembras and Ventilation; (4) Control of Mast and Mast Supplements for Tuberculin, Test; (6) The Provision of Sanatonia; (7) The Indones of Chapter of Chapter

PLAGUE.—On September 19th, 1900, the Local Covernment Stands by other, aded the provision of the Infection Discourse Notification Act to the conficulty of the Santary Authorities.

In connection with a case of Plague which covered in this maighborhood and which with by your Sanitary Authority, I submitted the following country.

supplied by the Acting Medical Superintendent of the Hospital and the result of the post-mortem examination, together with the results of the bacteriological examination, and I have to acknowledge the very great advantage which was obtained on this occasion by the examination made in our Public Health Laboratory. The first clue to the nature of the disease was Dr. Savage's preliminary Report presented to me at 10.30 a.m., on October 3rd, in which he states that the bacteriological evidence points very strongly in favour of the case being Plague. This opinion he completely completely confirmed by further experiments. At the request of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, after the post-mortem examination had been made, I forwarded some material to Dr. Klein, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the Bacteriologist to the Board, and at 1.30 p.m. on the 6th October received a telegram from the Medical Officer that Dr. Klein's examination confirmed the diagnosis of Plague. Immediately after the reception of the patient into the Borough Hospital I sent a telegram to the Medical Officer of Health of South Shields informing him of the circumstances, and received a reply to the effect that on the arrival of the vessel at that port the Captain reported that there had been no illness on board during the voyage, and that all the crew were well. I found on inquiry that some of the crew of the s.s. "Southgarth" had come to Cardiff from South Shields by train. At the present time two only are staying in this neighbourhood; they have both been examined by me, and found in good health. As these men have not been in contact with the man who suffered from Plague since he left the vessel on September 24th, there is no chance of any spread of infection from this source, as the usual incubation period of the disease is from two to eight days, and the extreme limit is stated to be ten days. Although I find on enquiry that no persons resident within the Borough have visited the infected house, I am making an inspection of the localities abutting upon this part of the Rural District in view of the possibility of any spread of the disease. I should add that as up to the present those who have been in close contact with the infected person are still in good health, there is good ground for hoping that those also who have been less closely associated have escaped all danger of infection, and that no further spread of the disease will occur."

At his hating Medical Superintendent of the Haspital and the nontrol for the peak-motives and in heave to winder the results of the bases in the securion is the execution, and I have to window the very great afracturary. The first older to the nature of the discuss was Dr. Savage's while Hashib Laboratory. The first older to the nature of the discuss was Dr. Savage's while Hashib Laboratory. The first older to the nature of the discuss was Dr. Savage's shipping of sidence over the results of the case times and the states the replaced order of the case times and the states the replaced of the case in the replaced of the case in the replaced of the first the first the replaced of the Dr. States, after the pear-morten examination and been under add to the Local Government illustry, of its Humbelsowers a Hougett, the Harbertoingst to the distinct most the States, and the states of the case the states of the second that the second of the distinct received a telegram from the Market of the resulption of the state part the Ceptain received a telegram from the Market that on the state of the state part the Capacita reports the state of the state of the second of the state of th

TABLE XVII .- 33 Towns.-Death-rates per 1,000 living from All Causes, and from the Principal Zymotic Diseases, and Infant Mortality, in the Ten Years 1890-99, and in 1900. Compiled from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary.

under ar to irths.	1900.	172	160	189	132	166	155	175	133	141	175	206	199	178	175	196	160	186	171	189	207	172	000	988	132	132	141	188	200	188	169	169	170
Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births,	Ten years 1890-99.	172	160	164	187	156	158	172	149	164	165	191	186	180	197	156	171	192	180	190	203	188	212	586	156	158	174	178	184	176	175	173	17.4
ora.	1900.	0.94	0.78	1.30	0.56	94.0	0.85	0.97	0.58	0.42	0.58	1.89	1.21	1.26	1.34	0.47	0.80	1-14	1.15	1.39	1-41	0.03	1.01	1.67	0.43	0 23	0.53	1.05	1.52	1.68	0.94	0.82	0.87
Diarrhoea.	Ten years 1890-99.	96 0	0.74	68-0	0.29	0.81	0-95	0.73	0 63	0.87	0.42	1.87	1.23	1.00	7.07	0.76	0.83	1.85	1.38	1-29	1.54	0.70	1.81	2.11	0-41	0.85	0-91	1-09	1.85	1.45	1.53	1.07	0.78
2	1900.	0-50	0-17	0.18	0.07	60-0	0.47	0.51	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.45	0.82	0.15	0.12	0.19	0-14	0.51	0.57	0.14	0.31	0.11	0.05	0.39	0.18	0.55	0.53	0.50	87.0	0.51	0.87	80.0	80.0
Fever.	Ten years 1890-99.	0.50	0.15	0.55	60-0	0.13	0.52	0.13	0-11	0.13	0.17	0.57	0.18	0.56	0.18	0.19	0.35	0.34	080	0.54	0.38	01.0	0.96	0.31	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.51	0.58	0.54	0.25	0.55	0.16
Cough.	1900. T	0-45	0-43	0.59	0.44	0.28	0.46	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.12	0.10	0.58	0.23	12.0	0.48	0.54	0.84	0.53	89.0	0.84	0.00	0.45	0.57	0.18	0.07	60-0	0.38	0.22	0.81	0.50	0.56	0.88
Whooping Cough	Ten years 1890-99.	0-49	0.53	0.21	98.0	0.30	0.81	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.87	0.21	27-0	0000	980	0-47	0.59	89.0	0.56	0.71	0.40	0.41	0.44	96-0	0 29	0.38	0.40	0.20	0.38	0.46	0.52	0.48
	1900.	0.85	0.84	0.20	0.18	89.0	0.53	0.11	0.31	0.42	0.58	0.10	0.14	0.10	10.1	90.0	60 0	0.56	0.15	0.18	0.41	0.10	0.65	0.38	0.05	0.18	0-11	0.28	1.26	80-0	0.15	0-02	0.14
Dipbtheria.	Ten years 1890-99.	0.33	0-49	0.21	0.53	0.50	0.53	0.13	0.14	0.40	0.83	0.82	0.54	0.51	0000	0.11	0.03	0.50	0.10	0.51	0.84	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.15	80-0	0.53	0-50	0.15	0.07	0-13	0.18
Fever.	1900.	0.18	80-0	0.02	0.04	0.10	90.0	0.01	0.15	90.0	0.02	60.0	610	110	0.00	0.50	0.08	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.45	0.18	0.61	0.59	0.16	0.17	0.52	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.57	0.07	0.07
Scarlet 1	Ten years 1890-99.	0-21	0.50	0.18	90.0	90-0	0.11	0 16	0.13	0.17	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.18	0-15	0.40	0.54	0.58	0.87	0.02	0-11	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.52	0.18	0.58	0.17	0.51	0.21	0.18
	1900.	0-43	0.45	0.48	0-15	0-43	0.01	0.93	0.62	0.84	0.64	0.85	0.50	0.00	0.10	0.00	60.0	0-58	0.58	0.47	99.0	0.14	0.57	1.07	0.55	0-20	68-0	0.58	0.55	0.58	69-0	0.14	68-0
Measles.	Ten years 1890-99.	0.58	0.62	89-0	0.84	0.87	0.49	0.22	0.46	0.34	0.24	0.20	0.49	0.40	0.41	0.89	0 52	0.63	0.10	0.81	0.82	0.47	0.76	0 72	0.33	0.87	0.42	0.49	82.0	0.45	0.26	0.55	0.53
	1900. T	00-0	00-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 01	13	0.01	-	1	1	11	1	0.03	1	13	0000	100	0.01	1	1	1	1	00.0	1	0.03	1	1	1
Small-pox.	Ten years 1890-99.	0.01	0-01	0.02	00-0	1	00-0	0-01	0.05	00-00	000	10.0	0.00	1 5	1000	0.00	00.0	10-0	10-0	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	00.0	0.00	90-0	0.07	0.01	00-0	0.02	0.01	0.01	00.0
	T 1900.	19-5	18.8	15-9	14.6	17.8	17.8	8.03	16.7	100	17.1	0.77.0	0.12	17.6	10.1	17.5	16.8	25.7	19.2	24.1	1.0.0	16.9	20.0	24-0	16.8	18:1	16.4	20-0	22.6	19.7	21.4	19-0	19.2
All Causes.	Ten years 1890-99.	20.8	19.8	17.8	14.7	17-7	17.5	20.5	18.4	17.6	18.9	1.77	6.02	10.1	10.1	17.8	19-4	25.7	55.0	24.0	24.5	0.00	21.5	28.7	17.6	18.8	19.1	50.3	21.4	19.7	21.9	19-7	50-6
		-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	a	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	::
Passes are Describe	AND AND APPROPRIES	33 Towns	London	West Ham	Croydon	Brighton	Portsmouth	Plymouth	Bristol	Cardiff	Swansea	Wolverhampton	Birmingham	Norwich	Mettingham	Derby	Birkenhead	Liverpool	Bolton	Manchester	Salford		Blackburn	Preston	Huddersfield	Halifax	Bradford	Leeds	Sheffield	Hull	Sunderland	Gatesbead	Newcastle

TABLE XVIII.

Death-rate per 1,000 from all causes and from zymotic diseases in Cardiff and in 33 large towns:—

		9 10	Ten Years	-1890-99.	Year	1900.
		2 8	Cardiff.	33 Large Towns.	Cardiff.	33 Large Towns.
All Causes	 		17:6	20:3	13.7	19.5
Small Pox	 		0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Measles	 8 8		0.34	0.58	0.80	0.43
Scarlet Fever	 		0.17	0.21	0.06	0.13
Diphtheria	 		0.40	0.33	0.41	0.35
Whooping Cough	 		0.45	0.49	0.25	0.45
Fever	 ·		0.17	0.50	0.12	0.50
Diarrhœa	 		0.87	0.96	0.41	0.94

^{*} Chiefly Typhoid, but including Typhus and simple or ill-defined continued fevers.

TABLE XIX.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in the Cardiff Urban Sanitary District since the adoption of the Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1899:—

	1	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Small Pox		-	9	5	4	10	1	45	7	3-	_	4
Diphtheria		63	67	155	462	326	229	296	512	940	628	706
Croup		9	3	9	17	17	19	10	4	20	12	8
Scarlet Fever		335	685	1,851	816	577	484	874	758	332	184	383
Enteric Fever		152	130	118	105	62	. 79	74	117	. 80	94	95
Typhus Fever		-	_	-	41	1	18_	1	-	-	-	4
Erysipelas		45	52	95	152	135	132	134	163	133	176	106
Puerperal Feve	er	4	10	12	24	19	17	21	12	18	13	15
Total		608	956	2,245	1,621	1,147	961	1,455	1,573	1,523	1,107	1,321

THINK SUBBLE

sub-rate per 1,000 from all seques and from sympto discusse in Carbill and in 50

or of Infections Discusse notified in the Cartiff Urban Sanitary District since the

TABLE XX. - Analysis of Deaths in the Municipal Borough of Cardiff in the Registration Sub-districts, and in each Ward in the Borough during the Year, 1900.

Death-rate. Death-rate.		62	8.00	2.4	2.9 3.0 1.9 3.1	2.7		93	:	:	:	:	
	Deaths. Disoases of		503	55 36 69	160	38 39 43	154	59 47	159	-	21	4	:
		Death-rate.	1.09	0.0	1-0	114	Ξ	0.0	6-0	:	:	:	:
	Deaths. Tabers Mesenteries Topercular Meningritis, and Other forms of Toperculosis. Deaths.		212	18 16 14	48	17 18 14 16	65	17 16 25	82	:	88	01	:
10 8			0.2	00.00	0.4	0.5 0.6 0.5	9-0	0.0	9-0	:	:	. :	:
16			110	9 6 13	28	18 10	88	41 22 123	88	:	4	-	:
		Death-rate.	0.4	0.5	9-0	0.00	6.0	0.1	0.5	:	:	:	:
	Diarrhose.	Deaths.	81	1012	67		53	00 00 ++	15	:	-	:	:
	Ferez.	Desth-rate.	-		1	THE	1		:	-	1	:	
	Typhus	Denths	-	50-	10	8 .6	.: 80	1: 06	:	- 12	:	:	
	Typhoid Fever.	Death-rate.	0.1	00	-		0.03	.0	0.5	-	:	:	:
,		Deaths	25		10		G3	1 :4:	10	11	-	-	:
eases	Cough.	Death-rate.	0.5	800	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	:		:	- :
le Dis	BuiqoodW	Deaths	40		15	64 : 62 70	16	# 00 01	6	:	1.	1	:
Zymotic Diseases.	meramendary	Death-rate.	0.4	0.0	0-5	0.9 .09 0.1	0.3	0.10	0.1	:	:	:	
ipal Z	Diphtheria.	Deaths.	81	: 67 82	15	240131	19	10 00 00	==	34	:	64	:
Principal		Death-rate.	0.2	: :0	.03	1111	:	7::	0.03	:	1	:	:
	Scarlatina.	Deaths.	=	: : 24	01	1111	:	o1 : :	01	r-	:	:	:
		Death-rate.	8.0	9 8 9 0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0 55 0	1.8	-	:	:	:
	Measles.	Deaths.	162	5 9 4	35	2000	47	2002	78	03	:	:	:
		Death-rate.	0-1	111	:	::::	:	: : :	:	:	:	:	;
	Small Pox.	Deaths.	- 67	111	:	::::		111	:	03	:	:	:
			90	400	1.7	96416	œ .	0000	0				
	Seven Ch aid oitomyZ	Death-rate.	2 2.06	26 26 2	- 200	28128	7 1	52 29 1 89 1	0	99	63		
"ps	nsteigsM adm	Deaths.	0 402		7 114		1 107		9 120	- 12	00		:
and :	der One Year	Deaths un	7 140	1116	137	7 156 3 211 3 184 7 187	14.7 151	1188	3 129	:	253	:	:
	.otar-dia	De De	18-7	9-1	11.9	16.8 11.8 15.7	14.	14.7 14.5 10.5	12.8	:	:	:	:
	ad Deaths.	toT	26-7 2,667	264 175 321	760	185 207 231 214	887	256 229 270	755	58	187	89	01
	.star-dir	BI	26.7	32.0 11.0 40.7	90-9	21.1 19.2 29.8 30.6	25.5	25.9 24.6	28.1	:	:	:	:
	.sdtriff la	toT	5,198	759 369 839	1,967	249 244 602 415	1,510	614 409 635	1,658	:	63	. ;	:
	os ber yere.	Perso	35	52 61 10	23	8 52 72 88	119	11 20 48	21	:	:	:	:
	seres, in Acres.	sary	8,851*	449 818 1,905	2,667	519 473 369 1,570	2,931	1,454 766 533	2,758	:	:	:	;
	Population, 1900.		194,247	28,700 19,209 20,612	68,521	11,748 12,661 20,580 13,528	58,457	17,360 15,775 25,757	268,892	:	:	:	;
	LOCALITIES.			Ward	100	ard Ward Ward	:	ard	:	Infectious Diseases Hospital	enouse	:	latidso
				VestCardif Registra- tion ub-distric	West Cardiff	entralCardiff Hegistra. tion Central Sub-district Adamsdo	Central Card	flibrat Cardiff Hogistra- noit Apistrict	East Cardiff	Infectious D.	Union Workhouse	Infirmary	Scarnen's Hospital

The population in the above Table is, in the case of the Borough, that given by the Registrat-General, as the estimate to the middle of the Year, 1900. The populations of the Registration Sub-districts and Wards are estimated on the basis of the number of inhabited bouses, allowing an average of 6:29 persons to each house.

* Excluding 108 acres, the area of the Bocks, and 37 acres the area of the land on the Plat Rolm Jahand, making a total of 8,496 acres, of which 2,600 consist of water and foreshore.

TABLE XXI.-Shews the number of Infectious Diseases reported in the Cardiff Urban Sanitary District under the Notification Act, and Deaths during each quarter in the year 1900.

nued er.	Cases Reported.	-	-	00	1	10
Continued Fever.	Deutha.		-	-		Cul
sing er.	Cases Reported.	1	1	1	1	1 - 1
Relapsing Fever.	Deaths.	1	-	1	ple	1
peral er.	Cases Reported.	75	00	00	5	15
Puerperal Fever.	Deaths.	- Par	-	1	ಣ	4
hus er.	Cases Reported.	1	Н	C1	1	00
Typhus Fever.	Deaths.	1	1	- 1	1	1
hoid er.	Cases Beported.	14	55	30	25	16
Typhoid Fever.	Deaths.	10	10	-	œ	25
Scarlet Fever.	Cases Reported.	79	83	80	135	383
Ne.	Deaths.	4	G1	-	4	=======================================
Erysipelas.	Cases Reported.	36	25	18	27	106
Erys	Dontha.	-	-	1	1	C3
ď	Cases Reported.	60	C3	60	1	00
Croup.	Deaths.	63	-	G3		20
Diphtheria.	Cases Reported.	170	151	187	198	706
Diph	Destha.	21	25	21	14	81
lera.	Cases Reported.	1	1.	1	1	
Cholera.	Deaths.	1	1	1	1	1
Pox.	Cases Reported.	60	1	1	1	4
Small Pox.	Deaths.	-	1	1	1	64
		1		. 1	:	
		1	:	:	:	:
		First Quarter	" p	:	и	Year 1900
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	

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TABLE XXII.

Annual Rates of Mortality from All Causes and from Several Classes of Diseases per 1,000 Persons Living in Cardiff and in England and Wales.

	All C	auses.	Zymotic	Diseases.		tutional ases.		omental ases.	Local I	Diseases.
Year.	Cardiff.	England and Wales.								
1888	20.3	18:11	2.9	2.13	3.30	3.16	2.94	1.56	9.27	9.64
1889	19.4	18.22	2.1	2.45	3.69	3.22	1.44	1.55	9.16	9.39
1890	21.1	19.54	2.4	2.53	3.49	3.37	1.69	1.61	10.10	10.36
1891	22.0	20.21	2.1	2.70	3.64	3.33	1.36	1.69	11.39	10.80
1892	18.7	18.98	2.7	2.78	3.51	3.16	1.24	1.62	7.79	9.80
1893	19.6	19.17	2.8	3.16	3.47	3.21	1.25	1.59	8.26	9.58
1894	16.2	16.59	1.7	2.25	3.14	3.01	1.20	1.46	7.28	8.42
1895	18-2	18.72	2.0	2.82	3.14	3.16	1.25	1.67	8.42	9.43
1896	16.8	17:10	2.2	2.54	2.62	3.00	1.18	1.53	8.43	8.53
1897	14.9	17:43	2.1	2.59	2.72	3.06	1.04	1.61	6.73	8.65
1898	14.8	17.58	2.2	2.76	2.63	3.06	1.11	1.62	6.53	8.65
1899	15.3	18.4	2.0	2.81	2.45	3.10	1.16	1.70	7.20	9.18
1900	13.7	Not ye' publishe	2.0	Not yet published.	2.23	Not yet published,	1.04	Not yet published.	6.63	Not yet published

TIXX BIRLY

IN ON MONTALITY ANDREADED AND UNDER SHYRIAGE CLASSES OF DIVISITES AND PRINCIPLE AND VALUE

				.3
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				3
				.0
				7
				. 0
				2
				6
				8
				-0
				8
				0
				-

TABLE XXIII.—The following Tables show the Distribution of Mortality from the Chief Zymotic Diseases, from Phthisis, from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, and from other causes, in each Street in the Borough during the year 1900:—

CENTRAL WARD.

NAME OF ST	REET.		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhosa.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
HAVE OF STREET	1000	1		100	1 00			123		1.	1	1	1
Bridge Street and Little	Bridge	e Street							-	1	4	4	9
Blackweir Terrace								1				1	1 2
Bute Street and Terrace		***				***			1		. 3	6	10
Carpenters' Arms Court										1		1	1 1
Cirtha Place						1	***		1			2	3
('anal Street (Cab)							***		1			1	1
(Cab) Caroline Street									10101			2	2
Colum Road and Place										1		6	7
Charles Street	***											5	5
Drane's Court									1				1
David Street							***				3	4	7
Esteldfod Street										1	1	2	4
East Terrace Edwards Street, Terrace	and I	Place ····								2	1	3 5	8
Denezer Street		The second		1					***		1	1	3
relerick Street				1			***		1	1		5	6
French Cottages										1		2	3
hogh Street												1	1
iniddied Crescent												1	1
lavelock Street										1	1	4	6
lonafray Street												2	2
limorgan Canal lill's Terrace and Stree				***			***			1 "	***	2 3	7
ares			***	1		1	***			1	1 2	2	1 4
enkins Court										·		2	2
ove Lane				1								2	3
ittle Frederick Street				1							1	4	6
fillicent Street									1		1	6	8
fill Lane											***	1	1
larlborough Terrace			***		***						***	1	1
lary Ann Street			***	***	***				***	2		1	7
orth Edward Street				***						1000	4	1	li
azareth House									1	4	2	12	19
orth Road						. 1			1		1	3	6
ld Barracks ark Place					***	***			1				1
and the same				1	***							2	3
embroke Terrace	***			1	***	***						3	4
ncen Street	***		201		***	***		***	***	***		1	1
may Street			***	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						1	***	1	1
aven Street					***						1	2	3
oberts Court			****								1		1.
ow's Square												1	1
uperra Street										***		3	3
ichmond Terrace		***							1		1		2
liway Terrace	***			***						***	1	1	2
Wit Street	***					***						1	5
Mary Street		- :::			***						2	3 1	1
ation Terrace												1	1
ring Garden Court												î	1
odegar Street schell's Terrace										1	1		2
illon Street				1				***	*			1	2
ood Street				1							3	6	10
						1					1	2	4
Total				9	- 3	4		1	8	17	39	129	207

TARLE XXIII.—The following Talsky show the Distribution of Mortality from the antic Distribution from Philiping, from Discussion of the Respiratory Organs, and from other and Street in the Respond during the way 1000;--

SOUTH WARD.

NAME OF ST	REET.		Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Angelina Street												1	
Alice Street				1		1					***	2	
Adelaide Street and Pla	ace					1			***	1		4	
Bute Street and Place							1			2	5	10	1
richton Street and Pla	ace					2		***		2	1	2	
hristina Street						***	***		•••	1	1	7	1
larence Place and Em	bankment											3	1
rawshay Street	****				***	***					1	2	1
anal Parade					***					***		1	1
Judley Street and Place	e			1		1		***		1	1	3	1
leanor Street				1				***	***	1	***	2	1
velyn Street	***					1					4	2	
ast Wharf							***					1	
mucis Street		***							1			***	
lamorgan Canal		****			***	***	***			***	***	7	
eorge Street		***						***		***	1	4	
arrowby Street				1		1	***	***	***	***	***	2	-
odges Row	***					***	***		***	**		1	
odges Court									***	2	***	1 3	
erbert Street	***	**					***			-	1	- 3	
arpur Street	***		***							1			
unter Street amadryad Hospital		****		1						***	2	2 2	
mes Street		***		2		***		***		***	***	7.00	
hn Street		***		10.00						***	***	2	
ouisa Street										***		5	1
oudoun Square				1						2		3	1
ount Stuart Square				. 3	***	1	***				2	2	
argaret Street			***	1		1				***	1	-	
aria Street	***	***				25.1				1	1	1	
orth Church Street		***					. ***		-:	17		· î	
elson Street										ï		2	
marth Road and Terr							***				1	2	
rcy Street	aco		***							777	1		
el Street				ï		***				2	1		
strick Street												1	
meroy Street										1		6	
er Head												2	
uth Church Street											2		
uth William Street				1		1					1	5	
phia Street						1					1	5	
uart Street				1				***			3	2	
mber Float							***					1	
esillian Terrace							1				2	2	1
ver Taff										***		2	1
indsor Esplanade											1	1	1
est Church Street											1	1	
	Total			12		11	2		1	18	35	108	187

	17%						
			1				

CATHAYS WARD.

NAME OF ST.	REET.		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtherin.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Discuses.	Other Causes.	Total.
Allen's Bank, Road, and	d Crescent								1			2	1 2
Alexander Street						1		1	***			1	1 5
Parracks	***				***				***		3	2	1 5
iruce Street		***		1	***			***			1 2	1	1 .5
airus Street		***		3	***	***		***		1	1	9	14
Coburn Street		***	***	•••	***	***	***			1	2	8	11
lun Terrace	***	***			•••	***	***		***	***		3	1 3
rwys Road			***							1	2	3	6
athays Terrace		***	***	1		1			1		4	11	18
ranbrook Street		***			***		***			2	1	3	1 6
atherine Street lytha Place		***		***	***	***	1		100.		"	3	3
lytha Place		***			***	***		***	***		1	***	1
logfield Street	***	***	***			***		***	1	***		4	5
aniel Street					***	***		***				5	5
arran Street			***	1000			7333		***	10000		2	2
lora Street						***			1	1	4	7	13
itzoy Street					1000						1	1	2
lorentia Street				1								3	4
lyurhondda Street												1	1
irwain Street				2							2	2	6
arriet Street and Plac												5	5
antrisant Street											1	4	5
etty Street				1							1	1	3
antwit Street												1	1
neas Street												1	1
linny Street				1				***				3	4
outhermer Road				***								1	1
anor Street	***	***										1	1
iskin Street				***			1				1	2	4
alcfant Street							1		1	- 2	1	3	8
undy Place												2	2
ay Street		***		1			1		***	1	1	5	9
erthyr Street	***.	***					1			***		1	2
orman Street												1	1
hymney Terrace	***			***	***	***		***		***	***	1	1
chards Street			***	***			1			***	2	3	6
othin Gardens		***				***		***	* .		***	1	1
	***	***							1	***	1	4	6
encer Street		***		***		***				1	***	3	4
nghenydd Road and I lisbury Road		***	***	•••		***		***		1	***		1
esiger Street		***	- ***	***						***	3	5	8
corky Street	***	***		***	***		***	***		1	1	1	3
cherbert Street				1	***	***	***	***		****	***		1
wkesbury Street and	Place			***		**	***	***		1	1 0	2	3
V. Kailway		***	***		***			***		1	2	6	9
codville itoad			***				***	***				1	1
hitchurch Place	***	***	***			***	1	***		1	2	9	12
hitchurch Road		***								1		1 0	3
yeverne Road	***	***	***	i	***	***	1	***	1	***	1	6	10
				,			1		•	***	1	6	10
Tota	1			13		2	9		7	14	39	147	231

PARK WARD.

		4		19	4	50				b.	25	1
NAME OF STREE	ET.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Discases.	Other Causes.	Total.
10											1	1
Alfred Street			1		***	***			***	***	3	
				***				***		***	2	
			1				***			1	4	
			2			***				1	6	
Arabella Street								1		3	1	1
D. Charak		***			***		*		***	1	2	1
D. Charact			1					***		1000	2	
Bedford Street and Place		- **	4						2		3	
0.1.0.1			1						93733		7	
0.1		***	1000				- ""			***	1	
O O4								***		***	1	
(NIII D)									1000	1	I new	
Cyfarthfa Street			1		1	1				1	5	
Crwys Road and Place					1		1			1		
Convent						***			1	1		
Donald Street										2	8	1
Dalcross Street			1									1
Daviot Street			1							1.333	2	
Diana Street			2							2	8	1
Elm Street						1000			1	1		1
Henroy Street	7				1	1	1		î	2	5	1
lordon Road								***		2	4	1
nverness Place	100		1						2	2	7	1
Cineraig Street									1		- 1	1
deppoch Street			1				1		1	4	3	1
ily Street									2		2	1
ochaber Street											1	
Montgomery Street			1				1				1	1 :
doy Road			1					1	2	2	4	1
dilton Street			1					2	1	1	7	1
lackintosh Place			1						2	1	11	1 1
Northcote Street							1				4	1
Newport Road									1		3	1 .
xford Street										1	2	1 :
arade									1			
enywain Place									1			1
enylan											1	1
Plasnewydd Place and Ros	id		1						1	1	3	1
Russell Street			1							2	2	1
lose Street										1	2	1 3
lichmond Road and Cresc	ent									1	9	10
t. Peter Street									***	***	4	1
trathnairn Street			***							'4	2	
hakespeare Street		***		***						2	4	
reharris Street		***	3						1	2	5	1
avistock Street											1	1
alworth Street										1	3	-
pper Kincraig Street									1	1	1	1
ere Street iolet Row					1				1		1	
Vellfield Road and Place									1		1	1
he Walk		***		•••							2	1
Vest Grave		***							1	***	1	- 2
Vorisworth Avenue											1	1
Voodland Place											1	1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•••	****								1	1
Per line	-		-			-			-			-
Total			26		. 3	2	4	4	25	47	159	270

ADAMSDOWN WARD.

NAME OF STI	REET.		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Pever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhosa.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
													1
Augusta Street				1							1	3	1
Ascog Street								***		1		1	1 3
Adams Street	Dlana		***	1			1	***	***		3	10	15
Adamsdown Square and Buzzard Street									1	1	1 3	2	1 8
Cycle Street				1								2	1
Comet Street									1	1	1	2	1 3
Clode Street	***										2	1	1 3
Cumnock Place and Ter	тасе											1	1
Clifton Street												3	3
Cumrae Street and Plac				1							1		1 2
Constellation Street hannel Dry Dock		*			***				***	1	2	5	8
Copper Street		***	***	***			1	***		1	***	1	3
Davis Street							1				4	2	7
Eclipse Street							2				2	4	8
Ellen Street												2	2
Gaol Lane				. 1									1
ialston Street and Plac											1		1
Earth Street and Court		***						***	***	2	1	1	4
ivendoline Street		***	***		***		***		***		***	2	1 2
iolfrey Street					***						1		1
nchmarnock Street									1				î
vor Street												1	i
ron Street				2									2
ntirmary						2		1		2	4	59	68
lite Street								1					1
Gerryeroy Street			***									2	2
ougcross Street										***	1	1 2	2 2
ead Street								***			1	2	3
leteor Street		***								1		2	3
letal Street											2	1	3
Ioon Street						A					2	2	4
loira Street, Place and	Terrace			2]	1						2	5
organ Street orth William Street	***			1						***	1	1	3
orth Luton Street and	Place			***						1	2	2	5
ewport Road	· · ·		***							***	1	7	7
rbit Street		-:-								1		3	4
ellet Street									1			3	4
lanet Street				1								3	4
rince Leopold Street endoylan Street											1	2	3
oland Street				-1						1	1	3	6
outh Dock			***	1		***				1	-1	2 7	5
hymney Railway		***	***								1	il	8
outh Luton Place												3	3
George's Channel												1	1
indon Place and Street									1	2		6	9
Iver Street												1	1
iff Street			144						1	***	2	5	8
n Street										1		2	3
rodall Street	***	***								***		2	2
etoria Street		***		***	•••	1			1	1	2	4	7 3
indsor Road					***				1	1		1	3
est Dock												6	6
nc Street		51									2		2
	-					-			-	-	-		-

-							

RIVERSIDE WARD.

											1		1
		-	ž.	2	Scarlot Ferer.	di.	to .	17.	d	2	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	
NAME OF ST	BRET.		Small Pox.	Measles.	å	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	rate	Can	Total.
MARIE OF DE			nal	Mea	rlo	ph	68	P.	in in	ht	S P	100	F.
			02	-	Sca	ā	=		a	-	P. B.	Ott	
											-	9	-
nn Street							1				1	1	1 2
erthwin Street											î		
eauchamp Street										1		1	1 5
rook Street											1	3	1 3
lackstone Street												1	1
owbridge Road								***	***	2	2	3	1
raddock Street			***		***	1					4	2	1
lare Road and Garden	S										1	2	1
ower and Cathedral R	oad			1							1	8	10
yfrig Street												1	1
espenser Street and G	ardens						•••					1	
ogo Street	***				***			•••	***		1	2	1
don Road tzhammon Embankme	***			***				•••	1		3	5	1
tzhammon Embankme					•••			***		1	***		
loucester Street		***								2	1	***	1
reen Street alket Street	***	***	***		***	***	1		1	2		1	1
amilton Street	***				***			•••	3	170	1	2	2
ing's Road				1	***		1		1	1	4	4	15
veilog Street	***			93	***				100			1	1
wis Street				***					***		•••	2	5
ortimer Road											***	î	i
ansfield Street									1	1		Î	3
ark Street										1		3	4
eth Morgan Street												2	2
eville Street and Plac										***	1	1	2
ntcanna Terrace	***											3	3
antagenet Street							1	1		1		6	9
cton Place		~ ···										1	1
tman Street												1	1
asturton Avenue and	Place			***				***		***	***	5	5
sturton Gardens												1	1
der Street	***									***	***	3	3
wden Place	***									***	***	3	3
eaton Street	***									***	***	1	1
vern' Road eyd Street			***	1			2				2	5	10
ith Morgan Street	***							•••	***	***		1	1
phenson Street							1			***		•••	1
evethick Street	***		***		***	1							- 1
lo Street	***		***						- 1			1	2
ford Street	***		***	***							2	. 2	3
lor Road				1							2	3	6
ion Workhouse				0.000				1	1	39	24	122	187
llington Street	***			1					1	2	3	5	12
ndham Crescent				1000					1	2	2	3	8
ndham Road								***			1		1
ndham Street and Pl	ace			1							1	3	5
lls Street	***										i	1	2
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	3000											1.	-
	m		-		1		1 11 11				1		2000
	Total			6		2	7	2	11	55	60	219	362

CANTON WARD.

NAME OF ST	FREET.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Pever.	Diarrhaa.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
tlas Road and Place										1	3	4
lpha Place											1	1
Lisworth Road						1			2	. 1	1	5
lexandra Road					***	***		1	2	3	2	8
Bert Street								***		2	4	6
unswick Street								***			3	3
ocon Street	***						***				1 3	1 2
da Road										1	1	2
marthen Street						ï				2	4	7
ve Road ancery Lane										1	3	1
whridge Road										î	13	14
nligan Street											2	2
nybeare Road						1					1	2
nway Road .										1	2	3
rle Place											3	3
lon Road			2						2		1	5
erton Street				***							1	1
uns Terrace											2	2
on Place				***			****				1	1
ad Street	***							***		1	8	5
m Street				***					1			1
rest Road evenor Road				***	***	***		****		- 1	4	
nne Street						1		1			5	7
morgan Street			1			1.40	•••	1	1	***	2	
nover Street										1	ī	2
rrev Street											î l	1
y Street			4						1	1	5	11
Street										2		2
sslowne Road								1		1	3	1
kwith Road and Pla	ace .					2			1	1	2	6
adhurst Street			1							1	2	- 4
tileton Street			2		***					2		4
ndaff Road fus Street			1			1				3	5	10
nel Road			1			•••		***		3	1	1
coln Street										1	2	2 2
rtimer Road								1	1		1	9
nfair Road								1	1		4	6
folk Street			1					1		1		2
rket Road										2	1	3
ttingham Street							1					1
sta Road										1	1	2
ton Place									1	2	2	6
beck Street											1	1
itcanna Street, Terr						"					1	1
lline Road									1			1
opeel Road									1	3	1	á
broke Road								***		1	6	7
ry Street					***	***		1		1	10	12
ina Terrace					***						1	1
« Stret							***	2		3	3	8
luay Terrace										1		1
tory Road											3	3
lnor Road											4	4
nilly Road and Cres	scent									2	6	8
HEV OLIDET								1		1		2
z Terrace ern Road									1		1	2
cey Court			- 1						1	4		6
ingfield Place											1	1
Tace Line	***								****		2	2

CANTON WARD-Continued.

	and the same of th											1.0
NAME OF STRE	ET.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Wheoping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Tintern Street											1	1
Theobald Road										1	3	4
Turner Road											1	1
Westmoreland Street			1				***	***			2	3
Turberville Place											1	1
Wells Street			1								1	2
Wellington Street Westbury Terrace							***			1	2	3
William Street												
William Derect					- "							1
Total			15	·		7	. 1	11	18	55	157	264
The Street			ROAT	H W	ARD.					n		13
The state of the s		1		er.	- 4	to		1		ь.		
NAME OF STR	o tom	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoa.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	7
NAME OF STR	ort.	Hed	leas	let	pht	hoo	Fev	BILL	bth	spir	10	Total.
		Sa	2	car	Dig	F		Ä	A	Bea	H H	1
The Atlanta				002							-	
1 2							- 11					1 .
Agate Street Arthur Street			•••								2 3	3
Albany Road										1	1	1
Bradley Street									1	2	1	4
Bertram Street									1	6	5	12
Blanche Street									1	2		3
Beresford Road					****				1		1	2
Broadway Balaclava Road						1	***	1	1	3	12	18
Connaught Road		1000								1	1	1 2
Crofts Street			1				***			1	6	8
Cecil Street and Crescent									1	4	4	9
Chilton Street			1					***		1		2
Cottrell Road								1	1	1	. 3	6
D: D					***			1	1	2	3	7
Diamond Street						1		•••			1	1 0
Emerald Street			5		1	100				1 2	6	18
Elm Street										1	2	3
Fort Street									1			1
Fox Street										1		1
Harold Street					1					1	2	4
Helen Street Mariborough Road			1			1				2	9	13
Nora Street		1 338	"		•••					1 2	11	14
Newport Road		1 3.00	1		***	***			1		5	6
Laly Street											1	1
Dakfield Street											1	1
Partridge Road											. 2	2
Pearl Street, Place, and			4		1				1	6	10	22
Penylan Road Ruby Street		1									1 9	1
Sichards Torrage							•••	1	1	5	3 2	10
Samuline Street				•••			•••		1	***	4	4
Spring Gardens Place and	l Terrace		2					***		2	4	8
					***			***	1	1	5	7
Stacey Road			2					***	2	1	4	9
Stacey Road Theodora Street			- 44									
Stacey Road Pheodora Street Popaz Street			3					***	***	2	4	9
Stacey Road Pheodora Street Popaz Street Wellfield Place						10000		-::		2	1	9

aut .							

GRANGETOWN WARD.

NAME OF ST	REET.		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Wheoping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total,
Andrews' Terrace						a						1	1
Allerton Street				***							1	1	2
Amherst Street	***								1		2	3	3
Bromfield Street Blaenclydach Street											1		1
Bradford Street												3	3
Bishon Street												2	2
Bromsgrove Street				2							1	1	4
Corporation Road			•••	1		1			***		1 2	8	11 15
Clive Street Cambridge Street					1	1		***	1		1	10	2
Compton Street												2	2
Clarence Road												1	1
Cornwall Road											3	2	5
Clare Road				1						3		9	13
Cooleae Street										1	1	1	3
Clydach Street Cymmer Street	***				1	- 1				•••		1	2
Court Road						2			1	1	4	4	1 12
Chester Street and Place												4	4
Dorset Street and Place	***								2		5	3	10
Devon Street and Place						1					2	2	5
Durham Street						1			1			2	4
Ely Harbour Earl Street				***						•••	1	2	1
Franklin Street			***	1			***				1	2	4 2
Ferry Road												2	2
Forrest Street												2	2
Ferndale Street						1	1					2	4
Grange Gardens							****					1	1
Holmesdale Street and				1					1		2	7	11
Hexell Street Hereford Street				1					2	***	1	1	5
Kent Street				1		1			1 1	1	1 2	6	10
Knole Street									1		5	4	10
Llanmaes Street				1						1	4	4	10
Ladlow Street											***	1	1
Monmouth Street Madras Street								1			1	2	4
Newport Street			•••								1	3	4
North Street		***					***				****	1	1
North Clive Street				1					1 1		1	6	9
Oakley street										1	4	7	12
Penhevad Street				1		1				1	3	4	10
Pentre Street Penarth Road												1	1
Pentrebane Street				***					1		4	13	18
Paget Street				1		1				1	3	. 2	5 9
Redlayer Street								***		-		2	2
Rookwood Street									1	1	1	2	5
Rutland Street	***					1					1	2	4
River Taff Sevenoaks Street												- 1	1
St. Fagans Street												3	3
Somerset Street				1							1	3	4
Stoughton Street					1	***		1				2 4	6
Cultimend Road											4	4	8
Stockland Street									•1	1	3	4	9
Sanatorium Sea View	***		2	2	7	34		11		***	1	1	58
Tynant Street	***								1				1
Thomas Street		***					***		1				1
Iall Embankment								***	1	2		5	8
" Clusora Road								***	1		1	1 2	4
Warwick Street												2	2
	Total		2	16	10	47	1	14	21	14	70	184	379

SPLOTT WARD.

NAME OF	STREET.		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhee.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Total.
Aberdovey Street				1	1							2	
Adeline Street			****			***		***	2	•••	2	5	9
Adenne Street				***		***					3	5.10000	
Aberystwith Street				1				***		1		3	8
Burnaby Street			***					***		•••		3	3
Bridgend Street				6		1			***		3	3	18
Cameron Street	****		***	***			***	****	***	***	1	3	4
Coveny Street				1			***			1	1	2	5
Caerphilly Street	***		***			****	***	* ***	1	***		3	4
Cornelia Street	****							1	1		. 4	1	7
Carlisle Street	2			4		1				1	3	10	19
Elaine Street	***											1	1
Enid Street										***	1	2	3
Eyre Street											1	2	3
Eagle Paint Works												1	1
Habershon Street as	nd Place			2		1				- 1	2	6	12
Gwendoline Street				1		1	1					1	4
Howard Street and										1	1	1	3
Hinton Street									100000			1	1
Janet Street									***		2	9	11
Layard Street			17.00	2300	No. of the last	13.335	35.50		***	12.54.9	1	3	4
Llanelly Street	***		***	1				***			1	5	7
Moorland Road	***		***	1		****	****			1		3	6
Malt House	***									1	1	1	1
Marion Street		***	***			***	***	***	***				5
Marion Street	***		***	***		•••				•••	3	2	1
Milford Street	***		***	1	***		1		***			5	7
Menelaus Street				1	1		***	***	***	***	1	• • • •	3
Ordell Street	***		***	1		***	***	***	1	3	1	2	8
Portmanmoor Road			****	1	***	1	1	***	1	2	2	10	18
Pontypridd Street	** ***	***		***	***		***			1	1		2
Railway Street				6			1		2	1	11	11	32
Swinton Street					***					***		3	8
Sanquahar Street				1							1	2	4
Seymour Street											2	6	8
Splott Road										1	3		4
Singleton Road				1						1		5	7
Swansea Street and	Terrace										3	4	7
Tenby Street	****			1							1	6	8
Walker Road										1	2	2	5
Wimborne Street				1							1	ī	3
Wilson Street									·	1		1	2
Total			il ou	32	2	5	4	1	8	17	59	181	259

SPLOTE WARD.

49

CARDIFF SANATORIUM.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR	1900.		Ma	LES.	Fem	ALES.	TOTALS
	Mary la	Period	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	
Remaining in Hospital on	31st Dec	ember,			3111		
1899:-			0	0		14	28
Scarlet Fever Enteric Fever	****	•••	2	8	4	14	10
Diphtheria	***		10	16	7	14	47
Dipitelleria			10	10		1.9	**
Total			12	30	11	32	85
-Admitted during the ye	ar endin	g 31st	mellant i	ippy of 1	ore water v	Male In pa	
Scarlet Fever			35	75	47	93	250
Enteric Fever			2	37	3	20	62
Diphtheria			54	121	66	143	384
Small-Pox				. 6		3	9
Measles				2		2	4
Typhus Fever				4	***		4
Plague				1			1
Other Diseases				1			1
Total			91	247	116	261	715
otal under treatment in 1900			103	277	127	993	800
I.—Of the above there were I	Discharge	d				293 8	
(a) Recovered :-	0		SERVICE SERVICE	10.E., 100.		the Carolin	
Scarlet Fever			28	67	35	77	207
Enteric Fever	***		2	31	3	18	54
Diphtheria			46	119	54	122	341
Small-Pox			***	4	***	2	6
Measles				2	***	2	4
Typhus Fever	***			4			4
Plague	•••	•••			***		
Other Diseases		***			*** /	***	
Total			76	227	92	221	616
(b) Died:—	Manh	1000	Pentyp	BETTE BE	Will aby	enga yakı	to him
Scarlet Fever			3		2		5
Enteric Fever				10		5	15
Diphtheria		***	11	5	10	9	35
Small-Pox				2		1	3
Measles							***
Typhus Fever							
Plague				1			1
Other Diseases							
Total			14	18	12	15	59
7Remaining in Hospital on 1900:-	31st Dece	ember,	with by the	neo m	Par Shirt of the Shirt	and the f	
Scarlet Fever			6	16	14	30	66
Enteric Fever	***			2		1	3
Diphtheria			7	13	9	26	55
Other Diseases				1			1
Total			13	32	23	57	125
otal under treatment in 1900	11-71						
			103	277	127	293	800

DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE

		Tes		

Mortality	per	cent.	under	treatment	:-
-----------	-----	-------	-------	-----------	----

Scarlet Fever			1.8%
Enteric Fever			20.8
Diphtheria			8.1
Small-Pox			33.3
Measles			
Typhus Fever			
Plague		***	100
Other Diseases	***	***	***

B. W. BROAD, M.B.,

Medical Superintendent,

WATER SUPPLY.—To the excellent supply of pure water which is provided for the inhabitants of this district may be attributed in some measure the satisfactory state of the public health, more particularly the comparative immunity of the town from Enteric Fever, a disease at all times closely associated with impure water. From a public health point of view, therefore, one of the most important undertakings of the Sanitary Authority has been the construction of the new Waterworks, by which an ample supply of a pure soft water is obtained from the Taff Fawr Watershed of the Brecon Beacons.

This extensive gathering ground, situated to the north of the South Wales Coalfield on the old Red Sandstone formation, forms the highest ground in South Wales, the summits of the Beacons rising to 2,910 feet above the sea, and upon which the average rainfall is 70 inches per annum.

I am indebted to Mr. C. H. Priestley, M.I.C.E., the Engineer of the Cardiff Waterworks, for the following information relating to these works:—

The Cardiff Corporation Act of 1884 gave the Corporation power to impound and utilise the water flowing from the watershed of 10,400 acres, and authorised the construction of three Storage Reservoirs, with a total capacity of 1,220 million gallons, and three balancing Reservoirs at Cefn, Blackbrook, and Rhubina respectively, on the line of conduit, and a high level service Reservoir and Filter Beds at Rhubina for the supply by gravitation of the high level districts.

Also an Aqueduct or conduit connecting the storage reservoirs and passing down the Valley of the Taff through Merthyr Tydfil, Pontypridd, Taff's Well and Tongwynlais to Rhubina, and from there to the two storage reservoirs at Lisvane and Llanishen, about eight miles from Cardiff, a total distance of about 35 miles.

After the passing of the Act these works were immediately proceeded with, and it was found that No. 1 reservoir could be advantageously enlarged, so that the total storage has been considerably increased.

At the same time a new reservoir was constructed at Llanishen and completed in 1886, giving an additional storage capacity of some 317 million gallons. This reservoir immediately adjoins the Lisvane reservoir previously built by the Company which owned the Water Works previous to their purchase by the Corporation in 1879. The construction of the Llanishen Reservoir necessitated the removal of the old filters which occupied a site in the middle of the new reservoir. Land was procured near an estate known as the "Heath" about two miles from the centre of Cardiff, and three filter beds were built of sufficient capacity to filter 1,000,000 gallons each per 24 hours, allowing 2.78 gallons per superficial foot of filtering area per hour. A covered service reservoir was also constructed here with a capacity of 1,300,000 gallons. These filters becoming inadequate to the requirements of the town, three additional filter beds were constructed of similar capacity, and these are now working to their full efficient delivery, and it will soon be necessary to enlarge the service reservoir and construct more filters. The filtering material is composed of shingle, gravel and sand, most of it coming from Bideford.

The first storage reservoir connected with the new works, and known as the Cantreff Reservoir (No. 2 Reservoir), was commenced in March, 1886, and opened for use in September, 1892.

The embankment of the reservoir is 1,080 feet above Ordnance datum, and the 4,000 acres of watershed above the reservoir (chiefly mountain pasture) rises to a height of 2,910 feet above Ordnance datum at the Brecon Beacons.

The capacity of the reservoir when full is 322 million gallons. Simultaneously with the building of the Cantreff reservoir the aqueduct and balancing reservoirs were constructed. The aqueduct consists of a line of iron pipes 29-in. and 24-in. diameter. The balancing reservoirs were constructed at Cefn, Blackbrook and Rhubina, each with a capacity of just over half a million gallons.

The covered service reservoir which receives the water after filtration at Rhubina supplies the high level district of Llandaff and Whitchurch, Llanishen, &c.

The supply of Penarth being pumped from Cogan. This pumping station is about to be extended and a new service reservoir will be constructed at Leckwith for supplying the high level district of Penarth.

Immediately after the completion of the Cantreff Reservoir the Beacons Reservoir (No. 1 Reservoir) was proceeded with and completed in September, 1897. Powers were obtained in 1894 for enlarging the original capacity of this reservoir to 345 million gallons with a water area of 51 acres.

The Corporation have Parliamentary powers to construct another storage reservoir in the Taff Fawr Valley (No. 3 Reservoir). This will be the largest of the series, and will have a capacity of 670 million gallons, giving another three million gallons per day for the use of the town, making a total supply of 10,500,000 gallons per day, or sufficient for a population of 420,000 at 25 gallons per head. In addition to the Taff Fawr sources of supply the Cardiff Corporation have power to abstract three million gallons of water per day from the River Ely, as well as to take the water from the drainage area of 2,200 acres at Lisvane and Llanishen, all of which water is suitable for trade and sanitary purposes and might be made use of by means of duplicate mains.

It is evident from the above description of the works by the Engineer that Cardiff will have an ample supply of excellent water for many years to come.

As usual with surface waters from the Old Red Sand Stone the water is soft, containing about four degrees of hardness, and is sometimes peaty and turbid before filtration. It does not, as is frequently the case with soft surface waters, appear to have any solvent action upon lead, and no cases of lead poisoning have been brought to my notice as due to this cause. The water, however, has a corroding action upon iron main and service pipes, producing in these obstructive deposits of oxide of iron.

Considerable difficulty arises from the deficient protecting power of the Angus Smith's varnish which lines the interior of the pipes. The efficient filtration of this water is obviously a matter of the first importance as so many outbreaks of disease have been recorded which have originated from a neglect of this precaution. Recent bacteriological investigations have demonstrated the extreme importance of efficient filtration, and although probably much remains to be discovered before the results of bacteriologists can be implicitly accepted, they nevertheless afford the safest guide which we possess of the quality of drinking water. To secure efficient filtration Professor Koch considers that the place of filtration should not exceed 100 m.m. per hour (or about 2,000,000 gallons per acre daily). This conclusion was based upon experiments during the outbreak of Cholera at Hamburg and Altona, when it was found that by keeping the pace of filtration below 2,000,000 gallons per acre daily the bacteria in each c.c. of the filtered water at Altona remained below 100—20 to 30 being the average. Koch states that in January, 1892, the number of micro-organisms suddenly increased to from 1,000 to 2,000 per c.c., and that

The first storage measures connected with the new works, and transen as the Cantest

The embasiment of the reservoir is 1,000 feet above their most and the 2,000 feet and of the 2,000 of the 100 of the feet and 100 of the feet and

The capacity of the reservoir when full is 5th million gallens. Simultaneously with the siding of the Cathod macrosis the appellent and balancing reservoirs when a committee of a line of true pipes their and their discussion. The interesting macrosis are constructed at Colo, Blackbonet and Klubica, such with a aspects of just over half at line gallons.

The covered service reservoir which receives the vator after Election at Chaning

The supply of Perarth being penaltical from theme. This pumpling maries is about to extend as her best tooked as the tentered at the tentered

Interesting after the completion of the Captured Communic the Decime with a believed in September 1952. Forces were obtained and for emission for the emission of the contract to 343 million colline with a variet of 35 million colline.

The Corporation have Technometric promes a construct another strongs severed in Tell Part Valley (No. 3 licewrood). This will be the impact of the scale, and will take a sole of \$70 million gellome griving another time without gallous per day for the sole of the control of the couple of the scale of the

This evident from the above description of the peaks by the language of an Castal will a an ample supply of excellent water for many years to come.

As much with minface waters from the Old Red Sand stone the water is not, containing at four degrees of incidence, and is sometimes posty and embed below direction. It does not, and a frequently the case with well surface waters, appear to have any solvent action open head, and seem of lead pointed farts been brought to my notice as doe to this cases. The water, were has a corrolled action upon from main and service pipes, producing to these observative sits of oxide of from

Considerable differently arises from the deficient protecting press of the Angle Statish's right which ince the interior of the pipes. The efficient financial of the value is obvioud a fer of the interior inceptable of the pipes of the statished interior about the fer of the first interior as a section of the presention. Income hardening probably arise interior and the statished the attention the results of interiors and discount filmships, and discount interior arises are a discount filmships, and discount the results of interiors are a discount filmships of discount the statished and a results of interiors are a discount filmship of discount filmships of the statished that the statished and the filmship of the statished that the statished the filmship of the conduction when the statished the filmship of the conduction when the statished the filmship of the conduction when the statished the filmship is the statished the filmship the statished the filmship in the filmship of the conduction of the filmship in the filmship is the statished the filmship in the filmship the statished the filmship is the filmship that the filmship is the filmship of the statished the filmship is the filmship that the filmship is the filmship in the filmship in the filmship is the filmship in the filmship in the filmship is the filmship in the filmship in the filmship is the filmship in the filmship in the filmship in the filmship is the filmship in the f

in February an outbreak of Typhoid Fever occurred. In January and February, 1893, the epidemic of Cholera which occurred in Altona was preceded by a large increase in the number of bacteria in the filtered water. Realising the importance of a bacteriological investigation of the water supply, your, Waterworks Committee, acting under the able guidance of its Chairman, Alderman D. Jones, resolved that a systematic periodical bacterial examination should be made in addition to the ordinary chemical examination. This has been regularly carried out since April, 1900, at monthly intervals by Dr. Savage, at the Public Health Laboratory.

Samples from the Beacons, Cantreff, Lisvane, Llanishen and Rhubina Reservoirs, and from the Heath Filters were examined bacteriologically in April, May, June, August and October, and chemically in April, July and December. The water from the Beacons and Cantreff Reservoirs were also examined both chemically and bacteriologically in September.

A summary of the results of these examinations is given below. They indicate freedom from contamination, and a fairly constant composition, and a condition of still greater purity in the filtered samples:—

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CARDIFF WATERS.

From where Sample obtained.		Date of Analysis.		Total Solids.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Total Hardness		
No. of Street,	-	1900.	40	In parts per 100,000.							
Heath Filter		Ammil		9.3	0.002	0.008	0.8	Nil.	3.5		
» » ···		July		9.4	0.002	0.013	0.1	17	4.3		
n n		December		7.5	0.0018	0.006	0.8		4.3		
Rhubina Reservoir		April		7.4	0.003	0.008	0.7	**	2.8		
"		July		7.25	0.006	0.012	1.0	,,	4:3		
11 27		December		6.8	0.005	0.0096	0.75	11	3.7		
Janishen Reservoir		April		6.6	0.009	0.017	0.8	,,	2.3		
n n		July		6.7	0.004	0.009	1.0		3.8		
11 11		December		6.6	0.0024	0.01	0.75	,,,	4.1		
isvane Reservoir		April		6.2	0.003	0.011	0.8	111	2.3		
" "		July		7.2	0.0046	0.01	1.0	"	4.1		
11 11		December		6.7	0.005	0.015	0.8	111	4.3		
antreff Reservoir		April		5.8	0.008	0.012	0.8		2.0		
,, ,,		July		6.0	0.002	0.015	1.0	,,,	3.2		
n n		September		6.9	0.005	0.01	0.8	11	2.6		
"		December		5.8	0.005	0.009	0.7	11	2.4		
Seacons Reservoir		April		6.3	0.004	0.012	0.8	,,	2.3		
))))		July		4.8	0.008	0.014	1.0	,,	3.2		
" "		September		6.8	0.005	0.015	0.8	,,	2.7		
" "		December		4.9	0.004	0.01	0.7	,,	2.3		

RESULT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

D				Nu	mber of	Organism	ns develo	oping per	cubic c	entimetre	at	MAINT.	
Date, 1900	•	20°	37°	20°	37°	20°	37°	20°	37°	20°	37°	20°	379
		Bea	cons.	Can	treff.	Lisv	rane.	Llan	ishen.	Rhu	bina.	He	ath.
April		134	34	121	42	380	20	310	14	283	11	345	16
May		648	34	426	45	434	46	342	13	295	5	360	26
June		328	74	143	28	380	11	298	20	210	9	242	12
August		202	402	280	253	136	8	110	10	48	2	83	53
September		172	54	155	26	-	-	-	-	12-11	-	_	_
October		58	9	118	25	212	8	111	6	97	.14	70	12

Holomey an outlined of Indian's stores occurred in James and James and Jamesy, 1983, the siteria in the filtered water. Realiting the importance of a backgrological brandpains of the store angular of the experience of a backgrological brandpains of the store angular of the angular and the angular of the store angular and the store and the contract of the store and the store and

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RESELT OF BACTERUOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

MEAT INSPECTION AND FOOD SUPPLY.—Your Committee have always realized the importance of an efficient system of food inspection, and further developments in the administration of this work have taken place from year to year.

In 1896, it was decided to supplement the inspection which was then being carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances by the appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon to act as Meat Inspector, and in May, 1897, Mr. C. Moir, M.R.C.V.S., was appointed, whose duties were defined by a Resolution of the Sanitary Authority, as follows:—

- 1. "The Inspector of Meat shall visit the Roath and Canton Slaughterhouses of the Corporation at least once daily between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. in the winter months, and between the hours of 5 a.m. and 10 p.m. in the summer months, and at such other stated times as the Medical Officer of Health may request him in writing, for the performance of the duties herein specified, and shall also visit any other buildings which are kept or used for the sale of Butchers' Meat within the Borough aforesaid.
- 2. He shall carefully inspect all cattle, sheep, or other animals, and all carcases which he may find in the above-mentioned slaughterhouses or other buildings, and shall immediately report to the Medical Officer of Health as to the condition of any animal or carcase which he may consider diseased, in order that the Medical Officer of Health may examine the same and decide whether the meat of such carcase is fit or unfit for human food.
- 3. He shall examine, at least once in every fortnight, each and every cowshed within the Borough aforesaid, and report to the Medical Officer of Health all cases of diseased cows he may find therein, in order that necessary steps may be taken to prevent the distribution of milk which would be likely to cause disease.
- 4. He shall act, when required, with the Medical Officer of Health in all cases where it is necessary to visit any dairy within or without the Borough aforesaid, under the following powers contained in Sec. 4 of the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, i.e.:—
 - "In case the Medical Officer of Health is in possession of evidence that any person "in the district is suffering from infectious disease attributable to milk supplied "within the district from any dairy situate within or without the district, or "that the consumption of milk from such dairy is likely to cause infectious "disease to any person residing in the district, such Medical Officer shall, if "authorised in that behalf by an order of a justice having jurisdiction in the "place where such dairy is situate, have power to inspect such dairy, and if "accompanied by a Veterinary Inspector, or some other proper qualified "Veterinary Surgeon, to inspect the animals therein, and, if on such "inspection the Medical Officer shall be of opinion that infectious disease is "caused from consumption of the milk supplied therefrom, he shall report "thereon to the Local Authority, and his report shall be accompanied by any "report furnished to him by the said Veterinary Inspector, or Veterinary "Surgeon, and the Local Authority may thereupon give notice to the dairy-"man to appear before them within such time not less than 24 hours as may "be specified in the notice, to show cause why an order should not be made "requiring him not to supply any milk therefrom within the district, until "such order has been withdrawn by the Local Authority."
- 5. He shall in all matters act under and carry out the instructions of the Health and Port Sanitary Committee, to whom he shall be directly responsible for the due performance of all duties appertaining to his appointment, or in relation thereto.
- 6. He shall execute any other duties from time to time in connection with his appointment as Meat Inspector, which may be required of him by the Health and Port Sanitary Committee, or the Medical Officer of Health, without extra renumeration.

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In 1890, it was decided to supplement the important which was then being retried and be largered with the property of a Verschutz Surpent to at an Montant Surpent to at an Montant Surpent Surpent to at an Montant Surpent S

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2. He shall contaily inspect all cattle, shoot, or report and the cannot produce and the cannot a shoot ay find in the above-consistency and in the above-consistency of the interest of the cattle of

1-3. He shall examine, at lease once in every forcingful, come and every covaried within forcing a forcing a forcing and report to the Medical Office of Health at meet of Miscores and America, in order that reconstity stage may be built to prevent the distribution of anti-

4. He shall are when vogained, with the Medical Office of Regists to all come where necessary to visit any duity within or without vise Rounds atmostic, under the following two contained in Sec. 4 of the Selection Research Secretary Act, the re-

In case the Marinal Officer of Hearts or it promested of crimer that any parent "to the discrete is suffering from inference discrete statement to take any parent "that the opinitary from any dainy sensite within or without the district, or "that the opinitary from or and from such flows a fixed or a ment before and "the district, most Missisal Officer stall, of "approximate in the briefs of a parinterior, and the stall, of "plane where so may be such flowing parinterior, and the "approximate in the transfer of a parinterior, and the "approximate the transfer of an order of a parinterior, and the "approximate the Mariner, and the "approximate the Mariner, and the "approximate the Mariner, and the summary flowers that the summary that information discrete to "approximate the Mariner than Motion of the annuals therefore, the significant the state of the significant that information the Mariner than the Local Authority, and his report shall be accompanied by any of the summary flowers for the same "the same than the Local Authority and these mariners are part of the same than the local and the Local Authority and the state of the same the same "the same than the local transfer that the same than the local transfer that the same than the same tha

5. He shall for all matture set under and carry ver the mattered of the Mealth and Sanitary Committee, to whom he shall be directly responsible for the due purformance of all a apparatument to his appointment, or in relation thereto,

6. He shall execute any other duties from lints to time to connection with his attenua to Meat Imperior, which may be required of him by the Health and Fort Sansary militer, or the Medical Officer of Health, without extra remuneration.

- He shall be paid a salary of £140 per annum as Inspector of Meat, payable quarterly.
 The appointment shall be determined by one calendar month's notice.
 - 8. He shall reside within the Borough of Cardiff.
- He shall report to the Health and Port Sanitary Committee every fortnight and annually as to the works performed by him as Inspector of Meat.

The duties and salary in connection with the above appointment are in addition to the duties of his appointment under the Cardiff Corporation as Veterinary Inspector, under the Diseases of Animals Act, at a salary of £100 per annum, and also in addition to his duties as Veterinary Surgeon to the Health Department of the Cardiff Corporation at a salary of £60 per annum.

It is understood and agreed that he shall devote the whole of his time to the service of the Cardiff Corporation, in order to satisfactorily discharge the duties of his several appointments under the Cardiff Corporation."

During the year under consideration, I reported that the inspection of butchers' shops and provision stores could, with advantage, be carried out to a greater extent, and with a slight administrative change in the Health Department, and your Committee agreed to the appointment of a special Inspector having experience as a butcher and meat salesman. Inspector Macgregor was thereupon appointed for this purpose. At the same time by an arrangement between the Health Committee and the Property and Markets Committee, Mr. N. Rees the Superintendent of the Roath Abattoirs, and three of his Assistants were appointed Inspectors under the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, to assist in the inspection of meat at the Public Abattoirs. Your Committee has thus a staff of one Veterinary Surgeon, and five special Inspectors engaged in the inspection of meat and provisions, besides the Medical Officers of Health, and Inspector of Nuisances, who have statutory duties in this respect. Further, the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority appointed the Chief Port Inspector Mr. D. Jenkins, Inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, to carry out the orders of the Board of Agriculture made under those Acts in connection with cattle and carcases on board ships, landed and slaughtered at the Foreign Animals Wharf at the Docks. Your Committee also had under consideration the question of a more stringent examination of carcases and meat brought into the Borough from outside districts. The question, which is one of considerable difficulty, can only be solved by the establishment of Meat Stations, or places of inspection through which all such meat must pass before being supplied to the consumer. At present no power exists for establishing any such system, and in all probability it would be necessary to obtain this power by the insertion of a clause in a Local Act of Parliament based on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

The following are the drafts of clauses which have been submitted to your Committee for this purpose:—" The Cardiff Urban Sanitary Authority may require that all meat slaughtered elsewhere than in a public slaughter-house, and brought into their district for sale, and passed as sound be stamped," and "the Authority may require that all meat slaughtered elsewhere than in a public slaughter-house, and brought into their district for sale be taken to a place or places appointed by the Cardiff Corporation, when such meat may be inspected, and that the Corporation be empowered to make a charge to cover the reasonable expenses attendant on such inspection."

The following table gives the amount of meat in pounds, found by the Medical Officer of Health to be unfit for food, and destroyed either with the consent or by an order of a Magistrate, in each year during the period 1891-1900:—

Year.		Meat.
1891	 	 2,065 lbs.
1892	 	 1,326 ,,
1893	 	 6,214 ,,
1894	 	3.209

a special Inspecier having experience as a low obsessed great excessed. Inspecie of the property a Description appointed the One purpose. At the same time to an average multi-barriers the

Year.		Meat.
1895	 	 4,523 lbs.
1896	 	 3,896 ,,
1897	 	 10,824 ,,
1898	 	 9,929 ,,
1899	 	 14,205 ,,
1900	 	 21,217 ,,

During the year 1900, the number of animals slaughtered in the Public Slaughter-houses in the Borough, was as follows:—

		Roath Abattoir.	Canton Abattoir.
Beasts	 	5,629	699
Sheep	 	47,849	5,460
Calves	 	3,820	992
Pigs	 	26,582	3,632
		. —	o line
		83,880	10,783

UNSOUND MEAT SEIZED OR SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR, 1900.

Place of Seizure.	aberele especial	Number of Animals.	Number condemned by Magistrate.	Number destroyed by arrangement with Owner.	Total Weight in Lbs.
Roath Slaughter-house	 	30	2	28	13,495
Canton Slaughter-house	 	1	-	1	840
Great Western Bailway Station	 	2	-	2	90
Wharf, Roath Basin	 in 111	yol my	ter Amount	1	1,400
Total	 	34	2	32	15,825

OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD SEIZED OR SURRENDERED DURING THE YEAR, 1900.

Place of Seizure.	Description of Articles seized.	Condemned by Magistrate.	Destroyed by arrangement with Owner.	Total Weight in Lbs.	
Great Western Railway Station .	70 Rabbits	rend-teer	1	156	
Great Western Railway Station .	30 Boxes Mackerel	to the rand	1	2,520	
Stores, Canal Wharf	17 Bags Gooseberries		1	1,904	
Christina Street	28 Pieces of Bacon	1	_	196	
Shop	11 Pieces of Beef	1	& Republic	56	
Warehouse, Tredegar Street .	Box of Hams	ne stati scope	1	560	
Total		2	4	5,392	

During the year 1900, the number of science simplesced in the Turke Strugtstee-house

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OTHER ARTICLES OF POOP SHEED OR SURENCEED PURING THE YEAR PART

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.—The Laboratory is under the control of a Joint Committee consisting of members of the Health Committee of the Cardiff Corporation and of members of the Sanitary Committee of the Glamorgan County Council, together with representatives of the Technical Instruction Committees of the Corporation and County Council. Professors C. M. Thompson and F. A. Dixon representing the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire act upon the committee in a consultative capacity, as the Laboratory is utilized for the instruction of Students and Medical Practitioners in the Public Health Department of the Medical Faculty of the College. The Medical Officers of Health of the County of Glamorgan and of the County Borough of Cardiff, respectively, are the Directors of the Laboratory.

The work, which commenced in January, 1900, on the appointment of W. G. Savage, M.D., B.Sc., as Bacteriologist, rapidly increased, and an Assistant, Mr. J. H. Sugden, B.Sc., A.I.C., was appointed in August.

The investigations carried out have been of extreme importance and utility, and comprise a systematic Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of the Public Water Supplies in the County and Borough of various foods and of the Milk supplies of the district. The work in connection with Infectious Disease has been of great practical value, more particularly that relating to some cases of plague and suspected plague.

The bacteriological examination of Pathological specimens, of carcases of animals diseased or suspected to be diseased and seized at the Public Slaughter-houses and Markets, also formed an important part of the Laboratory work. Much has also been done on behalf of the Cardiff Hospital for Infectious Diseases in connection with the diagnosis and the determination of the duration of infection. A detailed account of all the work is given in the following Annual Report presented by Dr. Savage to the Joint Committee.

To the Chairman and Members of the Laboratory Joint Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you my First Annual Report on the work done at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for the year 1900.

The figures given and results obtained are based on the entries in the books of the Laboratory, which are arranged so as to keep accurate records of all work done.

The Laboratory consists of a bacteriological department of two rooms, a chemical laboratory, a small photographic developing room, a combined museum and lecture room, offices for Directors and Bacteriologists, and a specially fitted up room for the few animals required. I had the honour to be appointed your Bacteriologist in November, 1899, beginning my duties December 18th, 1899, and at once commenced, in conjunction with the Directors, completing the equipment of the existing Laboratory.

The Laboratory is now well equipped in its several departments, and during the whole of 1900 continuous work has been carried on. Owing to the rapid increase of the work done, I was unable to cope with it unaided, and on the recommendation of the Directors, you appointed Mr. J. H. Sugden, B.Sc. A.I.C., Assistant to the Bacteriologist. Mr. Sugden commenced his duties August 13th, 1900.

At the meeting of the Laboratory Joint Committee, held September 7th, 1900, an extended scale of fees was authorised. This scale of fees, together with further information in regard to the resources of the Laboratory, and the nature and scope of the classes, has been sent to all medical men in Cardiff and the Administrative County of Glamorgan.

The work done consists of the examination of specimens sent in by medical men, for which fees are charged, and of work sent in by the Medical Officer of Health for Cardiff, and the Medical Officer of Health to the Glamorgan County Council, the two Directors of the Laboratory.

PUBLIC HEALTH LANDENTON, -The Laboratory is under the sended of a side Committee and control of a side Committee of the Cardin Committee and Cardin Cardin Committee and Cardin Cardin Cardin Cardin Committee and Cardin Ca

The investigations excited out have been of extrare longer same and mility, and comins a systematic Chamical and Restactionaries of the Table Table Water Happins in a County and Percept of various facts and at the Milk employee of the defect. The week by quantities with Industries Discuss has been of great greatest value, more particularly that lating to some cases of plague and suspented plague.

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To the Challenge and Members of the Laboratory Joint Committee

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The figures given and country old one local on local and local of the body of the body, which are strateged so as to beep amounts concelle at all such detail.

The Laboratory countries at a lauteriological department of two mores, a choosing aboratory, a meal photographic developing mores, a complete discountries and Bacteriological, and a specially fitted up norm for the law material required had the boxons to be appointed your lieuterulogies to Navember, 1870, beginning any duties becauser Link, 1870, and as more commenced, to conjunction with the limitatory completing be equipment of the suisting-Laboratory.

The Laboratory is now well equipped to its aevent department, and during the whole it 1900 scribinoous work has been surited on. Orden to the rapid measure of the west floor, I amended to cope with it mailted, and or the recommendation, of the Durestay, you sepainted the first. H. Bogden, R.Sc. A.I.C., Assistant to the Bastofeloguel, a Mr. Bogden commenced by intice August 19th, 1900.

At the printing of the Laboratory Joint Cornigities, bull September 10, 1200, or standed tools of fers was subbrvised. This sixty of fers, together with further information, in regard to the resources of the Laboratory, and the nature and hope of the cinear, has been agin a all medical men in Cariff and the Administrative Coursy of Objection.

The work done consists of the extendination of specimens sent in by quelled now. Or which fore are charged, and of work sent in by the Medical Officer of Health he Cardiff, and the Medical Officer of Health to the Gamery County County, the two Discourse of the Laboratory

The work done during 1900 can be seen from the table given below :-

TABLE I.

Specimens and Samples examined during 1900.		
Suspected Diphtheria		243
Suspected Typhoid Fever (Serum-diagnosis)		73
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli		86
Suspected Gonococcus infection		9
Examination for special organisms :—		
(of Anthrax, 1; Tetanus, 1; Ringworm,	3; Plagu	e, 3) 8
Pathological examination of growths		10
Examination of Urine		18
Examination of Milk for Pathogenic organism	ms	12
Diseased Meat		18
Vomit, Blood, Pus, &c	***	8
Poisons in Food (Arsenic in Glucose)		4
Drinking Water—Bacteriological examinatio	n	119
,, Chemical Analysis		198
Sewage and sewage effluents		11
Total		817

It will be noticed that, apart from water samples, the specimens received were mainly in connection with the diagnosis of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, and the examination of Spatum for the Tubercle Bacillus. In Table II., the results obtained for these examinations are briefly stated:—

TABLE II.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Positive Results.	Number of Negative Results.	Total.
Suspected Diphtheria	. 72	171	243
" Typhoid Fever	. 35	38	73
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	. 36	50	86

It is satisfactory to note that the facilities offered by the Laboratory for the accurate diagnosis of disease, and as an aid to its prevention, are being steadily appreciated, as is shown by the progressive increase in the work done. This can be readily seen from Table III., which tabulates the work done at the Laboratory during each month of 1900.

TABLE III.

Work done for each Month of 1900. The work is arranged under two headings,— Waters examined, and Specimens, the latter including all other examinations.

	Mo	onth.	dig la s	eder la	Waters Examined.	Specimens.	Total.
January					7	13	20
ebruary					9	33	42
March					3	30	33
\pril	***				15	33	48
May	***				24	38	62
une					17	34 .	51
July					48	16	64
August .					50	37	87
eptember					40	. 55	95
Detober					84	68	102
November	***	***			83	84,	117
December					37	59°	96
The Year 1	900				817	500	817

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TABLE III.

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The University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire has organised a Public Health Department in connection with the Laboratory, and during 1900 a number of classes have been held. These, together with the number of students who have attended them, are shown in Table IV.

Classes held in 1900 :— TABLE IV.

in here of	Natur	e of Class.	de organie	When held.	Lecturer or Teacher.	No. of Students	
Chemistry	-Laborato	ry Instruct	ion &Lect	January to March	Dr. Savage.	q	
Bacteriolo	gy—Lectur	res and Pra	ctical Cla	ss	April to June	Dr. Savage. (Dr. Williams)	7
Practical (Out-door Sa	anitary Wo	rk		Six Months' course	and Dr. Walford.	4
Chemistry—Laboratory Instruction & Lectures					October to December	Dr. Savage.	5
Lectures t	o Sanitary	Inspectors	-Part A		January & February	Dr. Savage. (Dr. Williams)	8
"	Dir. Day		"В		February to May	Dr. Walford. Dr. Savage.	7
,,	.,	,,	" A		October & November	Dr. Savage. (Dr. Williams)	9
,,	"	,,	"В		Nov., Dec., & in 1901	Dr. Walford. Dr. Savage.	22

Among other features of interest in regard to the work done during 1900, the following may be mentioned:—

1.—The Examination of Water Supplies. The facilities for contamination of drinking water and the frequency of the occurrence has repeatedly been pointed out by those responsible, but it has only been possible to take steps to practically carry out the very important and necessary work of its systematic examination, now that a properly equipped laboratory is at the disposal of the Authorities.

The examination of water supplies can be considered under two classes.

The first class includes the examination of local sources of water supply, such as wells and springs. These are too numerous to examine systematically at regular intervals, but many have been examined every quarter. In this way a large number of polluted waters have been detected and in many cases the wells have been closed.

Under the second class are included the main water supplies for large towns and districts. It is now widely accepted that all public supplies should be systematically examined at frequent intervals in order to see if unsuspected contamination is present, and in this way to guard against infection and the widespread distribution of dangerous diseases such as Typhoid Fever.

This very important measure is as far as possible carried out, and arrangements are made to examine all the larger water supplies in the administrative County systematically, every quarter, both chemically and bacteriologically.

The Cardiff water supplies have been examined every month since April, 1900.

A considerable number of drinking waters from ships have also been examined.

2.—Examination of Sewage and Sewage Effluents. Work in this direction was only commenced towards the end of the year, but it is hoped that it will be possible to largely extend this work, it being very important to have reliable estimations in regard to the extent of purification obtained by the different processes in use in the area served by the Laboratory.

The University College of South Water and Magnestale has organized a Public selfth Department in contraction with the Enhancement, and during 1900 a number of classes we being held. These together with the natulest of students who have offended them, are in Table IV.

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Among other lectures of innerest in segred to the work done dering 1909, the following per mentioned :--

1.—The Harmanness of Warns Severan. The faillines he contemination of dating water and the frequency of the continuous has repeatedly been pointed and by Conopposible, but it has only here promise to take steps to prostically every out the very inquired at necessary work of its systematic or autostron, now that a properly equipped laboratory is at a discrease of the Authorities.

The experimental of voltage sparelies such be completed under the school and a

The first class includes the manufactors of local sources of expert supply, such as well as prings. These are not not numerical as a state of principles of many last many descriptions of principles of principles

Higher the second clear my incinted the main water coppies for large towns and bedding addressed in the special bedding and the special property considered the special property of the property in meter to make to an identification of the property in the state of the property and the state of the property of the state of the property and the state of the property of the state of the property and the state of the state of the property and the state of the property and the state of the property and the state of the state o

This way respected sometime is no far as possible carried day, and arrespondent are under a cannine all the larger value supplies in the administrative flowery systematically, every number, both chemically and instantionageally.

The Cardid water supplies have here exceeded exten papers after April, 1900.

A considerable muniter of drinking waters from ships lake also bein equalitied.

2.—Examples of beward and for year, but it is hoped that it will be people to imply and addition will be people to important to have refulfice estimations in regard, to the extent of the second state of the extent of the exten

3.—Examination of Food. The importance of purity and freedom from dangerous disease germs of the common articles of food need not be insisted upon; it is therefore satisfactory to note that a considerable number of examinations of this kind have been made. Thus a number of specimens of infected or diseased meat from the Cardiff Slaughter-houses have been examined, and also samples of milk from various districts for noxious disease germs.

As an example illustrating the importance of such examinations, it may be mentioned that in a sample of milk received July 18th, from the Neath Rural District Council, very large numbers of a frequently dangerous organism, the Bacillus Coli communis, were found, and in an actively virulent condition. These were again found three weeks later, but in fewer numbers, and the milk was not allowed to be used until further examinations were satisfactory.

4.—Specimens sent in by Medical Men. An important feature of the work done has been the examination of specimens sent in by medical men from Cardiff and the administrative County. They have mainly consisted of specimens of suspected Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever or Tuberculosis, though a considerable number of other specimens have been examined. The very considerable number of specimens received (e.g., 243 suspected Diphtheria) shows how extensively the facilities offered are appreciated, and the importance to the community at large of a greater precision in diagnosis can hardly be over-estimated. Many slight and otherwise unrecognised cases, of say Diphtheria, are cleared up by bacteriological examination and possible centres for the spread of disease are thus removed.

Every effort is made to give a prompt bacteriological report, and for Diphtheria, where promptitude is so especially important, for specimens received by 5.0 p.m. at the Laboratory, reports are sent off by 11.0 a.m. the following morning (except under exceptional circumstances).

5.—SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THREATENED EPIDEMICS. Epidemics are liable to break out at any time, and to check them in their early stages promptitude is essential, and in this connection as well as for purposes of general diagnosis, bacteriological investigation is often of the greatest service.

During 1900 a very important threatened epidemic has been the *Plague*, and Cardiff as a large and important port, has offered exceptional facilities for its introduction.

During the year three suspected cases have been bacteriologically investigated. The first case occurred in June. The patient was a sailor who was notified to the Medical Officer of Health of Cardiff, as a suspected case of Plague. Bacteriological investigations showed conclusively that it was not a case of Plague.

The second suspected case occurred in September, the patient being a sailor from Rosario, who travelled to Cardiff by rail from South Shields. He rapidly became ill, and presenting suspicious symptoms, was notified by his Medical attendant as a possible case of Plague. Material was obtained for bacteriological examination on October 2nd, and in less than 24 hours I was enabled to give a bacteriological report pointing strongly to the case being one of Plague. This was subsequently completely confirmed in the Laboratory.

The third case was a patient in the Penybont District. He was examined November 23rd, and here the bacteriological evidence showed conclusively that it was not a case of Plague.

As indicated above, the work of the Laboratory has very largely increased and extended. There are still, however, numerous directions in which its practical utility can be extended—for example, in the increased investigation of food stuffs, such as infected milk and meat, and in more accurate diagnosis of mild cases of Diphtheria in schools, and so possibly preventing their temporary closure, and it is hoped that in future years more work will be done in these and other equally important directions.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

February 16th, 1901.

WILLIAM G. SAVAGE.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S DEPARTMENT.

The systematic house to house inspection of the district was continued throughout the year. The following tables show the nature of the work carried out by the various Inspectors, acting under the supervision of Mr. D. Vaughan.

In each case where a nuisance is recorded, notices were served and instructions given to the owner or occupier of the premises to remedy the defects, and this was effected under the direction of the District Inspector. The erection of new houses, together with the construction of their drainage, is entirely under the control of the Borough Engineer and the officers of his department, who are ever ready to render any advice or assistance to your Health Department. All new dwellings are now constructed subject to the new Building Bye-laws, which came into force on the 21st March, 1900. These Bye-laws are in many respects an improvement on the old Regulations, and give the Local Authority more complete control over the sanitary arrangements of new houses. Since the adoption of these Bye-laws no house will be constructed without an efficient flushing cistern to each water-closet, and further, the 98th Bye-law provides that—"the occupier of any premises in or for which any water-closet is for the time being provided, shall cause such water-closet to be at all times properly supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for proper flushing thereof."

This section is retrospective in its action, and includes premises constructed before the adoption of the Bye-laws—a matter of extreme importance, as it was shown in a previous report that an exceedingly large number of houses have been built without any flushing cisterns attached to their water-closets. Moreover, provision is made for the disconnection of house drains from the main sewers, by means of traps and ventilation, on a definite plan set out in the Bye-laws on the lines of the model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board, and in accordance with modern ideas.

For the purposes of inspection, the Borough is divided into five districts as follows :-

		man that	a greate of the C	ecupant per room s	Estimated Population.	Name of District Inspector.
District	No.	1 comprising	Canton Ward Riverside Ward	containing an area of 762 acres	42,909	T. W. WARREN, Certifi. San. Inst.
,.	No.	2 "	Adamsdown Ward Splott Ward	containing an area of 3,024 acres	30,883	W. FISHER, Certifi. San. Inst.
**	No.	3 "	Roath Ward Park Ward	containing an area of 1,299 acres	41,532	F. GLOVER, Certifi. San. Inst.
**	No.	4 ,,	Central Ward Cathays Ward	containing an area of 842 acres	33,191	S. Evans, Certifi. San. Inst.
,,	No.	5	South Ward Grangetown Ward	containing an area of 2,424 acres	32,355	J. W. Holden, Certifi. San. Inst.

In addition to the District Inspectors there are also others as follows:—Two Inspectors for Infectious Diseases, one for Lodging Houses, one Inspector of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (who also acts as Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act), one Inspector of Workshops, six Inspectors of Meat, one of whom is a Veterinary Surgeon. The general house inspection of the district is carried out by the Chief Inspector and the five District Inspectors, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which he and his assistants have performed their difficult duties.

As mentioned in previous reports there are no large insanitary areas in Cardiff which could conveniently be dealt with for the purposes of an Improvement Scheme under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, but a considerable amount of Property has been

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND SUMMARY OF WORK

TRUMPERSON OF HERITAGE DEPARTMENT

The systematic beam to home impersion of the district was continued throughout the The following tables show the nature of the work carried out by the various Important grander the supervision of Mr. D. Vanglare.

In each case where a naisance is recorded, notices were served and introcutions given he country or occupies of the premiure to reinedy the defects, and then was effected reader that estion of the histories Inspector. The creation of new horses, together with the construction their draining, is emirally under the country of the ileasuph Engineer and the offeres of his desirable with an ever toudy to reader any advice or resultance to your health Department, who are now constructed surject to the new Health of the interpretation from the time into the other than the first thank in the new Health of the interpretation of the new Property of the other than the construction of the other thank in the construction of the other thank in the constructed and defect, and further, and health hypelaw provides the country came to the which any natural country the surface of the state than the provider of any premises in or for which any naturalized to the the state than being added, shall cause meth water-closet to he at all sinus property copylical with a sufficient thinduct function the state of the stat

This postion is retrosportive in its setion, and besinds gramion constructed below the given of the Hye-laws—a matter of extreme importance, as it was shown in a particular regarders of themse have been built without any fleshing sideral that to their water-classic. Moreover, prevaion is made for the discountation of takes as from the discountation of takes as from the man of the means of traps and vanillation, on a definite plut set put in the dawn on the inner of the model Hye-laws of the Local Government Mount, and is not enland modern ideas.

For the purposes of inspection, the Bennich is divided into five districts as follows --

			det No. 1
			2 PK
			B BM
			No. 4
			No. 6

In addition to the District Importors there are also others to Ten Importors of Solicions District. One for Looking Houses, one, importor, of District, Carolinde, and hope (when also sots as importor under the Hele of Posts and Drugs Ast), one importor and only one importor of the district is carole on by the Chief Importor and one if the control of the district is carole on by the Chief Importor and the ite District is carole out by the Chief Importor and the ite District Inspection of the district is carole out by the Chief Importor and the ite District Inspection cannot speak too highly at the manner in which he sed the assistants have put and infinitely defined the manner in which he sed the assistants have put and

As nicelloned in provious reports there are no large intensing near in Cardal which scarreniumly be dealt with for the purposes of an Improvement Scheme under Part I, of locating Obsesse Act, 1800, but a considerable amount of Property has been

dealt with under Part II. of the Act, and Closing Orders have been obtained against owners of a large number of houses which were for many reasons unfit for habitation. Amongst the dwellings which have been permanently closed either by a Closing Order or by the voluntary action of the owner may be mentioned :- Mill Lane Court, 34 houses in Stanley Street, 12 houses in Leckwith Road, Kettle Court, Evans Court, Union Buildings, Sandon Court, Dalton Court, Gainors Court, Rising Sun Court, Jones' Court (Womanby Street), The Tunnel (Queen Street), Temperance Terrace (Working Street), Queen's Place, and Mason's Arms Court. During the year under consideration, by resolution of the Health Committee, I presented a detailed report upon the sanitary condition of the remainder of the Courts in Cardiff, including such houses as might be dealt with singly by Closing Orders. The report referred to 134 houses, containing an aggregate of 331 rooms and a total population at the time of inspection amounting to 395 persons. As, however, this report was not adopted and acted upon until the following year, an account of the proceedings taken in each case will be given in the next Annual Report. From the inspection of the Courts, and from the general inspection of the district, it does not appear that overcrowding in houses exists to any extent, or at any rate to the extent in which action can be taken by the Sanitary Authority. It is usual to estimate the density of populations in large towns upon the average number of persons living on an acre of ground, and from the foregoing Tables in this Report it will be seen that in Cardiff this amounts to 32 persons per acre as compared with 33'8 the average density in the 33 large towns of England and Wales.

These densities are calculated on the Registrar General's Estimates of the population, and are therefore in the case of Cardiff too high. A better method of detecting overcrowding and of more importance in relation to health is a statement of the number of persons living in each occupied room in any given district or locality. In the Census Report of 1891 it is proposed to take as a standard of overcrowding, tenements which have more than two occupants per room. With the object of ascertaining if this condition existed to any extent within the Borough I caused a special inspection of certain districts to be made, and by this means ascertained the average number of inmates per room in these districts. The results of this inspection are given in the following Table, and from the summary it will be seen that the average of two per room is in a very few instances exceeded.

Out of a total of 1,790 houses examined for the purpose of this inquiry, I found only 24, or 1.3 per cent., with a higher average than two occupants per room, whilst only 623 or 35 per cent. contained more than an average of one occupant per room, and this in districts where, if it existed at all, overcrowding might be expected to exist.

100

only motor Part II of the Act and Orsany Orders have been citational against sweets of muchor of house which were his mady reasons such for behinders. Amongst the may be residently shoot of the testing their for his best whenty of the return may be residented within Court, there Court, the house is beauty threat, it beauty their their

These describes an interest of Cardal me tight. A before various of the physical and properties of the case of Cardal me tight. A before various of describe converted as a secondary in any given district or broking. In the Cardal street in any given district or broking. In the Cardal street in any given district or broking. In the Cardal street in any given district or broking in the cardal of overteening to the condition of any and the secondary of the cardal street in the condition of the cardal street in the condition of the cardal day of the cardal street in the car

One of a topal of 1,700 boques summend for the progress of this foreign a fresh only being per cent, with a highest exverage men two companies per result, while the first per first per central ment than an arrouge of one companies contact and this total this total contact to central this total contact to central the statement of the central total contact to central the central total contact to central the central total contact to central total contact total contact to central total contact to central total contact t

62 HOUSE INSPECTION TABLE.

• CENTRAL WARD.

NAME OF STREET.		Number of Houses.	Number of Rooms per House.	Number of Tenements per House.	Number of Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with mo than average of one occupant per room.
Love Lane		1	5	2		1
,, ,,		1	6	1		1
,, ,,		30	4	1	2	21
	***	8	2	1	2	4
Daniel Street		2	7	1		***
n n	***	3	6	1		1
,, ,,	***	4	6	2		1
,, ,,	***	9	5	1		5
		5	5 4	2		2
" " …	***	2	4	2		1
Giles' Court		4	4	1		2
Rodney Street	***	2	7	2		2
		3	6	ī		1
" " …		8	6	2		3
		1	5	1		
1)),		1	5	2		ï
		. 2	4	2		1
Fredegar Street		2	7	1		2
" "		2	7 .	2		
n n		. 17	6	1		8-
n n		2	6	2		1
33 33		6	.5	1		1
,, ,,		1	5	2		·
11 21		3	4	. 1	1	2
. " "		2	4	2	2	2
Edwards Terrace		1	11	1		
33 33		1	9	1		•••
33 33 ***	***	2	8	1		
,, ,,	***	13	7	1		
Pembroke Terrace	***	11	6	1		***
remoroke Terrace .		3	12	Harris I	***	***
21	***	9	11	3	***	***
" "	***	1	11 10	1		***
" "		1	9	1		
" "		1	9	2		
Millicent Street	***	î	12	Ĩ.		1
	***	î	11	1		
11 11	***	î	10	1		
" "		2	9	1		1
" "		2	7	1		
11 11		1	7 7	2		
" "		5	6	1		
" "		12	5	1		6
n n		1	5	2		
9 19		11	4	1		4
12 19		1	104	2		
11 11		9	3	1	1	6
11 11		1	3	2		
Bryant Court		2	2	1		
Julliver's Court		2	3	1		
Evans' Court		1	4	1		
enkins' Court		1	3	1		1
enkins' Court		5	. 2	. 1	1	2
datthews' Court		6	2	1		
luperra Street		5	6	1		2
22 25	***	4	6	2		2
n n		1	5	1		
" "	***	2	5	2		2
" " "		1	3	1		***

SURE ROLLS AND STREET

CHATT JARTERS

63

CENTRAL WARD-Continued.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses.	Number of Rooms per House.	Number of Tenements per House.	Number of Houses with more than average of two occupants per ronm.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
Station Terrace	3	7	1		
. ,	2	7	2		1
	4	6	1		1
. ,	1	6	2		***
	1	4	1		
Homfray Street	2	7	1	1	1
H 1)	1	6	1		1
,, ,,	6	5	1	1	4
n_ ,,	9	4	1	4	4
East Terrace	3	8	1		3
	5	7	1		2
	3	7	2	***	1
» » ···	5	6	1		1
. ,,	1	5	1		***
" " " 1 1 Ct	1	4	1	***	1
Little Frederick Street	1	6	3	***	***
	1	6	2		1
11 11 11	1	5	1		
	6	4	1		3
11 11 11	. 6	4	2		4
	1	8 7	1		
11 31 31	1	6	1		
11 21 21	1 5	4	1		1
	5 3	2	1	ï	1
n n	3	2	1	1	1
Total	322	506	116	16	102

SOUTH WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses.	Number of Rooms per House.	Number of Tenements per House.	Number of Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
Christina Street	 32	7	1		7
n n	 2	7	3		0
n n	 14	7	2		7
n "	 4	6	1		1
		6	2		1
Angelina Street	 2 3	9	2		1
" "	 . 5	7	1		1
, ,,	 3	7	2		2
	 11	6	1		3
ne ."	 7	6	2		4
Maria Street"	 1	10	1	***	0
10 11 ***	 2	7	3		1
** ** ***	 15	7	2		5
" "	 10	7	1		0
Total	 111	99	24		33

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY OF PERSONS ASSESSED.

CHAW SPITISH

CATHAYS WARD.

N	AME OF	F STR	EET.	Number Houses.	R	umber of coms per House.	Number of Tenements per House.	Number ef Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
	Street			 67 34		6	1 2	1 1	25 23
"	"	***		 11	19	4	1		- 4
- 1	Tot	al		 112		16	4	2	52

PARK WARD.

N	AME OF	STR	EET.		Number of Houses.	Number of Rooms per House.	Number of Tenements per House.	Number of Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
	Street					8		100	,
Militon	Street	***		***	10	0	1		0
***	**	***	742		18	0	1		0 '
23	33	***		***	3	6	2		2
39	**				26	4	1	***	15
"	. "				2	4	2		2
	Tota	1	-		50	28	7		28

ADAMSDOWN WARD.

NAME OF	STRI	EET.	Number of Houses.	Number of Rooms per House.	Number of Tenements per House.	Number of Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
Duffryn Street			 1	7	4		1
" "			 1	6	1		1
" "			 5	6	2		2
" . "			 4	5	1		1
n n			 1	4	1		
Taff Street			 1	5	2		1
"			 9	4	1		3
11 11		***	 8	4	2		2
100		100	 1	2	1		
Cycle Street		***	 1	6	1		
11 11		**	 28	4	1		13
Platinum Stree	t		 16	4	1	1	5
12 11			 1	4	2		1
Constellation S	treet		 32	7	1		11
10	31	***	 9	7	2		4
,,	11	***	 1 .	8	2		
	11		 23	6	1		8
.,	11		 9	6	2		6
	,,	***	 1	6	3		
Windsor Road		711	 1	16	1		
n n	***		 4	8	1		1
11 11		-	 - 3	8	3		2
2" 33			 2	8	2		1
., ,,		***	 8	7	1		4
23 11			 3	1 7	2		3
29 29			 5	6	1		1
п п			 1	6	2		0
Total			 179	167	44	1	71

CHAW BYAHTAD

SPLOTT WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses.	Number of Rooms per House.	Number of Tenements per House.	Number of Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
Janet Street	17 46	6 6	1 2	ï	7 36
Total	63	12	3	1	43

RIVERSIDE WARD.

NAME OF STREET.		Number of Houses.	Number of Rooms per House.	Number of Tenements per House.	Number of Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with mor than average of one occupant per room.
Honcester Street -		29	6	1		5
19 19 ***		- 3	6	2		
n n		6	7	1		
		4	7	2		1
n n		1	10	1		
runel Street	***	7 .	6	1		3
n n		1	6	2		
outcauna Terrace	***	5	5	1		
9 29		4	6	1		
" "	***	2	. 6	2	***	1
teplienson Street		13	- 6	1 9		3
lortimer Road		4	6	2	***	4
		16 30	6	1		5
9 11	***	1	7	1		
elford Street	***	20	6	1		- 4
		4	6	2		2
ennie Street	***	i	4	1		
		19	6	î		3
		9	6	2		2
revethick Street		13	6	1		1
" " "	500	4	. 6	2		. 3
evern Road		1	6	1		
7 10		34	7	- 1		5
" " "		7	7	2		3
reen Street		1	3	1		
10 27		1	5	1		
77 30	1	2	6	1		1
" " "	***	12	7	1	****	***
0 0		10	7	2		4
eath Street	***	1	8	2		***
	***	8	8	1		
		2 .	- 5	1		
rook Street	***	1	9	1		
n n		19	8	î		
" " "		5	8	2		***
n n		13	7	i		2
", , "		1	7 .	2		î i
lark Street		- 16	8	1		î
n n		6	8 7	2		1
* n		6		1		1
mildock Street		4	7	2		3
		2	9	1		***
" " "		1	7	1		
" » …		92	6	1		16
" "		26	6 .	2		22
Total						

CANTON WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses.	Number of Rooms per House.	Number of Tenements per House,	Number of . Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
Pontcanna Place	 12	6	1	16	2
	 4	6	2		1
" "	 1	5	1	***	
William Street	 3	6	1		
,, ,,	 2	6	2		
Gray Street	 31	6	1		5
" "	 1	6	2		
n n	 16	5	.1		2
Gladstone Crescent	 1	7	1		1
" "	 7	6	1		
11 11	 2	6	2		2
" "	 . 7	4	1,7=0-1	35	800
Total	 . 87	69	16		13

GRANGETOWN WARD.

NAME OF STREET.	Number of Houses.	Number of Rooms per House.	Number of Tenements per House.	Number of Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
Saltmead Road	 25 15	6	1 2	ï	8 11
Total	 40	12	3	1	19

ROATH WARD.

NAME OF	F STREET	г.	Number of Houses.	Number of Rooms per House.	Number of Tenements per House.	Number of Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.
Nora Street			37	6	1	1	9
11. 11			6	6	2		4 .
35 33			21	4	1		14
			1	4	2		1
Helen Street			42	6	1		9
19. 99			18	6	2		16
31. 33			14	4	1		9
. " . "			1	4	2		0
Agate Street	***		9	6	1		5
m. 11	***		8	6	2		6
Topaz Street	***	***	25	6	1	***	5
10 11	***		5	6	2		3
29 39	***	***	130	6	1	1	41
11 P			51	6	2	1	42
Tota	1		368	76	21	3	164

OBASE NUTSEAD

GRANGETOWN WARD.

GRAW HTAGE

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING TABLES. .

WARDS.							Number of Houses.	Number of Houses with more than average of two occupants per room.	Number of Houses with more than average of one occupant per room.		
					2.1				200	10	100
entral	***							***	322	16	102
onth	***		***	***		***		***	111	***	33
athays			***					***	112	2	52
ark	***			***		***		***	50		28
damsdov	vn								179	1	71
liverside									458		98
anton									87		13
loath							-		368	3	164
rangetow	vn								40	1	. 19
plott									63	1	43
(Grand	Total			14		4		1,790	24	623

HOUSE INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR 1900.

CENTRAL WARD.

NAME OF S	TREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Scullery Sinks connected direct with drain.	Number of Water Closets	Inside Closets not ventilated.	Outside Water Closets not ventilated.	Outside Closets not sup- plied with water.	Dampness of Premises.	Other Nuisances.
orth Road		 49	7	1	8	29	4	56		38	26	22	8
nkers Place		 3	1					3		3	3		1
wlands Building	ZS.	 4						3		3	3		
tha Place		 27	3		1			27		22	21	19	
ckweir Terrace		 30	3	2	2			30		23	7	3	3
te Terrace		 31		1				32		28	2		9
es Court		 4	1					4		4	4		
vid Street		 31	3	1	1			30		30	27	9	10
ry Ann Street		 50	4		4	2		43		43	36	6	14
inley Street		 7						7		6	7		2
re Lane		 46	1	2	2			39		39	39	6	10
licent Street		 81	1	2	2			69		55	38	4	10
st Terrace		 21	2	1		1		21		21	19	2	7
tle Frederick S	treet	 35	2	1	4	2		30		29	26	5	9
perra Street		 16			1			16		16	16	1	3
dney Street		 18			î			18		18	17		
Megar Street		 47	2	1	2			46		43	46	1	8
Witte Street		 5			٠			4		4			
Infray Street		 25	2		3	2		24		24	9	6	6.
Ifles Street	***	 71	9	1	8	20	4	111		4	5	4	6
Ties Stroot Las	ne	 2	1			1		1	٠				
Barracke		 4	1			2		4		3	1		
mbroke Terrace		 20	10	2	4	14	2	39		18			
wards Terrace		 29	5	2	3	12		57		21	18	3	

HOUSE INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR ISON

CHAW JAMPSON

SOUTH WARD.

NAME OF STREET.		ber of Houses Inspected.	tive Drains.	ed Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Scullery Sinks connected direct with drain.	Number of Water Closets	de Closets not ventilated.	Water Closets ventilated.	c Closets not I with Water.	s of Premises.	Nuisances.
2 aces or present		Number of Inspec	Defective	Choked	Defo	Defec	Scullery S direct	Numbero	Inside	Outside	Outside supplied	Dampness of	Other
Orichton Street		34			3	3		29		29	29		
North Church Street		14 28	1	2	3 9	3 4		14 25		14	14 21		
South Church Street		17						16		11	11		
Maria Street		43			7			32		30	24		1
Sophia Street		50			8			38		38	38	. 8	1
hristina Street		59			8	6		52		47	43	8	1
Angelina Street		45	***	1	1	4		36		36	36	16]
Velson Street		18			1			16		16	16	2	
rances Street		26			1			24		24	24	9	1

CATHAYS WARD.

NAME OF	STREET.		Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Scullery Sinks connected direct with Drain.	Number of Water Closets	Inside Closets not ventilated.	Outside Water Closets not ventilated.	Outside Closets not sup-	Dampness of Premises.	Other Nuisances.
Miskin Street			47	9	1	4	14	1	62		47	40	1	
Cranbrook Street		***	48	14	1	2	15		48	***	48	32	10	4
Fitzroy Street			18					***	18	***	18	18	6	5
Thesiger Street			6.7	3	1	6	3		70	1	69	68	12	14
Coburn Street			109	19		2	18		111		108	107	4	31
Cairns Street			198	7	4	6	2		198		198	198	59	77

PARK WARD.

NAME OF STREE	et.	O RESIDENCE OF STREET	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Scullery Sinks connected direct with Drain.	Number of Water Closets	Inside Closets not ventilated.	Outside Water Closets not ventilated.	Outside Closets not sup- plied with Water.	Dampness of Premises.	Other Nuisances.
Glenroy Street			65			2			65		65	47	6	- 34
Kincraig Street			43						69		43	13	17	1
Plasnewydd Place			18						18		18	9		
Upper Kincraig Street	49		76				12		76		76	74	14	8
Strathmairn Street			150	1		1			150		150	86	22	30
Milton Street	4.40		65	1	1	5			65		65	65	6	15

ADAMSDOWN WARD.

NAME O	F STI	REET.	ber of Houses Inspected.	tive Drains.	ed Drains.	Defective W.C.	ctive Traps.	sinks connected with Drain.	Number of Water Closets	de Closets not ventilated.	Water Closets ventilated.	e Closets not with Water.	ss of Premises.	Nuisances.
			Number of Inspec	Defective	Choked	Defe	Defective	Scullery Sinks direct with	Numbero	Inside	Outside	Outside supplied	Dampness of	Other
Garth Street			 20		1				18		18	18		14
Garth Court			 5						5		5			
Deus Court		***	 4	***			1		4		4	4		4
Taff Street			 20	1	***	***	CI	***	20		20	20		7
Daffryn Street			 21		2				21		21	21		9
Windsor Road	***	***	 30	2 2	***	1			31		30	26	***	11
Platinum Stree	t		 16	2					16		16	16		14
Constellation S	treet	***	 80		1		2		80		80	78		31
Tin Street			 22	1				***	22		22	22		8
Cycle Street			 29	1	1		1		29		29	29		14

RIVERSIDE WARD.

NAME OF S	TREET.		Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Scullery Sinks connected direct with Drain.	Number of Water Closets.	Inside Closets not ventilated.	Outside Water Closets not ventilated.	Outside Closets not sup- plied with Water.	Dampness of Premises.	Other Nuisances.
Wyndham Street .			69	13	2	27	32		69		69	60	12	14
Wrndham Place			19			2	5		19		17	17		1
ewis Street			31	6		12	14	1	31		31	31	10	13
Shekstone Street .			21	2		2			21		21	21	8	7
Heath Street			8	2		6			8		8	7		2
evern Road			24	9	2	8	9		24		12	21		8
Brook Street			45				2		46		45	27		
Freen Street			28	***	***	***			27	***	28	27		***
Mark Street			33						33		33	33		
Halket Street			45	10	2	16	20		45		45	43		30
Pentcanna Terrace			12		1		1		12		12	12	1	
William Street			7				****		8		6	6		
Boucester Street		5	46	1	1	3	3		46	***	46	44	10	7 3
Standarder Co			8						9		8	7	2	3
Telford Street		***	18						18		18	***		***
Mansfield Street			26	4		3	1		26		26	26	10	12
Smeaton Street			14	1		***			14		14	4	2	2
Street .			33	5		2			33		33	22	6	10

HUAW SUPREST

CANTON WARD.

NAME OF S	TREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Scullery Sinks connected direct with drain.	Number of Water Closets	Inside Closets not ventilated.	Outside Water Closets not ventilated.	Outside Closets not sup- plied with water.	Dampness of Premises.	Other Nuisances.
eckwith Road		 69	2		11	20		71		63	63	7	12
hilip Street		 6		***		2		6		4	4		
elta Street	***	 4			***			4		4		4	
tlas Road		 45	7		12	13	***	45		45	21		
asset Street		 7						7		7			
hurston Street		 10				***		10		10		***	
olls Street		 22	5		5	8		22		22	22	6	1
evern Road		 31	6		8	12		31	***	31	28		
ray Street		 59		. 1	2	1		59	***	59	39		
intenna Place		 23	4	2	6	5		23		23	23	5	
adstone Crescer	t	 17						17		17	17		
lertimer Road		 51	7		7	6		51		51	50	6	2

ROATH WARD.

NAME OF ST	REET.		Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Scullery Sinks connected direct with Drain.	Number of Water Closets	Inside Closets not ventilated.	Outside Water Closets not ventilated.	Outside Closets not supplied with Water.	Dampness of Premises.	Other Nuisances.
Sapphire Street			54	21		20	27		75		75	72	12	15
Emerald Street Ruby Street			59	20		9	13		59		58	58	16	17
Bened Decree	***	4	57	3		2	1		57		57	57	3	13
Agate Street	***	***	61	2	3	1	****		61	***	61	61	1	2
ngate Street		***	18	2	***	1	1	1	19		16	15	2	2
Diamond Street	***		70	9		7	5		70		70	70	10	12
Nora Street	***	7**	74	4	1	4	1		74		74	74	10	13
Helen Street		***	80	9	6	14	2		80		80	80	15	20
Pearl Street			193	14	4	13	3		193		193	190	32	57

GRANGETOWN WARD.

NAME OF	STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Scullery Sinks connected direct with Drains.	Number of Water Closets	Inside Closets not ventilated.	Outside Water Closets not ventilated.	Outside Closets not sup- plied with Water.	Dampness of Premises.	Other Nuisances.
Jorset Street	***	 44	1		2			42		42	36		20
hester Street		 34	6	4	4	8		34		17	34		45
urham Street		 30				4	***	30		6	15		1:
hester Place	***	 10			***			9			4	1	
comsgrove Street	t	 33		***	12	9		32		32	32		
lewell Street		 69	4	2	11	4	1	67		65	65	7	3
altmead Road		 105			5	1		80	***	79	79	3	1

SPLOTT WARD.

NAME OF ST	REET.	Make	Number of Houses Inspected.	Defective Drains.	Choked Drains.	Defective W.C.	Defective Traps.	Scullery Sinks connected direct with Drain.	Number of Water Closets	Inside Closets not ventilated.	Outside Water Closets not ventilated.	Outside Closets not supplied with Water.	Dampness of Premises.	Other Nuisances.
Llanelly Street			59	1	1				59		59	57		75
Pontypridd Street			70		1				70	***	70	58		75 60 63 45
Wimborne Street			72	2		1	***		72		72	72		63
Tenby Street			67		1			***	67		67	67		45
Milford Street			61		1				61	***	61	60		51
Aberystwyth Street			49						46		46	46		32 57
Janet Street			72	2	3		12		71		71	70		57
Adeline Street			83	2			1	1	80		80	80		59
Aberdovey Street			35						35		35	12		21

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1878-95, AND THE SHOP HOURS ACT, 1892.

During the year a large number of workshops have been inspected. The results of these inspections are given in the annexed Tables:—

Nature of Workshops Inspected.		Number on Register.		Number of Inspections.
Tailors		148	 	407
Dressmakers		172	 	220
Milliners		49	 	78
Bakers		170	 	668
Upholsterers and Cabinet	Maker	s 26	 	29
Bootmakers		59	 	103
Printers and Bookbinders		. 8	 	31
Carpenters and Joiners		23	 	119
Wheelwrights and Smiths	s	18	 	94
Laundries		14	 	30
Domestic Machine Manuf	acturer	s 4	 	6
Tobacco Manufacturers		4	 	2
Furriers		1	 (2
Packers		15	 	35
Jewellers		5	 	25
Leather Workers		12	 	5
Box and Paper Bag Make	rs	8	 	19
Sail and Oilskin Manufac		- 5	 	12
Basket Makers		1	 	1
Jam and Biscuit Works		2	 	2
Iron and Brass Founders		6	 	24
Blind Makers		3	 	_
Plaster Moulders		2	 	3
Tar Distillers and Paint V	Vorks	8	 	6
Cycle Repairers		10	 	10
Mat Makers		1	 	2
Pianoforte and Organ Mar		_	 	1
Pipe Manufacturers		1	 	6
		-	 	

GHAW TWO ITS

INSPECTION OF PACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE PARTNEY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1876-105, AND THE SHOW HAVES ACT, 1820.

Ouring the year a large number of worthdoops have been inspected. The conclus of

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS-Continued.

Nature	of Workshops In	spected.		mber on gister.		Number of Inspections.
	Electricians		***	3	 	4
	Bottlers			26	 	96
	Umbrella Ma	kers		4	 	16
	Hairworkers			2	 	3
	Shirt and Hos	se Manufac	turers	2	 	1
	Boat Builders			4	 	1
	Picture Fram	e Makers		4	 	6
	Engravers and	l Saw Repa	irers	. 3	 	2
1	Scale Makers	***		1	 	1
	Waggon Man	ufacturers		11	 	7
	Patent Fuel V	Vorks		1	 	2
1	Sugar Boilers			5	 	6
	Plumbers			14	 	6
1	Engineers			14	 	30
m]	Ice Factory			1	 	1
				869		2,122

Notices of New Workshops from Inspector of Factories under Factory Act, 1891, Sec. 26, Sub. 2, Factory Act, 1895, Sec. 41 = 48.

Notices from Inspector of Factories re Sanitary Defects in Workshops, Sec. 4, Factory and Workshops' Act, 1878 = 1.

Notices sent by Sanitary Authority to Inspector of Factories under Sec. 3, Factory and Workshop Act, 1891 = 60.

Notice from Sanitary Authority to Inspector of Factories of overworking a boy in bakehouse at 4.57 a.m. = Fined 40s. and Costs.

DESCRIPTION OF PACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS-Control

Notices of New Workshops from Inspector of Puderics value Pertury Act, 1607, 161.

Notices from Inspector of Partories as Sandary Delects in Warfulning Sire 4, Pectors calcops' Act, 1878 -- 1.

Notices sent by Sanitary Authority to Inspector of Pactories make Sec. 3, Factory onl. op Act, 1891 - 60.

Notice from Sanitary Authority to Inspectes of Pacteries of Overseching a boy in a \$ 5.57 a.m. - Fined the and Costs.

WORKSHOPS.

Mat Manufacturers.	1		-			-	. :			:	:	:	:	:	:	:					01
Tobacco Afanufacturers.	7	:	:	-	:	:	:	-		:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:		-
Moulders.	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:		61
Engineers.	01	01	-	:	-	:	:	:	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		00
Waggon Builders.	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		-
Jewellers.	:	:	:	-	:	:	00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	::	:	:	:	:		4
Pipe Manufacturers.	:	:	::	-	:	:	:	::	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		-
Leather Workers.	.:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		-
Oilskin Manufacturers.	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	-	:	:		:	:	:	:::		01
Laundry.	:	:	:	00	:	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	****	:	:	:	::		10
Umbrella Makera.	:	:	-	1	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	****		71
Printers.	-	:	G4	-	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		=
Paper Bag Makers.	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		24
Sugar Boilers.	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	***		-
Cabinet Makers.	:	:	-	-	:	:	60	:	:	::	:	:	-	:	:	-	:	:	::		1
Boot Makers.	-	:	-	7	:	:	-	:	:	10	:	-	:	:	::	:	:	:	:		13
Domestic Machine Manufacturens.	-	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	::	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:		01
Foundry.	-	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		Q1
Wheelwrights and sadiths.	5	:	C4	00	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		22
Packers.	-	:	:	-	:		:	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:		:	:		7
Bottlers.	04	:	00	20	:	:	-	:	5	+	:	:	C4	:	:	00	:	:	:		255
Cycle Makers.	:	:	:	C4	:	**	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		65
Carpenters and Joiners.	20	:	7	C4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	-	:	:	-	:	:	:		18
.Rilliners.	:	:	:	4	G1	:	:	-	:	:	: '	-	:	:		:	:	:	:		00
Dressmukers.	:	:	00	01	-	9	G3 .	4	00	9	: 9	00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		45
renolisT.	01	:	C4	18	.:	=	16	-	6	00 .	7	=	:	: 9	74	:	:	:	-		27
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distance small me	ded		-	ę.	shed					paired		c Kep		onsne							
De pour setteur	provi	*	provided	paire	apolis			:	pa	, Ke		sed o		se an	:		:		0		:
a Lotel Gover	ntion		us pr	Trapped and Repaired	Closets a	entilated	:		emov	8, &c	BS SE	Clean	ded	Dakenouse aboushed	20		neg		Well Aboltsher		Potal
CONTRO	pomi	nded	parat	bed a	an C	-			ms K	avin	er-ba	osets.	Fit provided	Day	ansances.	new.	Usconnecte	shed.	II Abe		1
ngister	Accommodation provided	vord a	AV S	Trap	ner-pe	Suroc	ashed	owdec	ulatio	ing,	Clos	ve Cl		21	In Ci	Dra	-	-			
in regarding to a	.C. A	Jrinals provided	Flushing Apparatus	Drains	ontainer-pan (orkrooms	umewashed	vercrowded	Accumulations Removed	'lastering, Faving, &c., Kepaired	Sroken Closet-pans	mensive Closets Cleansed & Kepaired	Manure	Animal	Annual Co. 11	Stables Drames	oranges.	Drain Abolished	Disused		
	A:	0	2	9	3	=;	30	0.	4	20	95	0	N. A.	9	46	20	25	9	1	1	

SHOP HOURS ACT.

NAT	TURE OF SHO	ors Inspec	TED.		Number of Inspections.	Employing Young Persons.	Employing Females.	Seats Provided.
Drapers	siegol W		men, male		236	192	200	183
Bootmakers		and a			121 .	101	72	60
onfectioners					96	39	74	71
urniture Dealer	rs				13	11	5	4
ablic Houses	ist viol		CONTINUE TO		151	12	96	93
ancy Dealers					42	27	31	21
rocers					202	161	4	4
obacconists and	Hairdre	ssers			163	122	46	45
conmongers					55	36		
atfitter			ed		73	43	1	1
vers' Agents					4	3	4	4
ruiterer and Fl	orists				62	29	20	18
hina Dealers					12	5	3	3
atchers					158	131		
hemists			0		32	22	5	3
tationer and Ne					75	63	38	35
estaurants	Berra			1000	58	21	43	41
eedsmen					2		10	
ycle Dealers					o l			
			maille -		19	13	4	3
ewellers ndia Rubber De					3	3	1	1
omestic Machin					2	1	2	2
mbrella Dealer	0				2	2	1	1
Taniana					4	2	1	1
losiers					-14	2		***
	Reserved to				1587	1039	650	593
hops since prov	ided with	seats						57
				81-				650

Proceedings taken—2 Tobacconists—1 fined 1/- and costs.

1 withdrawn.

1 Hairdresser- Fined 5/- and costs.

INSPECTION OF COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—These houses are regulated by the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875. Section 77 requires all Common Lodging Houses to be registered, and Section 80 empowers the Sanitary Authority to make Bye-Laws.

- For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a Common Lodging House, and for the separation of the sexes therein.
- (2) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses.
- (3) For the giving of notices and the taking precautions in the case of any infectious diseases; and
- (4) Generally for the well ordering of such houses.

In the year 1891, your authority adopted Bye-laws which correspond closely with the "Model Bye-laws" of the Local Government Board.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Total number on register			 	 32
Registered rooms			 ***	 138
Number of persons certif	ied to acc	ommodate	 	 459
Day inspections .			 	 539

THE PROPERTY AND PERSONS ASSESSMENT

Propedings taken—# Tobassanick—I find I sufficient

I Maintenante Parel N. 102 units.

NEPROTION OF COMMON LODGING HOUSE S-Thee being as regularly delices of the Poblic Realth Act, 1872. Section IV, equips all Georges Lodging by recipies all Common Lodging by recipies and Section 80 expresses the Section State Larrer

D For fixing and from time to time verying the measure of indigen who range be received into a December Lesling Morses, and the time separation of the series

For gramoting classificest and ventilation in such heaven

We the giving of mations and the taking presentation in the pairing and take in the present to gain in the contract of

Occarelly for the wall assering of such harans.

to the year 1801, your actionity adopted Pre-laws which correspond cloudy with the

COMMON LODGING HOMBOS

atrophe on register

around the second of th

COMMON LODGING HOUSES-Continued.

Night Inspections .				***	94
W.Cs. cleansed and repaired					82
" supplied with water					
Additional W.C. accommoda	tion provided		Fine		_
Drains trapped and repaired					20
Soil pipes ventilated .					_
Special ventilation provided	to rooms		091 21 0		32
Lime-washed					116
Overcrowded					1
Yards paved			1		26
Accumulations removed .					72
Infectious disease discovered		***			1
Registered		***			_
SEAR	MEN'S LODGING	G HOUSE	SS.		
45 25					
Total number of applications	***		***	***	373
W. Transfer					55
" " Relinquishe		***		***	208
" " persons licer					110
	occupiers of which				111
Maximum number of lodgers	authorised to be r	eceived in	the above		1270
Number of day inspections				***	2324
,, night ,,					232
Number of houses in which s	anitary improveme	ents have b	een effected		279
NATURE OF SANITARY DEFE					
Defective water-closet					85
Insufficient W.C. acco	mmodation				-
Defective drains	Alberta Santa Sant				47
Defective paving in ya		***			. 79
Defective bedroom ver		***			100
Stables without manu					-
Houses with walls and	roofs out of repair	r			112
Infectious disease disc			2		4
Lime-washed					262
Legal proceedings take	n				5

W. Ca. claumed and required

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Respective and required

Respective and the second an

Artes of bosses in which satisfy improved him bard bland bear Cletted

Artes of Basicaux Diseases—

Defective valer-closes

Defective drains

Defective paring in years

Defective between variations

Defective between variations of a pair and a pair and

Lines washed
Lings procedury taken

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following articles were analysed during the year by Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.I.C., F.C.S., Borough Analyst:—

Samples obtained.		Number of Samples.	Number of Genuine Samples.	Number of Samples Adulterated.		Fines.		1,139
Milk		404	381	23	£10 and cost costs; £1 and costs costs; £2 and costs	3 and costs ts; £2 and l and costs s; 1s. and l and costs s; 5s. and	costs;	£2 and
					£4 and cost	2 and costs sts; £15 ar		
Butter		39	39		Withdian	11		
Bread		3	_ 3					
Pepper		24	24					
Coffee		24	24					
Flour		27	27	1000	- AH 11			
Margarine		15	15					
Lard		12	12					
Demerara Sugar		12	12					
Cheese	-	12	12					
Baking Powder		12	12					
Beer		12	12					
Tea		6	6					
Sweets		4	4					
Golden Syrup		4	4					
Total		610	587	23				

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

		Number of	-	ines	
		Cases.	£	S.	d.
Proceedings under Sale of Food and Drugs Act		23	 75	7	0
Proceedings under Seamen's Bye-laws		7	 60	0	0
Proceedings under Common Lodging Houses		_		_	
Proceedings under Cowsheds and Milkshops Order		-		_	
Proceedings under Houses of the Working Classes A	ct	8		_	
Proceedings under Shop Hours Act		3	 0	6	0
Proceedings under Factories and Workshops Act		2	 2	0	0
Proceedings under Public Health Act		1	 5	0	0
					_
		44	£142	13	0

In conclusion, I have the pleasure of reporting that your Inspectors of Nuisances have carried out their work in a satisfactory manner, and that they have, as usual, paid the greatest attention to their varied and important duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD WALFORD, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SALE OF POUR AND DRUGG ACT

The following esticion over analyses during the year by Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.Lif.

MAGISTRICAL PROPERTY OF

Toposodings maker Select Procedural Design Acts

Toposodings under Company Select Multiples Acts

Toposodings under Hance of the Westing Classes Acts

Toposodings under Parameter Act

Toposodings un

In conclusion, I have the pinters of reporting start gotte largestors of Nationals bear

Library the Louisian to its, Constraint,

James obsolvent march.

STAL MATERIAL STREET, MATERIAL MATERIAL SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Marriage Overcast up Heiste

Report of Mr. D. VAUGHAN, Chief Inspector of Nuisances, and Inspector of Canal Boats, for the year 1900.

or Cana	Dones,	tor the	year 100	,o.		
Nuisances :						
Nuisances Inspected						3,790
Notices issued						3,238
Nuisances abated without legal proces	edings					3,237
" " with "			AND DA			. 1
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance						47
Injurious and foul accumulations					***	414
Nuisances from Smoke	***					3
Stagnant water under floors of houses	3					1
Houses unfit for human habitation						8
Defective drainage						1,108
Drains unstopped and cleansed		***				297
" tapped and repaired	nand milds					120
tested	tion later		ALS MANAGE			769
" found defective						317
Foul and offensive W.Cs. cleansed	Control of the last					160
Defective apparatus to water-closets r	ongired					36
Water laid on to water closets	epaireu					5
	•••		***	***		1
						00
dwelling houses	··· CANA	***		***		28
Insufficient ventilation	***					. 3
Overcrowding notices	***					1
Dilapidated houses repaired	***			***	* ****	869
Dirty houses and workshops cleansed		vashed				121
Additional W.C. accommodation provi	ided					6
Urinals erected		***				2
DISINFECTION :-						
Houses disinfected						1,058
Articles of bedding and clothing disinf	Footod					17,968
doctor				***		50
	oyeu		/			- 50
OFFENSIVE TRADES:-		>	1			
Premises visited			* ***			845
SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MAR	TTTTTTO .			10-2		
Visits maid to alamahter houses and MAF	CKETS:-					
Visits paid to slaughter houses						155
200200000000000000000000000000000000000				D 1 1 1		200
Articles destroyed unfit for food—Beef	, 15,868 16	s.; Fruit,	1,904 lbs.;	Pork, 1,1	83 lbs.;	
Veal, 260 lbs.; Game, 164 lb	s.; Mutto	on, 230 lbs	.; Fish, 2	,520 lbs.;	Bacon,	
96 lbs.; Ham, 560 lbs.						
Butchers' and Provision Shops inspect	ted					1,561
Cowsheds, Milkshops and D	AIRIES :-					
Number of Cowkeepers on register						. 26
" Milksellers						565
***						000
				m	otal	501
Y .				1	otal	591
Number of Cowkeepers registered duri	ng the year	r		•		_
" Milksellers						95
and the second second		333				
				T	otal	95

of Mr. D. VAUGHAS, Clifct Inspector of Nulsances, and Inspector

Number of visit	ts paid	to cowsheds	***	 	 	380
,, ,,	,,	milkshops		 	 	688
Notices served		***		 	 	33
						-
						1101
					10/10	1101

COWSHEDS, MILKSHOPS, AND DAIRIES.

	Cowsheds.	Микенор					
Total number inspected						380	688
Found in good condition						194	661
moure water supply			9			-	_
Water closets, sinks, or d	lrains de	fective				1	4
Receptacles for manure e	rected		***	***		_	_
Yards badly paved and ac	cumula	tions of rub	bish			4	17
Dairies or milkshops use	d for pu	rposes inco	mpatible w	ith proper	preser-		
vation of milk	***					-	-
Infectious disease among	st perso	ns employe	d	***	***	_	5
Cowsheds with defective	lighting	, cleansing,	ventilation	of air spa	ce, and	5	
lime washing		***		***		_	-
Cowsheds overcrowded						-	_

CANAL BOATS.

	Number of	f Boat	ts on Registe	r			 	36
	,,	Insp	ections				 	87
	,,	boats	s found in go	od condit	ion		 	69
	,,,	**	with wrong	register i	numbers		 	4
	"	,,	registered				 	_
	. ,,	,,	found with	defective	ventilato	rs	 	8
	Certificate	s can	celled				 	- 4
	Water ves	sels d	efective				 	-
	Notices se	rved a	and complied	with			 	12
*	Cabins lea	king					 	1

AND LAND GENERALITIES, MILLERSHOPS, AND DALINESS.

AND DALINESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

to the state of Heater an investment of the state of the

Alim beligness beer berrie south

APPENDIX.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1900.

DEATH RATE. Per 1,000.		Seven Che Zymotic Dis	9.1	1.1	36 64	4.7	5-5	1.00	91 91	1.1	90.63	1 2	0.7	6.0	
DEATH RATE PER 1,000	184	enaO IIA	14:1	0.91	1.7.1	20.3	13.1	11.4	12.7	11.7	13.5	12.1	11.7	12.3	
	910	Days on wi 0-01 or me rain fell	65	50	9	12	13	14	œ	H	10	21	62	56	
BAINFALL.		lo ataG I testnariO	6th	18th	21st	3rd	21st	14th	27th	9th	26th	29th	24th	30th	
RAIN		I testrest D nod 42 ni	1.26	66.	60	.45	60	-27	91	88	.20	1.06	11	90.1	
		Amount	5.81	6.40	1.06	1.62	1.89	1.73	89.	4.06	1.35	5.79	4-99	6.55	
1	Э.	Relative Humidit	89	81	62	7.4	75	7.4	89	86	7.4	87	11	96	
HYGROMETER.		Wet Bul	41.3	35.5	36 5	44.5	.48.7	54.7	9.09	8.09	54.5	0.89	42.3	43.6	
HYG		Dry Bul	43.0	37.7	39.1	48-2	52.9	1.69	66.4	2-09	58.7	0.29	45.7	6.11	
	.di	4 feet mean.	43.5	40.9	43.3	45-2	20 0	25.22	57.1	29.0	58.4	2.99	53.8	47.8	
	Earth.	I foot mean.	45.0	37.5	36.2	16.4	52.7	57.1	65.2	61.3	1.69	24.2	7.65	45.2	
SHADE.		Mean o Manufa	36.5	89.68	38.3	9.94	50.4	22.3	6.89	8.69	9.99	49.1	44.5	43.5	100
URE IN	·m.	o nask numinik	35.1	9.22	81.4	37.5	45.5	48.7	24.0	52.9	0.99	49.0	36.7	37.1	
TEMPERATURE		Menn o Maximu	46.4	44.0	45.2	8.22	58.7	6.19	13.8	1.99	74.0	9.89	52.4	49.4	-
T	·uu	mainild	22.0	12.0	18.0	24.0	34.5	39.8	400	21.0	34.0	81.0	26.0	26.0	110
	·an	umixaM	0.19	8.99	0.99	71.0	8.29	75.8	8.98	73.0	74.0	0.02	63.0	0.12	
.116	изошер	Inches.	29 902	29.607	896.68	29.980	29.924	30.088	29-990	29.942	30.104	186-67	29-203	588.68	
neter.	hermon	T bedeettA	09	99	99	09	28	89	69	99	61	59	59	99	
			:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	
	MONTH.		January	Pebruary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	

ELECHOFOCICYT ORSERAYLIONS NOW MIDE AN

Mean Temperature of Each Month in the Year, as compared with that of the previous Five Years.

MONTH.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	Mean of 5 years	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
January	 35°8	36°2	36°8	39°4	35°5	36°3	41°6	35°9	44°0	42°2	36°5
February	 41°6	38°6	42°2	43°0	29°3	38°9	40°8	43°5	41°3	41°3	39°8
March	 40°8	35°9	47°1	44°4	41°6	41°9	45°9	44°6	41°1	42°1	38°3
April	 45°5	43°2	53°0	47°0	47°9	47°3	48°0	46°3	46°6	47°2	46°6
May	 50°9	50°7	57°3	49°7	54°4	52°6	52°9	49°1	49°9	52°0	50°4
June	 60°2	54°5	62°4	57°1	58°5	58°5	61°4	59°5	55°9	59°8	55°3
July	 60°2	64°1	63°6	60°3	60°0	61°6	61°4	62°7	60°6	63°8	6309
August	 56°4	61°3	64°8	57°5	· 59°0	.59°8	58°6	60°9	61°5	68°3	59°8
September	 57°0	56°0	57°1	53°2	59°7	56°6	56°8	54°4	58°8	57°8	55°5
October	 48°8	42°9	51°0	50°3	46°7	47°9	46°2	51°2	52°7	48°9	49°1
November	 41°7	43°8	43°2	47°2	47°2	44°6	39°9	46°1	45°7	47°0	4405
December	 40°4	35°8	42°1	41°8	40°0	40°0	40°0	42°5	46°7	37°8	43°5

The following Table illustrates the Daily Direction of Wind throughout the Year 1900.

Direc	ction of Wind	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year 1900
N.		 1		4						3		1	4	13
N.E		 7	15	15	8	9	17	2	7	8	4	10	2	104
N.W.	3	 6	5	9	5	4	1	4	9	7	14	6	2	72
8.		 						2	3	1			1	7
S.E.		 5	4	2	8	6	4	3	8	1	3	5	2	46
S.W.		 11	3	1	14	12	4	13	3	8	9	5	18	101
R		 1		·			4			1	1	2	1	11
W.		 	1					7	1	1		1	1	12

Temperature of Each Month in the Test, at suspend of the payon at Tee Year.

				8788	

The following Talds Illustrates the Delity Direction of Wind absorptions of Very 1990.

Date of greatest fall. 28th 23rd 2nd 3rd 3rd 1st 19th 3rd 3rd 29th 115th 11 25th EACH MONTH, DURING THE TWENTY-PIVE YEARS, 1876-1900. which 0-01 or Greatest fall more rain in 24 hours. MALICH. Rainfall in Month. Inches. 1.52 1.16 1.18 0.31 3.37 3.92 4.47 6.29 1.12 1.39 Date of greatest fall. 20th 25th 17th 24th 13th 4th 4th 4th 18th Days on which 0-01 or Greatest fall more rain in 24 hours. fell. 81.0 08.0 FEBRUARY. Rainfall in Month. Inches. TABLE SHOWING RAINPALL AT CARDIFF IN \$25.538 \$3.07 \$3.07 \$3.05 \$3.0 Date of greatest fall. 2nd 3rd 27th 1st 1st 13th 26th 26th 24th 31st 9th 31st 9th 7th 1st 26th 23rd 16th 12th 19th 19th 24th 31st 10th which 0-01 or Greatest fall more rain in 24 hours. 0.058 0.036 0.042 0.042 0.058 JANUARY Rainfall in Month. Inches. 5.77 1.73 5.95 0.87 0.92 3.19 6.03 3.71 5.03 2.76 1.70 15.9 82.8 2.38 3.50 3.88 3.88 79.0 96. YEAR. 1876 1877 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1893 1895 1884 1894 1896 1897 8681

TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL AT CARDIFF IN EACH MONTH, DURING THE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, 1876-1900.

\$ 100 m		API	APRIL.			W	MAY.			ine	JUNE.	
YEAR.	Rainfall in Month. Inches.	Days on which 0-01 or more rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Date of greatest fall.	Rainfall in Month. Inches.	Days on which 0-01 or more rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Date of greatest fail.	Rainfall in Month. Inches.	Days on which 0.01 or more rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Date of greatest fall.
1876	1.91	17	0.38	28th	0.53	4	0.12	24th	16.1	6	0.25	15th
1877	2.90	20	0.52	20th	2.47	14	66.0	16th	1.48	12	0.41	181
1878	4.10	21	0.15	9th	4.35	24	0.71	16th	3.68	15	1.65	16th
1879	19.7	17	0.73	19th	2.85	15	0.88	29th	85.9	23	1.64	30th
1880	1.98	13	0.40	5th	1.45	111	0.46	26th	2.38	19	0.23	17th
1881	1.44	1	09.0	13th	2.62	10	1.73	17th	3.29	18	0.63	16th
1882	5 68	20	09.0	12th	2.72	13	0.29	22nd	4.58	. 20	0.83	5th
1883	29.0	7	0.58	26th	1.90	12	0.40	11th	18.1	17	1.16	27th
1884	1.26	11	0.43	3rd	2.37	14	0.20	2nd	1.92	6	11.1	28th
1885	5.25	16	19.0	1st	3.86	27	0.71	19th	2.61	13	1.04	23rd
1886	2 98	15	0.73	7th	6.38	19	1.52	31st	0.10	7	0.28	lst
1881	1 63	10	0.45	26th	1.94	14	0.63	19th	09.0	7	19.0	2nd
1888	1.48	13	0.30	17th	69.1	00	0.40	17th	3.69	17	0.74	17th
1889	3.24	18	0.71	30th	2.21	16	0.38	31st	82.0	9	0.41	1st
0681	1.80	14	0.34	6th	1.66	13	99.0	9th	3.46	17	0.40	10th
1891	2.02	11	0.40	2nd	3.41	17	0.15	· 21st	2.47	120	1.30	24th
1892	1.57	6	0.43	20th	1.35	111	99.0	27th	1.93	10	19.0	28th
1893	0.59	5	91.0	1st	5.80	12	0.72	19th	29.0	6	0.53	22nd
1894	2.02	15	0.41	23rd	2.18	15	0.20	15th	5.43	16	19.0	3rd
2681	80.7	12	0.22	24th	0.20	00	0.41	31st	1.15	6	0.35	30th
9681	2.83	14	08.0	15th	0.55	60	0.14	13th	87.7	11	1.00	7th
1897	8.18	20	06-0	13th	5.53	80	0.20	29th	5.05	11	06.0	8th
8681	1.40	10	0.58	11th	08.4	20	08.0	11th	90.9	14	06.0	4th
6681	4.34	18	0.92	20th	5.49	12	0.78	19th	1.17	2	0.45	30th
1900	1.62	12	0.45	3rd	1.89	13	0.37	21st	1.73	1.4	0.57	14th

Date of greatest fall. Greatest fall in 24 hours. TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL AT CARDIFF IN BACH MONTH, DURING THE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, 1876-1900. 1.28 1.28 1.28 0.69 77.0 SEPTEMBER 10 Days on which 0-01 or more rain fell. Rainfall in Month. Inches. Date of greatest fall. 19th
19th
19th
19th
27th
19th
27th
27th
27th
27th
27th
31st
6th
9th
19th
27th
27th
27th
27th
27th
37th
19th
19th
19th
30th which 0.01 or Greatest fall more rain in 24 hours. fell. AUGUST. Rainfall in Month. Inches. 5.09 2.21 2.74 1.68 2.88 3.95 3.95 7.19 4.64 8.05 4.55 4.08 2.89 5.42 0.85 76.9 l Date of greatest fall. 24th 6th 1st which 0-01 or Greatest full more rain in 24 hours. fell. Rainfall in Month. Inches. 1.14 15.5 878 1882 1883 1885 9881 1888 6881 0681 1892 1893 2681 9681 8681 0881 1881 1884 1881 1881 1894 1897

Bainfall per annum. Inches. YEAR. 40.99 48.11 38.18 31.38 29.23 42.34 44.79 41.62 88.78 36 89 08.99 88.85 22.63 33-91 35.42 15.01 15.71 Date of greatest full. 1st 2st 7st 7st 7st TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL AT CARDIFF IN EACH MONTH, DURING THE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, 1876-1900 Greatest fall in 24 hours. 0.94 DECEMBER. 10 Days on which 0.01 or more rain fell. Rainfall in Month. Inches. 2.23 4.18 3.66 6.06 Date of greatest fall. 12th 24th 24th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th 21th 27th Greatest fall in 24 hours. 0.58 0.60 0.60 0.63 0.75 0.84 0.18 0.90 0.65 0.90 0.80 0.47 1.11 1.03 0.69 1.13 19.0 0.74 99.0 NOVEMBER. 8 Days on which 0.01 or more rain fell. Rainfall in Month. Inches. 5 5 7 6 5 6 2 6 5 6 2 8 5 7 7 5 7 4.21 0.96 1.82 1.46 8.29 4.99 6.54 Date of greatest fall. Greatest fall in 24 hours. 11.15 11.05 11.05 11.05 11.05 11.05 11.05 11.05 11.05 11.13 11.13 11.13 11.05 11.13 OCTOBER Mars on whiceh 0.01 or o more rain fell. Rainfall in Month. Inches. 3.84 4.89 1.51 1.94 4.23 4.23 1.01 3.77 5.59 5.09 2.80 1.74 5.98 7.12 2.64 16. 3.67 5.79 1883 1885 1886 1886 1887 888 0681 1891 1877 1878 1879 1880 885 893 1895 896 8881 YEAR. 894 897 881

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE.

TABLE I.

FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

	Population	Bus	THS.		S UNDER		DEATHS AT NET	
YEAR.	estimated to Middle of each Year.	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Number.	Rate.*
1890	117,012	4,600	39.3	771	167	327	2,469	21.1
1891	130,283	4,737	36.5	725	153	390	2,871	22.1
1892	136,181	4,789	35.0	782	163	311	2,559	18.8
1893	142,435	5,121	36.0	918	179	332	2,796	19.7
1894	148,890	5,103	34.2	722	141	263	2,408	16.2
1895	155,637	5,321	. 34.1	951	179	342	2,826	18.2
1896	162,690	5,591	34.3	923	165	364	2,784	16.8
1897	170,063	5,279	31.1	796	151	303	2,534	14.9
1898	177,770	5,520	31.0	870	158	312	2,627	14.7
1899	185,826	5,309	28.5	976	184	321	2,857	15.3
Averages for years	150 679	5 107	94:0	049	164	900	0.070	17.7
1890-1899	152,678	5,137	34.0	843	164	326	2,673	17:7
1900	194,247	5,198	26.7	730	140	316	2,667	13.7

^{*} Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

				At Census of 1891.
Total population at all ages				128,915
Number of inhabited houses				20,476
Average number of persons p	er hous	ie		6.29
Area of District in acres (ex-	clusive	of area cove	red by	
water and foreshore)			•••	8,351

60

LOCAL COVERNMENT HOLED TARKE

A STRAT

POR WEGGE DISCUST

remarking Assessment to SOULT may be allowed as better I'm

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Cotal population at all ages
Number of inhabited bosses ...

Average namber of persons per h

Area of District in acres (arricains of any covered by

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE.

TABLE II.

7P.	Deaths under I year.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	288	307		:	
EAST CARDIFF.	Desths at all Ages.	:	:	:	:	- :	:	:	:	714	753	:	:	
EAS	Births regis- fered.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,821	1,749	:	:	
IFF.	Deaths under 1 year.	:	:,	:	:	:	:	:	:	279	308	:	:	
CENTRAL CARDIFF.	Deaths at all Ages.	1	:	:	:	:	:			954	1,009	1	:	
CENT	Births regis- tered.	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,610	1,617	:		897.
Æ.	Deaths under I year.	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	303	361	:	:	Cardiff was divided into Sub-Districts, 1897.
WEST CARDIFF.	Deaths at all Ages.	. :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	686	1,096	=;	. :	into Sub-1
WE	Births regis-	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,089	1,943	:		s divided
	Deaths under I year.	1771	725	782	816	722	126	923	962	870	926	843	730	brdiff wa
Н.	Deaths at all Ages.	2,469 :	2,871	2,559	2,796	2,408	2,826	2,784	2,534	2,627	2,857	2,673	2,667	
вовоися	Births regis-	4,600	4,737	4,789	5,121	5,103	5,321	5,591	5,279	5,520	5,309	5,137	5,198	
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	117,012	130,283	136,181	142,435	148,890	155,637	162,690	170,063	177,770	185,826	152,678	194,247	
		:	1	:	;	1	:	:	- :	:	:	ears 99	:	
	YEAR	0681	1681	1892	1893	1894	1895	9681	7681	8681	6681	Averages of Years 1890 to 1899	0061	

PROCESS OF SECONDARY DAVIED AVRITED

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE.

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1900.

				CASES NOTIFIED IN	COTIFIED		WHOLE DISTRICT.	fcr.	or Ches	To	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.	NOTIFE LOCALITY.	in in E	CH	No. o	OF CASES FROM	CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL. PROM EACH LOCALITY.	o TO HO	SPITAL
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	EASE.	1-12			100	At Ages-	-Years.			.nifer	.nib	.nii	·.c.		.Mibr	.mi	.mii	2.	
		710	At all Ages.	Under 1.	, to 5.	.5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and apwards.	eO linitaeO	West Car	East Care	taurihal	noinU	Central Ca	West Care	East Card	reunhal	noinU
Small-pox		1	4	:	:	:	1	60	:	1	60	:	:	:	G3	C4	:	DVP	:
Cholera		:	. ;	:	:	:	. :	:	.:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:
Diphtheria	:	117	902	1-	681	37.1	25	09	1	291	219	195	1	:	174	108	97	-	:
Membranous Croup	:	:	00	1	1-	:	:	:	:	-	00	4	:	:	i	:	B.	53;	:
Erysipelas		-:	901	:	1-	13	6	. 65	12	50	37	68	10	7	:	:	:	1	:
Scarlet Fever	:	:	383	4	115	60 61 61	56	15.	:	119	134	129	-	:	99	80	81	1.00	:
Typhus Fever	:	:	4	:	:	:	60	-	:	7	:	:	:	:	7	:	:		:
Enterio Fever	:	:	95	1	00	60	25	58	1	36	30	53	01	7	96	Ξ	14	1	:
Relapsing Fever		:	. :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EA	:	:
Continued Fever		:	10	:	-	1	-	01	, :	:	01	89	:	- :	:	:	-	:	:
Puerperal Fever		-:	15	;	:	:	01	13	:	7	60	00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Plague		:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Totals		1,326	326	21	50 51	119	145	187	=	12.82	431	391	6	90	266	201	193	01	:
	The statement of the st	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-		-					

				,				

THE OF TREADUDES THEY RECEIVED DAILY IN LESS IN

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE. TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1900.

		D	EATHS IN	WHOLE]	District	AT SUBJO	INED AG	es.		S IN LOC		DEATH
CAUSES OF DEATH.		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	Central Cardiff.	West Cardiff.	East Cardiff.	PUBLIS INSTITUTIONS
Small-pox		2					2			2		2
Measles		162	43	109	8	1	1		47	37	78	2
Scarlet fever		11	1	9	1					9	2	7
Wheeping-cough Diphtheria and me		40	17	20	3				15	16	9	
branous croup		81	5	48	27	1			21	49	11	36
Croup		5	1	4						1	4	
Pever (Enteric)		25		2	7	4	12		3	17	5	13
Epidemic influenza		32	2		3	2	19	6	10	10	12	
Diarrhœa		81	69	5	1		3	3	23	43	15	1
Enteritis		56	40	8	2	1	2	3	20	19	17	
Puerperal fever		4				2	2		1	2	1	
drysipelas		2					1	1	1	1		1
ther septic diseases		5	2	1	1		1.		1	1	3	
Phthisis Other tubercular disea		212	5	5	15	44	137	6	67	87	58	41
lancer, malignant d	is-	35	5	8	4	3	15		13	9	-13	2
ease		79			2	2	48	27	21	29	29	10
Bronchitis		176	47	17		1	59	52	57	57	62	11
neumonia		301	73	85	13	13	94	23	88	112	101	18
leurisy	08-	13		1	1		6	5	5	5	8	
piratory organs		8	1	1			4	2	3	2	3	
Dirrhosis of liver		27	1	1			24	1	6	13	8	3
Venereal diseases		5	8	***	***	***	2	***	2	2	1	1
Premature birth Diseases and acciden	2000	65	65		•••				21	24	20	
of parturition		25				9	16	***	5	14	6	2
Heart diseases Accidents		175	7	8	4	14	101	46	64	66	45	10
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF		89	4	11	12	11	42	9	63	16	10	17
Suicides		1.1	***	***	1	2	8	005	4	4	3	5
All other causes		940	339	81	42	23	230	225	236	358	236	183
All causes	2	,667	730	419	147	133	829	409	907	1,005	755	815

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE

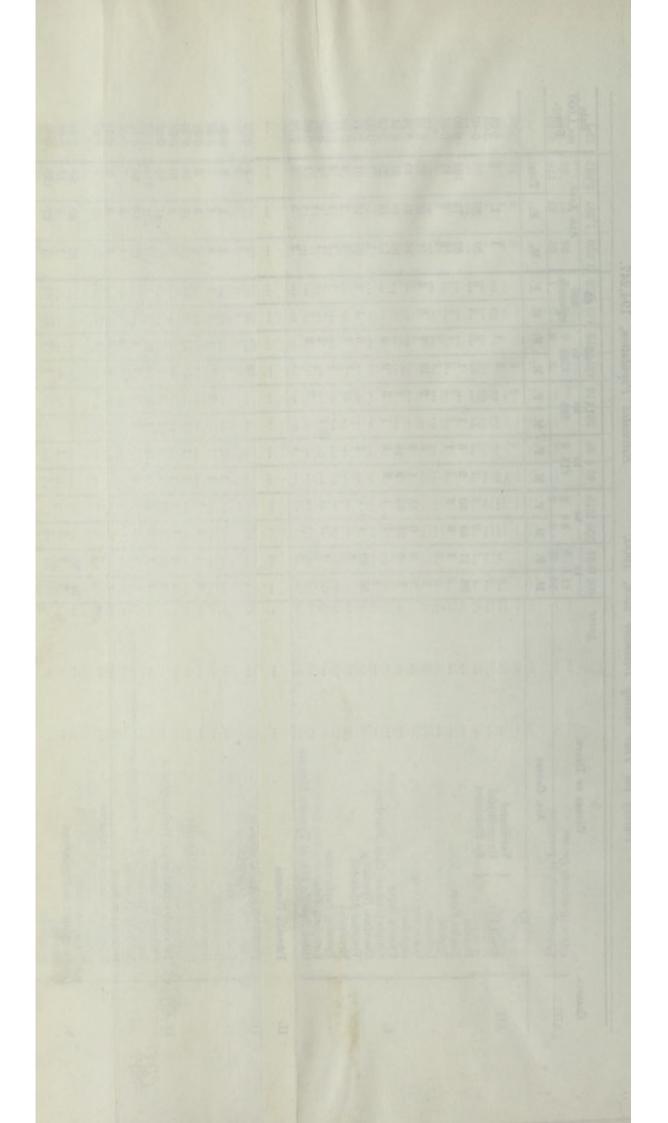
TABLE IV.

OAUSES OF AND AGES AT, DEATH DUBLING YEAR 1904

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES AT ALL AGES, AND AT SIX GROUPS OF AGES.

29th, 1900.

Estimated Population, 194,247. During the Year ending December Rate per 1,000 living. 0 60 55 AGES. 1,297 1 ALL 65 and upwards. : :8 M. 14 10 110 1111 183 ri. ::-Läss :-52 :-a : :s : : :-884 : : rau--adro5c5a4 85 55 M. :00 t-00 : : : 01 : 1-80 ::: 10 20 20 20 20 M. 111-1111-1111-11 06 120 0 | | | | ⁰⁴ | | | | ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ | | | | | | | | | | M. --:--400 -E. 1 1- 1-804 + 1 1 1 -20 M. 1 1 1 1 2 2 - 2 1 1 1 1 30 02-382 : [-2000-00-1 :000 000-Rickets
Cancer, Malgnant Diseases
Tabes Mesenterica
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus
Phittisis Palmonalis
Serufulr, Tuberculosir CAUSES OF DEATH. Peritonitis
Januice
Cirrhois and other Disenses of Liver
Cirrhois and other Disenses of Liver
Other Diseases of Digenses
Diseases of Cirinary Organs
Diseases of Organs of Generation
Diseases of Organs of Parturition
Other Local Diseases ALL CAUSES. flammation of Brain and Membranes uplexy, Paralysis Diseases of Larynx and Trachea Lavypäsane Stridulus Parupiginus Stridulus Parupigin, Dissas of Spintl Cord Other Dissasses of Nervous System Endoarditis, Valvular Dissasss Pericarditis Angina Pectoris Meastes
Statefe Fever
Typhus
Influenza
Michoping Cough
Dipthieria
Simple Cholera, Chol. Diarrhea
Simple Cholera, Chol. Diarrhea
Marchine Alpenden Erysipelas Pyzmia, Septicemia Puerperal Fever Other Specific Feb. or Zymotic Dis seases of Stomach and Intestine stritis Vaccinated Unvaccinated No Statement neurism enile Gangreno imbolism, Thrombosis tther Diseases of Circulation Angmin, Chlorosis Diabetes Mellitus Other Constitutional Diseases Dietic Diseases, Alcoholism er Respiratory Diseases Premature Birth Congenital Malformations Old Age Accident, Negligene Suffocation Homicide Suicide enmatic Fever Small Pox CLASSES. VIII. H H VII. VI. V.



44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 NOVEMBER. 40 41 42 43 Meteorological Observations taken at the Roath Park. SEPTEMBER. 35 36 37 38 39 AUGUST. 1 JULY. 1900. JUNE. 22 23 24 25 18 19 20 21 MAY. APRIL. 13 MARCH. 0 0 FEBRUARY. JANUARY. 1 2 3 4 Month. Week. MEAN BAROMETRIO WEEKLY RAINFALL IN INGHES. MEAN WEEKLY TEMPERATURE.

DECEMBER.

